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SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 85

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,
Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland,
France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal
Republic of, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya,
Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania,
Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,
Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Samoa,
Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain,
Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Vanuatu and Yugoslavia:
revised draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future
generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change, 1/

Noting the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London in March 1989, the Declaration adopted at The Hague in

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session,
Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

Concerned that the participation of the developing countries in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change remains limited, and stressing the need for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in view of its intergovernmental nature, to do all that it can to ensure adequate participation and governmental involvement in its activities in accordance with United Nations practice,

1. **Emphasizes** the need to address with urgency the question of climate change as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

2. **Recommends** that Governments, with due consideration of the need for increased scientific knowledge of the sources, causes and impact of climate change and of global, regional and local climates, continue and, wherever possible, increase their activities in support of the World Climate Programme and International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, including the monitoring of atmospheric composition and climate conditions, and further recommends that the international community support efforts by developing countries to participate in these scientific activities;

3. **Urges** Governments, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort to limit, reduce and prevent activities which could adversely affect climate, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

4. **Reaffirms** that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. **Reaffirms** that the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, owing to its universal character, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems,

6. **Welcomes** the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three Working Groups established to assess scientific information on, and the social and economic impact of, climate change and to formulate response strategies;

7. **Invites** all Governments, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support fully and to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

8. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund and the contributions made to it;

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9. Urges the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the scientific and policy participation of developing countries in its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund, with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of developing countries in all the meetings of the Panel, including its working groups and subgroups;

10. Supports the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its interim report, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and that the General Assembly at an early date during its forty-fifth session take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of delegations the reports of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as its interim report, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

12. Urges Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare as a matter of urgency a framework convention on climate, and associated protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities which may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the specific development needs of developing countries;

13. Recommends that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impacts of climate change, for removing the causes of the phenomenon and for developing programmes for implementing those more appropriate to national needs as outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (f) of paragraph 11 of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

14. Encourages Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, taking account of proposals for a climate fund and other innovative ideas, bearing in mind the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that development priorities are not adversely affected;

15. Decides that the concept of assured access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries on favourable terms and its relation to intellectual property rights should be explored in the context of the elaboration of a framework convention on climate with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

16. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

17. Requests also the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

18. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. Decides to include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.
