



**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 43rd MEETING**

**Chairman: Mr. NAVAJAS-MOGRO (Bolivia)**

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

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

Draft decision A/C.2/43/L.58

1. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the draft decision was a sequel to the request made by that Group, which had led the Chairman of the Committee to gather the views of the other committees on Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/63. In view of the limited time available before the end of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, the Group of 77 proposed that consideration of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/63 should be deferred until the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

AGENDA ITEM 82: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.50

2. Mr. WORONIECKI (Poland) said that the draft resolution was intended to continue the action already undertaken with a view to enhancing confidence in international economic relations and to emphasizing the fact that it was necessary to address jointly the challenges presented by the international economic situation, particularly for the developing countries.
3. As a consequence of the growing interdependence of national economies, the achievements of the developing countries had an increasing impact on the international situation, which itself was of crucial importance for the development and economic growth of those countries. The draft resolution sponsored by Poland therefore called for a redoubling of efforts to enhance confidence, to intensify the search for common approaches and to ensure recognition of the role of the United Nations in achieving more reliable and predictable international economic relations.

(b) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.52

4. Mr. SERRANO CALDERA (Nicaragua), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, which had been joined by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, said that its text was concise and clear and based on resolutions adopted by the General Assembly from its fortieth session onwards.

5. The trade embargo against Nicaragua was arbitrary and unjust and had been imposed for political purposes. It violated the fundamental principles of international relations set out in the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and other important principles governing economic relations between States. It was also illegal in that it violated the Treaty of

(Mr. Ferraro Caldera, Nicaragua)

Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed by the United States and Nicaragua in 1956, as the International Court of Justice had recognised in its Judgment of 27 June 1986.

6. The United States had not only failed to apply the General Assembly resolutions and lift the embargo, but had extended it for six months on 9 November 1988. The embargo had had serious repercussions on all sectors of Nicaragua's economy, and particularly on foreign trade, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/612), and had accentuated the economic problems created by the passage of Hurricane Joan. The attitude of the United States Government ran counter to the political and diplomatic efforts of the countries of Central America to find a peaceful solution to the region's conflicts and contradictions, to the spirit of conciliation currently displayed by States in trying to resolve most of the conflicts in the world and to the understanding that had marked the work of the General Assembly. It was possible that the next Government of the United States would display a more understanding and pragmatic attitude, and would end an irrational policy that was doomed to fail, thereby sparing the Committee from having to consider the question yet again at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

7. Mr. TYSON (United States of America) said that draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.52 should not have been submitted to the Committee, because there were other bodies more competent to consider that kind of question. The Sandinist régime should reconsider the laws and regulations it had recently promulgated against imports from the United States.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.53

8. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the Group of 77, said that it was basically concerned with a question of procedure; he hoped the General Assembly would be in a position to adopt it by consensus.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.54

9. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the draft resolution was devoted mainly to the organization of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and placed particular emphasis on the need to improve and enhance co-ordination between the various organs, bodies and institutions concerned.

10. As for the wording of the draft resolution, it might be desirable to amend the beginning of paragraph 4 so as to respect the hierarchy operating in the Secretariat.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.55

11. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the Group of 77, said that since the States members of the Trade and Development Board were practically the same as the States members of the General Assembly, it was simply a question of drawing the Board's report to the attention of the supreme organ of the United Nations. He therefore hoped that the draft resolution could be adopted by consensus.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.57

12. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the reason for the submission of the draft resolution was the magnitude of the difficulties faced by island countries, and especially by those affected by the various factors listed in the fourth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 5.

13. He wished to make two drafting changes in the draft resolution, namely to delete the words "the 'brain drain'" appearing in brackets in subparagraph (h) of the fourth preambular paragraph, and insert the word "sustained" before the word "development" at the end of operative paragraph 5 (d).

(f) LONG-TERM TRENDS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.51

14. Mr. WORONIECKI (Poland) said that the Organization's examination of long-term economic and social trends could be very useful to decision-makers and to those involved in the international dialogue on economic and social matters, helping them to adopt the most appropriate solutions, and thereby facilitating multilateral action to deal with existing serious problems and to meet the challenges of the future.

15. His delegation hoped that the General Assembly would request the Secretariat to update the information available, making fresh evaluations of economic and social trends every five years, and, in the mean time, carrying out specific studies in areas of common interest. Such work would usefully complement the annual reports of bodies such as UNCTAD, IMF, the World Bank and GATT. He was convinced that the Second Committee could reach an agreement on the modalities and orientation of United Nations activities in that field so that joint efforts could be made to improve economic and social prospects.

Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.56

16. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the draft resolution was highly topical, given the deteriorating economic situation prevailing in the developing countries and the dramatic fall in living standards that had followed implementation by those countries of structural adjustment programmes. It was vital for the international community to be aware of the

(Mr. Elghouayel, Tunisia)

gravity of the situation, above all, because revitalisation of the growth and development of the developing countries was the sole means of eliminating poverty forever.

**AGENDA ITEM 85: TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued)**

**(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued)**

**Draft resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/C.2/43/L.65)**

17. Mr. OTOBO (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.65, which had been prepared on the basis of informal consultations, and recommended that it should be adopted by consensus.

18. Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.65 was adopted.

**AGENDA ITEM 86: SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE (continued)**

**Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.59**

19. Mr. ELGHOUAYEL (Tunisia), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the draft resolution dealt with a matter of procedure and was simply intended as an updating following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51. He hoped it could be adopted by consensus.

**(b) SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (continued)**

**Draft resolution on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/C.2/43/L.45)**

20. The CHAIRMAN said that Madagascar had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

21. Mr. FERNANDEZ (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introduced, for adoption by consensus, draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.45, which was the outcome of informal consultations.

22. Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.45 was adopted.

23. Mr. MAHMOUD (Lebanon) thanked all the delegations that had supported the draft resolution.

**Draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/43/L.48)**

24. The CHAIRMAN said that Austria, Bangladesh and Spain had joined the sponsors listed in the document.

25. Mr. FERNANDEZ (Philippines), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said that the draft had been discussed during informal consultations and accepted by all delegations. He recommended, therefore, that it should be adopted by consensus.

26. Mr. STORY (Secretary of the Committee) explained the implications of the draft resolution in terms of the programme budget. In order to comply with the requests set out in paragraph 10, it had been suggested that an informal meeting of donors should be organized within the donor consultation group to discuss the progress made with the programme of emergency assistance to Mozambique. That meeting should last one day and be held preferably in New York. Arrangements should also be made for a two-week mission to Mozambique by a staff member of the Secretariat to prepare for the meeting. Furthermore, a report would be prepared for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. Consultations with the Department of Conference Services had shown that, if the meeting were to be held in 1989, the funds currently entered under sections 3 and 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (according to revised estimates) would, in principle, be sufficient to cover the expenses incurred.

27. Mr. KOECK (German Democratic Republic) and Mr. LU Ruigu (China) said their delegations wished to join the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.48.

28. Draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.48 was adopted by consensus.

29. Mr. SALES (Mozambique) thanked the sponsors of the draft and all the delegations that had joined the consensus. Mozambique welcomed that as a further expression of solidarity on the part of the international community. His Government wished to state that it was prepared to increase its co-operation with other States, international organisations and non-governmental organisations, with a view to restoring the country's economy. With the assistance of the competent bodies of the United Nations system, it was currently preparing a mid-term evaluation of the Emergency Appeal for the period 1988-1989. That document would be made available to delegations at the end of November.

Draft resolution on special assistance to front-line States (A/C.2/43/L.49)

30. Mr. KAZEMBE (Zambia) introduced the draft resolution, which included the provisions of General Assembly resolution 42/201, on behalf of the sponsors listed in the document and the following countries: Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

31. Mr. DUARTE (Cape Verde) and Mr. LIEBCHEN (German Democratic Republic) said that their delegations wished to join the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/43/L.49.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.