

the revitalization of their economic growth and development,

1. *Stresses* that adequate measures should be taken at the international and national levels, as appropriate, to counteract the negative effects of the economic conditions that have prevailed in most developing countries during the past decade;

2. *Stresses also* the necessity of the integration of the human dimension in the formulation and implementation of structural adjustment programmes, with the aim of protecting, in particular, the most vulnerable groups of the population in the processes of adjustment;

3. *Stresses further* that structural adjustment programmes, in the context of the attainment of macro-economic balance, should contribute to modernization, diversification and growth of the economies of the developing countries and, at the same time, to the fulfilment of the aim of improving the human condition, especially the standard of living and quality of life of people, in particular the most vulnerable groups of the population;

4. *Calls upon* appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to monitor and analyse further the relevant socio-economic indicators in order to assess closely the various socio-economic effects of the adjustment programmes;

5. *Emphasizes* that structural adjustment programmes should contain appropriate measures for long-term and sustained development and, thereby, contribute to the improvement of human and social conditions in developing countries;

6. *Emphasizes also* that the success of developing countries in stabilizing their economies will depend both on their own efforts and on a supportive international economic environment; in that regard, the international community should continue efforts to find a durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, to increase the transfer of resources to developing countries, to develop a more open, durable and viable trading system and to enhance access to technologies; the co-ordination of macro-economic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and bodies, organs and agencies of the United Nations system to take, within their mandates, appropriate measures designed to mobilize resources and increase financial flows to developing countries, with a view to ensuring that the resources available to them are commensurate with their efforts to stabilize their economies and their structural adjustment programmes, with particular reference to the need for protecting the most vulnerable groups of the population through, *inter alia*, social compensatory programmes;

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

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/195. Report of the South Commission

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*³¹ and the overview and summary of the South Commission report,³² which are important contributions regarding the development process of the developing countries, assessing the achievements, analysing the failings and suggesting directions for reform,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to convene, within existing resources, not excluding voluntary contributions, during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary;

2. *Invites* Governments and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit their views on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the South Commission, in particular in its overview and summary, for consideration at the aforementioned meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Invites* the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the outcome of the informal exchange of views to be held during the second regular session of 1991 of the Council.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/196. Industrial development co-operation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation³³ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,³⁴

Recalling its resolutions 35/66 of 5 December 1980, 36/182 of 17 December 1981, 37/212 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, as well as other relevant resolutions in the field of industrial development co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, by which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and proclaimed 20 November Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa,

Recalling further its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987, 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 43/196 of 20 December 1988 and 44/228 and 44/229 of 22 De-

³¹ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990.

³² A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

³³ See A/10112, chap. IV.

³⁴ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

cember 1989, relating to environment and development, and reaffirming, *inter alia*, the need for assistance from developed countries and the appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system to developing countries in enhancing their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing and preventing damage to the environment by industry in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives,

Reaffirming 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, bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade¹⁴ and taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990,¹⁵

Concerned that, despite an increase in the overall industrial production of the developing countries, their share in world industrial production remains at a low level,

Convinced that the reactivation of economic growth and development of developing countries would be facilitated, *inter alia*, through their industrial development and the diversification and modernization of their productive activities,

Recognizing the necessity of properly assisting all developing countries at their different stages of industrialization, mainly through the development and strengthening of industrial infrastructures, the modernization of production capabilities and the improvement of training techniques,

Recognizing also the responsibility of developing countries for developing their industrial and technological capabilities, and stressing that their efforts should be adequately supported by the international community and that the transfer of technology, on appropriate terms, to developing countries and the training of national technical personnel are essential in this regard,

Recognizing further the importance of industrial development for strengthening science and technology and indigenous capacity-building in developing countries, including appropriate institutional infrastructure, such as research institutes, centres of standardization and metrology, and industrial and technological information centres,

Aware that, in selecting patterns of industrialization, the developing countries should take into account the need to generate employment and to incorporate new and emerging environmentally sound technologies,

Convinced that, in order to promote the industrial development of developing countries, their indigenous capabilities in such areas as entrepreneurship, management, technology, financing and marketing need to be built up or strengthened and that technical and financial assistance would need to be extended in support of the national efforts of the developing countries for this purpose,

Recognizing that any viable process of industrialization requires an adequately high and increasing level of demand, which can be substantially reinforced in re-

spect of developing countries through trade liberalization and a sustained improvement in the access of developing countries' exports to the markets of both developed and developing countries,

Recognizing also that steady growth in agricultural productivity can be enhanced in particular through the application of industrial inputs and the mechanization of agriculture, which is possible only if a reasonable pace of industrialization is ensured,

Recognizing further that the promotion of agro-industries plays a key role in the industrialization of developing countries,

Convinced that industrial progress in developing countries can also be significantly enhanced through co-operation among such countries at all levels and by integrating markets and setting up joint ventures and human resources development programmes for training and upgrading skills and through the integration of women, which should be among the objectives of policies and measures to promote industrialization in developing countries,

Aware that foreign direct investment in an appropriate domestic context can make an important contribution to industrialization in developing countries, not only by providing additional financial resources, but also as a means of providing access to modern and environmentally sound technologies, skills and markets,

Convinced that entrepreneurship should be encouraged at all levels and in all sectors for the setting up of industries and that there is a strong potential for the development of small and medium-sized industries that could contribute to the expansion of both urban and rural employment opportunities and eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system having primary responsibility for promoting and accelerating industrial development and the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries,

1. *Invites* developed countries to take fully into account the broad implications of their policy decisions for the international economy, and in particular their effects on the economies of the developing countries, including the industrial development of those countries;

2. *Recognizes* that developing countries need to provide adequate support to their infant industries, when appropriate, in order to enable them to build up competitive industrial capacities;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for more effective international co-operation through all appropriate mechanisms, including training, workshops, seminars, fellowships and international conferences, in order to facilitate access and transfer to the developing countries of environmentally sound technologies, including new and emerging ones;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other international organizations to help developing countries evaluate and select industrial technologies suitable for their development;

5. *Recognizes* the need to support co-operation among developing countries in this regard, with a view

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.

71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990

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.