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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge LAGO-SILVA (Cuba)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 12 (see A/40/1009, para. 3). Action to be taken on the item was considered at the 22nd, 23rd, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd and 46th meetings, on 1, 4, 8, 11-13, 18, 20, 22 and 25 November and 3 December 1985. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/40/SR.22, 23, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 42, 43 and 46).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.2/40/L.14

2. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November 1985, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic, introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/40/L.14) entitled "Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories". Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

3. At the 30th meeting, on 11 November 1985, the representative of Israel made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in three parts (see also A/40/1009 and Add.2).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/40/L.14 by a recorded vote of 126 to 2 (see para. 38, draft decision I). The voting was as follows: 1/, 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

5. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Iraq and Australia. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

1/ Subsequently, the representative of Mali indicated that, as a result of a mechanical failure, his vote did not register. The representative of Mali had voted in favour of the draft decision.

2/ At the 30th, 32nd and 34th meetings, on 11-13 November, the representatives of the Sudan, Nicaragua and Kenya, respectively, stated that, had their delegations been present at the time of the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft decision.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.15

6. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November 1985, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.15) entitled "Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories". Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Tunisia and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 30th meeting, on 11 November 1985, the representative of Israel made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.15 by a recorded vote of 125 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 37, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

3/ At the 32nd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Nicaragua stated that, had his delegation been present at the time of the voting, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

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9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Sweden (also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Norway), Canada, the United States of America, Australia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.17

10. At the 22nd meeting, on 1 November 1985, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.17) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". Subsequently, the Gambia, Madagascar and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the 30th meeting, on 11 November 1985, the representative of Israel made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.17 by a recorded vote of 131 to 2 (see para. 37, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

13. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Japan, Jordan, Australia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic). The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization also made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.30).

D. Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia 4/

14. At the 23rd meeting, on 4 November 1985, the Committee decided to authorize the Chairman of the Committee to request the Secretary-General to circulate the report and recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia as soon as possible, and also to invite, on behalf of the Committee, the Chairman of the Panel to introduce the report.

15. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 November 1985, the Chairman of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia introduced the report of the Panel.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft decision, orally proposed by the Chairman of the Committee (see para. 38, draft decision II).

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.5

17. By its decision 1985/167 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session the draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.5) entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade".

18. At the 43rd meeting, on 25 November 1985, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 37, draft resolution III).

19. After the adoption of the draft resolution the representative of the Netherlands made a statement (see A/C.2/40/SR.43).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/40/L.27 and L.47

20. At the 29th meeting, on 8 November 1985, the representative of Spain, on behalf of Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Spain and Tunisia, introduced a draft

resolution (A/C.2/40/L.27) entitled "Promotion of movements of persons and world tourism for development". Subsequently, Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"Promotion of movements of persons and
world tourism for development"

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978 and 34/134 of 14 December 1979, concerning the World Tourism Organization,

"Recalling also its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it welcomed the Manila Declaration on World Tourism, 5/

"Recalling further its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, by which it proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade and adopted the International Development Strategy for this Decade,

"Recalling also its resolution 38/146 of 19 December 1983 concerning the World Tourism Organization,

"Recalling that, by General Assembly resolution 36/41 and Economic and Social Council decision 109 (LIX) of 23 July 1975, it was decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly and the Council in the fields of competence of and concern to that Organization,

"Recalling that, in accordance with resolution 34/134, the World Tourism Organization has since its inception held two important international conferences, one at Manila in 1980 and the other at Acapulco in 1982,

"Having already recognized the importance of these two conferences and of the decisions in which they culminated, which have been brought to the attention of Member States so that they may formulate or implement their policies, plans and programmes within the framework of the programme of work of the World Tourism Organization,

"Having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, submitted to it in pursuance of resolution 38/146 of the General Assembly,

"1. Recognizes that the new approach of the World Tourism Organization, which considers tourism not in isolation but as an integral part of movements of persons and travel, is intended to foster a better understanding of socio-economic, cultural, educational and political values of movements of persons and can make a positive contribution to economic development;

"2. Urges States to base, as far as possible, their travel policies and strategies on this innovative idea relating to movements of persons in order to contribute to the setting up and development of travel service enterprises and, thus, serve to alleviate unemployment by creating new jobs;

"3. Agrees, in this respect, that the establishment of small or medium-sized enterprises which can provide services on travel routes, and which are adapted to the circumstances and traditions of the developing countries, may foster the economic development of such countries by activating the potential market of over 3.5 billion persons that travel, regardless of their motive;

"4. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies of the United Nations system with a direct or indirect institutional interest in this area, to co-operate with the World Tourism Organization in progressively applying the innovative ideas of movements of persons, in accordance with the Manila Declaration on World Tourism and the Acapulco Document;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in implementing this resolution and the relevant resolutions of the World Tourism Organization, particularly on the contribution of world tourism to regional development and the preservation of and respect for the cultural heritage of developing countries."

21. At the 43rd meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.47) entitled "World Tourism Organization", submitted by Ms. Inga Eriksson, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.27.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.47 (see para. 37, draft resolution IV).

23. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.47, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.27 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.2, L.28 and L.28/Rev.1

24. By its decision 1985/180 of 25 July 1985, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it consider the issues contained in the draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.2) entitled "International economic security: a major condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries", which read as follows:

"International economic security: a major condition
for accelerating the economic decolonization of
developing countries

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the twenty-fifth anniversary of which is being observed by the United Nations this year,

"Recognizing that, despite the attainment of political independence, many developing countries continue to be subjected to exploitation and inequality and that the process of economic decolonization of those countries has effectively slowed down,

"Referring to 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

"Recalling the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

"Referring to the principle embodied in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States of the need to promote collective economic security for development, in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the whole international community,

"Reaffirming support for the demands of the developing States regarding the acceleration of their economic decolonization, the achievement of full sovereignty over their natural and other resources, their economic activities, full and equal participation in the solution of international economic problems, and the cessation of the outflow of capital and the brain drain,

"Noting that the preservation in international economic relations of any forms of exploitation, inequality and oppression, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the application of policies of blackmail, economic aggression, boycott, embargo, and trade, credit and technological blockade, and the use of economic relations for interference in the domestic affairs of States undermine their economic security and disrupt the development of broad, equal and mutually beneficial international co-operation,

"1. Considers that the safeguarding of the economic security of all sovereign States should be regarded as a fundamental principle of relations between States and of international economic co-operation and as a vital condition for accelerating the economic decolonization of developing countries;

"2. Calls for the elimination from international economic relations of any forms of inequality, exploitation, colonialism and neo-colonialism, economic aggression and blackmail, boycott, and trade, credit and technological blockade, of any forms of interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign States, and of the use of economic relations as an instrument of political pressure, considering this to be a gross violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report containing information on the use of measures constituting a threat to economic security and impeding the economic development of sovereign States for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"4. Calls upon Governments to provide the Secretary-General with the necessary information requested in paragraph 3 above."

25. At the 29th meeting, on 8 November 1985, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.28) entitled "International economic security", which read as follows:

"International economic security

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling also the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

"Reaffirming the principle of full sovereignty of States over their resources and economic activities, as well as the right of each country to equal participation in the solution of international economic problems,

"Noting that the use of economic relations for purposes which are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations disrupts the development of broad, equal and mutually beneficial international co-operation,

"Considering that ever-increasing interdependence between States and regions is an inevitable condition of world economic development which determines the mutuality of interests of all countries in promoting growth and development in a secure world environment,

"Convinced that all countries would benefit from a more stable economic, monetary and financial situation, from an equitable solution of the external debt problem and from the removal of discriminatory restrictions and other obstacles to the development of world trade,

"Further convinced that alleviation of the urgent economic problems of developing countries and elimination of the gap in the levels of economic development are major factors of international economic stability and a better political climate,

"1. Recognizes the need to promote international economic security aimed at the economic and social development and progress of each country, in particular developing countries, through international economic co-operation;

"2. Considers that a collective endeavour to promote a system of just and mutually beneficial international economic relations would contribute to the economic security of each State and to the establishment of a new international economic order;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, including ways and means of its attainment and the United Nations role in this process, with emphasis on the development interests of developing countries, for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"4. Calls upon all Governments and the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution."

26. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.28/Rev.1). In introducing the draft resolution the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally revised operative paragraph 2 by replacing the word "collective" by the word "common", deleting the words "a system of", and by replacing the word "security" by the word "well-being".

27. Following a statement by the representative of Egypt, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the word "Recognizes" in operative paragraph 1, by the word "Recognizing" and inserting it as the last preambular paragraph. The operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

28. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 85 to 19, with 25 abstentions (see para. 37, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Zaire.

29. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Japan, India, Egypt, Canada, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the German Democratic Republic and Chile. After it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, India, Argentina, Hungary, China, Sweden, Finland, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Mongolia, Poland, Zaire and Liberia.

H. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.36

30. At the 34th meeting, on 13 November 1985, the representative of Lebanon, on behalf of Belgium, Canada, France, Gabon, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.36) entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation". Subsequently, Benin, the Comoros and Rwanda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

31. At the 43rd meeting, on 25 November 1985, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 37, draft resolution VI).

I. Draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.33

32. At the 36th meeting, on 18 November 1985, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.33) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought". Subsequently, China, Liberia and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"Countries stricken by desertification and drought

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 dated 25 July 1985,

"Recalling also its Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, annexed to its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

"Noting the Priority Programme of action for economic recovery (1986-1990), adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,

"Congratulating the Government of Senegal for having taken the initiative of convening a ministerial conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, the first meeting of which was held at Dakar from 18 to 27 July 1984, and which met for a second time at Dakar in November 1985,

"Congratulating the Government of Egypt for having invited the first African Environmental Conference, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, to be held at Cairo in December 1985,

"Congratulating also the French Government for having taken the initiative of convening an international conference on forests, to be held in Paris in February 1986,

"Noting the positive action taken by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, as part of a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, undertaking to help 22 African

countries, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, 6/ in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

"Noting decision 12/10 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, dated 28 May 1984, 7/ concerning desertification,

"Welcoming the establishment by six east African countries - Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda - of IGADD for the purpose of combating the effects of drought in those countries,

"Deeply concerned by the tragic consequences of the acceleration of desertification, combined with persistent drought - the most serious recorded this century - which have resulted in a substantial drop in the agricultural output of many developing countries and have contributed particularly to a worsening of the current economic crisis in Africa,

"Noting with great anxiety that desertification continues to spread and intensify in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

"Aware that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character and that real and permanent solutions must be found in increased global efforts based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

"Bearing in mind that the majority of the countries affected by desertification and drought are low-income countries and, for the most part, belong to the group of the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa,

"Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned and that such action is an essential component of their development,

"Recognizing, however, that given the scope and the intensity of desertification, the attainment of the objectives of programmes to combat these scourges requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries,

"Considering the interdependence between developed countries and those affected by desertification and drought, and the negative impact of those phenomena on the economies of the countries concerned,

"Emphasizing the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought,

6/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 25 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

7/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25), annex.

"Taking note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought, 8/

"1. Welcomes the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, held at Dakar, and notes with satisfaction the final resolutions adopted by the first Conference in 1984, 9/ and by the second Conference in 1985;

"2. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment by the Organization of African Unity of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa;

"3. Recommends that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought;

"4. Recognizes that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in support of action taken individually or collectively by countries stricken by desertification and drought;

"5. Recommends that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to those countries in order to support effectively the rehabilitation process - in particular through intensive reafforestation - and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the countries stricken by desertification and drought, particularly in Africa;

"6. Recommends that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems;

"7. Appeals to all members of the international community, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms - including financial, technical, or any other form of assistance - to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought;

"8. Takes note with satisfaction of the generosity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly as regards food aid, transport and medical assistance;

8/ A/40/392-E/1985/117.

9/ A/39/530.

"9. Requests the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General, for transmission to the stricken countries, with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, including the studies carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the impact of desertification and drought on the foreign trade of the stricken countries;

"10. Further requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that his final report on the implementation of resolution 39/208, which is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session through the Economic and Social Council, contains proposals for specific action to be undertaken, as indicated in the present resolution."

33. At the 46th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/40/L.76) entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought", submitted by Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.33.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.76 (see para. 37, draft resolution VII).

35. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.76, draft resolution A/C.2/40/L.33 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

36. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), France and Belgium.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories

The General Assembly,

Aware of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories,

Aware also of the imposed domination of the Palestinian market by Israel,

Taking into account the need to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets without Israeli interference,

Noting with regret the lack of progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, 10/

1. Calls for the urgent lifting of the Israeli restrictions imposed on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories;
2. Recognizes the Palestinian interest in establishing a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip to give Palestinian firms and products direct access to external markets;
3. Calls upon all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a seaport in the occupied Gaza Strip;
4. Also calls upon all concerned to facilitate the establishment of a cement plant in the occupied West Bank and a citrus plant in the occupied Gaza Strip;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to facilitate the establishment of the above-mentioned projects and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/224 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/57 of 25 July 1985,

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, 11/

10/ A/40/367-E/1985/116.

11/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

Noting the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; 12/
2. Notes the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people that was held at Geneva on 5 and 8 July 1985 in response to General Assembly resolution 39/224;
3. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;
4. Regards such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;
5. Draws the attention of the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the need to disburse their aid to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people;
6. Requests the Secretary-General:
 - (a) To review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report on assistance to the Palestinian people;
 - (b) To take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983;
 - (c) To convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;
 - (d) To provide for the participation in the meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
7. Requests the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

12/ A/40/353-E/1985/115 and Corr.1 and A/40/353/Add.1-E/1985/115/Add.1 and Corr.1.

8. Also requests that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977, in which it approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted by the United Nations Water Conference, 13/

Recalling also its resolution 35/18 of 10 November 1980, by which it proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/57 of 28 July 1983, in which the Council urged Governments of developing countries to adopt national targets for drinking water supply and sanitation services, commensurate with resource availability, absorptive capacity and ability, and to formulate action plans and programmes for reaching the targets set,

Mindful of the fact that significant progress towards meeting the objectives of the Decade by 1990 will require a much greater sense of urgency and priority on the part of Governments and the continued support of the international community,

1. Welcomes the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the attainment of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade; 14/

2. Encourages Governments to seek to implement the recommendations for action contained in the report, in particular:

13/ See Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12 and corrigendum), chap. I.

14/ A/40/108-E/1985/49.

- (a) To strengthen national capabilities for policy formulation and for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of water supply and sanitation programmes and projects;
- (b) To prepare and implement national strategies to meet and develop both present and longer-term needs for skilled human resources;
- (c) To intensify efforts to improve the mobilization and utilization of national financial resources;
- (d) To increase the attention devoted to health education and community participation and to the need for close operational linkages between health and water supply agencies;
- (e) To formulate and implement strategies that will enhance the participation of women in the planning, operation and assessment of water and sanitation programmes and projects;

3. Calls upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations, to continue and, where possible, increase their assistance to Governments in support of national plans and programmes for the Decade as well as in support of efforts to implement the above-mentioned recommendations for action;

4. Urges the international community to take note of the need to enhance co-ordination of technical co-operation activities at the global and national levels and, in this regard, supports the role of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme as focal points for the Decade at the country level;

5. Takes note of the need to focus efforts and resources on the least developed countries where requirements for drinking water and sanitation are the greatest, and of the need to give special consideration to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, at the end of the Decade, in 1990, to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a report on the progress achieved during the Decade, providing a detailed comparative analysis based as much as possible on quantitative data, as well as recommendations for future and follow-up action that may be required.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977, 33/122 of 19 December 1978, 34/134 of 14 December 1979, 36/41 of 19 November 1981 and 38/146 of 19 December 1983,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization 15/ on the progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration 16/ and the Acapulco Document 17/ on World Tourism, and, in this context, recognizes that the new approach of the World Tourism Organization, in which tourism is seen in the wider context of travel, can make a positive contribution to economic development;

2. Invites States to take that approach into account when formulating their travel policies and strategies, in accordance with their development plans;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies of the United Nations system with an interest in this area to co-operate with the World Tourism Organization in accordance with the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution and the relevant resolutions of the World Tourism Organization, particularly on the contribution of world tourism to regional development and the preservation of and respect for the cultural heritage of developing countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

International economic security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

15/ A/40/363-E/1985/97.

16/ A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

17/ A/38/182-E/1983/66, annex, appendix.

Recalling also the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular that of achieving of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVIII) of 2 August 1974,

Considering that ever-increasing interdependence between States and regions is an inevitable condition of world economic development, which determines the mutuality of interest of all countries in promoting development in a secure world environment,

Convinced that all countries would benefit from a more stable economic, trade, monetary and financial situation and from equitable solutions of the existing problems in these areas,

Further convinced that alleviation of the urgent economic problems of developing countries and elimination of the gap in the levels of economic development are major factors of international economic stability and a better political climate,

Recognizing the need to promote international economic security aimed at the economic and social development and progress of each country, in particular developing countries, through international economic co-operation and utilizing the potential of multilateral and regional organizations,

1. Considers that a common endeavour to promote just and mutually beneficial international economic relations would contribute to the economic well-being of each State and to the establishment of a new international economic order;
2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the relevant previous studies, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security, including ways and means of its attainment, with emphasis on the development interests of developing countries, for submission through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;
3. Calls upon all Governments and the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/18 of 10 November 1978, by which it accorded observer status to the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 36/174 of 17 December 1981, in which it recognized the necessity of strengthening co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, and its resolution 37/132 of 17 December 1982,

(a) Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, to update his report on co-operation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation; 18/

(b) Also requests the Secretary-General to submit this report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in 1986.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Countries stricken by desertification and drought

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/208 of 17 December 1984 and Economic and Social Council decision 1985/176 of 25 July 1985, as well as its Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, annexed to its resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984,

Noting the priority programme of action for economic recovery (1986-1990), 19/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July 1985,

Congratulating the Government of Senegal for having taken the initiative of convening the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African

18/ A/38/236-E/1983/75.

19/ A/40/666, annex I, resolution AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex I.

States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, the first meeting of which was held at Dakar from 18 to 27 July 1984, 20/ and which met for a second time at Dakar in November 1985,

Congratulating the Government of Egypt for having invited the first African Environmental Conference, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme in consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, to be held at Cairo in December 1985,

Congratulating also the Government of France for having taken the initiative of convening an international conference on tree and forest, to be held in Paris in February 1986,

Noting the positive action taken by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, as part of a joint effort by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to help twenty-two African countries, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 21/

Noting decision 12/10 of 28 May 1984 on desertification, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 22/

Welcoming the establishment by six east African countries - Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda - of an Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development for the purpose of combating the effects of drought in those countries,

Deeply concerned by the tragic consequences of the acceleration of desertification, combined with persistent drought - the most serious recorded this century - which have resulted in a substantial drop in the agricultural output of many developing countries and have contributed particularly to a worsening of the current economic crisis in Africa,

Noting with great anxiety that desertification and drought continue to spread and intensify in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Aware that the problems of desertification and drought are increasingly assuming a structural and endemic character and that real and permanent solutions must be found in increased global efforts based on concerted action by the stricken countries and the international community,

20/ See A/39/530, annex.

21/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

22/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/39/25), annex.

Bearing in mind that the majority of the countries affected by desertification and drought are low-income countries and, for the most part, belong to the group of the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa,

Aware that the prime responsibility in the struggle against desertification and the effects of drought rests with the countries concerned and that such action is an essential component of their development,

Recognizing, however, that given the scope and the intensity of desertification and drought, particularly in the least developed countries, the attainment of the objectives of programmes to combat these scourges requires financial and human resources beyond the means of the affected countries,

Considering the interdependence between developed countries and those affected by desertification and drought, and the negative impact of those phenomena on the economies of the countries concerned,

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of all forms of South-South co-operation in executing programmes to combat desertification and drought,

Taking note of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the countries stricken by desertification and drought, 23/

1. Welcomes the results of the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries and in Egypt and the Sudan, held at Dakar from 18 to 27 July 1984, and notes with satisfaction the final resolutions adopted by that Conference 24/ and by a second Conference, held at Dakar in November 1985;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment by the Organization of African Unity of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa;

3. Recommends that high priority should be given in the development plans and programmes of the affected countries themselves to the problem of desertification and to problems resulting from drought;

4. Recognizes that particular attention should be given to countries stricken by desertification and drought and that special efforts should be made by the international community, particularly the developed countries, in support of action taken individually or collectively by countries stricken by desertification and drought;

23/ A/40/392-E/1985/117.

24/ A/39/530.

5. Recommends that the international community, above all the developed countries, should continue to provide coherent short-term, medium-term and long-term assistance to those countries in order to support the rehabilitation process effectively - in particular through intensive reafforestation - and the renewal of growth of agricultural production in the countries stricken by desertification and drought, particularly in Africa;

6. Recommends that, within the framework of bilateral and multilateral development aid programmes, the fight against desertification and drought should be granted priority in view of the extent of those problems;

7. Appeals to all members of the international community, organs and agencies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional financial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide full support, in all forms - including financial, technical or any other form of assistance - to the development efforts of countries stricken by desertification and drought;

8. Takes note with satisfaction of the generosity with which the international community has responded to the assistance needs resulting from the emergency in Africa, particularly as regards food aid, transport and medical assistance;

9. Requests the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations to provide the Secretary-General, for transmission to the stricken countries, with all relevant studies carried out in their respective spheres of competence, in particular with respect to food and agricultural production, development of water resources, industrialization and raw materials, including the studies carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the impact of desertification and drought on the foreign trade of the stricken countries, similarly, including the studies to determine the interaction between forest zones and arid regions and their influence on the acceleration of desertification, particularly in Africa;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure that his final report on the implementation of resolution 39/208, which is to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, contains proposals for specific action to be undertaken, as indicated in the present resolution.

38. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian
and other Arab territories

The General Assembly:

- (a) Takes note, with concern, of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its decision 39/442 of 18 December 1984; 25/
- (b) Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;
- (c) Invites the Secretary-General to utilize the services of competent United Nations bodies in preparing that report;
- (d) Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the
public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations
in South Africa and Namibia

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia 26/ and further notes that the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twelfth session and the Economic and Social Council in 1986 will give in-depth consideration to the recommendations contained in the report and propose appropriate action.

25/ A/40/381-E/1985/105.

26/ E/C.10/1986/9.