



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/746/Add.11
4 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 82

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part XII)*

Rapporteur: Ms. Martha DUEÑAS de WHIST (Ecuador)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 82 (see A/44/746, para. 2). Action to be taken on the item was considered at the 44th, 46th, 49th, 50th and 51st meetings, on 24 and 27 November and 11, 15 and 17 December 1989. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/44/SR.44, 46, 49, 50 and 51).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.4

2. By its decision 43/442 of 20 December 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/44/L.4).

3. At the 51st meeting, on 17 December, following a statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Badam Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.4, as orally revised, until its forty-fifth session (see para. 23, draft decision I).

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in 12 parts (see also A/44/746 and Add.1-10).

4. The draft resolution, as corrected, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the need for a suitable monetary and financial system supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy,

"Recognizing also the need for the international monetary and financial system to address the particular needs of development of the developing countries,

"Emphasizing that the structural deficiencies and shortcomings in the existing monetary and financial system call for its comprehensive review and reform so that it can respond to the needs of the 1980s and beyond,

"Noting the increasing recognition of the need for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development,

"Bearing in mind the proposals of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 ^{1/} and the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Havana in April 1987, for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, and proposals made on this subject by other countries,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake consultations at an appropriately high level on the terms of reference, format and time-frame of an international conference on money and finance for development, with a view to the convening of an intergovernmental committee to start the preparatory process by April 1991;

"2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to make available, in consultation with all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, the necessary documentation for the preparatory body;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an initial report on the preparatory process to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991, and to submit a subsequent report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session."

^{1/} See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/44/L.48 and L.84

5. At the 44th meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.48) entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", which read as follows:

"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 43/195 of 20 December 1988, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 2/ concerning extreme poverty,

"Realizing that insufficient external attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

"Realizing also that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, seriously threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

"Deeply concerned that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and death as an integral part of their lives,

"Deeply concerned also about the sharp falls in living standards, incomes, employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that have aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

"Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives and a shared responsibility of both developing and developed countries, requiring national and international action,

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

"Noting also that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has gained the highest priority in the national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

"Aware that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by the adverse international economic environment, has hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

"Aware also that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment, which impede growth and development in the developing countries: inter alia, the worsening in the terms of trade, intensified protectionism, a sharp decline in the flow of resources, high real interest rates, depressed commodity prices and the heavy burden of external debt,

"Stressing that structural adjustment programmes that do not take into account specific needs and conditions of developing countries carry high political and social costs, which have contributed to exacerbating poverty and limited the ability of developing countries to attain their socio-economic objectives,

"Stressing also that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment, which requires concerted action, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

"Emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; 3/

"2. Recognizes that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the successful efforts of developing countries in dealing with the eradication of poverty;

"3. Calls upon the international community to work, on a priority basis, towards action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches, for the eradication of poverty;

"4. Invites the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to support those countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate and co-ordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of action-oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries and their implementation by the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

"6. Invites Governments to include in the preparatory process for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation on environment and development;

"7. Requests the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, 4/ to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals on international and intergovernmental action for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a comprehensive report containing, inter alia:

"(a) An analysis of the diversified impact of the adverse international economic environment on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

"(b) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

"(c) Specific recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4/ See A/C.2/44/L.11, annex.

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled 'International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries'."

6. A statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was subsequently circulated in document A/C.2/44/L.83.

7. At the 50th meeting, on 15 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Badam Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.84), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.48.

8. The Committee was informed that the programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/44/L.83 did not apply to draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution I).

10. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden) and Colombia.

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.84, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.48 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57

12. At the 46th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Malaysia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.57) entitled "Developing human resources for development", and orally revised it. The draft resolution, as revised, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986, 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 and 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources,

"Affirming that the human being is at the centre of all endeavours,

"Recognizing that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

"Emphasizing that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to economic growth and the sustained development of developing countries,

"Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

"Deeply concerned that the economic crisis of the 1980s, confronting developing countries, and the resulting adjustment measures, have led to significant cuts in national expenditure in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, with grave implications for sustained growth and development,

"1. Welcomes the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa, 5/ the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region, 6/ the African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation, 7/ and the Caribbean Community Declaration of Grande Anse;

"2. Emphasizes that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings, particularly those living in poverty and other vulnerable groups, so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

"3. Emphasizes also that it is within this objective that economic growth and the sustained development of developing countries should be pursued, and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5/ A/43/430, annex I.

6/ See resolution 274 (XLIV) of 20 April 1988 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11 (E/1988/35), chap. IV).

7/ A/44/315, annex.

"4. Emphasizes further the need to continue strengthening and expanding the human resource base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological changes so as to achieve sustained development;

"5. Stresses the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources development, which focus on the mobilization of human resources, in order that programmes be devised on the creation of demand among people for the upgrading of their own human resources, and that attention be given to demand constraints that impinge upon the most vulnerable groups;

"6. Stresses also the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and the strengthening of scientific and technological capability of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

"7. Reaffirms that education and training of national personnel are the most important and integral part of human resources development, and stresses that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

"8. Stresses that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and therefore, in the process of making it more effective, it should be ensured that there is no adverse impact on overall employment levels;

"9. Stresses also that policies, plans and programmes in developing countries on human resources development should focus, inter alia, on employment generation in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

"10. Stresses further the need to intensify efforts aimed at creating opportunities for the participation of youth, women and the poor in development, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

"11. Emphasizes the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

"12. Emphasizes also the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

"13. Agrees that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated in order to have a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

"14. Calls upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries on human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, inter alia, and as appropriate, operational activities of the United Nations;

"15. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new Strategy;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human resources development for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic crisis facing developing countries in their efforts for human resources development, as well as ways and means of increasing the support from the international community, in particular, the developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries;

"17. Invites Governments to submit to the Secretary-General information on their experience in human resources development to be reflected in his report."

13. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on a point of procedural clarification.
14. A statement was made by the representative of the Philippines.
15. At the 49th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Badam Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/44/L.78), submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57, and orally revised it.
16. The representatives of France and the German Democratic Republic stated that they would have wished to co-sponsor the draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee (A/C.2/44/L.78) had it been technically possible to do so.
17. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.78, as orally revised, by consensus (see para. 22, draft resolution II).
18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the German Democratic Republic made a statement in which he withdrew draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.13, which had been submitted by his delegation under item 12 of the agenda (see A/44/832/Add.1, para. 8).
19. The representative of Malaysia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) also made a statement.
20. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.57 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

21. At its 51st meeting, on 17 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues (A/44/631) (see para. 23, draft decision II).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

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 43/195 of 20 December 1988, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 concerning extreme poverty,

Realizing that insufficient attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

Realizing also that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

Deeply concerned that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and premature death as an integral part of their lives,

Deeply concerned also about the sharp falls in living standards, incomes, employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that have aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives shared by both developing and developed countries, requiring national and international action,

Noting also that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has merited the highest priority in domestic policies and national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

Aware that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by specific aspects of international economic conditions, having adverse consequences, have hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

Aware also that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment, which impede growth and development in developing countries, inter alia, the worsening in the terms of trade, the persistence of protectionism, a sharp decline in financial and capital flows, high real interest rates, depressed prices for many commodities and the heavy burden of external debt,

Stressing that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment, which requires concerted action, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; 8/
2. Recognizes that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the successful efforts of developing countries in dealing with the eradication of poverty;
3. Calls upon the international community to strengthen its work, on a priority basis, towards action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches, for the eradication of poverty in support of developing countries' own efforts;
4. Invites the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts of those countries to eradicate poverty;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of improved and enhanced action-oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty within the framework of the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

6. Invites Governments to include in the preparatory process for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation on environment and development;

7. Requests the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, 9/ to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries in the light of this resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report and to its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing, inter alia:

(a) An analysis of the diversified impact of those adverse international economic conditions on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

(b) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

(c) Specific recommendations for effective policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

(d) An account on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

9/ See A/C.2/44/L.11, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Recognizing that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recalling resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 on the development of human resources,

Emphasizing that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to the economic growth and sustained development of all countries, in particular, developing countries,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

Deeply concerned that the negative impact of the international economic situation of the 1980s on developing countries, and the resulting adjustment measures, have led to significant cuts in national expenditures, including expenditures in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, and in this regard, that prolonged reduction of investment in human resources development will have grave implications for sustained growth and development,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources;

2. Welcomes the contributions to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa, 10/ the Jakarta Plan of Action on human resources development in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 11/ the African Alternative Framework for

10/ A/43/430, annex I.

11/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11 (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation, 12/ and the communiqué of the tenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grande Anse; 13/

3. Emphasizes that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

4. Also emphasizes that it is within this objective that economic growth and sustained development should be pursued and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5. Further emphasizes the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resources base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

6. Stresses the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources in order to encourage programmes aimed at inspiring people to upgrade their knowledge and skills and making it possible for them to fulfil their aspirations, and, in this context, stresses further the need to pay attention to employment constraints that impinge upon the most vulnerable groups;

7. Also stresses the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and the strengthening of the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

8. Reaffirms that education and training of nationals, including the most vulnerable groups, are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and stresses that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

9. Stresses the need for human resources development strategies to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and population;

10. Also stresses that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and, therefore, in the process of making the public sector more effective, it is desirable that efforts be made to foster new and productive employment opportunities so as to minimize any adverse impact on overall employment levels;

12/ A/44/315, annex.

13/ A/44/477, annex.

11. Further stresses that policies, plans and programmes in developing countries for human resources development should focus, inter alia, on generating employment in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;
12. Emphasizes the need, in formulating strategies and programmes for human resources development, to intensify efforts for the full integration of women in the development process and to create opportunities for them, as well as to intensify efforts for the full integration of, and to create opportunities for, youth and the poor in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;
13. Also emphasizes the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;
14. Further emphasizes the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;
15. Agrees that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated in order to have, inter alia, a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;
16. Calls upon the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, inter alia, operational activities of the United Nations;
17. Invites the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new Strategy;
18. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries in their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular, developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

* * *

23. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

International conference on money and finance for development

The General Assembly decides to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". 14/

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Secretary-General on current international
monetary issues

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues. 15/

14/ See A/44/746/Add.11, para. 3.

15/ A/44/631.