

DOCUMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND NOT FOR PUBLIC USE

MASTER FILED

RECEIVED

21

SM/85/16

January 16, 1985

To: Members of the Executive Board
From: The Secretary
Subject: United Nations General Assembly - 39th Session

The attached report of the Fund Special Representative to the United Nations, on the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, held in New York September 18-December 18, 1984, is circulated for the information of the Executive Directors.

Att: (1)

Other Distribution:
Department Heads

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

United Nations General Assembly--Thirty Ninth Session

September 18-December 18, 1984

Report prepared by the
Special Representative to the United Nations

January 15, 1985

Introduction

The critical economic situation in Africa stood at the center of the UN General Assembly's attention during its 39th session, held in New York, September 18-December 18, 1984.

It was a major agenda item which gave rise to several days' debate and discussion and led to the adoption of a joint "Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa" by the Member States of the United Nations.* In addition, the Assembly adopted numerous resolutions on specific assistance programs for Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, for separate regions, such as the Sahel, as well as for individual countries. And in the final days of the Assembly session, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar once more convened meetings of Heads of Assembly delegations in order to stimulate and improve emergency and rehabilitation assistance to Africa and in particular also Ethiopia. This report contains a more detailed description of the Assembly's involvement in Africa.

While the immediate food crisis in Africa and the Continent's disquieting longer-term economic prospects dominated the Assembly's concerns, the global economic situation also drew considerable comment from Heads of State or Government and representatives of Cabinet rank who participated in parts of the session. The economic recovery and its impact, the debt problem, interest rates, protectionism and the sluggishness of commodity prices came up as major themes, sometimes drawing a differing evaluation from industrial and developing countries.

In several of these areas, ranging from finance and trade to industrialization and development assistance, but also including such issues as food and agriculture, population, transfer of science and technology, energy and consumer protection, the Assembly pursued action through the adoption of numerous resolutions. Most proposals for these resolutions came from the Group of 77, the Assembly's organized majority of developing countries, who offered their original drafts for negotiation to the industrial countries in order to seek a formal adoption by consensus.

*Attachment I.

While some of these draft resolutions--as well as the statements made--remained controversial, this General Assembly tended towards less confrontation, fewer references to drastic global change in economic relations, a stronger realization of national responsibilities and more pragmatic approaches to international solutions. This also affected the more purely political issues, which are outside the scope of this report. Nevertheless, no negotiation proved possible on a resolution entitled "Development and International Cooperation" which requested the UN Secretary-General "to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to ascertain their specific views on expanding international cooperation in the fields of money, finance, debt and resource flows, including development assistance and trade, with special attention to the interests of the developing countries . . ." It further requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of UN-related organizations, including the Fund, on "enhancing their effectiveness . . ." with respect to cooperation in these areas. The Secretary-General was, finally, asked to report on these consultations before the end of the first quarter of 1985. The draft of this resolution was offered to the industrial countries for negotiation, after several earlier and more ambitious versions had been discussed within the Group of 77, where general support was only obtained with some difficulty. A tentative G-77 draft of this resolution--which suggested more consultation and reporting--also noted the spring 1985 meetings of the Interim and Development Committees but this reference was later dropped. However, the timing for the Secretary-General's report was established with the dates for these meetings in mind.

While developing countries, on the one hand, insisted that the resolution was only a procedural one, it was, on the other hand, also suggested that it was meant to reaffirm the role of the United Nations in the subject areas of the consultation process. The industrial countries questioned, however, the need for this UN involvement, arguing that on these same matters active preparations in the Fund and Bank were underway for the spring meetings of the Committees and that these issues would be the subject of extensive discussion at the meetings. In these circumstances, Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, the United States and the EEC countries, except Greece, rejected the resolution while the Nordic countries, as well as Spain, Portugal, New Zealand and Austria abstained. The members of the Group of 77 and the CMEA countries, as well as Greece and China, voted in favor, giving the final result of 123 votes in favor, 14 against and 8 abstentions on resolution A/RES/39/218.* The Assembly postponed action on a proposal of the Group of 77, requesting the UN Secretary-General to "undertake urgently consultations with Governments on an international conference on money and finance for development and to report thereon to the Assembly" within a year. It will be recalled that such a conference had been advocated by the Non-Aligned Summit meeting of March 1983. A similarly worded draft decision had been postponed at the previous session.

*Attachment II.

Some of the other issues and developments during the Assembly session are reviewed later in this report.

During the session, Brunei Darussalam became the 159th member of the United Nations. President of the session was Ambassador Paul Lusaka, Permanent Representative of Zambia.

The Fund was represented by Jan-Maarten Zegers, Special Representative to the United Nations.

General Debate

More than one hundred fifty statements were made in the General Debate which filled the opening weeks of the plenary meetings of the 39th General Assembly. Speakers included several Heads of State and Government as well as the Foreign Ministers of most UN member countries. Statements tended to cover a wide array of international issues and particularly the representatives of developing countries--the large majority in the Debate--focussed extensively on the international economic situation. Spokesmen for industrial countries also dealt with this issue and, inter alia, referred to the views expressed at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the Fund and the Bank.

The problems of international debt figured prominently in the addresses of three Latin American Presidents.

President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela stated that the "amount of foreign debt of the developing countries is so overwhelming that its consequences affect their very political and social stability". In his view "the responsibility for this situation is not that of the debtor countries alone; others must also be held responsible: the international banking system, the lender countries and the international financial organizations". He felt therefore that "the foreign debt of the developing countries is a reflection of specific shortcomings in the area of global financial and monetary relations, and generally in the dominant world economic system since the Second World War". Having described the thrust of Venezuela's adjustment program, he called for new approaches which should alleviate the debt burden. He concluded his review of the debt issue by stating that: "The various mechanisms proposed have a common denominator: they all require the indispensable participation of Governments and international financial organizations. It is impossible to imagine the achievement of a solution with only the debtor countries and creditor banks negotiating".

President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru concentrated on the problems of adjustment and on what he called "the formula most frequently resorted to, that of prescribing a drastic reduction in public expenditure". When this meant "austerity" the idea should be completed to mean "austerity without recession". He elaborated on this concept by stating:

Austerity without recession means, for us, a policy that would accept the principle of fiscal discipline, of cuts in so far as they are possible, but without going beyond what is possible. We all know that in our countries, particularly in Latin American countries, most of the budget is devoted to the payment of wages and services, and therefore only a very small part is devoted by the State to public works and to capital formation, by the State. Therefore, of course, an exaggerated cut would tend to bring about the elimination of those items, and thus the State becomes a spectator rather than an actor. It ceases to be an important employer and it defers works, usually having to do with public health, education, energy supplies and nutrition. We must therefore ask from this rostrum that the competent organs speed up the processes, that they seek better absorption of resources in world markets and that they grant credits speedily, attempting to reduce in so far as possible the local counterpart, because the lending of credit on the basis of a high local counterpart makes it almost impossible to use the funds.

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina also called for new solutions to the foreign debt problem and emphasized the need for a dialogue on this subject between the richer countries and the others.

President Ronald Reagan of the United States who also referred to his more extensive statement before the Boards of Governors, stressed in his address the growing realization that "economic freedom is a prelude to economic progress and growth and is intricately and inseparably linked to political freedom". He continued, saying that "our opposition to economic restrictions and trade barriers is consistent with our view of economic freedom and human progress. We believe that such barriers pose a particularly dangerous threat to the developing nations and their chance to share in world prosperity through expanded export markets".

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, insisted on the need for national and international action to stem protectionist tendencies. He considered the collective ability to move towards a new round of multilateral trade negotiations "critical in halting the erosion of the open trading system". He felt also encouraged by the agreement of the Interim and Development Committees to "devote special attention at their meetings next spring to such matters as debt, adjustment and financial flows in the medium-term perspective".

Dato Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, felt that while the developing countries as colonies had been taught the virtues of free trade so that their markets were open to the import of manufactured goods from the industrial countries, the newly industrializing developing countries met all sorts of obstacles for their manufactures.

We see quotas and other restrictions, so-called voluntary restraints and other threats and pressures. We even see our industrialization policies, which seek to attract foreign investment through such devices as export incentives, preferential financing and so on, being challenged. We also see to our surprise labour unions in industrialized countries which in the days of empire had not been in the least concerned about the lot of our workers - who were then certainly exploited - suddenly become champions of our workers, urging them to demand higher wages and improved working conditions, even though our workers have already gained better treatment since independence.

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, R. N. Mirdha, felt that the prospects for the vast majority of developing countries showed little improvement. In his view, "falling commodity prices, adverse terms of trade, rising debt burdens, barriers to trade and declining financial flows, continue to affect them adversely".

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe argued, however, that the outlook for the developing countries had improved and was improving further. He pointed in particular at the sharp decline in the combined current account deficit of the group and at a projected growth rate of 3.7 percent for the developing countries this year. He paid tribute to the successful adjustment policies pursued by many industrial countries "often in the face of real social and political difficulties" and stressed the need for full support of the industrial countries for these policies, quoting the Fund's Managing Director on this subject.

The representative of Bangladesh, Humayun Choudhury, Adviser for Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the debt problem was not confined to Latin America alone, even though that region counted many of the largest debtor countries. The debt crisis combined with the recession had also particularly sharply affected the least developed countries. "By the very nature of their economies, these countries lack the wherewithal to withstand such acute difficulties" so that their vulnerability had increased out of all proportion. These difficulties had been further accentuated, he argued, by a declining flow of official development assistance.

Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti called for a revived North-South dialogue and for more decisive action to tackle what he saw as the core of the problem--the indebtedness of the developing countries.

Foreign Minister Hashim Osman of the Sudan stated:

The critical economic situation in Africa, by virtue of its depth, severity, scope and duration, poses a direct threat to the lives of millions of Africans throughout the continent. In addition to the impact of the international economic crisis, Africa has had to bear severe natural disasters. Persistent drought and creeping desertification are wiping out agricultural land and livestock. This has exacerbated the situation to such an extent that all projections indicate that Africa will continue to suffer the impact of the current crisis even if there is a marked recovery in the international economy.

Similar concerns were expressed by Kenyan Foreign Minister Elyah Mwangale who stated that the signs of economic recovery in some major industrial countries

. . . must not be allowed to distract our attention from the need for coordinated and world-wide efforts to bring about economic growth in the developing countries as two inseparable activities. We in Kenya cannot therefore accept the premise that if economic recovery is achieved in the developed countries the developing countries will automatically benefit as a result of such recovery. We do not accept the "trickling down" theory in modern international economic relations. While we welcome the signs of recovery in some parts of the world, that recovery is not likely to have much effect on the economies of the developing countries for some time to come.

Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth of Mauritius, who devoted a major part of his address to economic issues, emphasized what in his view was the negative impact on the developing countries of the restrictive monetary policies which the industrial countries had pursued to restrain inflation.

Justice Frances Annan, Vice-Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, stressed, on the one hand, his own country's comprehensive efforts at adjustment and, on the other hand, the need for supportive international action on behalf of the developing countries. In the latter respect, he stated:

In particular there is need to augment the financial resources of the multilateral lending institutions and to improve access to them by developing countries; there is need for a fresh and substantial allocation of special drawing rights; there is need for systematic debt relief for low-income countries; and there is need to replace the present ad hoc treatment of commercial bank debt with longer-term approaches. Moreover, recent developments show that the present trade and payments system is serving increasingly to destabilize the developing countries rather than protect them, as it should. It is important therefore that the necessary processes of reform in the international economic system be set in motion with urgency. All these measures require intensified international cooperation, yet paradoxically multilateralism has been weakening.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, described the debt crisis in many developing countries, particularly in Latin America, as the most pressing North-South problem. Forceful measures of adjustment were required, he stated, if the debtor countries were to recover economically. Such measures, he said, had political and social repercussions and in this context he quoted the Fund's Managing Director's recent reference to the social and political limits to economic adjustment. He continued:

The crisis is confronting the North, too, with difficulties. The necessary import restrictions by the debtor countries mean export reductions for industrial countries. The international banking system has been put under heavy pressure. This crisis can be solved only by the common effort of North and South. The debt-servicing commitments and the servicing ability of the developing countries must be brought back into harmony. We need longer-term rescheduling strategies to support successful adjustment efforts by debtors. Mexico has furnished proof that it is possible to adjust successfully. We have reason to hope that the other countries, too, after a painful initial adjustment phase, will manage to move on to the second phase, in which adjustment and growth again go hand in hand.

We shall overcome the debt crisis only through intensive dialogue and cooperative solidarity. We therefore welcome the comprehensive dialogue on this subject scheduled to take place early next year within the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Economic recovery and development in the Third World required in his view (1) stable growth policies in the industrial countries, (2) continued battle against inflation, (3) lower interest rates, (4) more direct investments from abroad in the developing countries which must themselves create a favorable investment climate.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium also reviewed current economic conditions, including the debt problem, stating in this context that "the considerable indebtedness of many countries seriously jeopardizes their development efforts even though some of them have faced this burden courageously and, with the help of the International Monetary Fund, have at least begun to find some solutions". He called for increased international cooperation and mentioned in this context also that Belgium advocates "an agreement between the European monetary zone and the zones of the yen and the dollar" adding that this "should result in a more stable basis for the world economy and a climate of increased confidence."

Many of the themes described above, also returned--and were elaborated upon--in the Assembly's Second Committee (of the whole) which deals with economic and financial issues and which held its own General Debate at the level of senior officials and diplomats.

In a December 14 statement at the final meeting of the Second Committee, Ambassador Bryce Harland of New Zealand, Chairman of the Committee, drew the following personal conclusions from the many comments offered in the Committee's lengthy deliberations:

(a) The current economic recovery in certain industrialized countries has been stronger than was expected, but it has so far brought limited benefit to other countries, and particularly developing countries.

(b) The world economy still suffers from serious structural problems; apart from lagging agricultural growth, the most pressing are accumulated debt and growing protectionism.

(c) The debt problem is aggravated by high interest rates, which arise from competition for resources, for economic and other purposes.

(d) Growing protectionism also aggravates the debt problem, and at the same time makes sustained growth harder to achieve, for developed as well as developing countries.

(e) The economic crisis in Africa could lead to an international disaster unless special steps are taken now.

(f) Development depends largely on the efforts of each individual country and its people, and it cannot be achieved without sacrifice, but international action can ease the constraints, or aggravate them.

(g) The present international economic system may be due for an overhaul, and this may have to be done on a broad basis.

(h) What is most urgently required is to produce some practical results--both to reduce human suffering and to strengthen the United Nations.

Earlier, P.M.S. Malik, Deputy Permanent Representative of India, had linked, in a statement before the Committee, the concerns expressed in the United Nations with the planned spring meetings of the Interim and Development Committees. Noting that these Committees were "to consider in their inter-relationships some important issues in the areas of money, finance and trade", he concluded:

We welcome the recognition that such issues need to be discussed in an interrelated manner. We hope that it will be possible to continue this dialogue in all the relevant fora, which would lead to a truly universal approach. In this regard we consider it useful that the meetings in April 1985 be aware of the various concerns and approaches that have been expressed during this Assembly in its Plenary (meetings) as well as the Second Committee.

Africa

Africa's multitude of problems became the overwhelming issue before the General Assembly during its past session as United Nations' concern over Africa had grown throughout 1984.

Early in 1984, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had launched, at a special meeting in New York of the heads of all UN delegations, his "Africa Initiative", meant to focus world attention on the African Continent and at the same time to mobilize the organizations of the UN system into a maximum effort of aid delivery. International efforts should be centered, in his view, not only on emergency assistance but also aimed at longer term solutions. Adebajo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), was appointed as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Africa, particularly to stimulate aid activities in the field.

The food aid assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program, the technical assistance projects of these and other UN-related organizations, the adjustment programs of the Fund, and the World Bank's Special Program for Sub-Saharan Africa were all seen--together with bilateral assistance--as elements contributing to emergency relief as well as longer-term rehabilitation.

In May-June of last year, the African Ministers for Economic Development, Planning and Finance met under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to adopt a Special Memorandum setting out their own commitments towards improved national effort as well as the immediate and longer-term needs which required the assistance of the international community.

This Special Memorandum inspired a draft Declaration on Africa submitted to the UN Economic and Social Council at its July meeting. As reported in SM/84/211, the Council failed to reach agreement on such a Declaration supported by all its member states.

The General Assembly returned to the issue, spending several days midway through its session on an extensive discussion of Africa's problems and adopting on December 4 its resolution A/RES/39/29 (Attachment I) containing its joint "Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa" of the States, members of the United Nations.

In one of the opening paragraphs of the Declaration the UN member countries state that:

We are aware that African countries recognize they have the primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis. They have therefore undertaken and continue to undertake painful adjustment measures at very high social and political costs. While recognizing the determined efforts of African countries and the support provided by the international community, much more needs to be done as the situation remains very grave.

The Declaration lists broad areas for increased national and international effort such as agricultural rehabilitation, easing of the debt burden, increased ODA, including a special facility to implement the World Bank's Special Program for Africa, as well as "urgent action to stabilize commodity prices on long-term trends and to improve and increase the use of compensatory financing arrangements for export earnings shortfalls, such as the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund". This compromise language emerged from negotiations which started out with draft language calling for extensive liberalization of the Compensatory Financing Facility.

Having emphasized the need for improved coordination at the national and international level of both bilateral and multilateral assistance, the Declaration ends with a paragraph stating:

We are convinced that unless urgent action is taken, the rapidly deteriorating situation in Africa may well lead to disaster. We are, therefore, fully committed to supporting the efforts of African countries to meet the dual challenge of survival and development by taking concerted and urgent measures commensurate with the needs outlined in the present Declaration.

On December 17, the penultimate day of the General Assembly session, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar once more convened a meeting of the heads of UN delegations. Statements by the UN Secretary-General, Director-General Edouard Saouma of FAO, and World Bank Senior Vice President Ernest Stern outlined the major approaches for future action and the need for their implementation. A similar meeting, the following day, concentrated on specific emergency assistance to Ethiopia.

The Assembly also adopted resolutions requesting action with respect to the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa as well as others dealing with various aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action, with the fight against drought and desertification and with the special problems of some two dozen African countries. These latter texts were often promoted by prospective recipients, tended to be repetitive and, in a number of cases, measured needs on the basis of vaguely defined criteria. A separate resolution also stressed the need for cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

Other Resolutions

The UN General Assembly adjourned following the adoption of a large number of resolutions dealing with economic and social issues. Many of these contained calls for special assistance, particularly to UN-related organizations and in support of their activities or defining needs of special categories of countries, such as the island developing or land-locked countries. Besides those mentioned earlier, some of these resolutions covered the following subjects.

Financial operational activities for development. Under this heading the General Assembly adopted a resolution which noted the positive signs at the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development after a year of stagnation. At this Pledging Conference, traditionally held during the General Assembly session, donor countries indicate their voluntary annual commitments of grants to 20-odd UN-related organizations and programs, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the main channel for financing multilateral technical assistance by UN-related organizations. This resolution also called for a successful completion of the first replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and urged developed countries to provide supplementary financing "for the seventh replenishment of the International Development Association in order to cover the shortfall and enable the Association to increase its assistance to developing countries, particularly in the development of food and agriculture".

Another resolution urged improved assistance to the least-developed countries and a review of the implementation of the UN program of action on their behalf.

Food and agricultural problems. The main resolution under this heading called for action on the part of the developing countries, particularly in Africa, to increase food production, and on the world community to support these efforts. Any declining trends in aid commitments to food and agriculture should be reversed and this resolution once more called for IFAD and IDA replenishment. It also contained a paragraph stating that the Assembly expressed "deep concern that the food-financing facility of the International Monetary Fund has been used only on limited occasions since its establishment and, in this regard, looks forward to the upcoming review of the facility by the Fund". During the negotiations, prior to adoption by consensus of this resolution, the language on the above subject had been amended from an earlier version proposed by the Group of 77, demanding, inter alia, extension of the facility. The resolution also noted "the proliferation of import restrictions and increasing export subsidization (which) are seen to have contributed to market instability and to growing resource allocation distortions in developed and developing countries". Consequently the resolution requested countries to refrain from creating tariff obstacles to agricultural imports and to limit export subsidies.

Industrialization. One resolution entitled "World industrial restructuring and redeployment" stressed the importance of redeployment of industry from industrialized to developing countries "on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment", affirming also that "industrial restructuring as a long-term process should encompass not only the establishment of manufacturing capacities in the developing countries but also the capacity to manage, expand, adapt and direct industrial development as part of their national development process". It encouraged, inter alia, the work of the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO) in promoting a system of international consultations on specific industrial sectors. A related resolution determined various modalities for the conversion of UNIDO from a subsidiary of the United Nations into an autonomous specialized agency.

Energy. In its resolutions on this issue, the General Assembly focussed mostly on the need to pursue further action for the development of the energy resources of developing countries and for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy.

Trade and debt. This subject was largely discussed in the context of the report of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (TDB) asking, inter alia, the international community "to continue to address in an adequate and appropriate manner, the debt problem of the developing countries taking into account the agreed conclusions of the TDB at its 28th session". A draft resolution dealing with protectionism and structural adjustment was deferred to the next session.

International Development Strategy. The Assembly was to have proceeded with a Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the UN International Development Strategy for the 80s Decade, but this activity became bogged down in controversy. As a result, the UN Secretary-General was requested to hold consultations and make proposals for resumption of the review.

Consumer protection. After protracted negotiations, the General Assembly reached consensus agreement on an extensive set of "Guidelines for Consumer Protection" which would establish international objectives in this regard. In order to allow more time for reflection, the adoption of the guidelines was deferred to the next Assembly session. While a consensus applied to the guidelines, this was not the case for a resolution dealing with UN efforts towards the protection against products harmful to health and the environment. The United States saw no case for UN involvement in this issue, preferring to leave the matter to national jurisdictions. It was, therefore, the only country to vote against the UN dissemination of formal listings of such substances.

UN Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations. The General Assembly decided to convene such a conference in Vienna, February 18-March 21, 1986. The subject of the Conference had been prepared and discussed at previous sessions. Draft articles on this law of treaties had been adopted by the International Law Commission and will be the basic proposal for consideration.

Assistance to the Palestinian People. The Assembly adopted several resolutions dealing with assistance to the Palestinian people in the areas of housing, economic and social conditions. These resolutions were put to a vote and received large majorities but were opposed by a few countries while a few others abstained.

Decolonization, Namibia, Apartheid

As in previous years, the General Assembly referred to the Fund's relations with South Africa in resolutions which were adopted by recorded vote under Assembly agenda items dealing with "Decolonization", "Namibia" and "Apartheid".

Again as before, the resolution dealing most extensively with these relations was adopted under the decolonization item. It repeated essentially the language of similar resolutions passed in 1981, 1982 and 1983.

In this resolution A/RES/39/43*, references to the Fund appear in preambular paragraph 21 and in operative paragraphs 8, 9, 11 and 23, the latter again proposing that the matter of the Fund's relations with South Africa be placed on the agenda of the Board of Governors. Brief references to the Fund appear in some resolutions under the agenda items on Namibia (such as resolution 39/RES/50A), apartheid and human rights essentially repeating in an abbreviated form the language of the 21st preambular and the 8th operational paragraphs of resolution A/RES/39/43. The result of the vote on this resolution was as follows:

In favor: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 119 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions (resolution 39/43).

Countries not mentioned did not participate in the vote.

The text of all relevant resolutions under this report heading will be available in the compendium of Resolutions of the 39th General Assembly session.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/39/29
7 December 1984

Thirty-ninth session
Agenda item 139

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/39/L.22)]

39/29. Critical economic situation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical economic situation currently prevailing in Africa,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General in sensitizing the international community to the plight of Africa,

Noting the increased concern of the international community for the worsening plight of African countries affected by the crisis,

Having considered the critical economic situation in Africa, the note by the Secretary-General 1/ and his report on the subject, 2/

Taking note of the Declaration and resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 15 November 1984,

Taking note also of the statement of the Committee for Development Planning, at the conclusion of its twenty-first session, held at Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1984, on the critical economic situation in Africa,

Convinced of the need for concerted action by the international community to assist the efforts of the African Governments by providing immediate emergency relief, and medium-term and long-term development aid,

1/ A/39/627.

2/ A/39/594.

1. Adopts the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa set forth in the annex to the present resolution;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures for the full and speedy implementation of the objectives contained in the Declaration;
3. Also requests the Secretary-General to bring the Declaration to the attention of all States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation, to assess the needs and the responses thereto, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session through the Economic and Social Council.

83rd plenary meeting
3 December 1984

ANNEX

Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

1. We the States Members of the United Nations express our deep concern at the profound economic and social crisis that Africa is experiencing. Over the last few years the situation has assumed alarming proportions, seriously jeopardizing not only the development process but, more ominously, the very survival of millions of people.
2. We are alarmed by the spectre of widespread famine hanging over many African countries. Over 150 million people are facing hunger and malnutrition. Prolonged unprecedented drought, accelerating desertification and other natural disasters have compounded an already serious situation, dislocating normal life all over the continent. Alarming shortages in food and water supplies and the depletion of livestock have led to the displacement of millions of people within and across borders.
3. All these factors are further straining fragile economies crippled by deep-rooted structural deficiencies, that is to say, weak physical and social infrastructures, lack of trained human resources and dependence on the export of a few primary commodities.
4. Africa, despite its enormous potential, remains the least developed of all continents, lagging far behind by every economic indicator. Economic performance of many African countries is characterized by declining per capita incomes and stagnant or negative rates of growth. Furthermore, food production has not kept pace with population growth. According to all projections, prospects for recovery, growth and development remain very dim unless the efforts currently under way in African countries are fully supported by the international community.

5. Furthermore, the international economic environment continues to affect developing countries adversely and, particularly, it had a devastating impact on the already fragile African economies. This is manifested in deteriorating terms of trade, sharp declines in export earnings, the heavy burden of external debt and stagnating resource flows to African countries.

6. We are aware that African countries recognize they have the primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis. They have therefore undertaken and continue to undertake painful adjustment measures at very high social and political costs. While recognizing the determined efforts of African countries and the support provided by the international community, much more needs to be done as the situation remains very grave.

7. We recognize that, in dealing with the present crisis, African regional and subregional efforts towards economic co-operation and integration as well as enhanced economic and technical co-operation among developing countries play an important role in the achievement of national and collective self-reliance and sustained development in Africa.

8. We are aware that the maintenance of peace and security and the strengthening of international co-operation are important for meeting the challenge of development.

9. We fully recognize that emergency relief aid on a massive scale is urgently needed in the following areas: additional food aid and other emergency supplies, together with the technical and financial assistance necessary for their transportation, storage and distribution to the affected populations; improvement of water supplies; improvement of health and nutrition, particularly for vulnerable groups, including refugees and displaced persons; safeguarding national nuclei of herds of livestock; establishment of income-generating projects and promotion of new and renewable energy projects, particularly in rural areas. In addition to the assistance already provided by the international community, further urgent assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors and non-governmental organizations is required to meet the above and other identified emergency needs in a comprehensive manner, as well as to strengthen the emergency prevention and preparedness capacities of African countries.

10. Of particular importance is the need to undertake urgent action to speed up and support the recovery and rehabilitation process in African countries, especially of the agricultural and industrial sectors as well as for physical and social infrastructures. Assistance for increasing the import capacity for vital imports, through adequate balance-of-payments support and other relevant measures, would help to establish a sound basis for the resumption and acceleration of sustained economic and social development in Africa.

11. We agree that in confronting the challenge of development, national policies and measures, such as those outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 3/

3/ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

A/RES/39/29

Page 4

and the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers, 4/ provide a framework for national and subregional action and international support.

12. We recognize that, in view of the high priority attached by African countries to food and agriculture, the first urgent task is the early attainment of national and collective self-reliance in food production. In this connection, as highlighted in the Harare Declaration adopted by the thirteenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, national food strategies and integrated rural development plans play an important role, especially in the achievement of food security. Moreover, we recognize the important role of women in rural development, particularly in food production, a role for which greater support is needed. Also important are the provision of appropriate incentives, credit, improvement of storage and transport, reduction of food losses, in particular post-harvest losses, achievement of a better balance between agricultural export commodities and food production, diversification of agricultural production and utilization of irrigation potential, particularly in the drought-prone areas.

13. Urgent action is needed at the international level to support national and regional efforts to implement the Regional Plan of Action to Combat the Effects of Drought in Africa and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. 5/

14. Increased resources for rapid implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa are required. Furthermore, efforts at national, subregional and regional levels to develop the necessary and much needed skilled manpower, and to build technological capacities, require increased international support.

15. We fully acknowledge that, in the light of the worsening economic situation in Africa, the interrelationship between the debt problem, concessional flows and export earnings and their direct impact on recovery, growth and development assume even greater significance. It is vital, therefore, to take urgent and mutually-reinforcing measures in those areas, taking into account the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis, 4/ the Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness 6/ and the World Bank Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to complement and support domestic adjustment efforts in African countries.

16. Africa is experiencing a very serious debt problem, repayment and servicing of which is taking a very high percentage of already reduced export earnings. The problem is further exacerbated by factors such as deteriorating terms of trade, decline in concessional flows in real terms and increased use of short-term

4/ E/1984/110, annex.

5/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

6/ E/1984/110/Add.1.

commercial credit. Without an increase in net capital inflows and urgent debt relief measures, prospects for recovery and development in Africa will be undermined.

17. Bilateral and multilateral creditors should take concerted measures to ease the debt burden of African countries. For official and officially-guaranteed debt, total or partial conversion of official development assistance (ODA) debts into grants, longer maturities and grace periods, lower or concessional interest rates and extended multi-year rescheduling are among the measures to be dealt with urgently within the framework of close consultation with each of the debtor countries concerned, as well as any other measures to be agreed upon. It is essential to ensure the full and urgent implementation of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978. ^{7/} Multilateral financial institutions should expedite resource disbursement. Reduction in international interest rates would further alleviate the debt burden. Moreover, the full co-operation of commercial banks is indispensable. The capacity of African countries to manage their debt should be improved through the provision of technical assistance, particularly by international agencies.

18. We recognize that African countries, in view of their heavy dependence on concessional financial flows and their limited access to alternative sources of external finance, require a substantial and sustained increase in the volume of these flows through bilateral donors and multilateral channels for development finance and technical co-operation. The international community, in particular the developed countries and the multilateral financial institutions, should endeavour to provide the additional financial resources to maintain and increase a net transfer of resources to African countries. The World Bank is strongly urged to explore with donors possible approaches, including a special facility, in mobilizing the resources required to implement the Bank's Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa.

19. The full and speedy implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, ^{8/} particularly with regard to the ODA level, would greatly augment resource flows to many African countries. Supplementary funding for the International Development Association and the early completion of the replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development would ensure at least the maintenance of the real value of resources channelled to Africa.

20. The heavy dependence of African countries on the export of a few primary commodities renders them particularly vulnerable to the sharp price fluctuations that result in drastic shortfalls in export earnings. Urgent action is therefore

^{7/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15 and Corr.1), vol. I, part two, annex I.

^{8/} Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

A/RES/39/29

Page 6

needed to stabilize commodity prices on long-term trends and to improve and increase the use of compensatory financing arrangements for export earnings shortfalls, such as the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund. Improved market access for African primary and processed products, efforts of African countries to diversify production, and the early and effective operation of the Common Fund for Commodities require intensified international action.

21. The modalities and quality of ODA flows in terms of a greater grant element, untied resources and simplified procedures for aid delivery should be improved through, inter alia, speedier disbursements and greater reliance on more flexible forms of assistance, such as non-project programme and sector aid, including local and recurrent costs.

22. We acknowledge that there is room for further improvement in the co-ordination of assistance and the efficient and effective use of resources. Co-ordination of multilateral as well as bilateral assistance is primarily the responsibility of recipient Governments and, in this connection, effective national co-ordinating mechanisms can play an important role. The United Nations system should extend technical assistance in this field to Governments, upon request, and should pursue its own efforts to enhance co-ordination at the programme and operational levels, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

23. We are convinced that in addressing the critical needs of African countries there are many areas where the United Nations could play an important role both in mobilizing the necessary resources and in carrying out specific activities. In this respect, existing resources allocated for programmes in Africa should, in consultation with African Governments, be refocused to address identified priority areas. There is need for further improvement in the efficiency and programme delivery of United Nations activities in Africa. Furthermore, additional voluntary contributions should be mobilized to ensure the implementation of projects and programmes in priority areas.

24. We urge all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give greater attention to Africa and to continue to mobilize resources for assisting African countries in dealing with the current crisis and its longer-term ramifications.

25. We further urge bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures to support the efforts of the African countries aimed at alleviating the critical economic situation in Africa.

26. We request the Secretary-General to continue his commendable efforts in alerting and sensitizing the international community to the plight of African countries, in mobilizing additional assistance to Africa, as well as in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in Africa and in monitoring the situation, and to present periodic reports thereon.

27. We are convinced that unless urgent action is taken the rapidly deteriorating situation in Africa may well lead to disaster. We are therefore fully committed to supporting the efforts of African countries to meet the dual challenge of survival and development by taking concerted and urgent measures commensurate with the needs outlined in the present Declaration.



General Assembly

A/RES/39/218

Thirty-ninth session

Agenda item 80

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(PROVISIONAL TEXT)

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the vital importance of issues related to money, finance, debt, resource flows and trade for development, prosperity and good relations among peoples and the urgency of measures to promote wider co-operation among nations on these issues,

Emphasizing also the need for consistency between the international trade, monetary and financing systems and policies,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to ascertain their specific views on expanding international co-operation in the fields of money, finance, debt and resource flows, including development assistance and trade, with special attention to the interests of the developing countries, taking into account the effects of the economic crisis on their economic and social development;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, on enhancing their effectiveness to support in every respect the actions taken by States to strengthen international co-operation in these areas;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of 77.

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the outcome of the consultations in relation to the issues referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to be circulated to Governments not later than the first quarter of 1985 and to be updated subsequently, as appropriate, for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Resolution A/RES/39/43

(PROVISIONAL TEXT)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence
to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and
the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolutions 38/51 of 7 December 1983 on the item and 38/36 of 1 December 1983 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 8/ the Economic and Social Council 9/ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 11/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 12/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

8/ A/39/293 and Add.1-3.

9/ A/39/3 (Part II), chaps. I and VI.

10/ A/39/23 (Part IV), chap. VII.

11/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

12/ A/39/24 (Part I), para. 495. See also A/39/286-S/16601.

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 13/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984, 14/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by certain western countries, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa, linked with the economic and military collaboration maintained by some western countries and Israel with Pretoria, has only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist attempts to delay the attainment of independence by Namibia, as well as South Africa's aggressive policy to destabilize independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

13/ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

14/ A/AC.115/L.611.

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the action taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remains inadequate to meet the urgent and growing needs of the Namibian people,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movement concerned will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 38/36 C of 1 December 1983, requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence, despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the continued efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending its initiative in establishing channels for closer periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the national liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting also the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

/...

Deplores the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies and taking into account the consultations held by the Special Committee with non-governmental organizations and the relevant conclusions and recommendations on the Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984, 15/

Mindful of the necessity of keeping under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question; 16/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

15/ A/39/23 (Part II), chap. III, para. 16.

16/ A/39/23 (Part IV), chap. VII.

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets, notwithstanding the repeated assurances by the representative of the World Bank to the effect that the Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime, that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund also continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

9. Strongly condemns the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, particularly the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to rescind the loan, to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. Commends those non-governmental organizations which, by their activities, as exemplified by the co-operation between the Center for International Policy and the United Nations Council for Namibia, are helping to inform public opinion and mobilize it against the assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund to South Africa, and calls upon all non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts in this respect;

11. Once again urges the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution, with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

12. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. Once again requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

14. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

15. Notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

16. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

18. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

19. Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations which have not so far granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments or the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces or the racist régime of South Africa directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

21. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

22. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, that they should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 17/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further

17/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

24. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 24 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

26. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

27. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

28. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mark, in their respective fields of operation, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken;

29. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.
