

2. *Calls upon* States parties to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954¹¹⁹ to discharge fully their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, those contained in article VI of that Convention;

3. *Urges* all States which have not already done so to examine the possibility of ratifying at the earliest opportunity the international conventions and protocols designed to ensure better protection of the marine environment, to improve the safety of navigation and to guarantee the training and competence of crews;

4. *Urges* all States to co-operate in order to implement material measures for the effective combating of marine pollution, without prejudice to the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to marine pollution;

5. *Requests* the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to continue to consider the problems relating to marine pollution and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979

34/184. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/89 of 15 December 1978, concerning, respectively, the report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification¹²⁰ and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹²¹

Taking note of the relevant parts of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its seventh session and its decision on measures to combat desertification,¹²²

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on additional measures and means of financing for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,¹²³

Stressing the urgency of implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in view of the acute seriousness of the problem in many countries, particularly developing countries, and of the limited resources which it has thus far been possible to mobilize to combat desertification,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the opening by the Secretary-General on 15 March 1979 of the Special Account for financing the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of that account;

2. *Notes with concern* the lack of adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and the slow progress achieved thus far;

3. *Also notes with concern* that no contribution to the Special Account has been made thus far;

4. *Calls upon* donor Governments and financing organizations to contribute generously to the Special Ac-

count, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Environment Programme for its work in co-operation with Governments and interested organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of its responsibilities as co-ordinator for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

6. *Calls upon* donor countries and interested organizations to participate actively in the work of the Consultative Group for Desertification Control and to support the projects submitted to them through the Consultative Group;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report, on the basis of a study to be prepared by a group of high-level specialists in international financing to be convened by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, which will deal with:

(a) A complete inventory of relevant ideas and proposals put forward in the United Nations system of possible new ways and means to finance programmes of multilateral organizations at the world level, additional to regular assessed budgets and conventional extra-budgetary resources;

(b) A financial plan and analysis outlining the components and costs of a programme to stop further desertification and identifying what is already being financed and what additional resources may be needed to meet the minimum objectives of stopping the spread of desertification;

(c) Methods for the mobilization of domestic resources;

(d) The practicality of obtaining loans from Governments and world capital markets on a concessionary basis;

(e) The feasibility of the creation of a public international corporation which would attract investments from countries as well as institutions and would provide financing for suitable anti-desertification projects with non-commercial rates of return;

(f) The means for encouraging the active participation of foundations in the financing of anti-desertification training and research programmes.

107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979

34/185. Restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in general and the United Nations Environment Programme in particular,

Considering section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978, in which the Council emphasized the need for United Nations organizations, other international bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist efforts to combat desertification,

Noting the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327, No. 4714, p. 4.

¹²⁰ A/CONF.74/36.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I.

¹²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/34/25)*.

¹²³ A/34/575.

20 July 1979, concerning the integrated biological improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in the context of action to combat desertification,¹²⁴

1. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider favourably the inclusion of the pilot project for the restoration and improvement of the Fouta-Djallon massif in its programme of action against desertification;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/186. Co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in which it reaffirmed the principle of full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and the responsibility of States as set out in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment¹²⁵ to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States and to co-operate in developing the international law regarding liability and compensation for such damages,

Recalling its resolution 3129 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973 on co-operation in the field of the environment concerning natural resources shared by two or more States,

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Noting that the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, by its decision 6/14 of 19 May 1978,¹²⁶ invited the General Assembly to adopt the draft principles of conduct in the field of the environment for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States, including the explanatory note, contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States¹²⁷ established under Governing Council decision 44 (III) of 25 April 1975,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹²⁸ requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/87 of 15 December 1978 and containing summaries of the comments made by Governments regarding the draft principles, as well as other significant information, recommendations and suggestions in connexion therewith,

Desiring to promote effective co-operation among States for the development of international law regarding the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

¹²⁴ A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII).

¹²⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

¹²⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/33/25)*, annex I.

¹²⁷ UNEP/GC.6/17.

¹²⁸ A/34/557 and Corr.1.

Recognizing the right of States to provide specific solutions on a bilateral or regional basis,

Recalling that the principles have been drawn up for the guidance of States in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States,

1. *Takes note* of the report as adopted of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources Shared by Two or More States established under decision 44 (III) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in conformity with General Assembly resolution 3129 (XXVIII);

2. *Takes note* of the draft principles as guidelines and recommendations in the conservation and harmonious utilization of natural resources shared by two or more States without prejudice to the binding nature of those rules already recognized as such in international law;

3. *Requests* all States to use the principles as guidelines and recommendations in the formulation of bilateral or multilateral conventions regarding natural resources shared by two or more States, on the basis of the principle of good faith and in the spirit of good neighbourliness and in such a way as to enhance and not adversely affect development and the interests of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting
18 December 1979*

34/187. Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 10 December 1977, 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 33/88 of 15 December 1978, and section II of Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/37 of 21 July 1978,

Noting decision 7/13 B of 3 May 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme¹²⁹ and decision 79/20 of 28 June 1979 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,¹³⁰

Reiterating its concern at the particular seriousness of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the persistent critical situations resulting from it, which hamper the economic and social development of the region and have particularly adverse effects on the way of life of the population,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification¹³¹ and the report of the Secretary-General on measures taken for the benefit of the Sudano-Sahelian region;¹³²

¹²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/34/25)*, annex I.

¹³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 10 (E/1979/40 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXI, sect. H.

¹³¹ A/34/405, annex.

¹³² A/34/406.