

to improving their capabilities in negotiating with technology suppliers;

6. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in assisting developing countries in the formulation of programmes and plans for industrialization in their countries, and recognizes the contribution of the special trust fund schemes launched by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in developing alternatives to traditional assistance programmes;

7. *Recognizes* that there are significant opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries with regard to their industrialization, and, in this context, recommends that developed countries and international organizations support such co-operative ventures;

8. *Also recognizes* that in promoting the industrial development of developing countries special emphasis should be placed on an appropriate mix of the agricultural, industrial and service sectors among small, medium-sized and large industries, depending upon the conditions obtaining in each developing country;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on ways and means of promoting the enhancement of United Nations activities with regard to the training of scientists, engineers and entrepreneurs from developing countries, with a view to promoting all related sectors and disciplines supporting industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

10. *Recommends* that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination examine ways and means of fostering United Nations system activities with regard to industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries and report thereon, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

11. *Recommends* that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, with a view to strengthening effectively industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority in the medium-term plan to the issue of industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries" and subsequently to include this item in the agenda on a biennial basis.

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45/197. Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/225 concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which was adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,³⁵ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 44/225,

Noting that at the Twenty-first South Pacific Forum, held at Port Vila on 31 July and 1 August 1990, the Heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,³⁶ and taking note of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the South Pacific region, adopted by the South Pacific Conference at Noumea, New Caledonia, on 31 October 1990,

Welcoming the decision of a Member State to suspend driftnet operations in the South Pacific one year in advance of the date of cessation stipulated by the General Assembly, and the decision of other Member States to cease or suspend driftnet fishing,

Taking note of the Castries Declaration³⁷ issued on 24 November 1989 at the sixteenth meeting of the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, in which the Authority resolved to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of driftnets and called upon other States in the region to co-operate in this regard, and noting the more recent developments in the wider Caribbean Community region,

Noting that there have been recent meetings related, *inter alia*, to the protection of fish and other living marine resources and the environment in the Mediterranean, including the Meeting of the Nine Western Mediterranean Countries on Dialogue and Co-operation in the Western Mediterranean, held at Rome on 10 October 1990, and the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held at Palma de Mallorca, Spain, from 24 September to 19 October 1990,

Noting also that the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission has concerned itself with large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, in-

³⁵ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

³⁶ See A/45/456, annex.

³⁷ A/45/64, annex.

cluding the need to accumulate scientific knowledge, and has supported the full implementation of resolution 44/225,

Noting further that the International Whaling Commission, at its forty-second annual meeting, in July 1990, referred to the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets in many areas of the high seas, including important habitats for cetaceans encompassing feeding and breeding grounds and migratory pathways, and endorsed resolution 44/225,

Noting that, at its first session, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare, for submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, a comprehensive report on, *inter alia*, the impact of large-scale harvesting, and new fishing technologies and fishing technologies incompatible with the sustainable management of living marine resources, taking into account resolution 44/225,³⁸

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General³⁹ made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and by various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, in response to the request of the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/225,

Also noting with appreciation the contribution to the report of the Secretary-General made voluntarily by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that some members of the international community have initiated co-operative efforts to obtain statistically sound data on the impact of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Expressing deep concern about reports of attempts to expand large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean by one fishing entity, in disregard of paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225,

Expressing concern about reports of reflagging of vessels by some private fishing interests, which is contrary to the spirit and content of resolution 44/225,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General³⁹ and expresses its appreciation for his efforts;

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/225 and calls for its full implementation by all members of the international community, in accordance with the measures and time-frame elaborated in paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of all the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas;

3. *Also reaffirms* that it is important that all members of the international community take such measures as may be necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 44/225;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the

United Nations system, as well as the various global, regional and subregional fishery organizations, to continue to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the dates set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 44/225;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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45/198. Inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the resolution adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, in which the Conference recommended that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development and invited the General Assembly to consider, in accordance with established procedures, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries,⁴⁰

Taking note also of the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at the end of their meeting in New York on 1 October 1990,⁴¹ in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,

1. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning at its twenty-seventh session to consider the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries, to report on its findings to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its second regular session of 1991 and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

2. *Decides* to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

3. *Encourages* all members of the international community and all organizations of the United Nations system to provide all possible support to the fledgling economic and social structures of the new nation of Namibia and to its development aspirations.

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³⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/46), annex I, decision 1/20, para. 1 (o).

³⁹ A/45/663 and Corr.1.

⁴⁰ See A/45/695, para. 46.

⁴¹ A/C.2/45/5, annex.