

tions 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1979/48 of 31 July 1979,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,¹¹⁵ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, *inter alia*, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries,

Noting the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,¹¹⁶

Emphasizing the need for an expanded exchange of experience regarding the role of the public sector, especially among the developing countries, through a more detailed examination of its different aspects,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirmed the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities for the benefit of its people,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;¹¹⁷

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/48;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme and other competent organizations, within the context of national development systems and priorities, where appropriate, to give due consideration to technical co-operation projects for strengthening the role of the public sector and improving the performance of public enterprises;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to examine in detail the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of the developing countries of their respective regions, giving particular attention to the aspects noted in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/179;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his detailed study of the role of the public sector and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to the following aspects:

(a) Role of the public sector in the mobilization of national resources for social and economic development;

(b) Role of public enterprises as the main instruments of the public sector and ways of increasing their efficacy;

(c) Ways and means, where appropriate, of strengthening the public sector, including its institutional and managerial capabilities, as a possible basis for developing appropriate national and international measures;

(d) Role of the public sector as a lever for introducing national development plans and establishing social and economic development priorities;

(e) Ways and means of facilitating the practical exchange of experience and information among developing countries on the role of the public sector, for example, the possibility of holding seminars and publishing handbooks on the experience of different countries in developing the public sector;

(f) Role of the public sector in relation to other sectors of economic activity;

6. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/60 in which the Council, *inter alia*, invited regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to assist the Secretary-General in preparing further studies on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries.

104th plenary meeting
14 December 1979

34/183. Marine pollution

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the grave dangers posed to the marine environment by the shipping of oil and other dangerous substances,

Mindful also of the effects of land-based pollution and the dumping of waste on marine pollution,

Recalling that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization has adopted a number of comprehensive international conventions, recommendations, traffic separation schemes and codes of practice specifically for the purpose of enhancing maritime safety, ensuring efficiency of navigation and protecting the marine environment,

Recalling further the adoption during 1978 by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization of additional international instruments providing for comprehensive standards dealing with tanker safety and pollution prevention and also with training, certification and watch-keeping for seafarers,

Taking into account the significant progress achieved at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment,

Bearing in mind also the work done for many years by the International Labour Organisation and by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning training and certification for seafarers, notably the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships, 1976,¹¹⁸

Regretting that the various measures to ensure the safety of navigation by the observance of the existing international regulations are not applied stringently by all States parties to those instruments,

Considering that the conservation of the marine environment represents a basic objective for mankind,

1. *Urges* the competent international institutions and organizations, in particular the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to expedite and intensify their activities relating to the prevention of pollution and the determination of responsibilities in this matter in accordance with the work already done on these questions by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

¹¹⁵ See A/10112, chap. IV.

¹¹⁶ See A/34/542, annex, sect. IV.

¹¹⁷ E/1979/66.

¹¹⁸ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LX, 1977, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 147.

2. *Calls upon* States parties to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954¹¹⁹ to discharge fully their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, those contained in article VI of that Convention;

3. *Urges* all States which have not already done so to examine the possibility of ratifying at the earliest opportunity the international conventions and protocols designed to ensure better protection of the marine environment, to improve the safety of navigation and to guarantee the training and competence of crews;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate in order to implement material measures for the effective combating of marine pollution, without prejudice to the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to marine pollution;

5. *Requests* the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to consider the problems relating to marine pollution and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/184. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/89 of 15 December 1978, concerning, respectively, the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification¹²⁰ and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹²¹

Taking note of the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session and its decision on measures to combat desertification,¹²²

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹²³

Stressing the urgency of implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in view of the acute seriousness of the problem in many countries, particularly developing countries, and of the limited resources which it has thus far been possible to mobilize to combat desertification,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the opening by the Secretary-General on 15 March 1979 of the Special Account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of that account;

2. *Notes with concern* the lack of adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the slow progress achieved thus far;

3. *Also notes with concern* that no contribution to the Special Account has been made thus far;

4. *Calls upon* donor Governments and financing organizations to contribute generously to the Special Ac-

count, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Environment Programme for its work in co-operation with Governments and interested organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of its responsibilities as co-ordinator for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

6. *Calls upon* donor countries and interested organizations to participate actively in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control and to support the projects submitted to them through the Consultative Group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report, on the basis of a study to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing to be convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, which will deal with:

(a) A complete inventory of relevant ideas and proposals put forward in the United Nations system of possible new ways and means to finance programmes of multilateral organizations at the world level, additional to regular assessed budgets and conventional extra-budgetary resources;

(b) A financial plan and analysis outlining the components and costs of a programme to stop further desertification and identifying what is already being financed and what additional resources may be needed to meet the minimum objectives of stopping the spread of desertification;

(c) Methods for the mobilization of domestic resources;

(d) The practicality of obtaining loans from Governments and world capital markets on a concessionary basis;

(e) The feasibility of the creation of a public international corporation which would attract investments from countries as well as institutions and would provide financing for suitable anti-desertification projects with non-commercial rates of return;

(f) The means for encouraging the active participation of foundations in the financing of anti-desertification training and research programmes.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/185. Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in general and the United Nations Environment Programme in particular,

Considering section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978, in which the Council emphasized the need for United Nations organizations, other international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist efforts to combat desertification,

Noting the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, No. 4714, p. 4.

¹²⁰ A/CONF.74/36.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I.

¹²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/34/25)*.

¹²³ A/34/575.