

4. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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43/210. Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987 and 42/204 of 11 December 1987 and, in particular, its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,⁸²

Reiterating the importance of the commitment made in the agreement signed by Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,⁸³ to promote and strengthen democracy in the Central American countries through the creation of a system of economic and social well-being and justice, and jointly to seek special economic assistance from the international community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America,⁸⁴

Noting with satisfaction the agreement reached by the Governments of Central America with regard to the mechanisms for implementing the Special Plan, and recognizing the need to continue consultations on those mechanisms with the co-operating countries and international organizations, in accordance with its resolution 42/231,

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that it faces, which has been accentuated by the catastrophic effects of recent climatic phenomena in the region,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace and development are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;

2. *Welcomes* decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,²⁴ in particular paragraph 9 (b) thereof, in which funds were allocated for the promotion, co-ordination, implementation and follow-up of the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the elaboration by the Central American Governments, in co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the co-operating community, of mechanisms for the implementation of its resolution 42/231 and the ongoing consultations on those mechanisms;

4. *Recommends* the convening of a meeting, early in 1989, in close co-ordination with the United Nations Development Programme, between the Governments of Central America, the bilateral and multilateral co-operating community, the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral, regional and subregional international financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations, for the purpose of reviewing the evolution of the development process, including assistance requirements, and of discussing the programmes and projects that could be implemented as soon as possible in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

5. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

6. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held in Guatemala in May 1989,⁸⁵

8. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America at its forty-fourth session, in the light of the report requested of the Secretary-General in its resolution 42/231.

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43/211. Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/205 of 11 December 1987 on assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, the Gambia, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Vanuatu and its previous resolutions on assistance to the countries concerned,

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁶

Noting with satisfaction the financial, economic and technical support that Member States, the specialized

⁸² A/42/949, annex.

⁸³ A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

⁸⁴ A/43/729-S/20234. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20234.

⁸⁵ See A/C.3/43/6, annex.

⁸⁶ See A/43/483.

agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations have been providing to those countries,

Deeply concerned that those countries continue to face special economic and financial difficulties owing to a variety of factors,

Noting that Benin continues to experience grave economic and financial difficulties, characterized by a marked balance-of-payments disequilibrium, the heavy burden of its external debt and a lack of resources necessary for the implementation of its planned economic and social development programme, and that its situation is even more precarious following the disastrous floods that caused substantial material damage and loss of human lives during the months of August, September and October 1988,

Noting the persistence of the grave difficulties that the Government of the Central African Republic continues to face in the efforts that it has been making since 1982 to re-establish the economic stability of the country, as well as the importance of mobilizing more supplementary resources in order to enable it to achieve its objectives in its development programme,

Noting that severe and harsh climatic conditions coupled with chronic aridity preclude the possibility of any meaningful agricultural activities, and that the lingering effects of recurrent drought and the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons are having a devastating impact on the already precarious economic and social development of Djibouti,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen in its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastating consequences of the floods in 1982,

Bearing in mind the economic and financial consequences of the earthquakes of March 1987 in Ecuador and their negative impact on its balance of payments, the current account deficit amounting to 776 million United States dollars and the public sector deficit amounting to more than 305 million dollars in the months following March 1987, and taking into account the fact that all the efforts made by the Government of Ecuador to improve that adverse situation have not produced the desired results owing to the domestic economic recession and the effects of the international economic crisis, which seriously impede the entire economic and social development process,

Noting that Madagascar's economic and social development efforts are being thwarted by the adverse effects of the cyclones and floods that afflict that country periodically, particularly those of December 1983, January and April 1984 and March 1986, and that the execution of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes requires the mobilization of sizeable resources exceeding the country's real possibilities,

Noting that Vanuatu, an island developing country, continues to experience severe constraints in its economic and social development as a consequence, *inter alia*, of declining export prices leading to a deterioration in its terms of trade and of a high population growth rate coupled with a shortage of skilled manpower,

Noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General³⁹ called for in its resolution 41/163 of 5 December 1986 and in its resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti and Vanuatu are among the countries classified as least developed countries,

Having heard the statements of Member States at the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the situations currently prevailing in those countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to mobilize resources for carrying out the special programmes of economic assistance to those countries;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts undertaken by the Governments of those countries to overcome their economic and financial difficulties;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* for the assistance provided or pledged to those countries by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations;

4. *Further expresses its appreciation* for the action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and for the contributions of the international community with regard to the immediate assistance provided to the population and areas affected by the earthquakes in Ecuador in March 1987;

5. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the round-table meeting for Vanuatu, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme on 28 October 1988;

6. *Notes with concern* that the assistance made available to those countries has not been adequate to meet their urgent requirements and that additional assistance is needed;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for all Governments and international organizations to fulfil the commitments undertaken within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;⁴

8. *Appeals* to Member States, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to respond generously and urgently to the needs of those countries as identified in the report of the Secretary-General;⁸⁵

9. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and to the international community to provide the necessary assistance to the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Ecuador, which are essential to the most affected areas and populations and whose implementation is impeded by the national budgetary constraints resulting from the economic crisis, and requests the Secretary-General to use his good offices to promote greater participation by the international community and the United Nations system in the implementation of those programmes;

10. *Invites* the international community to contribute to the special accounts established at United Nations Headquarters by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the countries facing special difficulties;

11. *Urgently appeals* to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies, to continue and increase, to the extent possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in collaboration with the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/192 of 8 December 1986 on special programmes of economic assistance, to provide assistance for all disasters, natural or otherwise, striking those countries and to mobilize the necessary resources to enable them to meet their short-, medium- and long-term needs;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the question of assistance to those countries and their economic situation under review and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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43/212. Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/70 and 1988/71 of 28 July 1988,

Concerned about the increase in the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes, in contravention of existing national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, adversely affecting many countries, particularly developing countries, as well as international waters,

Stressing the obligation of all States, in accordance with their responsibilities, to protect the environment and, in this overall context, stressing also the need for all States to prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous prod-

ucts and wastes adversely affecting many countries, in particular developing countries,

1. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind their respective responsibilities, to take the necessary legal and technical measures in order to halt and prevent the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

2. *Also urges* all States to prohibit all transboundary movement of toxic and dangerous wastes carried out without the prior consent of the competent authorities of the importing country or without full recognition of the sovereign rights of transit countries;

3. *Further urges* all States in this connection to prohibit such movement without prior notification in writing of the competent authorities of all countries concerned, including transit countries, and to provide all information required to ensure the proper management of the wastes and full disclosure of the nature of the substances to be received or transported;

4. *Urges* all States generating toxic and dangerous wastes to make every effort to treat and dispose of them in the country of origin to the maximum extent possible consistent with environmentally sound disposal;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts with a Mandate to Prepare a Global Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, established by the United Nations Environment Programme, to give due consideration to the present resolution and to take into account the various views expressed during the forty-third session of the General Assembly on the respective responsibilities for the prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

6. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to strengthen its scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries and to provide appropriate assistance to them in their efforts to eliminate the adverse consequences of toxic and dangerous products and wastes for human health and the environment.

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