

- (a) The elimination of starvation and death caused by famine;
- (b) A substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children;
- (c) A tangible reduction in chronic hunger;
- (d) The elimination of major nutritional-deficiency diseases;

22. *Urges* the World Food Council, as decided at its sixteenth ministerial session, within its mandate, to improve co-ordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s,⁷³ and also urges it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action;

23. *Calls upon* the developing countries, in addressing food problems, to promote international co-operation within the context of their primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves in food and agriculture, to place greater emphasis on their technical co-operation in that sector, requests developed countries and the United Nations system to assist and support such activities and, in addition, requests the United Nations to play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of international co-operation and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;

24. *Decides* to change the title of the sub-item "Food problems" to "Food and agricultural development" in the agenda of future sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, on developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, taking into account the share of developing countries in such trade and the possible adverse short-term effects on net-food-importing developing countries, and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/208. Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/193 of 17 December 1981, 37/250 of 21 December 1982, 38/169 of 19 December

⁷³ *Ibid.*, *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19)*, part one, paras. 15-22 and 27-29.

1983, 39/173 of 17 December 1984, 41/170 of 5 December 1986 and 43/192 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Stressing the importance of the continued development of new and renewable sources of energy, taking into account, among other things, trends in energy sources supply and consumption, developments in energy technologies, the importance of environmental concerns and the developmental needs of the developing countries, despite short-term factors that could run counter to the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Emphasizing the need for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in accordance with the fundamental objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,⁷⁴

Taking into account the fact that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute a more significant share of world energy supplies, in particular in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session,⁷⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorses the resolutions and decision contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance and validity of the principles and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the urgent need to promote a higher degree of independent and environmentally sustainable new and renewable sources of energy for all countries;

3. *Urges* that greater attention be given to the development and efficient use of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy, bearing in mind the depletion of the fuelwood supply taking place in many regions of the world and, among other factors, the various trends in energy sources supply and consumption;

4. *Recommends* that the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system assist the developing countries, upon request and within the context of their national policies, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy and, to that end, prepare a set of updated or new proposals, within the framework of the goals and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action, for the consideration of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

⁷⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.24), chap. I, sect. A.

⁷⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36)*.

5. *Reiterates* the need to mobilize substantial adequate flows of financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy, emphasizes the need to utilize existing channels fully, including the United Nations Trust Fund for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and urges donor countries to continue voluntary contributions to that Fund;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels;

7. *Invites* interested States to inform the Committee, at its sixth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes, and invites interested States, organizations of the United Nations system and other interested organizations to convene technical and scientific meetings, related to the substantive themes, that would contribute to the examination of such themes in depth, and to inform the Committee, also at its sixth session, of the results of those meetings;

8. *Calls* for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, through the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, to enable it to consider appropriate action, including funding and technology transfer, within its area of competence and within existing financial resources, not excluding voluntary contributions; and also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session and to the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its sixth session;

10. *Requests* the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, drawing upon necessary expertise, to assess and review the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action and the results achieved so far, bearing in mind the need to pursue actively the goals and objectives contained therein;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the ways and means available to the secretariat of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy to fulfil its functions.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/209. Development of the energy resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing

Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling also its resolutions 40/208 of 17 December 1985 and 43/193 of 20 December 1988 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, in order to meet their needs through co-operation, assistance and investment in the field of conventional and of new and renewable sources of energy, consistent with their national plans and priorities,

Reaffirming also that the developing countries have the primary responsibility for their strategies and policies for the exploration and development of their energy resources, including the mobilization of financial resources, internal and external, in order to develop their national technical skills and capabilities in the energy sector,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 40/208 and 43/193 and calls for the effective implementation of all their provisions;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on energy exploration and development trends in developing countries⁷⁶ and the outline of a programme of action for the acceleration of energy exploration and development in developing countries, contained therein;

3. *Reaffirms* that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of energy-deficient developing countries is needed to finance their exploration and development of indigenous energy resources;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings called for in resolution 40/208, and calls upon interested Member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources;

5. *Stresses* the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and technology, as well as training of national technical personnel, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries, including new and renewable sources of energy;

6. *Also stresses* the need to take into consideration environmental and developmental concerns as they apply to all countries in accordance with their respective capabilities and their responsibilities for global environmental degradation;

7. *Further stresses* the importance of integrated energy strategies and the need for comprehensive conservation and efficient management of energy resources in

⁷⁶ A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1.