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SECOND COMMITTEE  
15th meeting  
held on  
Thursday, 24 October 1985  
at 10 a.m.  
New York

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

Official Records\*

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. BIRIDO (Sudan)

later: Mr. BRODODININGRAT (Indonesia)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 84: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION:

- (a) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE
- (b) REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES: REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES
- (d) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
- (f) ENVIRONMENT
- (g) HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
- (h) INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (i) EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (k) NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ORDER: MORAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
- (l) LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 84: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (A/40/3, 109, 173, 184, 185, 202, 203, 220, 235, 276, 303, 305, 321, 327, 330, 340, 342, 347, 366, 366, 374, 384, 401, 407, 458, 459, 476, 477, 489, 495, 525, 534, 544, 545, 582, 640, 672, 708, 762; A/C.2/40/2 and 5; A/C.2/40/L.7):

- (a) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE (A/40/48)
- (b) REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES: REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES (A/40/52, 334)
- (d) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (A/40/37; A/C.2/40/4)
- (f) ENVIRONMENT (A/40/25, 644, 650; A/C.2/40/L.11)
- (g) HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (A/40/8, 373, 689)
- (h) INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/40/8, 406 and Corr.1)
- (i) EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/40/703 and Corr.1; A/CONF.116/4)
- (k) NEW INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ORDER: MORAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/40/591)
- (l) LONG-TERM TRENDS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/40/519; A/C.2/40/L.10)

1. Mr. LUCAS (Guyana) said that implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade would be an important collective step towards restructuring relations among States on a just and equitable basis. The favourable response to the results of the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy was a promising point of departure for further discussion of the broad range of items on the global agenda. Through open dialogue the differences impeding implementation could be reduced and possibly eliminated.

2. During the general debate, reference had often been made to grave inequities in the international economic system. The lack of consensus on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was particularly discouraging since that document was an effective way of eliminating structural

(Mr. Lucas, Guyana)

imbalances in the world economy and promoting international co-operation. The Committee should be guided by its provisions in taking decisions on the relevant agenda items.

3. Serious efforts continued to be made to promote the effective mobilization and integration of women in development. Much more needed to be done, particularly in the area of training, which was crucial for achieving the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women. Adequate training in the critical areas of national development would further the interrelated goals of equality, development and peace. Implementation of the decisions taken at the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women would give further impetus to international efforts in that regard. The Committee should take decisions aimed at improving the global economic climate and strengthening collective efforts to bring about international action.

4. The statement by the Executive Director of UNEP clearly indicated the steps to be taken in order to make the environment conducive to self-reliant and sustained development. The report of the Commission on Human Settlements (A/40/8) showed that the demands placed on human settlements resources would increase at a staggering rate within a short time. The generous and selective allocation of external contributions to the cause of the environment and human settlements would be of immeasurable benefit to all.

5. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development had adopted at its seventh meeting a number of resolutions and decisions which were important for its future work. The proposals for action contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/C.2/40/4) could temporarily eliminate existing constraints on the financing system. Nevertheless, implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action would be greatly enhanced through such financial arrangement as those described in General Assembly resolution 37/244. It was hoped that those interim arrangements would not prejudice future efforts.

6. Mr. DOLJINTSEREN (Mongolia) said that implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States by all States was essential for solving world economic problems and establishing a new international economic order. The refusal of some Western States to participate in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was further proof that they sought to thwart the efforts of developing countries to speed up their economic development and restructure international economic relations on the basis of democratic principles. It was hoped that the General Assembly would reaffirm the importance of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order in order to further international efforts to implement the Charter.

7. Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade would help to solve world economic problems and promote the economic progress of developing countries. The conclusions of the Committee on the Review and Appraisal did not provide specific guidelines for the final drafting

(Mr. Doljintseren, Mongolia)

of a code of conduct for transnational corporations, for convening an international conference on monetary and financial questions and for other important measures recently proposed by developing countries. They also failed to take into account such issues as the strengthening of peace and disarmament which were essential for solving urgent world economic problems. Nevertheless, since the conclusions reaffirmed the objectives of the International Development Strategy, his delegation supported the view that they were a first step towards implementing it.

8. Protection of the environment was important for all mankind. The activities of UNEP, particularly its efforts to draw attention to the harmful effects of the arms race on the environment, were particularly significant. Desertification affected the vital interests of many States and Mongolia expressed its solidarity with the drought-stricken African countries. The problems confronting them were further aggravated by their low level of development and agricultural production inherited from the colonial past. The most effective remedy was the introduction of agrarian reform, modern agricultural and irrigation techniques and other long-term measures.

9. He expressed satisfaction at the results of the work of the UNEP Governing Council at its thirtieth session, particularly Council decision 13/7 on the impact of apartheid on the environment and decision 13/8 on Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. Mongolia welcomed the report by the Secretary-General on overall socio-economic perspectives of the world economy to the year 2000 (A/40/519). Nevertheless, the report had a number of flaws such as the use of incorrect data and the absence of any reference to the outflow of resources from developing countries. Those shortcomings should be eliminated in the future.

10. The Commission on Human Settlements had done useful work at its eighth session and he welcomed its resolution 8/3 on a housing programme for the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territories.

11. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/40/37) showed that the efforts of the international community to implement the Vienna Programme of Action had not achieved the desired results. He stressed the need for greater efforts in the future to carry out the basic Programme and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations bodies concerned with science and technology for development. Consideration should be given to rationalizing the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee and the Advisory Committee by reducing the number of their yearly sessions and focusing greater attention on the key issues.

12. Mongolia was applying a broad range of measures to introduce scientific techniques and technology into various sectors of its economy. Its active collaboration with the other CMEA countries was particularly important in that regard. The long-term programme for the development of economic and scientific and technological co-operation to the year 2000 between it and the Soviet Union was a specific example. Under the programme, the Soviet Union would continue to provide all-round assistance to Mongolia in speeding up development and improving productivity within the framework of socialist industrialization.

13. Mr. NICULESCU (Romania) said that the general debate had highlighted the need for large-scale international co-operation to improve the world economic situation. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States were two of the most important instruments for that purpose. Yet violations of the principles of economic relations between States and the lack of progress towards the objectives set forth in those documents were helping to perpetuate underdevelopment and economic and political dependence and widening the gap between rich and poor countries. All States must therefore scrupulously apply the principles of the Strategy and the Charter.

14. The review and appraisal of implementation of the Strategy had also called attention to the lack of progress and to the fact that sustained efforts were required to solve the many problems affecting the developing countries. The United Nations must act at once to promote a genuine dialogue between the developing and developed countries with a view to finding mutually advantageous solutions to such problems as external indebtedness, rising protectionism, worsening terms of trade, the ebbing flow of financial resources to developing countries and those countries' diminishing access to modern technologies.

15. Major efforts must also be made if the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was to become a real code of conduct. Interference in the internal affairs of States and economic and political coercion constituted both a departure from the principles of the Charter, and a major obstacle to world economic recovery. The Ad Hoc Committee's review had emphasized the Charter's importance as an instrument for abolishing old policies and democratizing international relations. It was unfortunate that despite the constructive proposals and flexibility of the Group of 77, the Ad Hoc Committee had been unable to complete its work. At the current session the General Assembly must determine the most appropriate ways of furthering world-wide implementation of the Charter.

16. As science and technology were going through an unprecedented revolution, international efforts to promote the transfer of technology to the developing countries had become a paramount objective of the United Nations. However, the mid-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action had shown that the developing countries had not made significant progress in creating and strengthening their technical and scientific infrastructures, for want of adequate financial and technical support from the developed countries. Similarly the obstacles limiting their access to modern technology had widened the gap between them and the developed countries. Adequate financial resources must therefore be mobilized world-wide, and impediments to the transfer of technology eliminated. His delegation fully shared the concern of the Group of 77 with regard to long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

17. The examination of long-term economic perspectives was useful in that it provided an opportunity for identifying areas for urgent international action. The economic reports of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs should be more action-oriented and emphasize international co-operation in carrying out structural readjustments in the world economy. The study on the overall

(Mr. Niculescu, Romania)

socio-economic perspective to the year 2000 (A/40/519) was a step in that direction, and led to a number of useful conclusions. If current negative trends and phenomena in the world economy continued, the situation of all developing countries would deteriorate even further, with the principal socio-economic indicators falling below those forecast in the Strategy. Efforts to measure the impact of policy changes on the growth of world GNP were of particular interest, since they indicated the extent to which the developing countries would experience additional growth if current policies in areas of importance to the North-South dialogue, such as debt, ODA, trade and disarmament, were modified. There should be more such research; the next edition of the report might cover other factors having a positive influence on the economic growth of the developing countries - e.g. the cancellation or reduction of debts, setting a limit on the amount of export earnings to be used for debt-servicing, and the stabilization of commodity prices.

18. Mr. MWANZIA (Kenya) said that he associated himself with the statement made by the representative of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Group of 77 at the Committee's 13th meeting.

19. The African countries had endeavoured to meet the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action, despite the crisis they had been facing in recent years. During the preceding two years, the Committee on the Review and Appraisal had been engaged in protracted and strenuous negotiations between North and South; in September 1985, the Committee's adoption by consensus of agreed conclusions concerning the Strategy clearly demonstrated the willingness of the parties to renew their commitment to multilateralism in international economic co-operation. His delegation hoped that that approach would result in action leading to attainment of the Strategy's goals and objectives and more dynamic economic growth in all countries.

20. Many issues remained unresolved in the area of science and technology for development, and all States should renew their efforts to change that situation. His delegation was convinced of the importance of establishing long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and appreciated the role of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. In view of the problems faced by developing countries in their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food, the Centre's activities must receive increased funding, because food production and science and technology were interdependent. A global information network should be developed within the Centre for the exchange of relevant information and experience. National information systems for science and technology should also be established especially in the developing countries, to constitute the basis of the global network.

21. The state of the environment continued to fall short of the target set when UNEP had been given its mandate. Famine, food shortages, drought and desertification were some of the environment-related difficulties facing many sub-Saharan African countries. His delegation endorsed UNEP Governing Council resolution 13/9 on the state-of-the-environment reports, as well as the other

(Mr. Mwanzia, Kenya)

decisions taken at the thirteenth session, and urged the Second Committee to follow suit. UNEP was to be commended for its role in promoting awareness of desertification in many parts of Africa. For its part, Kenya had formulated soil-conservation policies and had embarked on reforestation projects and programmes to contain industrial pollution of water and air. A National Environment and Human Settlements Secretariat had been established to ensure that all environmental considerations were taken into account in the design, planning and implementation of development programmes.

22. At its eighth session, the Commission on Human Settlements had again demonstrated its commitment to productive substantive discussions. His delegation endorsed the Commission's recommendation to hold a short session in 1988 so as to ensure effective follow-up to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, even though sessions were scheduled to be held only during odd-numbered years as of 1987. It also endorsed the decisions taken by both the Commission and the UNEP Governing Council with regard to the joint meetings of their bureaux. Referring to Commission resolution 8/15, he called upon all developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so to contribute to the Centre so that it could deal with complex human settlements issues more effectively.

23. He drew attention to paragraph 10 of document A/40/689 and noted that the Centre was still not a full member of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), although the reason why that was so was unclear, because both the General Assembly and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had called for such an arrangement. He therefore requested that the necessary steps should be taken to enable the Centre to become a full member.

24. He regretted that the number of shelter demonstration projects for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless remained below target and was disappointed at the shortfall in voluntary contributions to International Year activities. Kenya had made a modest contribution and urged other countries to help achieve the goals and objectives of the International Year.

25. The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women had been a rewarding experience for many. It had been intended as a forum where women could discuss problems and plans of action in a regional context, but it had also promoted communication between women from developed and developing countries and the forging of ties that would not soon be forgotten. The final document was a clear manifestation of a renewed commitment to multilateral co-operation for development. Kenya had been concerned with the integration of women in development since independence, and provisions for women's involvement in all aspects of national life had been included in its development plan, Constitution and various national programmes.

26. Ms. SÜLE (Hungary) said that her country implemented the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in its international economic relations, which were governed by respect for the principles of sovereign equality, mutual interest and benefit, non-discrimination and fulfilment of treaty obligations in good faith.

(Ms. Süle, Hungary)

27. Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade would contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order. Unfortunately, its targets had not been met and, since the beginning of 1985, growth forecasts had again been scaled down, export markets had been affected by growing protectionism, terms of trade for developing countries were continuing to deteriorate, real interest rates remained high and official assistance and private loans for developing countries had further declined.

28. The severe and growing imbalances in the world economy must be tackled at the national and international levels, but programmes that would ensure implementation of the Charter and achievement of the Strategy's targets were possible only if a complex approach was adopted to international relations and due regard was paid to the circumstances and peculiarities of individual countries. The allocation of resources to social and economic rather than to military programmes would contribute greatly towards implementation of the Strategy and the Charter.

29. The environmental protection problems of Hungary were very great and required international co-operation for their solution. Much had to be done, in particular, to prevent degradation.

30. The World Industry Conference on Environmental Management, held at Versailles in 1984, had been a milestone in terms of co-operation among industries, Governments and international organizations. The meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on topical issues of environmental protection had also been significant. Hungary agreed with the the UNEP Governing Council that the 1986 report on the state of the environment should focus on health. As for the implementation of UNEP projects, Hungary wished to contribute primarily to the protection of soil and water quality and the promotion of training.

31. There had been significant progress in environmental co-operation within the ECE region in 1985. The signature by 21 countries, including her own, of an international protocol on air pollution control had furthered the implementation of one of the more important environmental tasks formulated in the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation adopted in August 1975. Hungary was actively supporting the preparation of documents on global environmental strategies to the year 2000 and participating in the commission set up in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolution. Related ECE activities should be incorporated into the global context and long-term strategies should take the views of scientific, social and international bodies as well as the attitudes of Governments into account. Hungary attached great importance to examining the state of the environment and any changes therein when determining its policies. It used international criteria for that purpose and proposed that UNEP's activities in that field, which it supported, should be continued.



32. Mr. ELHASSAN (Sudan) said that he endorsed the analysis of the problems before the Committee presented by the representative of Yugoslavia on behalf of the Group of 77. With specific reference to the crisis of the environment in Africa and the disappearance of the world's tropical forests, the Executive Director of UNEP had asked why those directly involved in such problems seemed indifferent to the continued destruction of natural resources and what constraints needed to be considered if action plans were to be implemented. In examining the vital role of tropical forests in the biosphere and the need to conserve them, two particular problems arose, namely, that of reconciling national interests with general world concerns, and that of analysing why nothing was done even when the necessity of conservation was recognized and the technical means for achieving it were available. Those problems should be taken up by the Committee, the UNEP Governing Council and the forthcoming conferences on the environment.

33. Two further important issues were that of anchoring environmental protection plans in real life and that of viewing the environment in relation to populations, resources and development. It was vitally important to understand local circumstances and constraints affecting populations, because environmental conferences and plans would otherwise remain irrelevant to the concerns of those most closely affected by them. For example, the environmental degradation of sub-Saharan Africa was now considered to have been man-made, but it would be difficult to reverse the process without understanding the local people's circumstances. Local inhabitants could use only what they had and, if alternative sources of energy were not provided, trees would continue to be felled and land to be overgrazed.

34. The situation was similar in the felling of tropical forests. In an international context where countries were urged to seek economic self-sufficiency and adopt harsh adjustment measures, it was very difficult for them to implement environmental protection plans that did not take such constraints into account. His delegation commended the part played by UNEP in drawing attention to major environmental hazards and hoped that the forthcoming conference on the African environment would focus on both of those which he had mentioned, but whatever measures were adopted had to take account of current needs before those directly affected would accept them as strategies for the future.

35. He hoped that the Intergovernmental Committee's new approach, concentrating on certain priority areas of science and technology for development, would revive the interest and high-level participation which its activities had formerly enjoyed. However, there seemed to be little prospect in the near future of reversing the deceleration in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. He hoped that the Secretary-General's proposals for interim financing would attract pledges sufficient to allow the financing system to continue as it had for the past five years.

36. Turning to the integration of women in development, he said that the forward-looking strategy adopted at the Nairobi Conference was a milestone in the process of integration, but it remained to be seen whether its proposals and recommendations would be implemented. Sudan's laws and Constitution ensured that

(Mr. Elhassan, Sudan)

women enjoyed the kind of equality called for by the strategy, in particular so far as their participation in the professions was concerned. However, they tended not to be represented at high decision-making levels.

37. Care should be taken to avoid the cultural bias sometimes seen in the United Nations which appeared to interpret women's integration in development in terms of providing them with Western-style jobs, whereas women's participation in development took different forms and, in many developing countries - where they formed the greater part of the work force - their burden needed to be reduced.

38. Mr. KOVAČIČ (Czechoslovakia) said that the initiative for reviewing implementation of the International Development Strategy at the current session derived from General Assembly resolution 39/162. In earlier resolutions, the Committee established for that purpose had been asked to identify the causes hindering successful implementation of the Strategy. Czechoslovakia's position on that matter had been clearly set out in joint statements by the socialist countries (A/39/228 and A/40/327).

39. During the general debate, several delegations had cited the consensus achieved at the September meeting of the review Committee as an example of the positive approach of all countries. The socialist countries' views on the results of the Committee's work, including their reservations on the final document, had been set out in detail in the statement by the representative of the Soviet Union on 24 September 1985.

40. The economic practice of many countries was unfortunately far removed from the aims of the International Development Strategy. Moreover, the philosophy underlying the measures proposed by the International Monetary Fund as conditions for using its resources was in direct contradiction to the aims of the Strategy and led both to the increased dependence of developing countries on external factors and to the growth of unemployment, poverty and social tension.

41. In recent years, attention had rightly been paid to the related issues of agriculture, food and alleviating hunger. Views were being expressed to the effect that the way for developing countries to proceed was to develop private farms and abandon industrialization. If that course were followed, however, he wondered how the balanced development of their economies could be assured, how they were to achieve a 9 per cent growth in industrial production and a 25 per cent share of world industrial production, and how employment was to be increased by 2.5 per cent a year, as advocated in the Strategy.

42. Striking a balance between the economies of the partners was considered to be a condition for successful economic co-operation. But the current state of economic development of the developing countries showed no real reduction in the disproportion between the economic potentials of developed and developing countries. Economic transactions which led the developing countries into debt certainly did not help to eliminate existing disproportions.

(Mr. Kovačič, Czechoslovakia)

43. The meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to Review the Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States had been unsuccessful and a number of questions remained unsolved. In particular, several developed States had refused to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. The current international situation provided many examples of violations of the Charter, such as the United States embargo against Nicaragua, and discriminatory measures, sanctions and boycotts against the socialist countries. The policies of a number of developed capitalist countries and their military-industrial complexes and transnational corporations - as well as of some specialized agencies - was undermining mutual confidence and international economic security.

44. The United Nations should take effective measures to further implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and its economic relations with other countries, including the developing countries, were in complete accord with the Charter.

45. Czechoslovakia attached great importance to the development of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in science and technology. CMEA provided a stable basis for long-term international co-operation in that field. Czechoslovakia was taking part in the development of a complex long-term programme of scientific and technological co-operation among the CMEA countries and was, at the same time, expanding its scientific and technological co-operation with developed and developing countries alike. The United Nations, its bodies and specialized agencies played a key role in promoting multilateral scientific and technological co-operation.

46. The main theme of the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development had been information systems, and Czechoslovakia considered that the specialized agencies were not making use of those systems. A global information system should be developed within the existing United Nations budget. However, if science and technology continued to be misused - in particular, for military purposes - the development of even the most advanced information systems would be to no avail.

47. Czechoslovakia commended the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and expressed interest in such priority areas as the World Soils Policy and the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves. A new concept of environmental protection to the year 2000 was being developed in Czechoslovakia; it included a number of scientific and technological projects that might be useful in solving regional and world environmental problems.

48. In conclusion, he drew attention to the danger posed by the arms race to the environment. The development of new arms systems increased the danger of a nuclear conflict which could destroy not only the environment but all civilization. The very existence, storage and handling of weapons of mass destruction could become an ecological catastrophe with far-reaching consequences. The joint initiative taken by Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic in establishing a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe was of importance not only for disarmament but also for environmental protection.

49. Mrs. GIRARDIN (France) said that her delegation was, on the whole, satisfied with the work of the thirteenth session of the UNEP Governing Council. France took the view that environmental problems were largely responsible for the crisis in Africa and that the struggle against desertification and drought should remain a central concern. However, perhaps the time had come to take an overview of those issues in order to treat them in a more coherent fashion and ensure that efforts corresponded to needs. In that regard, the Second Committee should receive detailed information about all meetings or conferences recently held or to be held in the near future.

50. The President of France had proposed that an international conference on forest protection should be held in Paris from 6 to 9 February 1986. The conference would be attended by the Heads of State or Government and of Ministers of the countries concerned and would, in particular, deal with the problems of the Sahelian region. The problem of Europe's forests could be the other major theme of the conference, or could be examined in a more technical symposium associated with the conference or discussed in a general way at a plenary session. One of the goals of the conference would be to make officials and public opinion more aware of the primary importance of the survival of forests, particularly in the Sahel, and also to determine ways and means of protecting forests at the international level. Various international organizations, including the United Nations, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, would be invited to the conference, whose format should be flexible.

51. At its eighth session, the Commission on Human Settlements had been apprised of the policies of various countries in favour of so-called "secondary" urban centres. About 20 countries, including France, had presented information on that issue, and the exchange of views and experience had been particularly fruitful.

52. With regard to preparations for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, i.e. 1987, France was convinced of the need to integrate the activities of the Year with broader problems of urban development. France would continue to supply information on the relevant programmes which it was implementing and to promote greater co-ordination with the Director of the Year.

53. Much of the work of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Results of the United Nations Decade for Women, held at Nairobi in July 1985, had been devoted to the role of women in development. The Conference had rightly stressed the relationship between promoting the status of women and development, and had emphasized the need for women to participate more actively in defining goals and means of development in all sectors of the economy. It had also proposed that national and international resources should be mobilized for the purpose of developing programmes relating to the employment, health, training and education of women with a view to enabling them to attain economic independence. Her delegation had made several proposals in Nairobi regarding the provision of training facilities in technical or technological activities, especially agronomy, which would involve granting fellowships for young women from developing countries to study in France.