



General Assembly

Seventy-fourth session

Official Records

Distr.: General
10 February 2020

Original: English

Second Committee

Summary record of the 25th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 26 November 2019, at 3 p.m.

Chair: Mr. Niang (Senegal)

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Agenda item 22: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) (*continued*)

Agenda item 24: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (*continued*)

The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Agenda item 20: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(c) Culture and sustainable development (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.17 and A/C.2/74/L.51)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.17 and A/C.2/74/L.51: Culture and sustainable development

1. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.51 had no programme budget implications.

2. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.51 was adopted.*

3. **Ms. Pape** (Observer for the European Union), speaking also on behalf of the candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia; the stabilization and association process country Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, in addition, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that the failure to include a reference to freedom of expression, identity-building and civil empowerment in the draft resolution was regrettable. Her delegation was opposed to the holding of a one-day high-level event on culture and sustainable development at the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly. Other, more appropriate forums for addressing the subject were available. Her delegation would also welcome further discussion on the periodicity of the resolution in the framework of the revitalization of the work of the Second Committee.

4. **Mr. Dreilinger** (United States of America) said that Member States should do more to protect cultural property by taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples to access or repatriate human remains and ceremonial objects through national mechanisms, such as laws and museum policies, in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Under a national mechanism established in 1990, institutions in his country had returned 1.9 million objects to Native American communities. His delegation wished to emphasize that paragraph 16 (m) of the draft resolution should not be construed as an invitation to establish new international mechanisms that would duplicate the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. His country was willing to provide technical assistance to strengthen national legal frameworks to protect indigenous peoples and supported international cooperation to end the misappropriation of intellectual property by piracy and counterfeiting.

5. His delegation interpreted the term “intergovernmental bodies” in paragraph 18 of the draft resolution as including bodies such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). The United Nations must respect

the mandates of other processes and institutions, including trade negotiations, and must not involve itself in decisions and actions in other forums, including WTO. The United Nations was not the appropriate platform for addressing such issues and there should be no expectation that his country would heed decisions by the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly on them. That included calls that undermined incentives for innovation, whether through intergovernmental bodies or otherwise, such as in the form of technology transfer that was not voluntary and on mutually agreed terms.

6. The failure to include a reference in the draft resolution to the principle of “equal pay for equal work or work of equal value” was regrettable. In order to lighten its increasing workload, the Committee should consider reviewing the periodicity of some its resolutions, including the present resolution, and putting them on a biennial or triennial basis. With regard to his country’s position on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on climate change, he invited the Committee to refer to the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee’s 23rd meeting held on 21 November 2019 (see A/C.2/74/SR.23).

7. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.17 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 21: Groups of countries in special situations (continued)

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.29 and A/C.2/74/L.54)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.29 and A/C.2/74/L.54: Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

8. **Ms. Herity** (Secretary of the Committee) said that, in line with General Assembly resolution 40/243 (para. 5), the Government of Qatar would need to defray any additional costs arising from the holding of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha in 2021. The adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.54 would, therefore, not give rise to programme budget implications.

9. **Ms. Fidan** (Turkey), facilitator, introducing draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.54, said that the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries would provide an opportunity to assess the

implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and pledge support to the least developed countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and graduate from the category of least development country. The adoption of the draft resolution would reflect the will of Member States to enhance global support to help least developed countries to overcome the structural challenges facing them.

10. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.54 was adopted.*

11. **Mr. Lawrence** (United States of America) said that his delegation did not accept language in the draft resolution urging developed countries to increase official development assistance. Rather, the emphasis should be on other forms of development finance. His delegation opposed the inclusion of references to “illicit financial flows” in the draft resolution, as the term had no internationally agreed upon definition. Instead, the focus should be on specific illegal activities, such as embezzlement, bribery and money-laundering. While acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda contained a target on adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes, his delegation rejected the notion that the General Assembly, as a body, had decided to adopt and implement such regimes.

12. The terms “adequate” and “predictable”, as they appeared in paragraph 26 of the draft resolution, had no agreed upon international definition. Alternative, inclusive language should be used to better reflect the nature of finance from the public and private sectors. His country’s position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement, as well as on climate change, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and characterizations of inclusive economic growth, trade and technology transfer, had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee’s 23rd meeting.

13. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.29 was withdrawn.*

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.30 and A/C.2/74/L.53)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.30 and A/C.2/74/L.53: Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

14. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.53 had no programme budget implications.

15. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.53 was adopted.*

16. **Mr. Lawrence** (United States of America) said that, given the openness of the services market in his country, references in the draft resolution to enabling policies did not pertain to the United States. His country stood ready, however, to assist other countries in their efforts to further liberalize their markets. References in the draft resolution to private organizations, such as the International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries, were also inappropriate.

17. His country’s position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015–2030 and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on climate change, trade and the involvement of the United Nations in the work of WTO, had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee’s 23rd meeting.

18. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.30 was withdrawn.*

19. **Mr. Naeemi** (Afghanistan) said that his delegation welcomed the adoption by the Committee of draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.53 and A/C.2/74/L.54 and the decision by Qatar to host the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2021.

Agenda item 22: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(c) Human resources development (continued)
(A/C.2/74/L.20 and A/C.2/74/L.56)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.20 and A/C.2/74/L.56: Human resources development

20. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.56 had no programme budget implications.

21. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.56 was adopted.*

22. **Ms. Pierce** (United States of America), noting that the terms “migration” and “migrants” were not well defined in international law, said that her country acknowledged the challenges posed by migration to sending and receiving countries. Her delegation appreciated the balanced language contained in the draft resolution. In order to promote the development of its own human resources, among other reasons, her country nonetheless maintained the sovereign right to facilitate or restrict access to its territory, in accordance with its national laws, policies and interests and subject to its international obligations. Her country’s position on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration had been set forth in the national statement issued by her Government on 7 December 2018 following its adoption. Her delegation also rejected any

implication that the draft resolution created a duty for her country to provide additional funding.

23. Her country's position on the 2030 Agenda, climate change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and technology transfer had been set forth in the general statement delivered by her delegation at the Committee's 23rd meeting.

24. **Mr. Rozsa** (Hungary), reaffirming his country's commitment to international human rights instruments when enacting and implementing migration legislation, said that States should avoid creating pull factors for irregular migration and thereby generating further opportunities for traffickers in persons. Promoting migration did not resolve the problems facing countries of origin. Efforts should be directed at addressing the root causes of migration, including through the prevention of conflict.

25. **Monsignor Hansen** (Observer for the Holy See) said that his delegation welcomed the emphasis placed in the draft resolution on good quality education and lifelong learning. The Committee should continue to work to ensure that everyone was provided with knowledge and skills to contribute to shaping more resilient, inclusive and sustainable societies in the face of rapid technological change. The human person must be the subject and goal of all social institutions, and therefore also the economy. A system in which resources were ground down in order to obtain ever increasing profits contradicted the inherent human dignity of every person. New forms of economy and finance were needed, with rules and regulations designed for the common good.

26. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.20 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 23: Operational activities for development (continued)

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.38/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.38/Rev.1: Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

27. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

28. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.38/Rev.1 was adopted.*

29. **Mr. Varganov** (Russian Federation) said that his delegation regretted the failure to include a reference in the draft resolution to the principle that agreements entered into by the United Nations must be in line with its legal foundations. That would help to ensure that the

work of all actors involved in its operational activities was carried out effectively and without discrimination. His delegation counted on the willingness of all Member States to continue dialogue on that issue.

30. **Mr. Black** (Canada) said that the draft resolution was one of the most important before the Second Committee. His delegation was concerned, however, about the process that had led to the current wording of paragraph 4, which contained new language on a politically sensitive subject and had been part of a pre-negotiated, cross-cutting package introduced by the European Union and the Group of 77 and China without consulting other Member States. The desire to find solutions when negotiating the text of draft resolutions must not come at the expense of inclusive and transparent negotiations. There should be no repetition of such an approach at future sessions.

31. **Mr. Lawrence** (United States of America) recalled that his country's position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee's 23rd meeting.

32. **Ms. O'Hehir** (Australia) said that, with regard to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, her delegation was concerned about the fact that a pre-agreed package of language had been introduced by the European Union and the Group of 77 and China in the final stages of negotiation. That package touched on significant policy issues, including with regard to the 2030 Agenda and United Nations development system reform. All Member States should have had the opportunity to contribute to shaping that language in an open and transparent manner. Moreover, paragraph 4 now contained a problematic reference to "States" rather than to "Member States". It was customary for the General Assembly and its Main Committees to address resolutions to Member States. The designers of the package had been unwilling to discuss that issue with other Member States. The draft resolution and the Committee's work on reform of the development system had thus been unnecessarily politicized. The approach used to agreeing the text of paragraph 4 should not be repeated in future negotiations on operational activities, United Nations development system reform, the 2030 Agenda or the quadrennial comprehensive policy review. Negotiations should be conducted in a fashion that permitted the participation of all Member States.

(b) South-South cooperation for development (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.39 and A/C.2/74/L.65)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.39 and A/C.2/74/L.65: South-South cooperation

33. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.65 had no programme budget implications.

34. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.65 was adopted.*

35. **Mr. Dreilinger** (United States of America) recalled that his country's position on references in the draft resolution to the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and this issue of climate change had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee's 23rd meeting.

36. **Mr. Satoshi** (Japan) said that the failure to include a reference to triangular cooperation in the draft resolution was regrettable. South-South and triangular cooperation were both effective means for implementing the 2030 Agenda. The value of triangular cooperation had been highlighted in the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, contained in General Assembly resolution 73/291. His country would continue to share its experience in development cooperation and work to expand partnerships through both South-South and triangular cooperation.

37. **Ms. Mendoza Elguea** (Mexico) said that the failure to even mention triangular cooperation in the draft resolution, despite the multiple references to it in General Assembly resolution 73/291, represented a lost opportunity. The Secretary-General had also underlined the importance of triangular cooperation in his report on the state of South-South cooperation (A/74/336). Its role should not be overlooked in future resolutions on the specious grounds that triangular cooperation was not included in the title of the resolution. Other delegations should join it at the next session in promoting a more comprehensive approach to development cooperation.

38. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.39 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 24: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.6/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.6/Rev.1: International Tea Day

39. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

40. **Mr. Abushawesh** (Observer for the State of Palestine) said that the words "Member States and

observers" in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution should be amended to read "States Members and observers".

41. **The Chair** said that a recorded vote had been requested by Israel.

42. **Mr. Bourgel** (Israel), speaking in explanation of vote before the voting, said that the wording of the draft resolution, about which his and other delegations had misgivings, was at odds with agreed language on international days. The Committee's customary practice of reverting to previously agreed language for such days where consensus could not be reached had not been followed and attempts to reach a compromise had been ignored. It was, therefore, necessary to put the draft resolution to a vote.

43. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.6/Rev.1, as orally amended.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

44. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.6/Rev.1, as orally amended, was adopted by 118 votes to 3, with 45 abstentions.*

45. **Mr. Salovaara** (Finland), speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States; the candidate countries Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia and, in addition, the stabilization and association process country Bosnia and Herzegovina, said that the formulation “States Members and observers of the United Nations” was acceptable to the European Union in the context of draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.6/Rev.1. However, there were more effective means of raising awareness of certain issues than the proclamation of international days or years. As Member States pursued efforts to revitalize the Second Committee, it was incumbent on them to limit the submission of such resolutions. Moreover, they should refrain from introducing national concepts into General Assembly resolutions. For those reasons, the European Union and its member States had abstained from voting.

46. **Ms. Lewis Rumbaugh** (United States of America) said that her delegation had been unable to join the consensus on the draft resolution owing to the language contained in the fourth preambular paragraph. Such language, which was aimed at a domestic political audience, should not be incorporated into multilateral documents. The inclusion of such political language in the draft resolution undermined the Committee’s consensus-based work. Her delegation was of the view that it was appropriate to refer to “Member States” in resolution texts. Her country’s position on the language regarding the 2030 Agenda contained in the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution had been set forth in the general statement delivered by her delegation at the Committee’s 23rd meeting.

47. **Mr. He Fuxiang** (China) said that the draft resolution reflected the importance of tea as a

commodity for producers and consumers. It was regrettable that it had not been adopted by consensus. Considerable efforts had been made to address the concerns of delegations on what was essentially a procedural draft resolution. Wording along the lines of that contained in the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution had also been used in General Assembly resolutions 71/326 (Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife), 72/211 (World Bee Day) and 73/284 (United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030)). The wording in paragraphs 2 and 5 constituted a clinical description of the make-up of the United Nations. More than 30 million people, mostly in developing countries, depended on the tea industry for their livelihoods. The proclamation of international days should not be curtailed. International Tea Day would be a powerful awareness-raising tool and contribute to inclusive development.

Agenda item 19: Sustainable development (continued)

(j) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.49 and A/C.2/74/L.71)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.49 and A/C.2/74/L.71: Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

48. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.71 had no programme budget implications.

49. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.71 was adopted.*

50. **Mr. Dreilinger** (United States of America) recalled that his country’s position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on climate change and technology transfer, had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee’s 23rd meeting.

51. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.49 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 20: Globalization and interdependence (continued)

(d) Development cooperation with middle-income countries (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.25 and A/C.2/74/L.67)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.25 and A/C.2/74/L.67: Development cooperation with middle-income countries

52. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.67 had no programme budget implications.

53. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.67 was adopted.*

54. **Mr. Dreilinger** (United States of America) recalled that his country's position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on climate change, trade, the characterization of trade and technology transfer, the term "inclusive growth" and references to official development assistance, had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee's 23rd meeting. Furthermore, it was inappropriate for United Nations bodies to comment on the policies and procedures of the multilateral development banks.

55. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.25 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 22: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (continued)

(a) Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.19 and A/C.2/74/L.63)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.19 and A/C.2/74/L.63: Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

56. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.63 had no programme budget implications.

57. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.63 was adopted.*

58. **Mr. Dreilinger** (United States of America) invited the Committee to refer to the general statement delivered by his delegation at the 44th meeting of the Third Committee held on 7 November 2019 (see A/C.3/74/SR.44) for clarification of his country's position with regard to universal access to health care and sexual reproductive health. That statement was also available on the website of the United States Mission to the United Nations. His country's position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on climate change, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the characterization of trade and technology transfer, the term "inclusive growth" and references to official development assistance, had been set forth in the general statement delivered by his delegation at the Committee's 23rd meeting.

59. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.19 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 24: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (continued) (A/C.2/74/L.7 and A/C.2/74/L.64)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/74/L.7 and A/C.2/74/L.64: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

60. **The Chair** said that draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.64 had no programme budget implications.

61. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.64 was adopted.*

62. **Ms. Pierce** (United States of America) said that her country was the single largest bilateral donor to programmes on hunger reduction and the promotion of global food security. With regard to language contained in the draft resolution, she recalled that her country's position on the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the New Urban Agenda, as well as on reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and with regard to the paragraphs in the draft resolution containing references to climate, world trade and technology transfer, had been set forth in the general statement delivered at the Committee's 23rd meeting.

63. Turning to the twelfth preambular paragraph, she said that her country had consistently supported many of the goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063. Her delegation was, however, concerned about language contained in Agenda 2063 regarding the reduction of food imports, which could have an adverse impact on food security and might not be consistent with the trade obligations of African States members of WTO. Her country would welcome continued dialogue with the African Union on that matter. With regard to the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph, the United Nations should not dictate the scope of work to independent organizations, especially in the absence of any clear source of funding. Referring to the twenty-sixth preambular paragraph, she said that WTO-consistent trade remedy measures and enforcement actions taken to protect her country's economy from the unfair and market-distorting practices of other countries did not constitute protectionism. The United States neither advocated protectionism nor saw any point in reaffirming stale calls to avoid protectionism that others routinely violated. The United Nations was not the appropriate venue for discussions on that issue.

64. With regard to the thirtieth preambular paragraph and paragraph 33 of the draft resolution, her country supported the right of all to an adequate standard of living, including access to food. That right, however, was not an enforceable obligation. Her country did not recognize any change in the current state of conventional or customary international law on rights

relating to food. Her delegation interpreted references to the right to food contained in the draft resolution as regarding the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, of which her country was not one. Furthermore, it construed references in the draft resolution to the obligations of Member States regarding the right to food as applicable only to the extent that they had assumed such obligations. Because of the wide array of policies and actions implemented by countries to promote the progressive realization of the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, there should be no attempt in the draft resolution to define the content of that right or related rights. Her country's position on sexual and reproductive health care had been set forth in the general statement delivered by her delegation at the 44th meeting of the Third Committee.

65. *Draft resolution A/C.2/74/L.7 was withdrawn.*

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.