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### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### Report of the Second Committee (Part II)\*

Rapporteur: Mr. Stoyan BAKALOV (Bulgaria)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 12 (see A/37/679, para. 3). The Second Committee continued its consideration of the agenda item at its 33rd, 42nd, 46th and 47th meetings, on 12 and 19 November and 2 and 8 December 1982, an account of which is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/37/SR.33, 42, 46 and 47).

#### II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

##### A. Draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/L.2 and A/C.2/37/L.102

2. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/37/L.2), containing the text of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/65 B of 30 July 1982, entitled "Activities of the Economic Commission for Africa: demographic data collection and analysis". In that resolution, the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration the following text:

##### "The General Assembly

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to take the necessary measures to alleviate the current reduction in resources for the regional population programme;

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\* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in two parts.

"2. Decides to allocate the necessary infrastructure posts to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to meet its increased responsibilities in the field of population."

3. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft transmitted by the Economic and Social Council was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.30.

4. At its 46th meeting, on 2 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.102) entitled "Population activities in the regional commissions", submitted by Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations on the draft contained in document A/C.2/L.2.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.102 (see para. 30, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions contained in documents A/C.2/37/L.3 and A/C.2/37/L.65 and Rev.1

6. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.2/37/L.3), containing the text of a draft resolution entitled "Protection against harmful or potentially harmful products" transmitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 1982/180 of 30 July 1982. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the profound, widespread and often irreparable damage that continues to be caused by some manufactured products, in particular foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, clothing and synthetic packaging, to the people of the developing countries,

"Considering that many of these products continue to be exported to developing countries despite the fact that, owing to their harmfulness or potential harmfulness, their consumption, use and/or sale have been prohibited in the producing country,

"Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

"Cognizant of the fact that almost all these products are manufactured and exported by corporations that have their main seat of business in a limited number of industrialized countries,

"In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

"1. Urges all countries that have prohibited the consumption, use, and/or sale of harmful or potentially harmful products to ensure that these are not produced or exported by corporations or individuals that have their main seat of business in their territory, or are otherwise liable to their jurisdiction;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary assistance by the United Nations to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries in protecting themselves from the consumption and use of harmful or potentially harmful products;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption, use and/or sale have been prohibited by national Governments or challenged by authoritative institutions, and to make that list available to Governments."

7. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.65) entitled "Protection against banned, severely restricted and non-approved products", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Aware that the production and export of banned and severely restricted products, including foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, consumer products and industrial chemicals and wastes, endanger public health and the environment,

"Aware also that the production and export of non-approved products normally subject to government approval in the producer country often endanger public health and the environment,

"Considering that many of these products continue to be exported to other countries, especially to developing countries, despite the fact that their consumption, use and/or sale have been either banned, severely restricted or not approved in the producer country,

"Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

"Considering the need for countries that have banned the domestic consumption, use and/or sale of such products to cease the manufacture of these products for export to other countries,

"Considering the need for countries that have severely restricted or not approved the consumption, use and/or sale of such products to provide the necessary information and assistance to permit the importing countries to adequately control and regulate their consumption use and/or sale,

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"Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are presently manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,

"Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,

"Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1982 and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

"1. Agrees that all countries that have banned, severely restricted or not approved the domestic consumption, use and/or sale of products which endanger public health and the environment should ensure that these products are neither produced nor exported by corporations or individuals subject to their jurisdiction;

"2. Agrees further that exceptionally, these products should only be produced and exported at the request of the importing country;

"3. Requests, to this end, all countries that have banned, severely restricted or not approved the consumption, use and/or sale of such products to subject their export to export licenses, to be granted only with the previous written consent of the importing country;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary information and assistance by the United Nations in order to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries to protect themselves from the consumption, use and/or sale of banned, severely restricted or non-approved products;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, based upon the work already being done, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption, use and/or sale have been banned, severely restricted or not approved by Governments, and to make this list available as early as possible, and in any case, not later than December 1983;

"6. Agrees that the consolidated list referred to in paragraph 5 should be easy to read and understandable and contain both generic and brand-names in an alphabetical order, as well as the names of the manufacturers and reference to the grounds and decisions taken by Governments that have led to the banning or severe restriction of such products;

"7. Requests Governments and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide all the information and assistance necessary for the prompt and effective fulfillment of the task entrusted to the Secretary-General."

8. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.65 was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.99.

9. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.65/Rev.1) entitled "Protection against products harmful to health and the environment".

10. The representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to delete, in operative paragraph 4, the words "to the maximum extent possible". The representative of Venezuela made a statement.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.65/Rev.1 and on the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment was rejected by 111 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to 1 (see para. 30, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows: 1/

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

Against: United States of America.

1/ The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the revised draft resolution.

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12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the United States of America, Guinea and Venezuela.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.19

13. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.19) entitled "Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis".

14. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.66.

15. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Bangladesh (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) and the United States of America.

16. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.19 by a recorded vote of 98 to 14, with 16 abstentions (see para. 30, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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2/ The representative of the Netherlands stated that his delegation had abstained but that the voting machine had not recorded it. The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, France and Guinea.

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.20

18. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.20) entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s".

19. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman informed the Committee that, in informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, it had been agreed to revise the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "Reaffirming" was replaced by the words "Fully aware";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the word "concrete" was deleted;

(c) In operative paragraph 4, the word "rising" was replaced by the word "sustained".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 30, draft resolution IV).

21. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Guinea and Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.21

22. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Bangladesh,

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on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/37/L.21) entitled "Transport and Communications Decade in Africa".

23. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.2/37/L.31.

24. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, the Chairman of the Committee informed the Committee that, in informal consultations held under the chairmanship of Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, it had been agreed to insert, in operative paragraph 11, the words "using, *inter alia*, extrabudgetary funds and existing resources to the maximum extent possible" after the words "financing and other resources".

25. Further, the Chairman of the Committee stated that the last sentence of paragraph 3 of document A/C.2/37/L.31 should be revised to read as follows:

"A special report (A/C.5/37/13) requesting an appropriation in the amount of \$542,400 for that purpose was submitted to the Fifth Committee. On the basis of that report, and of the related report of the ACABQ (A/37/7/Add.7), the Fifth Committee, at its 30th meeting, on 10 November 1982, recommended an additional appropriation of \$483,100 under Section 13 ECA of the programme budget for 1982-1983." (See A/C.2/37/SR.47)

26. The representative of the United States of America proposed an amendment to the orally revised draft resolution, to delete the words "*inter alia*" and "to the maximum extent possible". The representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the sponsors, made a statement.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.2/37/L.21, as orally revised, and the amendment thereto, as follows:

(a) The amendment was rejected by 110 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 1 (see para. 30, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,

3/ The delegation of Guinea subsequently indicated that, had it been present at the time of the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, statements were made by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Guinea, Gabon, the United States and Bulgaria (also on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

#### F. Draft decision

29. At the 47th meeting, on 8 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (A/37/232) (see. para. 31).

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Population activities in the regional commissions

The General Assembly,

1. Takes note of decision 80/44 of 27 June 1980 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on agency support costs, 4/ and of decision 82/20 of 18 June 1982, 5/ section I, paragraph 3, in which the Council endorsed the guidelines for the approval of new and continuing intercountry projects that, inter alia, called for the discontinuation by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities of infrastructural support to its project-executing agencies, including the regional commissions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, to consider the inclusion in the draft programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 of proposals on modalities for the continuation of activities in the field of population at the regional level.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The General Assembly,

Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries,

Aware that some products, although they present a certain usefulness in specific cases and/or under certain conditions, have been severely restricted in their consumption and/or sale owing to their toxic effects on health and the environment,

Aware of the harm to health being caused in importing countries by the export of pharmaceutical products ultimately intended also for consumption and/or sale in the home market of the exporting country, but which have not yet been approved there,

Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

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4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 12 (E/1980/42/Rev.1), chap. XI.

5/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1), annex I.

Considering the need for countries that have been exporting the above-mentioned products to make available the necessary information and assistance to enable the importing countries to adequately protect themselves,

Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are at present manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,

Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each state,

Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and the report on "Transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of the developing countries", 6/ and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

Bearing in mind in this context the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations,

1. Agrees that products that have been banned from domestic consumption and/or sale because they have been judged to endanger health and the environment should be sold abroad by companies, corporations or individuals only when a request for such products is received from an importing country or when the consumption of such products is officially permitted in the importing country;
2. Agrees that all countries that have severely restricted or have not approved the domestic consumption and/or sale of specific products, in particular pharmaceuticals and pesticides, should make available full information on these products with a view to safeguarding the health and environment of the importing country, including clear labeling in a language acceptable to the importing country;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision of the necessary information and assistance by the United Nations system in order to strengthen the national capacities of developing countries to protect themselves from the consumption and/or sale of banned, withdrawn, severely restricted and, in the case of pharmaceuticals, non-approved products;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, based upon the work already being done within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to the maximum extent possible within existing resources, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals,

not approved by Governments, and to make this list available as early as possible and, in any case, not later than December 1983;

5. Agrees that the consolidated list referred to in paragraph 4 should be easy to read and understand and should contain both generic/chemical and brand names in an alphabetical order, as well as the names of all manufacturers and a short reference to the grounds and decisions taken by Governments that have led to the banning, withdrawal or severe restriction of such products;

6. Decides, on the basis of the above-agreed criteria, to keep under review the format of the consolidated list with a view to its possible improvement;

7. Requests Governments and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide all the information and assistance necessary for the prompt and effective fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Secretary-General.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### Financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in particular the designation therein of the regional commissions as, inter alia, the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions, having responsibility for the promotion of subregional and regional co-operation,

Bearing in mind resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 7/ by which the Conference established the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to foster sectoral and subregional integration,

Recognizing the prominent role given to subregional and regional economic integration in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 8/ as a means towards achieving the establishment of an African economic community by the year 2000,

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7/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5491 and Add.1), vol. I, part three.

8/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

Recognizing also that the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres constitute an integral part of the Economic Commission for Africa, through which the Commission effectively carries out aspects of its mandate, as set forth in its terms of reference, 9/ and that they serve as the principal mechanism of the Commission for fostering economic and technical co-operation at the subregional level in Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/64 of 5 December 1980 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981 on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,

Recalling further its resolution 36/178 of 17 December 1981, in which it invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financing of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis and Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/62 of 30 July 1982 on the same subject,

Taking into account the views, expressed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in its resolution 450 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 10/ on the need to correct the present situation regarding the inadequacy of the human and financial resources available to the Centres for regular budget and operational activities, as a result of which their very existence is threatened,

Bearing in mind the action already taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to improve the resource situation of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis, 11/ prepared pursuant to its resolution 36/178, and having examined, in particular, paragraphs 47 to 49 of that report,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa on an established basis;

2. Welcomes the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-ninth session, in which the Council requested the Administrator to continue to provide financial support to the five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres during the whole of the third programming cycle, 1982-1986; 12/

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9/ E/CN.14/111/Rev.8.

10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 11 (E/1982/21), chap. V.

11/ E/1982/70 and Corr.1.

12/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 6 (E/1982/16/Rev.1), annex I, decision 82/4A, sect. IV.

3. Renews its call upon other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to give their fullest financial and other support to the activities of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to further explore ways and means of ensuring substantial increases in contributions from extrabudgetary sources, including bilateral donors;

5. Takes note of the financial support being given to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres by States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Africa through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and through facilities of the host Government, and urges them, where possible, to increase such contributions;

6. Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 47 to 49 of the report of the Secretary-General, which call for the provision of the financial resources required from the regular budget, among other sources, for funding the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis in order to bring about their immediate and effective implementation.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

#### Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/64 of 5 December 1980 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981 concerning the adoption of a wide range of special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,

Recalling further its resolutions 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 and 36/182, section II, of 17 December 1981 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 36/177 of 17 December 1981 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and 36/186 of 17 December 1981 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa,

Deeply concerned at the continuing low level of economic activities in Africa and the devastating effects of the current world economic crisis on the particularly vulnerable economies of the countries in the region that has the largest number of the least developed countries,

Fully aware that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 13/ provides a framework of priority actions for achieving the rapid over-all economic and social development of Africa, as reiterated in the Declaration of Tripoli adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on 30 April 1982, 14/

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the African countries for their development and the importance of the mobilization of their national resources for their socio-economic development,

Convinced of the need for increased and sustained external resources in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,

Recalling also the interim report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session concerning special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, which indicated the contributions planned by organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 15/

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on possible contributions by non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 16/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General indicating the actions proposed by non-governmental organizations for promoting the realization of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

2. Expresses regret, however, that no comprehensive report on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/180 of 17 December 1981 has been made available for the present session as requested in the aforementioned resolution;

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13/ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

14/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 11 (E/1982/21), chap. IV.

15/ A/36/513.

16/ E/1982/80.

3. Renews its call upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine measures to increase the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner;

4. Urges donor countries to provide substantial and sustained levels of resources for promoting the accelerated development of African countries and the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, and to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

5. Invites all international financial institutions, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Agency and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to continue to consider actively increasing substantially their development assistance to Africa during the Decade;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to allocate the necessary resources to the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, a full report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

#### Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/160 of 19 December 1977, 33/197 of 29 January 1979 and 34/15 of 9 November 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and, in particular, its resolutions 35/108 of 5 December 1980 and 36/177 of 17 December 1981, by which it approved the organization of consultative technical meetings for the various African subregions,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/61 of 3 August 1979, 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 and 1981/67 of 24 July 1981 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and Council resolution 1982/54 of 29 July 1982, in which the Council requested the organization of a fifth consultative technical meeting for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean,



Recalling resolution 341 (XIV) adopted on 27 March 1979 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 17/ in which the Conference urged member States to give high priority to the development of transport and communications,

Noting resolution CM/Res.889 (XXXVII) on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, 18/

Referring to resolution 422 (XVI) adopted on 10 April 1981 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 19/ in which the Conference, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission to continue to monitor the progress in the implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade, to update the programme, to organize four consultative technical meetings and to undertake the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade,

Referring also to resolution 435 (XVII) adopted on 30 April 1982 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 20/ in which the Conference requested the Executive Secretary to monitor the follow-up to the first four consultative technical meetings and recommended that a fifth meeting should be organized for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean,

Considering that sustained efforts should be made to mobilize additional resources in order to ensure the implementation of the programme for the Decade,

Conscious of the role which the Economic Commission for Africa plays as the lead agency in the implementation of the Decade,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; 21/

2. Notes with satisfaction that a measure of progress has been made concerning the implementation of the first phase (1980-1983) of the Decade, including the encouraging results of the four consultative technical meetings,

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17/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 15 (E/1979/50), part two, sect. D.

18/ See A/36/534, annex I.

19/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 14 (E/1981/54), chap. IV.

20/ Ibid, 1982, Supplement No. 11 (E/1982/21), chap. V.

21/ A/37/296.

held at Lomé from 8 to 11 June 1981, Ouagadougou from 20 to 23 January 1982, Yaoundé from 15 to 17 March 1982 and Abidjan from 3 to 5 May 1982;

3. Notes with appreciation the contribution made by certain countries and financial institutions towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

4. Appeals to donor countries, financing organs and various financial institutions to increase their financial support to the programme for the Decade in view of the fact that the total volume of the resources thus far mobilized is well below the amount required to finance the whole of the programme for the first phase;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to organize, during the second half of 1983, a fifth consultative technical meeting on roads, maritime transport and ports for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean;

6. Appeals once again to donor countries and financing institutions to participate fully and positively in the fifth consultative technical meeting;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to maintain good co-ordination between the financing sources and the African countries in order to monitor the follow-up to the four consultative technical meetings by closely assisting the countries in their contacts with donors and in formulating and presenting their requests for financing;

8. Notes the measures taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with regard to the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase (1984-1988) of the Decade and requests him to submit a report on its preparation, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983, to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

9. Further notes the establishment of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee, comprising the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the African Postal and Telecommunications Union, the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Telecommunication Union, the Pan-African Telecommunications Union, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to harmonizing and co-ordinating studies for the prompt implementation of the project on a regional satellite communication system for Africa;

10. Reiterates its request to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to intensify his efforts with a view to assisting the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee in the study on the regional satellite communication system for Africa, and to give assistance to African States in the full implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, as the lead agency for the implementation of the Decade, with the financial and other resources using, inter alia, extrabudgetary funds and existing resources to the maximum extent possible, to enable it to hold the fifth consultative technical meeting, scheduled to be held in 1983, and to complete the preparation of the plan of action for the second phase of the Decade;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

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

Report of the Secretary-General of the International  
Communication Union

The General Assembly decides to take note of the note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, 22/ prepared in accordance with Assembly resolution 36/40 of 19 November 1981.

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