



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/849/Add.1
18 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 79

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 79 (see A/45/849, para. 2). Action to be taken on the item was considered at the 42nd, 43rd, 48th, 49th and 52nd to 54th meetings, on 14, 26 and 28 November and 7, 10 and 11 December 1990. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/45/SR.42, 43, 48, 49 and 52-54).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.4

2. By its decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/45/L.4).

3. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, following a statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/45/L.4 until its forty-sixth session (see para. 43, draft decision).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.30 and L.78

4. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Developing human resources for development" (A/C.2/45/L.30), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

"Considering that human resources are an essential means of achieving economic and social development goals,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989 on developing human resources for development and other earlier resolutions on the same subject, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

"Referring to General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and 45/___, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in particular the relevant sections therein on human resources development,

"Stressing the continued validity of the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1/ the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa, 2/ the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation 3/ and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, in July 1989, 4/ which was reaffirmed in the Kingston Declaration adopted at the eleventh Meeting, in August 1990,

"1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11 (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.

"2/ A/43/430, annex I.

"3/ A/44/315, annex.

"4/ A/44/177, annex.

"Recognizing that the concept of human resources development, while technically referring only to the human resource component of specific development programmes, also encompasses in a broad sense many other components, requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

"Emphasizing that education, which facilitates the acquisition and upgrading of skills, and continued demand-oriented technical training are inextricably linked to economic growth and sustained development of developing countries,

"Reaffirming that each country has the prerogative to choose its approach to human resources development in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions and cultures and stage of development,

"Recognizing that distance education programmes, enhanced by advances in communications technology and informatics, can broaden and improve the range of resources available to developing countries and can thus play a significant role in helping them meet their general education and priority training needs,

"Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and stressing also that both North-South and South-South co-operation, including economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, can play a valuable role in this field,

"Emphasizing the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

"Noting the Human Development Report 1990 5/ and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on human resource development through technical co-operation, 6/

"1. **Welcomes** the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held at New York on 30 September 1990, 7/ as well as the African Charter for Popular Participation

"5/ Published for the United Nations Development Programme by Oxford University Press (New York and Oxford, 1990).

"6/ A/45/113.

"7/ A/45/625, annex.

in Development and Transformation, adopted by the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held at Arusha in February 1990; g/

"2. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development; g/

"3. Recognizes that the achievement of a higher living standard and the well-being of individuals and peoples in general, through self-reliance and sustained development, constitutes one of the basic goals of human resources development in developing countries;

"4. Emphasizes that education and continued objective-directed training are the most essential element in human resources development;

"5. Emphasizes the importance of advanced technologies and means of communication in the training and educational processes in developing countries and, in this context, stresses the importance of intensified international co-operation for this purpose, particularly through the transfer of technology to developing countries;

"6. Stresses the need for increased emphasis on co-operation in distance education programmes as an important method of accelerating human resources development in developing countries;

"7. Emphasizes the vital importance of qualified national personnel in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and calls upon the international community to pay greater attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

"8. Emphasizes the need for human resources development strategies to concentrate on supportive measures in vital and related areas such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications and employment, and to assess the progress in those areas through appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;

"9. Stresses that the search for solutions to the problems of the most vulnerable groups of population in developing countries, such as children, the elderly and the poor, should constitute an integral part of human resources development strategies;

"10. Stresses that the role of women should be more fully taken into account in human resources development strategies so that women can better contribute to and benefit from development processes;

"g/ E/ECA/CM.16/11.

"g/ A/45/451.

"11. Recognizes the importance of the development of young people and their participation in human resources development programmes in developing countries;

"12. Stresses the vital role that the public sector plays in the growth and development of developing countries by contributing, inter alia, to furthering the implementation of policies, plans and programmes of human resources development;

"13. Stresses the importance of international support for human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries for those activities;

"14. Calls upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, inter alia, operational activities of the United Nations;

"15. Requests the Secretary-General to designate an appropriate focal point to co-ordinate the activities of different bodies of the United Nations system related to human resources development;

"16. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report elements for possible incorporation in a programme of action on human resources development;

"17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled 'Human resources development'."

5. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.78) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.30.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.78, without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution 1).

7. After the resolution was adopted, the representatives of the Philippines and Italy (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community) made statements (see A/C.2/45/SR.53).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.30 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.31 and L.94

9. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Net transfer of resources from developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries" (A/C.2/45/L.31), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries; 1/

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a comprehensive and analytical report on the causes of and factors relating to the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and sustained development, with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon as soon as possible."

"1/ A/45/487.

10. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries" (A/C.2/45/L.94), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.31.

11. Before the draft resolution was adopted the representative of China made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.94 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution II).

13. After the resolution was adopted, the representative of Italy (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community) made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

14. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.94, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.31 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.35 and Rev.1

15. At the 43rd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure" (A/C.2/45/L.35), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen,

"Taking into consideration the Ministerial Declaration issued by the fourteenth annual meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York on 1 October 1990, in which the world community was requested to render support for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen so as to achieve prosperity for its people,

"Realizing the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructure following the unification of Yemen, in addition to the new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

"1. Expresses its solidarity with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these conditions;

"2. Calls upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to develop a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen in order to enable the world community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991."

16. At its 52nd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "The unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure" (A/C.2/45/L.35/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.35 on the basis of informal consultations.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.35/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution III).

18. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution, the representative of Yemen made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.52).

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.36 and Rev.1

19. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 November 1990, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries" (A/C.2/45/L.36), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex of which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

"Recalling further its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,

"Recalling its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

"Deeply concerned by the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

"Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

"Recognizing the significant efforts being undertaken by developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

"Reaffirming that a supportive international economic environment is crucial to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries,

"1. Stresses that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative economic conditions which have prevailed in developing countries during the past decade;

"2. Stresses also the urgent need for ensuring the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes with the aim of mitigating their adverse socio-economic effects;

"3. Stresses further that structural adjustment programmes should contribute to the modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

"4. Calls upon the organs and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to undertake a more detailed and focused analysis of the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the socio-economic impact of the adjustment process;

"5. Emphasizes the need for appropriate measures to ensure that stabilization and adjustment programmes provide for long-term and sustained development as well as the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

"6. Emphasizes also that the efforts of developing countries to stabilize their economies will depend, particularly, on the creation of a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, committed and concerted action should be undertaken urgently by the international community in order to find a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness, to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its negative impact, to increase financial flows, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system, and to ensure effective access to new and emerging technologies by developing countries; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

"7. Calls upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to take appropriate measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to attain their economic and social objectives, particularly those that affect the most vulnerable groups of the population, including programmes of social compensation;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

20. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.36/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.36, on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), orally amended the revised draft resolution as follows: in the seventh preambular paragraph, replace "is" by "and appropriate national policies are".

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.36/Rev.1, as orally amended, without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution IV).

23. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as well as the representatives of Bolivia, Pakistan, Colombia, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ecuador made statements (see A/C.2/45/SR.53).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/45/L.39 and L.80

24. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the South Commission" (A/C.2/45/L.39). Subsequently Canada and China joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Emphasizing the need to promote the ideas contained in important contributions regarding the process of development of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,

"1. Welcomes the book entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 1/ and the executive summary of its conclusions and recommendations; 2/

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene a meeting, during the 1991 second regular session of the Council, devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary;

"3. Invites Governments and the organs, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary - for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

"1/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

"2/ Prepared by the South Commission as pre-publication information.

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate appropriate action to promote the recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission - in particular, in its executive summary."

25. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.80) submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.39.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.80, without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution V).

27. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.80, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.39 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.42 and Rev.1

28. At the 42nd meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Industrial development co-operation and diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" (A/C.2/45/L.42), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 1/ which called for, inter alia, raising the share of developing countries in world industrial production to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000, and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 2/ in which a strategy was spelt out for further industrialization of developing countries,

"Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

"1/ See A/10112, chap. IV.

"2/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

"Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, inter alia, the need for developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industries in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

"Stressing the relevant sections of the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 3/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 4/

"Deeply concerned that although fifteen years have elapsed since the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, the share of the developing countries in world industrial production remains around the same low level of 10 per cent,

"Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated through their industrial development, including industrial development in sectors where they may not currently enjoy international comparative advantage, considering the dynamic nature of comparative advantage,

"Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

"Recognizing also that the efforts of developing countries to develop their industrial and technological capabilities should be supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology to developing countries is essential in this regard,

"Aware that in selecting patterns of industrialization the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and their ability to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

"Convinced that in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended to the developing countries for this purpose,

"3/ Resolution S-18/3.

"4/ Resolution 45/____.

"Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through open access for their manufactures to the expanding markets of the developed countries,

"Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be achieved through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

"Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

"Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets, setting up joint ventures and programmes for training and upgrading skills and developing human resources, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

"Aware that foreign direct investment can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

"Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities,

"Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility within the United Nations system for promoting the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and for the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development,

"1. **Invites** developed countries to take fully into account the broad international implications of their policy decisions on the economies of the developing countries, including their industrial development;

"2. **Stresses** that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries to enable them to build up their industrial capacities;

"3. **Emphasizes** the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to ensure, improve and accelerate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

"4. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development, and to that end, inter alia, to prepare directories listing types and sources of technologies available in different countries, including those in developing countries, and to assist in the establishment of business and technology information centres in developing countries;

"5. Stresses the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of scientific and technological programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and welcomes the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

"6. Recognizes the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, including the sharing of information on the terms and conditions on which they acquire technologies from developed countries, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

"7. Also recognizes that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in regard to their industrialization and, in this context, calls upon developed countries and international organizations to support such co-operative ventures;

"8. Further recognizes that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, to elaborate a study on the feasibility of creating a United Nations system fund aimed at ensuring adequate and effective financing for training scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs in developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development, modernization and diversification of productive activities in developing countries, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination an item entitled 'Industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries', with a view to elaborating a United Nations system-wide plan of action for the promotion of this issue, including concrete ways and means to support developing countries more effectively and efficiently in their efforts in this regard, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"11. Requests the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to make concrete proposals and recommendations, with a view to establishing priority programmes, including technical and financial co-operation, to be carried out in support of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to give highest priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries;

"13. Decides to include an item entitled 'Industrialization, modernization and the diversification of productive activities in developing countries' in the agenda of its forty-sixth session."

29. At its 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.42/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.42 on the basis of informal consultations.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.42/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution VI).

H. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50 and L.77

31. At the 48th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Venezuela, subsequently joined by Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas" (A/C.2/45/L.50). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 44/225, on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

"Also recalling in particular that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

"Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

"Noting that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila, Vanuatu, on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, 2/ and noting also the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

"Welcoming the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

"Noting that the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, at its 16th meeting, held at Castries, St. Lucia, in November 1989, resolved, in its Declaration, 3/ to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to co-operate in that regard, and noting also the more recent developments in the region covered by the Caribbean Community,

"Noting that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has been concerned with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, including the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of Assembly resolution 44/225,

"Also noting that the International Whaling Commission, at its 42nd annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways and endorsed Assembly resolution 44/225,

"1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

"2/ See A/45/456, annex.

"3/ See A/45/64, annex.

"Further noting that, at its first session the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, inter alia, to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account Assembly resolution 44/225, 4/

"Noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General 5/ made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations systems and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/225,

"Also noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations,

"Noting that some members of the international community have initiated co-operative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

"Expressing deep concern about the reported attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by a member of the international community, in disregard of paragraph 4 (c) of Assembly resolution 44/225,

"Expressing concern about that reported reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 5/

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 44/225, and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution;

"3. Reaffirms the importance of all members of the international community taking such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225;

"4/ A/45/46, annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (o).

"5/ A/45/663.

"4. Requests the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

"6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

32. At the 54th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.77) submitted by him on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50.

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.77 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution VII).

34. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

35. The representative of the Commission for the European Communities also made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.54).

36. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.77, draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.50 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

I. Draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.54 and Rev.1

37. At the 49th meeting, on 28 November, the representative of Bolivia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries" (A/C.2/45/L.54), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the resolution adopted by the second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, recommending that Namibia should be given special treatment, as accorded to the least developed countries, over the whole range of action in support of

economic and social development, and inviting the General Assembly to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, 1/

"Also recalling the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, 2/ adopted in New York on 1 October 1990, by which, inter alia, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider at its second regular session of 1991, on a priority basis, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries;

"2. Decides, in the interim, to give Namibia special treatment and to take an expeditious decision on the matter following the completion of all formalities."

"1/ See A/45/695, para. 46.

"2/ A/C.2/45/5, annex.

38. At its 53rd meeting, on 10 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/45/L.54/Rev.1) submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.54 on the basis of informal consultations.

39. Before the resolution was adopted, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.53).

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/45/L.54/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 42, draft resolution VIII).

41. After the Committee adopted the draft resolution the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.2/45/SR.53).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Considering that human resources are an essential means of achieving economic and social development goals,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989 on developing human resources for development and other earlier resolutions on the same subject, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and 45/___, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in particular the relevant sections therein on human resources development,

Reaffirming the contribution to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1/ the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa, 2/ the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation 3/ and the communiqué of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grand Anse, Grenada, in July 1989, 4/

Welcoming the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 30 September 1990, 5/ as well as the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation, adopted at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning and Development, 6/ the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990, and the World

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11 (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV), annex.

2/ A/43/430, annex I.

3/ A/44/315, annex.

4/ A/44/477, annex.

5/ A/45/625, annex.

6/ A/45/427, appendix II.

Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Training Needs, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990,

Noting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on human resources development through technical co-operation, 7/

Recognizing that the concept of human resources development, while specifically referring only to the human resource component of development programming, is intimately linked in a broad sense with many other elements and requires integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recognizing that human resources development should contribute to total human development, which enlarges the choices available to people in developing their lives and in fulfilling their aspirations,

Reaffirming that strategies and policies for human resources development of each country should be in accordance with its national priorities, values, traditions, culture and stage of development,

Emphasizing that education, in particular basic education, which facilitates the acquisition and upgrading of skills, and continued demand-oriented technical training are inextricably linked to economic growth and sustained development of developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of improved educational opportunities for women and their greater integration into the development process,

Recognizing that education and training programmes, including distance education programmes, utilizing appropriate and sustainable technologies can broaden and improve the range of resources available to developing countries, helping them meet their requirements with regard to human resources development,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting national efforts for human resources development in developing countries and stressing also that both North-South and South-South co-operation, including economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, can play a valuable role in this field,

Emphasizing the need for the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development; 8/

7/ See A/45/113.

8/ A/45/451.

2. Takes note, with appreciation, of the human-centred approach to the development process set out in the Human Development Report 1990, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, invites Governments to give due consideration to the ideas and recommendations contained therein, and invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to do likewise, bearing in mind the work expected on the report;
3. Recognizes that the achievement of a higher standard of living and the well-being of individuals and peoples in general, through self-reliance and sustained development, constitutes one of the basic goals of human resources development in developing countries;
4. Emphasizes that human resources development in a context of political freedom, popular participation, respect for human rights, justice and equity, is essential to economic growth and development;
5. Emphasizes that basic education and continued objective-directed training are the most essential elements in human resources development;
6. Recognizes the importance of appropriate and sustainable technologies in the training and educational processes in developing countries and, in this context, stresses the role of intensified international co-operation through, inter alia, the transfer of technology relevant for that purpose;
7. Stresses the need for increased emphasis on co-operation in education programmes, including distance education programmes, in accelerating human resources development in developing countries;
8. Emphasizes the vital importance of national capacity-building in developing countries and encourages the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to intensify activities in support of national efforts in this regard;
9. Emphasizes also the critical importance of qualified national personnel in national capacity-building and calls upon the international community to pay greater attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;
10. Emphasizes the need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies for human development, including supportive measures in vital and related areas such as population, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, communications and employment, and to assess the progress in those areas through appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;
11. Stresses that the search for solutions to the problems of the most vulnerable population groups in developing countries should constitute an integral part of human resources development strategies;
12. Recognizes that improving the economic and social status of women is essential to the attainment of human resources development objectives, and stresses

that their role should be fully taken into account in human resources development strategies so that they can better contribute to and benefit from development processes;

13. Recognizes also the importance of the development of children and young people and their integration into human resources development programmes in developing countries;

14. Stresses the vital importance of co-operation between the public and the private sectors in human resources development, particularly through the effective implementation of policies, plans and programmes for economic development and the optimal use of resources to that end;

15. Stresses the importance of international support for national efforts and regional programmes towards human resources development in developing countries and the need to increase the flow of resources to developing countries for those activities;

16. Calls upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, inter alia, operational activities of the United Nations system;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including ways and means of strengthening his co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system related to human resources development, as well as proposals for action by members of the international community to further promote and intensify co-operation in this field;

18. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Human resources development".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries; 9/
2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the World Economic Survey, 1991 an update of the section concerning causes of and factors related to the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and its impact on the economic growth and sustained development of developing countries, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive and analytical report with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

The unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen,

Taking into consideration the Ministerial Declaration issued by the fourteenth annual meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York on 3 October 1990, in which the world community was requested to render support for the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen so as to achieve prosperity for its people,

Realizing the difficult economic situation facing Yemen as a result of the merger of the economic and social infrastructure of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen following their unification, in addition to the new economic and social burden resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

1. Expresses its solidarity with Yemen in its efforts to overcome these conditions;
2. Calls upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in mobilizing resources and to consider, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/____, developing a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen resulting from the unification in order to enable the international community to extend assistance to meet those needs;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex of which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/24 of 17 November 1989 on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation,

Recalling its resolution 44/212 of 22 December 1989 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Deeply concerned about the difficult economic situation facing most developing countries, which has severe political and social consequences,

Reaffirming that the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries will require a concerted and committed effort by all countries and should be addressed in the context of the increasing interdependence and integration in the world economy,

Reaffirming also that a supportive international economic environment and appropriate national policies are crucial to the revitalisation of economic growth and development of developing countries,

Recognizing that economic stabilization and structural adjustment programmes are necessary, in many cases, in order to strengthen economic growth and development,

Recognizing also the significant efforts being undertaken by many developing countries in order to achieve the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

1. Stresses that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative effects of the economic conditions that have prevailed in most developing countries during the past decade;

2. Stresses also the necessity of the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes with the aim of protecting, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population in the processes of adjustment;

3. Stresses further that structural adjustment programmes, in the context of the attainment of macro-economic balance, should contribute to modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. Calls upon appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to monitor and analyse further the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the various socio-economic effects of the adjustment programmes;

5. Emphasizes that structural adjustment programmes should contain appropriate measures for long-term and sustained development and, thereby, contribute to the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. Emphasizes also that the success of developing countries in stabilizing their economies will depend both on their own efforts and on a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, the international community should continue efforts to find a durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, to increase the transfer of resources to developing countries, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system and to enhance access to technologies; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. Calls upon Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take, within their mandates, appropriate measures, designed to mobilize resources and increase financial flows to developing countries with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to stabilize their economies and their structural adjustment programmes, with particular reference to the need for protecting the most vulnerable groups of the population, through, inter alia, social compensatory programmes;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 10/ and the overview and summary of the South Commission report, 11/ an important contribution regarding the development process of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular, in its overview and summary;

2. Invites Governments and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular, in its overview and summary, for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of the informal exchange of views to be held during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation 12/ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 13/

10/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

11/ Prepared by the South Commission as pre-publication information (see A/45/810).

12/ See A/10112, chap. IV.

13/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 December 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, inter alia, the need for assistance to developing countries from developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industry in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at its eighteenth special session, 14/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 15/ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Concerned that, despite an increase in overall industrial production of the developing countries, their share in world industrial production remains at a low level,

Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated, inter alia, through their industrial development and the diversification and modernization of their productive activities,

Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

Recognizing also the responsibility of developing countries to develop their industrial and technological capabilities, and stressing that their efforts should be adequately supported by the international community and that the transfer of

14/ Resolution S-18/3.

15/ Resolution 45/___.

technology, on appropriate terms, to developing countries and the training of national technical personnel are essential in this regard,

Recognizing further the importance of industrial development for strengthening science and technology and indigenous capacity-building in developing countries, including appropriate institutional infrastructure, such as research institutes, centres of standardization and metrology, and industrial and technological information centres,

Aware that, in selecting patterns of industrialization, the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

Convinced that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended in support of the national efforts of the developing countries for this purpose,

Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in respect of developing countries through trade liberalization and a sustained improvement in the access of developing countries' exports to the markets of both developed and developing countries,

Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be enhanced in particular through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets, setting up joint ventures and human resources development programmes for training and upgrading skills and the integration of women, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

Aware that foreign direct investment in an appropriate domestic context can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern and environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities and eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility for promoting and accelerating industrial development and the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries,

1. Invites developed countries to take fully into account the broad implications of their policy decisions on the international economy, and in particular their effects on the economies of the developing countries, including their industrial development;

2. Recognizes that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries, when appropriate, in order to enable them to build up competitive industrial capacities;

3. Emphasizes the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to facilitate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

4. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development;

5. Recognizes the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, with a view to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

6. Stresses the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and recognizes the contribution of the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in developing alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

7. Recognizes that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries with regard to their industrialization and, in this context, recommends that developed countries and international organizations support such co-operative ventures;

8. Also recognizes that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

10. Recommends that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to give priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

13. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" and to include this item subsequently in the agenda on a biennial basis.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

Also recalling in particular that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, ^{16/} which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

^{16/} Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

Noting that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, 17/ and noting also the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

Welcoming the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

Noting the meeting of the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States at Castries in November 1989, which resolved, in its Declaration, 18/ to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to co-operate in this regard, and also the more recent developments in the wider Caribbean Community region,

Noting that there have been recent meetings related, inter alia, to the protection of fish and other living marine resources and the environment in the Mediterranean, including the meeting of the Nine Western Mediterranean Countries on Dialogue and Co-operation in the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome on 10 October 1990, and the meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October 1990,

Noting also that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has concerned itself with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, including the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of Assembly resolution 44/225,

Noting further that the International Whaling Commission, at its forty-second annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways, and endorsed Assembly resolution 44/225,

17/ See A/45/456, annex.

18/ See A/45/64, annex.

Noting that, at its first session, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, inter alia, to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account Assembly resolution 44/225, 19/

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General 20/ made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/225,

Also noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that some members of the international community have initiated co-operative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Expressing deep concern about reports of attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by one fishing entity, in disregard of paragraph 4 (c) of Assembly resolution 44/225,

Expressing concern about reports of reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General, 20/ and expresses its appreciation for his efforts;
2. Reaffirms its resolution 44/225, and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas;
3. Also reaffirms the importance of all members of the international community taking such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225;

19/ A/45/46, annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (o).

20/ A/45/663.

4. Requests the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organisations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, in which the Conference recommended that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development and invited the General Assembly to consider, in accordance with established procedures, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, 21/

Recalling also the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, 22/ issued at the end of their meeting in New York on 1 October 1990, which, inter alia, invited the General Assembly to consider the matter,

1. Requests the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-seventh session to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, and to report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1991, and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

21/ See A/45/695, para. 46.

22/ A/C.2/45/5, annex.

2. Decides to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries;

3. Encourages all members of the international community and all organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible support to the fledgling economic and social structures of the new nation of Namibia and to its development aspirations.

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

International conference on money and finance for development

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-sixth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". 23/
