

7. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in these efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world", a report on the development of relevant programmes and activities.

*37th plenary meeting
24 October 1989*

44/12. Operation Lifeline Sudan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988 and 43/52 of 6 December 1988 on assistance to the Sudan, in which it called upon the international community to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the country's emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, in particular the urgent requirements of displaced persons and other affected Sudanese nationals,

Recalling also the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,²⁹ in particular the section concerning emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance for least developed countries,

Noting with deep concern that the Sudan has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of persistent natural disasters and civil strife, which have resulted in the widespread destruction of its socio-economic infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons,

Noting that large areas of the Sudan have been struck again by drought, with resulting crop failures and consequent food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to face a complex emergency and humanitarian situation and that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effect will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the Government and people of the Sudan, a continuation of international solidarity and humanitarian concern, in order to meet the urgent requirements for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation that the Khartoum plan of action for Operation Lifeline Sudan³⁰ endorsed by the high-level meeting organized jointly by the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, which was held at Khartoum on 8 and 9 March 1989, has been successfully and fully implemented,

Noting the consultations currently under way at Khartoum between the representatives of the Government, the donor community and the United Nations system for the preparation of a plan to cover the second phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to meet the relief and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced population in the Sudan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Operation Lifeline Sudan,³¹

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a complex humanitarian situation;

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its particular appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his outstanding leadership role and vigorous efforts in the effective mobilization and successful co-ordination of Operation Lifeline Sudan, thereby guaranteeing its remarkable success in averting a critical disaster situation;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for the international community to continue to respond fully and effectively to requests for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the forthcoming phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan to enable displaced persons to become self-reliant;

5. *Calls upon* all States to continue to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support and to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community, to intensify rehabilitation activities and to monitor and keep those activities under constant review;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
24 October 1989*

44/13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1988,³²

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 25 October 1989,³³ which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the

³¹ *Ibid.*, sects. IV, V and VI.

²⁹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

³⁰ See A/44/571 and Corr.1, sect. III.

³² International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1988* (Austria, July 1989), (GC(XXXIII)/873); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/44/450).

³³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 39th meeting (A/44/PV.39).

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons³⁴ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Agency on its programme activities with a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable and environmentally sound development,³⁵

Noting that the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1989,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXIII)/RES/508 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXIII)/RES/510 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXIII)/RES/511 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXIII)/RES/515 on the plan for the production of low-cost potable water and GC(XXXIII)/RES/524 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;³²

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

40th plenary meeting
25 October 1989

44/14. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

A

END-OF-DECADE REVIEW OF THE VIENNA PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ITS REVITALIZATION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,³⁶

Stressing the increasing importance of science and technology for development in the context of the rapidly changing international economic environment,

Noting with great concern that the effect of increasing disparities in scientific and technological capabilities between the industrialized countries and the developing countries as a whole has been to contribute to a widening of the economic gap between them,

Stressing also the central role that science and technology play as vital instruments for the improvement of the quality of life and the eradication of poverty in the context of the promotion of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries,

Expressing concern that the absence of a favourable external economic environment has adversely affected the capacity of developing countries to foster and finance their activities concerning science and technology for development.

Emphasizing the need to enhance human resources development in order to promote the endogenous capacity in science and technology of developing countries, in particular to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change posed by the present scientific and technological revolution,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,³⁷

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its basic goals, and expresses concern regarding its implementation;

2. *Considers* that science and technology should be one of the major components in the deliberations of the special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development.

42nd plenary meeting
26 October 1989

³⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

³⁵ A/44/339/Add.11-E/1989/119/Add.11

³⁶ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

³⁷ A/CN.11/89