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## Second Committee

### Summary record of the 33rd meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 20 November 2014, at 3 p.m.

*Chair:* Mr. Cardi. . . . . (Italy)

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The meeting was called to order at 3:15 p.m.

**Agenda item 22: Groups of countries in special situations** (continued)

**(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations conference on landlocked developing countries** (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.43)

*Draft resolution on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries* (A/C.2/69/L.43)

1. **Ms. Luna Tudela** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.43 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

**Agenda item 19: Sustainable development** (continued)

**(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States** (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.24 and A/C.2/69/L.44)

*Draft resolution entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations"* (A/C.2/69/L.44)

*Draft resolution on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* (A/C.2/69/L.24)

2. **The Chair** said that action on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.44 would be postponed since ongoing informal consultations on related draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.24 might have an impact on the wording of draft resolution L.44.

**(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction** (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.17 and A/C.2/69/L.46)

*Draft resolutions on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon* (A/C.2/69/L.17 and A/C.2/69/L.46)

3. **The Chair** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.46, submitted by Ms. Francis (Bahamas), Vice-Chair of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.17. The draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

4. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.46 was adopted.*
5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.17 was withdrawn.*

**(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind** (continued) (A/C.2/69/L.9 and A/C.2/69/L.45)

*Draft resolutions on protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind* (A/C.2/69/L.9 and A/C.2/69/L.45)

6. **The Chair** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.45, submitted by Ms. Francis (Bahamas), Vice-Chair of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.9. The draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

7. **Mr. Muñoz** (Peru), speaking in his capacity as facilitator of the draft resolution, said that, in the third line of the sixth preambular paragraph, "on Sustainable Development Goals" should be inserted after "Open Working Group" and that, in paragraph 7, the word "together" should be inserted after "work".

8. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.45, as orally revised, was adopted.*

9. **Mr. Minami** (Japan) said that his delegation had reservations about paragraph 4 of the resolution, which contained language that was included in preambular paragraphs of decisions adopted at the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. His delegation was concerned not only about how Member States would operationalize paragraph 4 but also that it might send a wrong signal to climate change negotiations.

10. Japan had long been committed to tackling climate change. In order to make good on its commitments to support efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience worldwide, his Government intended to contribute up to US \$1.5 billion to the Green Climate Fund. That contribution would serve to create greater momentum towards the upcoming sessions of the climate change conference in Lima and Paris.

11. **Ms. Robl** (United States of America) said that it was necessary to build on the progress that had been made at Durban, Doha and Warsaw. Her delegation therefore emphasized that, with regard to paragraph 4, the reference had no effect on the mandate for the negotiations that had been agreed in Durban.

12. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.9 was withdrawn.*

**Agenda item 21: Globalization and interdependence**  
(continued) (A/C.2/69/L.22)

*Draft resolution entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order" (A/C.2/69/L.22)*

13. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

14. *A recorded vote was taken.*

*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, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Republic of Korea, Turkey, Ukraine.

15. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.22 was adopted by 120 votes to 47, with 3 abstentions.\**

16. **Ms. Robl** (United States of America) said that the resolution failed to bring the international economic development dialogue into the twenty-first century. The world economy and the challenges facing it were vastly different from those of the mid-1970s. The world community must work together to develop a more effective and inclusive economic system that promoted sustained economic growth and development. Shared international objectives such as the Millennium Development Goals and consensus around the sustainable development goals were essential elements in that continual process. The substance of the resolution remained dated, divisive and counterproductive and the United States had voted against it for that reason.

17. **Ms. Piccioni** (Italy), speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States; the candidate countries Albania, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey; the stabilization and association process country Bosnia and Herzegovina; and, in addition, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that the global situation had changed considerably since 1974, driven notably by globalization, technological innovation and the emergence of new economic actors. General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) adopted in 1974, therefore, did not provide a useful framework for addressing the multiple challenges of the current globalized world. The European Union was concerned that reverting to the concepts of the mid-1970s could send an inaccurate message about the ability of the United Nations to contribute to solving the world's current problems and it risked marginalizing the role of the United Nations in global economic governance.

\* The delegation of Indonesia subsequently informed the Committee that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

18. Unlike all the other macroeconomic resolutions considered during the current session, the resolution just adopted continued to deal with substantive issues which were usually covered in a more constructive, effective and forward-looking way by other United Nations resolutions. In that regard, it was important for the work of the Second Committee to build on recent discussions and outcomes, such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and take into consideration debates and outcomes in other relevant forums, such as the annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions and the recent meetings of the Group of Seven (G-7) and the Group of 20 (G-20). The European Union regretted that the resolution continued to include language which further devalued the biennial consideration of the issue and reflected negatively on the work of the Second Committee.

19. The European Union wished to reaffirm its commitment to promoting multilateral solutions to common problems, in particular in the framework of the United Nations. That concerned, in particular, constructive international cooperation towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth as a basis for sustainable development.

20. **Mr. Henderson** (Australia) said that Australia had voted against the resolution due to the lack of balance in the text and its disappointment at the inadequate dialogue on the concerns it had expressed. The text was inaccurate and unbalanced in several regards, including in its generalized view of developed country and monetary policies and their impact on global trade agreements, and in its failure to recognize the varied impact of the global economic and financial crisis on different countries.

21. Australia acknowledged the severe and, in many cases, ongoing repercussions that the global financial crisis had had for the development prospects of many countries and it was committed to working with developing countries to boost global growth, improve employment prospects and strengthen the resilience of the global economy. With that in mind, Australia had engaged constructively and in good faith during the negotiations to reach a common understanding on the resolution and expected others to do likewise.

22. **Mr. González Soca** (Cuba) said that in 1974, the world had been experiencing a grave economic crisis, the impact of which had been borne by developing countries in particular. The situation was the same in

2014, albeit in a more profound sense and in a more chaotic, unjust and unpredictable environment. Should the economic and development mechanisms that were adopted four decades ago, concerning, inter alia, trade, finance and manufacture, be restarted, the role of the United Nations in the international economic arena would be strengthened. That would be an appropriate step as the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals were being finalized.

23. Developed countries, however, continued to employ every possible means to avoid addressing such fundamental issues in the General Assembly, while encouraging its recognition of certain exclusive initiatives and forums that were alien to its purpose. They had argued that the issue in question was obsolete but the only obsolescence was the unjust international order imposed on the world by the same countries that had just opposed the resolution. The need for a new international economic order was undeniable and the United Nations must play a key role in the transformation needed to achieve it.

**Agenda item 23: Eradication of poverty and other development issues** (*continued*) (A/C.2/69/L.37)

*Draft resolution on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection* (A/C.2/69/L.37)

24. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

25. **Mr. Iziraren** (Morocco) said that since the introduction of draft resolution [A/C.2/69/L.37](#), Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Haiti, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Turkey had become sponsors.

26. **The Chair** announced that Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam had also become sponsors.

27. *Draft resolution A/C.2/69/L.37 was adopted.*

*The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.*