

ventions for mutual assistance in cases of disaster, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 44/236.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/186. Code of conduct on transnational corporations

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the desirability of reaching an early agreement on the formulation of a code of conduct on transnational corporations, and reaffirming the interest of Member States in resolving the remaining outstanding issues,

Confirming that there is substantial provisional understanding on the contents of the draft code of conduct as presented to the President of the Economic and Social Council by the Chairman of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its reconvened special session,¹⁰

Decides to request the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretary-General, to arrange for intensive consultations aimed at achieving an early agreement on a code of conduct on transnational corporations, for presentation to and adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/187. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/86 of 27 July 1990 and World Health Assembly resolution WHA 43.10 of 16 May 1990 on women, children and AIDS,¹¹ as well as other relevant resolutions adopted by the organizations of the United Nations system,

Taking note of the Paris Declaration on Women, Children and the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), adopted on 30 November 1989, the discussions of the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, held at San Francisco, United States of America, from 20 to 24 June 1990, the Fifth International Conference on AIDS and Associated Cancer, held at Kinshasa from 10 to 12 October 1990, and the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990,¹²

Noting with appreciation the established leadership and co-ordinating role of the World Health Organization, and the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Stressing the need to take full advantage of the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS and to strengthen its role in facilitating implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Acknowledging that AIDS can have severe social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), overburdened public health services and limited financial, developmental and skilled labour resources,

Concerned that AIDS has become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, that over 3 million women of child-bearing age have been infected with HIV, that the World Health Organization estimates that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people are expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children will become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom will have died by the year 2000, and that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years will be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS,

Emphasizing the crucial role that other sexually transmitted diseases can play in facilitating the transmission of HIV infection,

Considering that the behaviour and life-style practices that place individuals at risk of HIV infection are likely to be established in adolescence or young adulthood and that the relatively slow progression from HIV infection to AIDS suggests that many HIV-infected individuals over 25 years of age acquired the infection in adolescence or young adulthood,

Stressing, therefore, the importance of information, education and other support targeted to young people to encourage behavioural change and to enable them to remain uninfected,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment in ensuring the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

Reiterating the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by HIV, their families and those with whom they live,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in the development of improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS;¹³

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development

¹⁰ E/1990/94, annex.

¹¹ See World Health Organization, *Forty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-17 May 1990, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes (WHA 43/1990/REC/1)*.

¹² A/45/625, annex.

¹³ A/45/256-E/1990.58, annex.