



**General Assembly**

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PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Friday, 22 December 1989, at 10 a.m.

President:

Mr. GARBA

(Nigeria)

- Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh: report of the Second Committee [25]
- Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990: report of the Second Committee [83]
- External debt crisis and development: report of the Second Committee [84]
- Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind: report of the Second Committee [85]
- Operational activities for development: report of the Second Committee [86]
- Emergency assistance to the Sudan: report of the Second Committee [153]

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- Development and international economic co-operation: report of the Second Committee (continued) [82]
  - (b) Trade and Development: report of the Second Committee
  - (e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries: report of the Second Committee
  - (j) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations: report of the Second Committee
  - (f) Environment:
    - (i) Report of the Second Committee
    - (ii) Report of the Fifth Committee
- Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued) [12]
  - (a) Reports of the Second Committee
  - (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee
  - (c) Chapter considered directly in plenary meeting
- Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [43]
- Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development (continued) [44]
- Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council [45]
- Programme of work

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 25, 83 TO 86, 153, AND 82 (continued),  
AND 12 (continued)

SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN BANGLADESH; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/44/858)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1990; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/44/859)

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (section III) (future A/44/861)

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/44/862)

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (section III) (future A/44/863)

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE SUDAN; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/44/865)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part XII, section III) (future A/44/746/Add.11)

- (b) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part III, section III) (future A/44/746/Add.2)
- (e) ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part VII) (A/44/746/Add.6)
- (j) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF EXTRATERRITORIAL SPACES FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS; REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part XI) (A/44/746/Add.10)
- (f) ENVIRONMENT:
  - (i) REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part VIII, section III) (future A/44/746/Add.7 and Corr.1)
  - (ii) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/44/903)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL:

- (a) REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (part I, part II, section III) (A/44/832, future A/44/832/Add.1)
- (b) REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/44/884, A/44/885)
- (c) CHAPTER CONSIDERED DIRECTLY IN PLENARY MEETING (A/44/3, chapters, I, III (section C), VII and VIII)

The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Second Committee, Ms. Martha Dueñas de Whist of Ecuador, to introduce the reports of the Second Committee in one intervention.

Ms. DUEÑAS de WHIST (Ecuador), Rapporteur of the Second Committee (interpretation from Spanish): I have the honour to present the reports of the Second Committee on item 12: "Report of the Economic and Social Council", (A/44/832 and future Add.1); item 25: "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh", (A/44/858); item 82: "Development and international economic co-operation", (A/44/746/Add.2, Add.6, Add.7 and Corr.1, Add.10 and future Add.11) covering respectively sub-items (b), (e), (f) and (j), and on proposals not related to any particular sub-item; item 83: "Preparation for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990", (A/44/859); item 84: "External debt crisis and development", (future A/44/861); item 85: "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind", (A/44/862); item 86: "Operational activities for development", (future A/44/863); and item 153: "Emergency assistance to the Sudan", (A/44/865).

In this connection, I wish to draw attention to the recommendation which the Second Committee has made to the plenary Assembly that, as an exceptional measure in the circumstances, it consider, in certain cases only, partial reports of the Second Committee, namely, those sections of the reports containing the texts of the recommendations of the Committee. In those instances, the reports are indicated as "future" documents.

Part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/44/832) on item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", contains two draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly. The Committee considered the questions referred

(Ms. Dieñas de Whist, Rapporteur,  
Second Committee)

to in this part of the report on 16, 20, 25 and 31 October. Both draft resolutions were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

In connection with part II of the report (A/44/832/Add.1), the Committee considered the matters referred to in this part of the report on 31 October, 2, 6, 15, 21, 24 and 27 November, and 4, 11 and 17 December, and took action on the seven draft resolutions and two draft decisions recommended by the Committee on 21 November and 4, 11, 17 and 20 December.

The Committee adopted by 113 votes to 1 draft resolution I, entitled "Trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries".

With the exception of draft resolution IV, entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", which was adopted by 132 votes to 2 with 2 abstentions, and draft resolution I, which I mentioned earlier, all the recommendations in this report were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

With regard to the report (A/44/858) under agenda item 25, entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh", the Committee considered the item on 24 and 25 October and 15 December. The draft decision recommended for adoption by the Assembly was adopted without a vote.

With regard to the report (A/44/746/Add.2, part III), under item 82 (h), entitled "Trade and development", the Committee took action on the seven draft resolutions contained in this report on 17 and 24 November and 4, 11 and 17 December. Draft resolution I, entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 4 abstentions, draft resolution II, entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing

(Ms. Dueñas de Whist, Rapporteur,  
Second Committee)

countries", was adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 22, with 3 abstentions; draft resolution IV, entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua", was adopted by a recorded vote of 78 to 2, with 32 abstentions; draft resolution V, entitled "Commodities", was adopted by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 2 abstentions; the remaining draft resolutions, that is, draft resolutions III, VI and VII, were adopted without a vote.

With regard to the report on sub-item 82 (e), entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries" (A/44/746/Add.6, part VII), the Committee considered the sub-item on 22 November and took action on the four draft proposals contained in this report on 24 and 27 November and 11 December. All four draft proposals were adopted without a vote.

(Ms. Dueñas de Whist, Rapporteur,  
Second Committee)

The report contained in document Future A/44/746/Add.7 and Corr.1 relates to agenda item 82 (f), entitled "Environment". The Committee considered that item on 6, 14, 20, 24 and 27 November and 11, 15, 17, 19 and 20 December. On 27 November and on 15, 17 and 19 December, the Committee took action on five draft resolutions contained in that report. All draft resolutions were adopted without a vote. The Committee also recommends that the General Assembly adopt the three draft decisions contained in the report. In connection with this report, I should like to inform members that the title of draft resolution V is "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992".

The report contained in document A/44/746/Add.10 relates to agenda item 82 (j), entitled "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations". The Committee considered that item on 20 November and 17 December. Since the sponsors of the draft resolution contained in this report agreed not to press for action upon it at this time the Committee agreed that no action should be taken on the draft resolution.

Also under agenda item 82, "Development and international economic co-operation", the report contained in document A/44/746/Add.11 contains proposals not related to any particular sub-item. All draft proposals recommended in that report were adopted without a vote.

In its report (A/44/859), under agenda item 83, entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990", the Committee recommends a draft decision which was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

The report contained in document future A/44/861 is concerned with agenda item 84, entitled "External debt crisis and development". The Committee considered that item on 1, 2, 3, 6 and 21 November and on 15 and 17 December. Action on the two draft proposals contained in the report took place on 15 and 17 December. In

(Ms. Dueñas de Whist, Rapporteur,  
Second Committee)

connection with the draft resolution, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 120 to 1, I should like to point out that the first word of the last sentence of paragraph 12 (b) should read "strengthened". The Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision which was adopted without a vote.

The report contained in document A/44/862 relates to agenda item 85, entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". The Committee considered that item on 23, 25 and 27 October, 15 and 20 November and 4 and 17 December. The Committee took action on the two draft resolutions and one draft decision contained in this report on 4 and 17 December; all of these were adopted without a vote.

The report contained in document future A/44/863 is concerned with agenda item 86, entitled "Operational activities for development". The Committee held a general discussion on that item on 3, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 29 November and 11, 15 and 17 December. Action on the four draft resolutions recommended in this report for adoption took place on 11, 15 and 19 December. All four draft resolutions were adopted without a vote.

The report contained in document A/44/865 relates to agenda item 153, entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan". The Committee considered that item on 25 October and 15 December. The report contains a draft decision recommended for adoption by the General Assembly; it was adopted in the Committee without a vote.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Second Committee, to which the Rapporteur has just referred, the General Assembly agrees, as an exceptional measure, to consider only those sections of the reports of the Second Committee covering the texts of the recommendations of that Committee?

It was so decided.



The PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Second Committee before the Assembly today, with the exception of draft decision II contained in corrigendum 1 to section III of part VIII of the report on item 82 (f).

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Second Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

May I remind members that in paragraph 7 of decision 34/401 the General Assembly agreed that

"When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee".

I wish also to remind delegations that, also in accordance with decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

The Assembly will now turn to the report of the Second Committee (A/44/858) on agenda item 25, entitled "Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh". The Assembly will take a decision on

(The President)

the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 7 of that report. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 25.

We turn next to the report of the Second Committee (A/44/859) on agenda item 83, entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries", contained in paragraph 11 of its report.

The Second Committee adopted this draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 83.

I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the report of the Second Committee (future A/44/861) on agenda item 84, entitled "External debt crisis and development". Only the text of section III of the report containing the recommendations of the Second Committee on agenda item 84 is before the Assembly this morning. The complete report will be issued subsequently under the symbol A/44/861.

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution and the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section III of its report.

We turn first to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 1 of section III of the report. The draft resolution is entitled "Towards a durable solution to the external debt problems".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: None

The draft resolution was adopted by 139 votes to 1, with no abstentions (resolution 44/205).\*

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\* Subsequently the delegations of The Central African Republic, Liberia, Mali, Romania and Togo advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions on the resolution just adopted.

Mr. NIKAI (Japan): My delegation voted in favour of the resolution just adopted on debt. My Government, in full recognition of the seriousness of external indebtedness among many developing countries, has taken initiatives to help those countries cope with their indebtedness. The expanded capital recycling programme of more than \$US 65 billion, including \$US 10 billion to those countries to strengthen debt strategies, is a concrete example of Japan's contribution in this matter. My delegation assures members that my Government intends to continue its active contribution in this regard. This recognition of the seriousness of debt issues shared by my Government is the major reason that it supported this resolution.

At the same time, my delegation has to point out that the resolution, while much improved from the original one, still contains problems. The resolution should have referred clearly to the fundamental requirement for the solution of indebtedness, that is, the need of each indebted nation to implement proper economic programmes or growth-oriented adjustment programmes.

The resolution should also have appreciated more directly the strengthened debt strategy and the progress made in its implementation. It is also the view of my delegation that this resolution should have made explicit reference to the strengthened debt strategy.

Mr. MOORE (United States of America): I am speaking today with a feeling of regret that we were not able to forge a consensus on a resolution on debt. It is indeed unfortunate, since we have been able to reach consensus in United Nations bodies in the past on resolutions acknowledging the progress that has been made under the debt strategy, emphasizing the importance of developing countries'

(Mr. Moore, United States)

domestic policies and recognizing the primary role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The indebtedness of developing countries is an issue of great importance to the United States. My Government is strongly committed to helping developing countries address their financial problems, including debt, with emphasis on a co-operative approach. Indeed, this is the spirit of the recently strengthened international debt strategy, which represents a mutually agreed approach for seeking sustainable economic growth through a combination of market-oriented reforms in developing countries, active participation by commercial banks in providing debt and debt-service reduction, as well as additional financing, and a supportive international environment.

It is important to note that the strengthened debt strategy has broad support in the international community. The strategy was reaffirmed at the IMF/World Bank annual meeting in September, as well as at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which officially moved to lend its support. We would have hoped that this resolution could similarly affirm these recent efforts.

Unfortunately, we feel that the current resolution on debt does not adequately recognize or support the recent progress being made under the strengthened debt strategy, nor does it sufficiently acknowledge the primary role of the IMF and the World Bank in implementing the strategy. Furthermore, we feel that too little emphasis is given to the need for domestic reforms in the developing countries. We believe that, although this resolution has been substantially modified, it still falls short of the current international consensus on the strategy and raises issues that should be addressed in more appropriate bodies.

Finally, as a note for the record, the United States did not join the consensus on resolutions 42/198 or 43/198, previous debt resolutions.

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision recommended in paragraph 2 of section III of the report of the Second Committee (future A/44/861).

The Second Committee recommends the adoption of that draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 84.

We shall now consider the report (A/44/862) of the Second Committee on agenda item 85, "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions and the one draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraphs 14 and 15 of its report. We shall turn first to the two draft resolutions contained in paragraph 14 of the report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas." The Second Committee adopted draft resolution I by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/206).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind." That draft resolution was also adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/207).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 15 of its report (A/44/862). The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 85.



(The President)

The Assembly will now consider the report (future A/44/863) of the Second Committee on agenda item 86, entitled "Operational activities for development". Only the text of section III of the report containing the recommendations of the Second Committee on agenda item 86 is before the Assembly today. The complete report will be issued subsequently as document A/44/863.

The Assembly will now take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in section III of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities" and was adopted in the Second Committee by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/208).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system." The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/209).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance." The Second Committee adopted draft resolution III by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/210).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system." The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 44/211).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 86.

We now turn to the report of the Second Committee (A/44/865) on agenda item 153, entitled "Emergency assistance to the Sudan".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has concluded its consideration of agenda item 153.

We now turn to part XII of the report (future A/44/746/Add.11) of the Second Committee on agenda item 82, entitled "Development and international economic co-operation." The Assembly has before it only the text of section III of part XII, which contains the recommendations of the Second Committee to the General Assembly. Part XII will be issued subsequently in its entirety under the symbol A/44/746/Add.11.

Members will recall that the Assembly has already considered part I of the report of the Second Committee (A/44/746) at its 83rd plenary meeting on 19 December.

The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions and two draft decisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section III of part XII of the report of the Second Committee.

We shall first turn to the recommendations in paragraph 1 of section III of part XII of the report of the Second Committee. Draft resolution I is entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing

(The President)

countries". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/212).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Developing human resources for development." The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/213).

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 2 of section III of part XII of its report.

The Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of draft decision I. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Second Committee also recommends for adoption draft decision II. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of section III of part XII of the report of the Second Committee (future A/44/746/Add.11) on item 82.

We shall now turn to part III of the report (future A/44/746/Add.2) of the Second Committee on sub-item (b) of agenda item 82, "Trade and development". Only the text of section III of part III, containing the recommendations of the Second Committee, is before the Assembly this morning. Part III will be issued subsequently in its entirety under the symbol A/44/746/Add.2.

I shall now call upon the representative of India, who has asked to make a statement in explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. SAHA (India): The Indian delegation followed with interest the discussions on the draft resolution, "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", in the Second Committee. We co-operated closely with the sponsors in the search for a possible consensus text. We had offered a number of suggestions to broaden the draft resolution's appeal and appreciated the positive response of the sponsors on several points. We were keen to see an outcome that could reinforce international co-operation in this area.

My delegation could not but note, therefore, that the draft resolution, as it emerged in its final form, did not have the delicate balance needed to ensure its acceptance without reservation by all concerned. New concepts introduced by the sponsors have not adequately taken into account the concerns of others.

(Mr. Saha, India)

My delegation wishes to refer specifically to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. The sponsors have chosen to delete an important reference that appeared in the corresponding paragraph of earlier resolutions. In the past, my delegation abstained in the voting on operative paragraph 1 of other resolutions on this subject because of the absence in that paragraph of any mention of the sovereign territorial rights of transit States and of the need in that regard for bilateral agreements between land-locked countries and transit countries. Instead of correcting that past omission, the reference to article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which appeared in earlier resolutions, has been deleted from the present draft resolution. Had, therefore, a separate vote on operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution been requested, my delegation would have voted against it.

For those reasons, and principally owing to our reservations on operative paragraph 1, my delegation is unable to support the present draft resolution as a whole and will, therefore, abstain in the voting on it.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the seven draft resolutions contained in section III of part III of the report (future A/44/746/Add.2) of the Second Committee. I shall put the recommendations of the Second Committee to the Assembly one by one. After all the votes have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their votes.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries."

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African

Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Angola, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, United States of America

Draft resolution I was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 5 abstentions

(resolution 44/214).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries." A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia,

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Greece, Malta

Draft resolution II was adopted by 118 votes to 23, with 2 abstentions

(resolution 44/215).\*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International code of conduct on the transfer of technology." The Second Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/216).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Trade embargo against Nicaragua." A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya,

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\* Subsequently the delegation of India advised the Secretariat that it had intended in vote in favour; the delegation of Spain that it had intended to abstain.

Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 82 votes to 2, with 47 abstentions (resolution 44/217).\*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Commodities." A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,

\* Subsequently the delegation of Spain advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.



Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Draft resolution V was adopted by 146 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 44/218).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Report of the Trade and Development Board". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 44/219).

The PRESIDENT: Finally, we turn to draft resolution VII, "Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries". The Second Committee recommended that the General Assembly adopt that draft resolution. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution VII?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 44/220).

The PRESIDENT: I now call upon representatives who wish to make statements in explanation of vote after the voting.

Mr. UMER (Pakistan): My delegation had abstained in the voting on draft resolution I, "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries", because of our inability to accept the contents of operative paragraph 1. My delegation does not recognize the existence of an automatic right of access to and from the sea, as that would constitute an

(Mr. Umer, Pakistan)

infringement of sovereignty, which is not acceptable. All transit arrangements between the transit and the land-locked countries have to be agreed upon through bilateral negotiations and consultations.

We are fully cognizant of the special requirements of the land-locked countries and have on our part, as a transit country, spared no effort in extending all possible facilities and assistance on a bilateral basis. Therefore, had a separate vote been taken on operative paragraph 1, we would have voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

Mr. DINU (Romania): I refer to draft resolution I in document A/44/746/Add.2, concerning land-locked countries.

I am instructed to make the following statement.

The Romanian delegation welcomes any international action meant to meet the needs of land-locked developing countries. That is why Romania voted in favour of draft resolution I in document A/44/746/Add.2.

As regards the first operative paragraph, it is the understanding of the Romanian delegation that any questions related to the problems of land-locked countries should be approached on a bilateral basis and solved through bilateral agreements between the countries concerned.

Had there been a vote on the first operative paragraph, the Romanian delegation would have abstained.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of sub-item (b) of agenda item 82.

The Assembly will now consider the report (A/44/746/Add.6) of the Second Committee on sub-item (e) of agenda item 82, entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries". Members will recall that a report of the Second Committee on this sub-item (A/44/746/Add.5) was considered by the General Assembly at its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November.

The Assembly will now take decisions on the three draft resolutions and one draft decision contained in paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Second Committee's report (A/44/746/Add.6).

We turn first to the draft resolutions in paragraph 16 of the report of the Second Committee.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference". It was adopted without

(The President)

a vote by the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/221).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries". It was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/222).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/223).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision in paragraph 17 of the report of the Second Committee. It is entitled "Further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries". It was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States to speak in explanation of position.

Mr. MOORE (United States of America): For reasons stated by my delegation at the time of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.56 in the Second Committee, the United States, while not blocking consensus, wishes to go on record as not having participated in the action on draft resolution I under agenda item 82 (e), "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference".

The PRESIDENT: We have thus concluded our consideration of sub-item (e) of agenda item 82.

We shall now consider the report of the Second Committee on sub-item (j) of agenda item 82, entitled "Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations" (A/44/746/Add.10). The Second Committee has agreed that no action be taken on the draft resolution before it at the present time.

We have thus concluded our consideration of sub-item (j) of agenda item 82.

We turn now to part VIII of the report (future A/44/746/Add.7) of the Second Committee on sub-item (f) of agenda item 82, entitled "Environment". Only the text of section III of part VIII of the report and Corrigendum 1 to section III, which contain the recommendations of the Second Committee, are before the Assembly this morning. Part VIII will be issued in its entirety subsequently under the symbol A/44/746/Add.7.

The Assembly will now take decisions on the five draft resolutions and three draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section III of part VIII of the report. I shall put the recommendations of the Second Committee to the Assembly one by one. After the votes have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their positions.

We turn first to the recommendations in paragraph 1 of section III of part VIII of the report of the Second Committee.

Draft resolution I is entitled "International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in the case of environmental emergencies". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/224).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/225).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 226).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 44/227).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of this draft resolution is contained in document A/44/903. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 44/228).

The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of section III of part VIII of the report (Future A/44/746/Add.7) of the Second Committee.

The Second Committee recommends to the Assembly the adoption of draft decision I. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft decision?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Second Committee also recommends for adoption draft decision II, contained in corrigendum 1 to section III of part VIII of the report. By the terms of that draft decision, the General Assembly would consider the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment" and would take appropriate action on it at the present session. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to the draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft decision II?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Finland.

Mr. TORNUDD (Finland): In the light of discussions in the Second Committee in the early hours of 20 December, my delegation, as a sponsor of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised, would like to make a last attempt to reach consensus on that text, specifically on its operative paragraph 1. Before reading out a revised text of that paragraph, I should like to make some comments.

We consider that the wording I shall propose takes care of the concerns some delegations might have had with the existing text. In working out the revision we have also taken into account the strong wish for consensus. Adopting this draft resolution by consensus would smooth the path towards the important 1992 Conference on Environment and Development and also strengthen international co-operation in the field of environment.

The revised text of paragraph 1 reads as follows:

"Endorses the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), welcomes the report of its fifteenth session and takes note with appreciation of the decisions therein, as adopted in the light of this resolution".

I would request that the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, as revised, without a vote.

The PRESIDENT: The representative of Finland, on behalf of the sponsors of this draft resolution, has proposed a revision to paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. The representative of Finland has also proposed that the General Assembly take action on the draft resolution as orally revised.

Mr. OULD CHEIKH EL GHAOUTH (Mauritania): This draft resolution was the subject of lengthy debate in the Second Committee, and my delegation hopes that debate will not be repeated in plenary meeting. The draft resolution had been revised by a Vice-Chairman of the Committee in conformity with rules and with



(Mr. Ould Cheikh El Ghaouth,  
Mauritania)

procedures. My delegation is surprised at a new revision on which my delegation for one was not consulted, which contravenes rule 78.

That same rule gives the President the right to permit the discussion of the revision; if there is to be such discussion, I shall want to propose an amendment to the revision proposed by Finland to bring it into conformity with my instructions.

The PRESIDENT: I intend to suspend the meeting for five minutes.

The meeting was suspended at 11.30 a.m. and resumed at 11.35 a.m.

Mr. TORNUDD (Finland): In the light of the consultations that have just taken place it is my hope and understanding that the draft resolution, as orally revised, can be adopted without a vote.

Mr. UMER (Pakistan): As indicated by the representative of Mauritania, this paragraph of the draft resolution was the subject of very difficult, long and protracted consultations, informally and at formal meetings of the Second Committee. If my recollection of those proceedings is correct, the general consensus was in favour of the paragraph as it appears on page 24 of the report before the Assembly, and, as my delegation understands it, it was decided to give some additional time to one or two delegations which had difficulties with the paragraph to reconsider their position and join the consensus.

We have now, however, been informed by the sponsors of the draft resolution that discussion of the paragraph is to be reopened, and indeed a new paragraph has been proposed. It is not the intention of my delegation to block consensus on the new paragraph, but I must state for the record that the new paragraph as drafted is incomprehensible to my delegation. The last part of the new paragraph reads "in the light of this resolution" when referring to the decisions adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and I simply fail to see the linkage. Those decisions were adopted by the fifteenth session of the Governing Council of UNEP, and we do not understand how we can judge those decisions "in the light of this resolution".

But for the sake of preserving consensus, my delegation will not ask for a vote, and will go along with the President's wishes.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the revised draft resolution without a vote?

The revised draft resolution was adopted (resolution 44/229).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft decision III, which is recommended for adoption by the Second Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt the draft decision?

Draft decision III was adopted).

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions.

Mr. ERI (Papua New Guinea): I make this statement on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and my own delegation.

The draft resolution on "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas", which has just been adopted by consensus, is, as we all know, the result of extremely long and detailed consideration of a subject which is new to the United Nations. At the time that driftnet fishing was first raised at this session of the General Assembly some 10 weeks ago, few delegations were aware of the nature of the threat posed by this practice to the conservation of the world's living marine resources. In the period since then, driftnet fishing has been the subject of intense debate and discussion amongst delegations. The increased awareness within the international community of the indiscriminate and threatening nature of driftnet fishing is, in itself, a significant achievement which will greatly aid further progress on this issue.

The subject of driftnet fishing is not new to the countries of the South Pacific, which have on numerous occasions voiced their joint concern at the effects this indiscriminate fishing practice has already had on the living marine resources of the region. Those concerns were fully enunciated in the Tarawa Declaration of

(Mr. Eri, Papua New Guinea)

the South Pacific Forum, made on 11 July 1989. This Declaration has been circulated as a United Nations document (A/44/463), and was referred to positively in the Secretary-General's report (A/44/650, paras. 116 and 117) on the law of the sea this year. It was also endorsed by the 29th meeting of the South Pacific Conference, held in Guam in October, and by the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Malaysia, also in October this year.

Pursuant to the terms of the Tarawa Declaration, the members of the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency met with other States and Territories in the region in Wellington, New Zealand, from 21 to 24 November 1989. At that meeting a historic and unique Convention on the prohibition of driftnet fishing in the South Pacific was adopted, by which member States agreed to ban driftnet fishing within their exclusive economic and fishing zones and, furthermore, not to undertake any driftnet fishing in the Convention zone which includes high-seas areas. Distant-water fishing nations and other members of the international community will be invited to associate themselves with the Convention through related instruments. The Tarawa Declaration and the Wellington Convention are, of course, expressly noted in the twelfth preambular paragraph of the consensus resolution just adopted.

The countries of the South Pacific, therefore, have already taken action to end driftnet fishing in their region. They also regard it as extremely important to support moves to secure the eradication of the practice of large-scale pelagic driftnetting from other areas of the world's oceans and seas. It is clear that many regions of the world share the concerns of the South Pacific countries. The most recent demonstration of this is the Castries Declaration, adopted by the Organization of East Caribbean States at almost exactly the same time the South Pacific countries were adopting the Wellington Convention in November this year.

(Mr. Eri, Papua New Guinea)

The seriousness with which the South Pacific countries regard this subject is reflected in the fact that they sponsored one of the texts on this subject that preceded the current consensus text (A/C.2/44/L.30).

Our delegations have also worked very hard in the informal drafting sessions which have been held over the past five weeks with the sponsors of the original competing draft resolution on this subject (A/C.2/44/L.28), in order to arrive at the consensus text we have just adopted.

A consensus text, by its very nature, usually means that it does not reflect 100 per cent of the concerns of any one party or group of parties to the negotiations. Rather, all sides have to approach the matter in a spirit of compromise, aware that a consensus solution is more likely to produce concrete results. With that in mind, therefore, our delegations have participated constructively in all stages of the negotiations. While we had hoped that the resolution adopted this year would have called for the immediate banning of large-scale driftnetting wherever it is practised, we nevertheless feel that the resolution represents an important first move within the United Nations context towards gaining a ban on driftnet fishing within an acceptably short timeframe. In particular, we see the current resolution as having received wide endorsement of four fundamental principles. They are:

First and foremost, acceptance by the international community that driftnet fishing is an indiscriminate and highly dangerous practice which has serious implications globally for the preservation of the marine environment and for the conservation and management of living resources, including marine mammals and birds.

Secondly, the resolution underlines the clear need for regional moratoriums on driftnet fishing on the high seas by no later than 30 June 1992, unless it is agreed, on the basis of scientific data and analysis, that no such action is called for.

(Mr. Eri, Papua New Guinea)

Thirdly, there would be no expansion of current levels of driftnetting in the North Pacific and other high-seas areas not specifically referred to elsewhere in the resolution, unless it is agreed on the basis of scientific data and analysis that cessation of further expansion was not called for.

Fourthly, and most significantly to our delegations, there would be an immediate progressive reduction leading to a complete cessation of driftnet fishing in the South Pacific Ocean by 1 July 1991. It is envisaged that a comprehensive conservation and management régime for South Pacific albacore tuna will be developed. The South Pacific countries at the recent conference in Wellington agreed that the practice of driftnet fishing would never be authorized under such a management régime.

We nevertheless must reiterate our concern at the likely effects of large-scale pelagic driftnetting, particularly on the marine environment, should it continue in the interim periods leading up to the 1992 regional moratoriums and to the complete cessation in the South Pacific in 1991. This practice is also of major concern since it endangers the economic viability of many of the island countries in our region which rely on the sea as their principal natural resource.

I referred to the importance of the Tarawa Declaration. In concluding, I think it should be recognized that the call made in this resolution for the immediate progressive reduction of driftnet fishing leading to a complete cessation of the practice in our region by 1 July 1991 is derived from the urgent regional call we made at Tarawa for the cessation of driftnet fishing.

Accordingly, it is our view that the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly serves to reinforce the regional initiatives we are already taking to further the important objectives of the Tarawa Declaration, and in particular those operative paragraphs wherein the South Pacific forum:

(Mr. Eri, Papua New Guinea)

"Resolves, for the sake of this and succeeding generations of Pacific peoples, to seek the establishment of a régime for the management of albacore tuna in the South Pacific that would ban driftnet fishing from the region; such a ban might then be a first step to a comprehensive ban on such fishing,

"...

"Calls upon the international community to support ... the urgent conclusion of a Convention establishing ..." a zone free of driftnet fishing

"...

"Further resolves that member States, acting individually and collectively, will take what action they can within relevant international organizations to contribute to the cessation of this harmful form of fishing,". (A/44/463, p. 10)

(Mr. Eri, Papua New Guinea)

Finally, we the countries of the South Pacific would like to express our appreciation to all other delegations which have participated in these long and difficult negotiations. Without their spirit of compromise and patience this consensus resolution would not have been possible.

Mr. GOPINATHAN (India): I should like to make a brief statement on the position of the Indian delegation on the resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of environment", just adopted by the General Assembly.

My delegation would have liked to see a brief resolution, considerably shorter than the one adopted by the Assembly on this subject, considering the other important resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at this session on the subject of the environment. Our understanding is that paragraph 1 of the resolution as adopted in no way amounts to an endorsement of any or all of the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), many of which were changed and/or modified directly or indirectly at this session of the Assembly and at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, held in July this year.

Furthermore, the Assembly has just adopted a resolution on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, which in its preparatory process and at the Conference itself will look at global environmental problems and which is likely to come up with agreed measures on several aspects of this subject. Hence, it is important not to take any action that would in any way prejudice the outcome of the 1992 Conference.

Therefore, in the opinion of my delegation, the language of paragraph 1 does not adequately reflect the reality of the situation in this important area, as it is evolving.



(Mr. Gopinathan, India)

With respect to paragraph 13, it is the understanding of my delegation that the expression "Concurs with" does not amount to an endorsement of decision 15/14 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, but is restricted to taking note of that decision.

With respect to paragraph 13 (c), my delegation would like to place on record its understanding that the involvement of the United Nations Environment Programme in formulating and participating in the action plans referred to will be contingent upon the joint requests of the countries concerned.

Mr. LEMERLE (France) (interpretation from French): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Community and its member States on agenda item 82 (f), "Environment". My remarks deal with two proposals.

The first is the resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment". In our view it is necessary to strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and to limit the wording of resolutions to purely technical matters. Even where we share the political views expressed - as we do in the case of agriculture here - we consider that these are extraneous to the subject.

The second refers to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992. We and all other members of the international community consider that the success of that Conference depends on joint efforts to protect and restore the environment in the context of world-wide interdependence and a strengthened global commitment to ensure lasting growth and development in all countries. That interdependence implies making additional financial resources available to developing countries that need them, along with transfers of technology on environmental protection.

(Mr. Lemerle, France)

We were therefore pleased that the resolution on the Conference was adopted without a vote, and we pay a tribute to the efforts made by Ambassador Ghezal of Tunisia, Chairman of the Second Committee, to achieve that result. We are all aware of our debt to Mr. Ghezal for this consensus. We pay a tribute also to the constant and untiring efforts of Mr. David Payton, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The resolution defines the objectives of the Conference and the major principles and goals that will guide our thinking during the preparatory process. Hence the resolution was not intended to deal with specifics. With respect to the paragraph on the remnants of war, the Governments concerned will be co-operating through appropriate channels.

We intend to devote all our efforts to preparations for the Conference and to co-operate with everyone concerned from the beginning of 1990, with a view to ensuring its complete success.

Mr. TORNUDD (Finland): I should like to say a few words following the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised.

First of all, my delegation would like to thank all delegations for their co-operation in preparing the text. The process was a long one, full of ups and downs. Secondly, my special thanks go to the Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee, Mr. David Payton, who had the courage and good humour to conduct the informal consultations on this matter in a way that made it possible for his country to join in sponsoring the text. I should like also to thank all other delegations, sponsors or not, for their valuable contributions to our common effort to strengthen international co-operation in the field of the environment.

Mr. TAI (Malaysia): I am speaking on behalf of the Group of 77. The Assembly has just adopted a landmark resolution on the subject of the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development. It was the product of a happy convergence of views that underscores the basic issues and concerns of all delegations.

In view of the great significance of the whole gamut of issues pertaining to environment and development, the Group of 77 welcomes the convening of a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil on 5 June 1992 to coincide with World Environment Day. The Group of 77 believes that the Conference will provide a most important opportunity to discuss environmental and development issues, which are mutually reinforcing, in an integrated manner. The Conference will have far-reaching consequences for all of us.

(Mr. Tai, Malaysia)

Given the importance of both the substantive and organizational aspects of the Conference, the Group of 77 has lived up to its traditional role of consensus-builder by displaying flexibility in the most constructive manner. We are happy to see the establishment of a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with established General Assembly practice.

This is a good framework for universal participation on an extremely important and complex issue that is pivotal to the immediate and long-term interests and well-being of all countries. It is a global issue requiring global action. Without doubt, the environment will become the all-important test of genuine interdependence between and among all countries committed to a common future.

Mr. MOORE (United States of America): It is with great satisfaction that I make these comments on draft resolution II under agenda item 82 (f), entitled "Large scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". This draft resolution was inspired by the introduction of a draft resolution by my delegation, with 17 sponsors, and another text by the delegation of Japan. Many delegations - Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Japan, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden, the United States, Vanuatu, Zaire and Zambia - participated in six weeks of negotiations to produce this consensus resolution adopted today by the General Assembly.

My delegation would like to express its appreciation for the efforts of all delegations involved in the achievement of a consensus text and to congratulate them for this significant achievement, conducted in an atmosphere of co-operation and compromise. The process of reaching this text, which started with two drafts

(Mr. Moore, United States)

with very different perspectives, required compromise and contributions from all sides.

In adopting this resolution we are underscoring our belief that all countries should conduct their economic activities in ways that are compatible with the needs of protecting the global environment. Most importantly, by taking this action we are demonstrating that the protection of our common heritage is of critical importance to the United Nations and the entire international community.

The resolution before us notes the potentially irreversible damage that large-scale driftnet fishing can have on the marine environment. It provides a format within which concerned members of the international community with interests in fisheries resources, including the United States, can take a number of actions involving effective conservation and management measures to understand better and limit the impacts of driftnet fishing. Those actions include the following: no expansion of driftnet fishing on the high seas; an international review of the best available scientific data on the impacts of such driftnet fishing by 30 June 1991 to agree on additional co-operative regulation and monitoring as needed; a cessation of all driftnet fishing in the South Pacific by 1 July 1991; and moratoria on all driftnet fishing by 30 June 1992.

This resolution allows concerned parties to work together to determine effective conservation and management measures, which will be difficult to define and implement. If we cannot jointly agree on such measures, the moratoria and other regulatory measures just outlined will take or will remain in effect.

The consensus resolution on driftnetting just adopted by the General Assembly represents a major accomplishment in the control of driftnet fishing, which we expect that all members of the international community will fulfil. It has the endorsement of many members of the Congress of the United States, in particular the

(Mr. Moore, United States)

United States Senate Commerce Committee National Ocean Policy Study, which supported United States efforts to bring this issue before the United Nations.

The United States will continue to press for further action on this subject in our bilateral relations, in other bodies and at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly. We look forward to working with other concerned delegations on this issue until the marine environment is adequately protected.

I am pleased to comment on resolution V under agenda item 82 (f), entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992", adopted by consensus today.

In adopting this resolution we have underscored our strong support for a world conference in 1992 on global environmental problems and economic development that will point the direction for international, national and regional action to protect the environment. The United States emphasizes that it is ready and willing to help in the preparations for the Conference in order for it to proceed efficiently, co-operatively and in a productive manner.

This resolution is unique in that it defines the framework for a world conference on both environment and development. The interrelationship between environment and development has been defined by two important documents produced by the United Nations system: "The environmental perspective to the year 2000", conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme; and the World Commission on Environment and Development report, "Our common future". Both texts stress the severity of current global environmental problems and reaffirm the need for international co-operation to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries.

We agree with the agenda set for the Conference as discussed in this resolution. Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, protection of the quality and supply of fresh water resources, protection of the oceans and

(Mr. Moore, United States)

seas and of land resources and the conservation of biological diversity are environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment.

Many issues can be said to relate to the environment, such as external indebtedness or remnants of war. However, the United States believes that the agenda as set forth in this resolution appropriately focuses on actions to be taken to protect the environment in the context of pursuing sustainable economic growth and development.

The United States reiterates its willingness to play a major role in developing common solutions to the threat posed by environmental pollutants. We agree that to date the industrialized nations have been a major source of these pollutants and that a primary objective of the Conference is to avert future damage by controlling future emissions. However, if the developing nations continue to obtain success in their development programmes, which is the hope of all of us, then they themselves will soon become a major source of pollutants. Therefore it follows that all must share responsibility for combating pollution and all must work together to develop common solutions. We realize, of course, that in order to address environmental problems effectively, various forms of assistance will be necessary. This resolution addresses the need for favourable access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and the need to explore the concept of assured access to such technologies. The United States currently provides technological and financial assistance to developing countries specifically for environmental protection. We support the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on mutually acceptable terms, including the possibility of concessional terms. However, it is important to note that in the United States, as

(Mr. Moore, United States)

in many other countries - and in the future probably many more countries - private individuals and entities not the Government, own the majority of intellectual property. The United States notes that this resolution recognizes the need for adequate protection of intellectual property. We are supportive of exploring more efficient and effective ways of transferring environmentally sound technologies.



(Mr. Moore, United States)

Finally, my delegation wishes to thank all those delegations that in an atmosphere of co-operation worked together in extended negotiations to assist in producing this Chairman's consensus resolution. I should like especially to express my delegation's appreciation of the perseverance, guidance and leadership of Ambassador Ghezal of Tunisia, and Mr. David Payton of New Zealand, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Second Committee respectively, whose combined efforts were instrumental in bringing this text before us today.

We see the urgent need for global action to protect the ecological balance of the Earth and we recognize that the United Nations is an appropriate and proven forum to address this need. We have set ourselves upon an ambitious enterprise and have accepted a formidable challenge; and the consensus resolution on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development represents a major achievement in setting the path for us to get along with our work.

Mr. VARGAS (Brazil): With regard to the resolution on international co-operation in the field of the environment, just adopted by the Assembly without a vote, my delegation wishes to state clearly its reservation on decision 15/32 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its fifteenth session.

The Brazilian Government has formulated in the past a general reservation on the principles of conduct contained in document UNEP/GC6/17 of 10 March 1978 and it has specific reservations on principles 6, 7 and 11 related to previous notification of plans for the use of shared natural resources, as well as on the consultations and procedure established in the aforementioned principles for the settlement of disputes resulting from the use of those resources.

Allow me to make a brief comment on the resolution, adopted without a vote, on the convening of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In

(Mr. Vargas, Brazil)

this regard, I wish to state that it is a great honour for Brazil to host this conference in 1992. Such a conference will constitute a unique opportunity for a broad and integrated assessment of what has to be done in response to the environmental challenges we are facing. It will also serve to enhance global awareness on how to reconcile the current paradigm of growth and development with the dwindling reserves of natural resources and the necessary reduction of the risk of disrupting the complex biotic systems that sustain life upon our planet. Therefore, the preparatory process of the Conference itself should become the mainstream towards which should converge all the international efforts for new approaches and for designing new mechanisms for the protection of the environment, including those which are already under way.

Holding this conference in Brazil will provide, too, an opportunity for officials and experts of all countries to know our country and our people. The Brazilian people will be honoured to receive them. We will do our best to make the participants' stay a pleasant one and to offer the conditions and facilities for a successful conference.

Mr. SEZAKI (Japan): First, I should like on behalf of my delegation to make a statement on draft resolution II on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing. The resolution just adopted is a result of more than a month of extensive consultations by the countries concerned. My delegation is pleased that such a consensus has been finally achieved.

When this subject was first brought to this forum, my delegation stressed that the United Nations was not the pertinent body to address a question of this nature. This question is highly critical and has very different historical and social backgrounds in different regions. It should therefore be discussed by competent bodies taking into account specific regional requirements. The Second Committee has hardly such expertise.

(Mr. Sezaki, Japan)

It was also the view of my delegation that, if any sort of regulatory measures are to be taken, they should be based on scientific and objective data and analysis. Furthermore, in the course of the consultations we emphasized the importance of conserving all areas, both high seas and coastal waters, when discussing the impacts of driftnet fishing on the conservation of living marine resources. We pointed out that limiting discussion to the high seas did not contribute to the real solution of this question.

My delegation believes that the points I have just enumerated are more or less reflected in the resolution we have just adopted. In the years to come the Government of Japan will pay its highest respect to what the resolution recommends us to do. Japan has already taken regulatory measures for its driftnet fishing and has been implementing co-operative programmes while entering into talks with interested parties concerned. Japan will continue to co-operate in such programmes and talks so that measures will be strengthened or adjusted as may be needed. In the course of the implementation of this resolution, what we believe to be most important is that such talks be based on sound scientific analysis, as the resolution stipulates.

In our view, consensus on this resolution was finally reached within the rational framework of requirements I have expressed. Its implementation should take place within the same rational framework. The Government of Japan is fully prepared to pursue such an effort. Needless to say, my delegation understands that the adoption of this resolution does not affect any right and obligation under international law or any particular existing international agreement.

Finally, my delegation cannot conclude its statement without expressing its heartfelt thanks for the warm support and encouragement many Member States have extended to Japan during the past month.

(Mr. Sezaki, Japan)

As to draft decision II on "International co-operation in the field of the environment", my delegation joined in the Assembly's adoption by consensus of the draft decision believing that it is important to strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Japan is determined to continue to support UNEP by providing funds and staff, and it hopes that the final target will be achieved as soon as possible. However, my delegation wishes to draw the attention of the Assembly to the fact that with regard to paragraph 10 of the decision, the position of my delegation has not changed from the one already expressed at the fifteenth session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

Ms. ARMSTRONG (Canada): My delegation wishes to address two issues under item 82, sub-item (f). The first concerns the resolution on driftnet fishing and the second the resolution on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992.

Canada wishes to join other delegations in welcoming the adoption by consensus of the resolution on "Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas". The Canadian public has increasingly registered a deep concern over the destructive impact of this indiscriminate fishing practice, and the Canadian Government has been active in seeking international co-operation aimed at protecting marine resources and the broader marine environment. The adoption of the consensus resolution by the United Nations represents a significant step forward in this regard, all the more so because it is the first time the issue has been addressed by the General Assembly.

(Ms. Armstrong, Canada)

The heightened awareness of the threat posed by this practice the resolution will bring, and the fact that countries are now committed to appropriate action, are indeed important achievements. I call particular attention in this regard to the key provisions, namely, the agreement on moratoria on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas in 1992 unless conservation of the living marine resources of a region can be ensured, and on the same basis the reduction, leading to a cessation, of the practice in the South Pacific and the immediate freeze in the North Pacific and elsewhere.

My delegation would like to thank all those involved for the diligence and commitment that were demonstrated throughout the protracted negotiations we engaged in. All concerned sought to respond to the evident desire of the membership of the Second Committee to see a consensus text. With the Committee's support and patience we persevered to that end. In the process, compromise was frequent. Not all of Canada's specific points could be reflected. Similarly, not all the concerns of the broader Committee membership could be met. That is inevitable in any consensus text dealing with vital issues, and we again express our satisfaction at the outcome of our deliberations.

My delegation is also pleased to see the adoption of another very important consensus resolution, that on the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. That resolution, the result of long and complex negotiations, presents a framework for achieving sustainable development on a global scale. Much work lies ahead, but in achieving consensus delegations have shown a commitment to dealing with environmental issues in a developmental context and have reiterated the key role of the United Nations as a forum for deliberation and action on international co-operation on the environment. The resolution we have adopted poses many challenges for the future.

(Ms. Armstrong, Canada)

As we prepare for the 1992 Conference, countries will be called upon to consider how better to manage their resources, how better to share their knowledge and technology and how to provide the means, financial or otherwise, required to ensure environmentally sound and sustainable development. The role of international law in further protecting and enhancing the global environment and ways in which institutional mechanisms could be utilized to improve decision-making and programme-delivery will also need to be examined. The most important goal of the 1992 Conference will be an international commitment to safeguarding the future of our planet. We sincerely hope countries will work to achieve specific agreements on protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development so that in this new atmosphere of growing international tolerance and understanding we can work to heal our planet as we strive to strengthen international political and economic co-operation.

Much effort went into this resolution, and my delegation would like to thank in particular the Chairman of the Second Committee, Ambassador Ahmed Ghezal, and Vice-Chairman David Payton, for their excellent work in guiding the intricate negotiations on this difficult subject - and, I might add, on other difficult subjects. I wish also to express our appreciation to the other Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Doljintseren of Mongolia.

Two years ago, the Commission on Environment and Development challenged us to think in a new way about managing our common future. My delegation believes that the resolution we have just adopted is an important first step in addressing that challenge, and we look forward to working with our international partners to help Preserve our planet for the generations to come.

Mr. HILLEL (Israel): My delegation had difficulties with certain aspects of draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, entitled "International co-operation in the field of environment". However, in view of its major importance and significance to the international community, and because of the revision introduced by the representative of Finland, my delegation decided to go along with the consensus, on the understanding that paragraph 1 refers solely to decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which specifically relate to the matters covered by the resolution we have just adopted.

Mr. LICHTINGER (Mexico) (interpretation from Spanish): In connection with the resolution just adopted on "International co-operation in the field of environment", my delegation disagrees with the inclusion in paragraph 1 of the words "as adopted".

It has been the consistent position of my Government that no element should be introduced that attempts to establish a hierarchy among resolutions adopted by an international organization. All such resolutions have the same legal value if adopted in accordance with the rules of the organization in question. The words "as adopted" clearly indicate that some countries had expressed reservations on certain decisions, thus placing them in an inferior position. That is totally unacceptable to my delegation, and we shall continue to indicate this whenever the subject arises. Had there been a separate vote on paragraph 1, my delegation would have abstained for the reason I have mentioned.

As an active member of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Mexico attaches great importance to the Programme's work and considers that its role in the field of the environment is a fundamental one.

Mr. KUDRYAVTSEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): After extensive and lengthy work, the General Assembly has adopted by consensus a series of very important resolutions on serious problems of environment and environmental protection. The consensus adoption of a resolution on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, was especially significant. The Soviet delegation actively co-operated with other delegations in finding the most effective solution to these questions and in considering compromise solutions to particularly difficult problems.

The adoption of these resolutions by consensus reflects the great potential of the international community, particularly the United Nations, to formulate and adopt far-reaching major joint measures to face up to environmental challenges to our entire planet and to civilization in general.

We wish to thank all delegations which in a spirit of co-operation and good will showed a readiness to compromise and took into consideration the interests of all countries. We convey special thanks to the Chairman of the Second Committee, Ambassador Ghezal, and to Mr. David Payton, one of the Vice-Chairmen. I also thank the other Committee officers, Mr. Doljintseren of Mongolia, the other Vice-Chairman, and Ms. Dueñas de Whist of Ecuador, the Rapporteur.



The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 82 and of all its sub-items, (a) to (j).

I now invite the attention of members to parts I and II of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12, which concern the report of the Economic and Social Council. Part I is contained in document A/44/832. Regarding Part II of the report (future A/44/832/Add.1) of the Second Committee, the Assembly has before it only the text of section III of part II, which contains the recommendations of the Second Committee to the General Assembly. Part II will be issued subsequently in its entirety under the symbol A/44/832/Add.1.

The Assembly will now consider part I and section III of part II of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12. The Assembly has before it nine draft resolutions and two draft decisions contained in part I and section III of part II of the report of the Second Committee. I shall put the recommendations of the Second Committee to the Assembly one by one. After all the votes have been taken, representatives will have the opportunity to explain their votes.

We turn first to part I of the report (A/44/832) of the Second Committee. The Assembly will now take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 17 of the report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 44/230).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution II, "Report of the Secretary-General on General Assembly resolution 42/165". The Second Committee also adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/231).

The PRESIDENT: We now turn to section III of part II of the report (future A/44/832/Add.1) of the Second Committee. The Assembly will first take a decision on the seven draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 1 of section III of part II of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: None

Draft resolution I was adopted by 147 votes to 1 (resolution 44/232).\*

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\* Subsequently the delegations of Kenya and Yugoslavia advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)". The Second Committee adopted draft resolution II by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 44/233).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development". The Second Committee adopted draft resolution III by consensus. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 44/234).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Canada

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 146 votes to 2, with 1 abstention (resolution 44/235).\*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/44/884.

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 44/236).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Second industrial development decade for Africa". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/44/885.

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution VI without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 44/237).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution VII, "World Decade for Cultural Development".

The Second Committee adopted draft resolution VII by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 44/238).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to the two draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 1 of section III of part II of its report (future A/44/832/Add.1).

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\* Subsequently the delegation of Kenya advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

(The President)

Draft decision I is entitled "Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council". The Second Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt draft decision I. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do so?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Finally, we turn to draft decision II, "Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991". The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft decision II.

I should like to call upon the Rapporteur of the Second Committee to make a brief clarification regarding draft decision II.

Ms. DUENAS de WHIST (Ecuador), Rapporteur of the Second Committee (interpretation from Spanish): Since the Assembly is about to take a decision on draft decision II, I should like to point out that under item 2 of the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991, the fifth paragraph, which deals with the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its special session (resolution A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised) and just adopted without a vote, appears in square brackets in all languages excepting the Spanish-language version. The square brackets in all languages should be deleted.

The PRESIDENT: May I consider now that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft decision II as orally revised by the Rapporteur?

Draft decision II was adopted.

Mr. LEMERLE (France) (interpretation from French): The member countries of the European Community had no difficulty in contributing actively to drafting the text just adopted on trends in the transfer of resources to and from developing countries. As it is worded, although not always as it is commented on, this text is agreeable to them.

When considering agenda item 84, the Twelve already had the opportunity to recall that the developing countries were to benefit from increased financial flows and, for the least developed among them, an increase in public development assistance.

It is against this background that we must place the problem of financial flows. For us it is clear that the level of these financial flows is a synthetic index which brings together all modalities and difficulties and even successes in development and its financing. It is the very causes of the difficulties in development that must be attacked and not a simple index. The resolution we have just adopted clearly recognizes this.

The positive or negative sign of a financial transfer has no meaning in and of itself; it must be interpreted in the light of the situation of the country in question. Indeed, while it always does represent a burden, a net negative financial flow can sometimes be a sign of dynamism in the economy concerned. In fact, a small number of developing countries that are in an accelerating growth stage are able to devote part of the surplus in their current balances to reducing their external debt. In thus maintaining their credit, they increase their attractiveness to investors and easily gain the co-operation necessary for the financing of their development.

(Mr. Lemerle, France)

For our part, reversing the trends that have manifested themselves in recent years through financial flows, when those trends are unfavourable, presupposes that an effort must be made by one and all. This effort embraces all aspects of development financing. Increasing financial flows to developing countries is of course a goal to which, a priori, everyone subscribes - in any case it is our goal. However, this cannot be achieved by decree; rather it must be the result of efforts by all parties concerned.

In the absence of appropriate macro-economic and structural adjustment policies, efforts to increase external financing would only result in adding new debts to old ones, or in increasing the dependence of developing countries vis-à-vis assistance, without their ability to meet their own obligations being reinforced as a result. As a catalyst for the mobilization of the resources of multilateral financing institutions, the implementation of structural adjustment programmes is, above all, necessary to restore confidence on the part of the economic agents in the countries concerned themselves, encourage them to save and to invest and, if necessary, to repatriate capital they might have invested abroad. For their part, the creditor countries must promote a favourable economic framework for sustained and non-inflationary growth. This presupposes, in particular, a drop in real interest rates the result of the implementation of adjustment to reduce major international imbalances. Moreover, the goal of official development assistance must continue to guide our efforts. Similarly, we must give multilateral institutions the means to participate actively in the development of new modalities for dealing with debt and in the necessary acceleration of growth. We should, however, not forget that developing trade is the best means of lessening the burden of debt.

Resource flows therefore reflect the difficulties encountered by the developing countries in achieving development and in financing their development on

(Mr. Lemerle, France)

a sound basis. Today new modalities for dealing with debt by various options and the pursuit of vigorous structural adjustment policies to promote growth create conditions for restoring confidence that would allow an influx of capital, a resumption of private investment, both national and international, and the acceleration of growth. Let us benefit from the realism that has characterized our discussions and each make the appropriate effort to provide the financing development requires.

The PRESIDENT: We have now concluded our consideration of all the reports of the Second Committee.

We turn now to agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". Members will recall that chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII of the report of the Council were assigned to plenary meetings. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to take note of those chapters of the report?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council and of all the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

#### AGENDA ITEM 43

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The President: It is my understanding that there is no request to consider this item at the present session.

May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to defer consideration of item 43 to the forty-fifth session and to include it in the provisional agenda of that session?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 43.



## AGENDA ITEM 44 (continued)

## LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The PRESIDENT: With regard to agenda item 44, representatives will recall that on 22 September 1989 the Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of the forty-fourth session.

May I take it that it is the Assembly's wish to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 44.

## AGENDA ITEM 45

## QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT: I understand that there is no request to consider agenda item 45 at the present session. If this is the case, may I take it that the Assembly decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 45.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform members that, apart from organizational matters and matters that may arise by operation of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, and bearing in mind the action already taken at its 32nd, 35th, 76th, 79th, 80th and 82nd plenary meetings concerning agenda items 17 (h), 18, 34 and 39, the General Assembly will retain on the agenda of the forty-fourth session the following agenda items:

Item 17 (h), Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;

Item 17 (j), Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

Item 18, Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Item 19, Admission of new Members to the United Nations;

Item 34, The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives;

Item 36, Question of Namibia;

Item 39, Question of Palestine;

Item 46, Armed Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security;

Item 47, Question of Cyprus;

Item 48, Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.