



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/8901 *and* *Comm. 2*
29 November 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-seventh session
Agenda item 47

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Farouk FARHANG (Afghanistan)

1. The General Assembly, at its 2037th plenary meeting on 23 September 1972, allocated to the Second Committee agenda item 47, entitled "United Nations Conference on the Human Environment".
2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 1466th to 1474th meetings, on 19 and 20 October 1972 and between 24 and 26 October, at its 1478th to 1483rd meetings, on 2, 3 and 6 November, and at its 1487th and 1488th meetings, on 10 November. An account of the discussions of the Committee on the item is contained in the relevant summary records. At its 1466th meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference.
3. When considering the item, the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/8783 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2), the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1), a note verbale dated 2 June 1972, from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/8688), a note verbale dated 5 June 1972 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/8691), a letter dated 30 October 1972 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/277), as well as the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council.^{1/}

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/8703/Add.1), part two.

4. The Committee also considered 12 draft resolutions, as set forth in sections I to XII below.

I

5. At the 1466th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Sweden on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1229), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the responsibility of the international community to take action to preserve and enhance the human environment and, in particular, the need for continuous international co-operation to this end,

"Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII), 2581 (XXIV), 2657 (XXV), 2849 (XXVI) and 2850 (XXVI),

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General thereon (A/8783 and Add.1),

"Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its preparatory committee succeeded in focusing the attention of Governments and public opinion on the need for prompt action in the field of the human environment,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1);

"2. Draws the attention of Governments and the Governing Council to the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and refers the Action Plan for the Human Environment to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes for appropriate action;

"3. Draws the attention of Governments to the recommendations for action at the national level referred to them by the Conference for their consideration and such action as they might deem appropriate;

"4. Designates 5 June as World Environment Day and urges Governments and the United Nations system to undertake on that day every year world-wide activities reaffirming their concern for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, with a view to deepening environmental awareness and to pursuing the determination expressed at the Conference."

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6. At the 1468th meeting, on 20 October, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of the above-mentioned sponsors, now joined by Australia, Italy, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1229/Rev.1) calling for the addition of a new operative paragraph 5 which read as follows:

"5. Takes note with appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Conference on the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and refers the consideration of this matter to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes with the request that the Council study this matter, taking into account the status of implementation of the Action Plan and future developments in the field of the human environment and report its views and recommendations to the General Assembly so that the General Assembly can take a decision on all the aspects of the matter not later than at its twenty-ninth session."

7. Cyprus, Ghana, Guatemala, Morocco, Singapore and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1229/Rev.1).

8. A statement by the Secretary-General regarding the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1229/Rev.1) was submitted to the Committee (A/C.2/L.1245).

9. At the 1479th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1229/Rev.1) by 103 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution I).

II

10. At the 1466th meeting, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1227) entitled "Co-operation between States in the field of the human environment" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the text of principle 20, which appeared in document A/CONF.48/14 and the amendments thereto, referred for their consideration by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,

"Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on development and the environment,

"Bearing in mind that, in exercising their sovereignty over their natural resources, States must seek, through effective bilateral and multilateral co-operation or through regional machinery, to preserve and improve the environment,

"1. Emphasizes that, in the exploration, exploitation and development of their natural resources, States must not produce significant harmful effects in zones situated outside their national jurisdiction;

"2. Recognizes that co-operation between States in the field of the environment, including co-operation towards the implementation of principles 21 and 22 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, will be effectively achieved if official and public knowledge is provided of the technical data relating to the work to be carried out by States within their national jurisdiction with a view to avoiding significant harm that may occur in the human environment of the adjacent area;

"3. Recognizes further that the technical data referred to in the preceding paragraph will be given and received in the best spirit of co-operation and good neighbourliness, without this being construed as enabling each State to delay or impede the programmes and projects of exploration, exploitation and development of the natural resources of the States in whose territories such programmes and projects are carried out."

11. Cameroon, the Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined, at various meetings, in sponsoring the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1227).

12. At the 1469th meeting, on 24 October, the representative of Canada introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1233) to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1227) calling for:

(a) The replacement of the words "including co-operation towards the implementation" by the words "including co-operation by the implementation";

(b) The replacement of the words "effectively achieved" by the word "facilitated".

13. At the 1470th meeting, on 24 October, New Zealand joined in sponsoring the amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.1233.
14. At the 1479th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Canada also on behalf of the delegation of New Zealand, withdrew the amendments to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1227) contained in document A/C.2/L.1233.
15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1227) by 114 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution II).
16. There was the consensus in the Committee that the adoption of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.1227 could not in any way affect principles 21 and 22 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.
17. At the 1478th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand and Panama, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1240) entitled "International responsibility of States".
18. At the 1479th meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1240 and Corr.1) by 111 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution III).

IV

19. At the 1466th meeting, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Iran, Kenya, Jamaica, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228) entitled "Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced of the need for prompt and effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the human environment for the benefit of present and future generations of man,

"Recognizing that responsibility for action to protect and enhance the human environment rests primarily with Governments and, in the first instance, can be exercised more effectively at the national and regional levels,

"Recognizing further that environmental problems of broad international significance fall within the competence of the United Nations system,

"Bearing in mind that international co-operative programmes in the environment field must be undertaken with due respect to the sovereign rights of States and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law,

"Mindful of the sectoral responsibilities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

"Conscious of the significance of regional and subregional co-operation in the field of the human environment and of the important role of the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

"Emphasizing that problems of the human environment constitute a new and important area for international co-operation and that the complexity and interdependence of such problems require new approaches,

"Recognizing that the relevant international scientific and other professional communities can make an important contribution to international co-operation in the field of the human environment,

"Conscious of the need for processes within the United Nations system which would effectively assist developing countries to implement environmental policies and programmes compatible with their development plans, and to participate meaningfully in international environmental programmes,

"Convinced that, in order to be effective, international co-operation in the field of the human environment requires additional financial and technical resources,

"Aware of the urgent need for a permanent institutional arrangement within the United Nations for the protection and improvement of the human environment,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/8783),

I

Governing Council for Environmental Programmes

"1. Decides to establish the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution following General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI);

"2. Decides further that the Governing Council shall have the following main functions and responsibilities:

"(a) To promote international co-operation in the environment field and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;

"(b) To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

"(c) To receive and review the periodic reports of the Executive Director, referred to in paragraph 4 below, on the implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

"(d) To keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance shall receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments;

"(e) To promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information and, as appropriate, to the technical aspects of the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;

"(f) To maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, as well as the problem of additional costs that might be incurred by developing countries in the implementation of environmental programmes and projects, to ensure that such programmes and projects shall be compatible with the development plans and priorities of those countries;

"(g) To review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III below.

"3. Decides further that the Governing Council shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which will transmit to the General Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to questions of co-ordination and to the relationship of environment policies and programmes within the United Nations system to over-all economic and social policies and priorities;

II

Environment secretariat

"1. Decides that a small secretariat shall be established in the United Nations to serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system in such a way as to ensure a high degree of effective management;

"2. Decides further that the environment secretariat shall be headed by the Executive Director, who shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years and who shall be entrusted, inter alia, with the following responsibilities:

"(a) To provide substantive support to the Governing Council;

"(b) To co-ordinate, under the guidance of the Governing Council, environment programmes within the United Nations system, to keep under review their implementation and to assess their effectiveness;

"(c) To advise, as appropriate and under the guidance of the Governing Council, intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system on the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes;

"(d) To secure the effective co-operation of, and contribution from, the relevant scientific and other professional communities from all parts of the world;

"(e) To provide, at the request of all parties concerned, advisory services for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of the environment;

"(f) To submit to the Governing Council, on his own initiative or upon request, proposals embodying medium-range and long-range planning for United Nations programmes in the environment field;

"(g) To bring to the attention of the Governing Council any matter which he deems to require consideration by it;

"(h) To administer, under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council, the Environment Fund referred to in section III below;

"(i) To report on environment matters to the Governing Council;

"(j) To perform such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Governing Council;

"3. Decides that the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small-core secretariat shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations and that operational programme costs, programme support and administrative costs of the Fund established in section III below shall be borne by the Fund;

III

Environment Fund

"1. Decides that, in order to provide for additional financing for environmental programmes, a voluntary fund shall be established, with effect

from 1 January 1973, in accordance with existing United Nations financial procedures;

"2. Decides further that, in order to enable the Governing Council to fulfil its policy-guidance role for the direction and co-ordination of environmental activities, the Environment Fund shall finance wholly or partly the costs of the new environmental initiatives undertaken within the United Nations system; these will include the initiatives envisaged in the Action Plan for the Human Environment 2/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, with particular attention to integrated projects, and such other environmental activities as may be decided upon by the Governing Council; and that the Governing Council shall review these initiatives with a view to taking appropriate decisions as to their continued financing;

"3. Decides that the Fund shall be used for financing such programmes of general interest as regional and global monitoring, assessment and data-collecting systems, including, as appropriate, costs for national counterparts; improvement of environmental quality management; environmental research; information exchange and dissemination; public education and training; assistance for national, regional and global environmental institutions; the promotion of environmental research and studies for the development of industrial and other technologies best suited to a policy of economic growth compatible with adequate environmental safeguards; and such other programmes as the Governing Council may decide upon; and that in the implementation of such programmes due account should be taken of the special needs of the developing countries;

"4. Decides that, in order to ensure that the development priorities of developing countries shall not be adversely affected, adequate measures be taken to provide additional financial resources on terms compatible with the economic situation of the recipient developing country; and that to this end, the Executive Director, in co-operation with competent organizations, shall keep this problem under continuing review;

"5. Decides that the Fund, in pursuance of the objectives stated in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, shall be directed to the need for effective co-ordination in the implementation of international environmental programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

"6. Decides that, in the implementation of programmes to be financed by the Fund, organizations outside the United Nations system, particularly those in the countries and regions concerned, shall also be utilized as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures established by the Governing Council; and that such organizations are invited to support the United Nations environmental programmes, by complementary initiatives and contributions;

"7. Decides that the Governing Council shall formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern the operations of the Fund;

2/ See General Assembly resolution

IV

Co-ordination

"1. Decides that in order to provide for the most efficient co-ordination of United Nations environmental programmes, an Environmental Co-ordinating Board, chaired by the Executive Director, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

"2. Decides further that the Environmental Co-ordinating Board shall meet periodically for the purpose of ensuring co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes and that it shall report annually to the Governing Council;

"3. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems, taking into account existing procedures for prior consultation, particularly on programme and budgetary matters;

"4. Invites the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation where necessary with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field;

"5. Also invites other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations which have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination;

"6. Calls upon Governments to ensure that appropriate national institutions shall be entrusted with the task of the co-ordination of environmental action, both national and international;

"7. Decides to review, as appropriate, at its thirty-first session, the above institutional arrangements, bearing in mind, inter alia, the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations."

20. A statement by the Secretary-General regarding the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228) was submitted to the Committee (A/C.2/L.1232).

21. Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Nigeria and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228).

22. At the 1478th meeting, the representative of Thailand, on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Democratic Yemen, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, the Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1243) calling for the replacement of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228) by the following text:

"1. Decides to establish the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;
- (c) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (d) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;
- (e) Six seats for Eastern European States."

23. At the 1479th meeting, the representative of Thailand requested a roll-call vote on the amendment. The Committee adopted the amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.1243 to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228) by 72 votes to 36, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Barbados, Chile, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1228), as amended, by 115 votes to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution IV).

V

25. At the 1474th meeting, on 26 October, the representative of Jamaica introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1),

"Recalling its resolutions 1393 (XIV), 1508 (XV), 1676 (XVI), 1917 (XVIII), 2036 (XX), 2598 (XXIV), 2626 (XXV), 2718 (XXV),

"Recalling also resolution 1170 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council,

"Mindful of the aims expressed in the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, as well as Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

"Taking into account the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

"Considering the important role assigned to housing as part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2718 (XXV) which established broad directions and measures essential for the improvement of human settlements,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General in document E/C.6/106 containing proposals for action on finance for housing, building and planning,

"Taking into account the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1970, which inter alia considered that priority should be given to housing and human settlements,

"Taking note of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Policy Statement on Urbanization of 1972 which inter alia reaffirms the important role of housing and human settlement in over-all national development,

"Further taking note of the IBRD's recognition of the need to establish appropriate National Finance Institutions to mobilize domestic capital to finance these activities,

"Reaffirming in particular recommendations 1, 15, 16, 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

"1. Recommends that all development assistance agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should in their development assistance activities give high priority to requests from Governments for assistance in housing and human settlements; 3/

"2. Recommends that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in its lending policies in this sector should provide funds on terms and conditions which fully reflect the unique nature and characteristics of housing and related investments;

"3. Recommends that in establishing criteria for eligibility for loans under more favourable terms and conditions the IBRD should take into account in addition to economic and monetary criteria such critical socio-economic factors as levels of unemployment, rates of urban growth, population density, and the general condition of the housing stock in the developing countries;

"4. Recommends further that as a matter of priority the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development implement its stated policy of providing 'seed capital loans' on favourable terms, taking into account the recommendations of paragraph 3 above, to establish Domestic Financial Institutions and Organizations to mobilize and allocate capital for housing and related investments;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of this resolution."

3/ See recommendation 1 of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14).

26. Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Upper Volta joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230).

27. At the 1480th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Tunisia orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230) providing for the insertion, in operative paragraph 4, between the words "Development" and "implement" of the words "in agreement with requesting Governments".

28. At the 1481st meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally proposed that the draft resolutions before the Committee, relating to the development of particular points of the Action Plan adopted, should be referred to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes for consideration and action.

29. At the same meeting, the representative of Barbados requested a roll-call vote on the proposal. The Committee rejected, by 76 votes to 18, with 19 abstentions, the proposal put forward by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Malta, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230) calling for the insertion of the word "also" before the words "give high priority".

31. At the same meeting, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the oral amendment proposed by the representative of Tunisia (para. 27 above), who now, together with Kenya, joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, and the amendment proposed by Egypt (para. 30 above).

32. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230) as amended, as follows:

(a) In a separate vote requested by the representative of Greece, it retained, by 75 votes to 4, with 36 abstentions, the words "all development assistance agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and" in operative paragraph 1;

(b) In a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Jamaica, it adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1230), as amended by 81 votes to none, with 34 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecudaor, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
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Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

VI

33. At the 1471st meeting, on 25 October, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the delegations of Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1231) entitled "Establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1),

"Concerned with the lack of improvement in the deplorable world housing situation, particularly the critical shortage of low cost or minimal standards of housing in developing countries,

"Aware that the human environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty, one of the palpable manifestations of which is the substandard quality of human settlements, particularly in developing countries,

"Recognizing the need for intensified and more concrete international action to strengthen national programmes in the planning, improvement and management of rural and urban settlements, and thereby narrowing the growing gap between housing needs and available supply and improving the environmental quality of human settlements,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of housing and community facilities (E/C.6/106),

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1170 (XLI) and 1507 (XLVIII) on a proposed international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing;

"Noting in particular Recommendation 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment that Governments and the Secretary-General take immediate steps to establish an international fund or financial institution that would provide seed capital and technical assistance for the effective mobilization of domestic resources for housing and the environmental improvement of human settlements,

"1. Endorses in principle the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for the purpose envisaged in Recommendation 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed on this subject at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to prepare a study on the establishment and operations of such a fund or institution, together with his recommendations and proposals, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session through the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes and the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to collaborate in the preparation of the study indicated in paragraph 2 above."

34. Jamaica, Nigeria and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

35. A statement by the Secretary-General regarding the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1231) was submitted to the Committee (A/C.2/L.1244).

36. At the 1481st meeting, the representative of Tunisia orally proposed the following amendments to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1231):

(a) The replacement of the words "expressed on this subject at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly" by the words "of the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes";

(b) The replacement of the word "twenty-eighth" by the word "twenty-ninth".

37. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the second part of the amendment proposed by the representative of Tunisia (para. 36 (b) above).

38. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia withdrew the first part of his amendment (para. 36 (a) above).

39. The Committee then, in a recorded vote requested by the representative of the Philippines, adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1231), as orally amended, by 82 votes to 6, with 27 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution VI).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

VII

40. At the 1469th meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1234).

41. The Libyan Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

42. At the 1481st meeting, the Committee, in a roll-call vote requested by the representative of the Sudan, adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1234) by 103 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution VII).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialists.

VIII

43. At the 1473rd meeting, on 26 October, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1235) entitled "United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2718 (XXV), which recommended broad directions and measures essential for the improvement of human settlements,

"Noting the urgency of world-wide human settlement problems, present and future,

"Taking into account the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

"Considering the important role assigned to housing as part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Recognizing the need for international efforts to develop new and additional approaches to these problems, especially in the developing countries,

"Desiring to maintain the momentum of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in this area through a Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements, the preparation for which should generate a review of policies and programmes for human settlements, national and international, and should result in the selection and support of a series of demonstration projects on human settlements sponsored by individual countries and the United Nations,

"Taking into account recommendation 2.2 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1),

"1. Decides to hold a Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements;

"2. Accepts the offer of the Government of Canada to act as host to the Conference-Exposition in 1975;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes at its first session a report containing a plan for and anticipated costs of the Conference-Exposition."

44. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada informed the Committee that his Government will be prepared to allocate substantial resources for the elaboration of the concept and programme of the conference-exposition and the preparation of its detailed cost estimates. It was also willing to assume all financial costs associated with its role as host country, in accordance with United Nations practice and taking into account the special and unique character of the conference-exposition.

45. Australia, Cameroon and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

46. At the 1481st meeting the Committee was informed by the Secretariat that the adoption of operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1235) would involve considerable costs, which could not be estimated at present, but that an estimate would be given in the report to be drawn up by the Secretary-General in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. The adoption of that paragraph would have no financial implications for 1973.

47. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1235) by 102 votes to none, with 16 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution VIII).

IX

48. At the 1473rd meeting, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1236) sponsored by the delegations of Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines and the Sudan, entitled "Development and environment", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

'Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on development and environment,

"Noting its resolution _____ (XXVII) of ___ October 1972 on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation,

"Noting further the set of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment pertaining to development and environment,

"Reaffirming the importance of implementing the objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the need to provide adequate resources for their fulfilment,

"Bearing in mind that the funds available to the international community for research and action in the fields of environment rehabilitation and protection will tend to be scarce in relation to the needs,

"1. Stresses that such environmental measures, activities, projects and programmes as may also constitute a necessary part of the process of accelerating the economic development of developing countries should receive a higher priority in the formulation of programmes by the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes and especially when disposing of the resources of the Environment Fund;

"2. Requests the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes in formulating environmental programmes to ensure, in accordance with the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 2849 (XXVI), the compatibility of these programmes with the objectives and policy measures of global strategies and sectoral guidelines for the economic development of developing countries as defined by the United Nations;

"3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution ____ (XXVII) in such a way as to enhance the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy and to ensure that the development priorities of the developing countries are in no way adversely affected or distorted;

"4. Reiterates that resources for environmental programmes, both within and outside the United Nations system, must be additional to the present level and projected growth of resources agreed upon in the International Development Strategy, to be made available for programmes directly related to developmental assistance, including assistance to be provided through the United Nations Development Programme;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report providing a comprehensive picture within the United Nations system of the distribution and patterns of growth of resources and programmes in various fields, including funds for special purposes, in order to permit an evaluation of their conformity with the over-all policies and priorities of development as established in the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly."

49. At the 1478th meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the delegations of Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines and the Sudan, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1236/Rev.1) which provided for:

- (a) The replacement of the words "rehabilitation and protection" by the words "protection and enhancement" in the fifth paragraph of the preamble;
- (b) The replacement of operative paragraph 1, by the following text:

"1. Stresses that, in the implementation and financing of the objectives set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution _____ (XXVII) of the General Assembly, such environmental measures and programmes as may also constitute a necessary part of the process of accelerating the economic development of developing countries should receive special consideration in the formulation of programmes and priorities by the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes;"

(c) The insertion of the words "set out in the International Development Strategy" between the words "countries" and "are" in operative paragraph 3;

(d) The rewording of operative paragraph 4 as follows:

"4. Recommends respect for the principle that resources for environmental programmes, both within and outside the United Nations system, be additional to the present level and projected growth of resources contemplated in the International Development Strategy, to be made available for programmes directly related to developmental assistance;"

50. Brazil and the Syrian Arab Republic joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1236/Rev.1).

51. At the 1482nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Australia requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 4. The Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1236/Rev.1) as follows:

(a) It adopted operative paragraph 4 by 74 votes to 3 with 26 abstentions;

(b) It adopted the revised draft resolutions (A/C.2/L.1236/Rev.1) as a whole, by 85 votes to none, with 21 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution IX).

X

52. At the 1474th meeting, the representative of Turkey, on behalf of the delegations of Indonesia, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1237) entitled "International prize for the most outstanding contribution in the field of the human environment".

53. At the 1482nd meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1237) by 97 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution X).

XI

54. At the 1479th meeting, on 2 November 1972, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of the delegations of Iceland and Norway, introduced a draft resolution

(A/C.2/L.1241) entitled "Protection of wildlife in the Arctic" which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling recommendation 32 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1),

"Bearing in mind the need to enact international treaties and conventions for the protection of species inhabiting international waters and those which migrate from one country to another,

"Conscious of the fact that a number of wildlife species inhabiting the Arctic and adjacent areas is now threatened with extinction for a variety of reasons, including over-exploitation by man,

"1. Recognizes the urgent need to draw up international agreements for the preservation of the wildlife of the Arctic and adjacent areas;

"2. Recommends that Governments of all countries bordering on the Arctic, and other Governments whose subjects are engaged in exploitation of the wildlife of the Arctic, undertake negotiations with the aim of concluding an international treaty or treaties for the purpose of preserving the wildlife of the Arctic and adjacent areas;

"3. Requests the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes to put this item on its agenda at an early date."

55. At the 1482nd meeting, the representatives of Iceland and Norway withdrew the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.1241.

XII

56. At the 1480th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2850 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1) and in particular the recommendation on the establishment of the environment secretariat,

"Noting also the report of the Secretary-General on the location of the proposed environment secretariat (A/8783/Add.1),

"Considering that the headquarters of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are all located in the developed States in North America and Western Europe,

"Convinced that in order 'to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples', in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the activities and headquarters or secretariats of United Nations bodies or agencies should be located having regard to equitable geographical distribution of such activities, headquarters or secretariats,

"1. Decides to locate the environment secretariat in a developing country;

"2. Further decides that the question of the location of the environment secretariat be settled by the current session of the General Assembly."

57. The Congo, Iraq, the Niger and the Syrian Arab Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246).

58. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta introduced an amendment (A/C.2/L.1247) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246) which called for the replacement of the words "equitable geographical distribution" by the words "the desirability of achieving a wider geographical distribution" in the fifth paragraph of the preamble.

59. At the 1482nd meeting, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) operative paragraph 2 of which read as follows:

"2. Further decides to locate the environment secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya."

60. At the 1483rd meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of the delegations of Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden orally proposed the following amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1):

(a) The addition of the following text as a new third paragraph of the preamble:

"Recalling its resolution _____ (XXVII) on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation,";

(b) The insertion of the following new paragraph after the existing fourth paragraph of the preamble:

"Noting in this respect the relevant chapters of the report of the Secretary-General on office accommodation at Headquarters (A/C.5/1458),";

(c) The replacement of the existing fifth paragraph of the preamble by the following text:

"Recognizing and welcoming the legitimate desire of developing countries to participate more actively and fully in the world-wide activities of the United Nations and, to that effect, to see more units of the United Nations family established in the developing world,";

(d) The replacement of existing operative paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following text:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to examine in depth the present geographical and regional distribution of secretariat units of the United Nations and its affiliated and subsidiary organizations and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the possibilities of locating certain units in developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive survey of all proposed locations for the environment secretariat outside one of the principal offices of the United Nations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

"3. Decides pending the study of the Secretary-General referred to in operative paragraph 1 above to postpone a decision on the location of the environment secretariat until its twenty-eighth session."

61. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain proposed that Member States should be given an opportunity to vote on all the offers made for the selection of a site for the environment secretariat, as listed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (A/8783/Add.1). He also informed the Committee that, should this motion be accepted, his Government would withdraw the offer of Madrid as a site.

62. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally introduced the following amendments (A/C.2/L.1250) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) which called for:

(a) The replacement of existing operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

"1. Decides to consider whether the Environment Secretariat should be located in one of the developing country locations or one of the other locations listed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (A/8783/Add.1) which have not been withdrawn."

(b) The replacement of existing operative paragraph 2 by the following text:

"2. Decides to reach a decision among those locations at the current session of the General Assembly by ballot of the Assembly."

63. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia orally proposed the following amendments (A/C.2/L.1251) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) which called for:

(a) The replacement of existing operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

"1. Decides to locate the environment secretariat or the secretariats of other United Nations bodies in developing countries;"

(b) The replacement of existing operative paragraph 2 by the following text:

"2. Further decides to locate the environment secretariat provisionally in one of the locations listed in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (A/8783/Add.1) which have not been withdrawn until the General Assembly takes a final decision on the environment headquarters at its twenty-eighth session."

64. At the same meeting, the Chairman ruled that the amendments submitted by the delegations of Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden (para. 60 above), constituted a new proposal and would have to be considered as a new draft resolution. Accordingly, at its 1487th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1249) submitted by the same delegations, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2850 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

"Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1) and in particular the recommendation on the establishment of the environment secretariat,

"Recalling also its resolution ____ (XXVII) on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation,

"Noting also the report of the Secretary-General on the location of the proposed environment secretariat (A/8783/Add.1),

"Considering that the headquarters of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are all located in the developed States in North America and Western Europe,

"Noting further in this respect the relevant chapters of the report of the Secretary-General on office accommodation at Headquarters (A/C.5/1458),

"Recognizing and welcoming the legitimate desire of developing countries to participate more actively and fully in the world-wide activities of the United Nations and, to that effect to see more units of the United Nations family established in the developing world,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to examine in depth the present geographical and regional distribution of secretariat units of the United Nations and its affiliated and subsidiary organizations and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the possibilities of locating certain units in developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive survey of all proposed locations for the environment secretariat outside one of the principal offices of the United Nations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

"3. Decides, pending the study of the Secretary-General referred to in operative paragraph 1 above, to postpone a decision on the location of the environment secretariat until its twenty-eighth session."

65. At the same meeting, the Committee had before it a statement prepared by the Secretary-General regarding the administrative and financial implications (A/C.2/L.1255) of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1), as well as the financial implications (A/C.2/L.1254) of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.1249.

66. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain withdrew his motion (see para. 61, above).

67. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands, withdrew the three-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1249).

68. At the same meeting, the representative of Malta withdrew the amendment (A/C.2/L.1247) (para. 58, above) submitted by his delegation.

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia orally proposed a modification to the fifth paragraph of the preamble of the revised draft

resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) providing for the insertion of the words "inter alia," between the words "regard" and "to" which was accepted by the sponsors.

70. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested a recorded vote on all the amendments and on the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1). The representative of Cuba requested a separate vote on the operative part of the draft resolution.

71. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The Committee rejected, by 68 votes to 20, with 35 abstentions, the amendments submitted by Tunisia (A/C.2/L.1251). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

the United Kingdom

(b) The Committee rejected, by 81 votes to 30, with 12 abstentions, the amendments (A/C.2/L.1250) submitted by ~~his delegation~~. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Iran, Israel, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Romania, Singapore.

(c) The Committee adopted, by 93 votes to 1, with 30 abstentions, operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(d) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1246/Rev.1) by 93 votes to none, with 31 abstentions (see para. 72 below, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelcrussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

72. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the international community to take action to preserve and enhance the human environment and, in particular, the need for continuous international co-operation to this end,

Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2849 (XXVI) and 2850 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 4/ and the report of the Secretary-General thereon, 5/

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its preparatory committee succeeded in focusing the attention of Governments and public opinion on the need for prompt action in the field of the human environment,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Draws the attention of Governments and the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes 6/ to the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and refers the Action Plan for the Human Environment to the Governing Council for appropriate action;

3. Draws the attention of Governments to the recommendations for action at the national level referred to them by the Conference for their consideration and such action as they might deem appropriate;

4/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

5/ A/8783 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

6/ See draft resolution IV, section I.

4. Designates 5 June as World Environment Day and urges Governments and the organizations in the United Nations system to undertake on that day every year world-wide activities reaffirming their concern for the preservation and enhancement of the human environment, with a view to deepening environmental awareness and to pursuing the determination expressed at the Conference;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Conference on the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and refers this matter to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes with the request that the Council study this matter, taking into account the status of implementation of the Action Plan and future developments in the field of the human environment and report its views and recommendations to the General Assembly so that the Assembly can take a decision on all the aspects of the matter not later than at its twenty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Co-operation between States in the field of the human environment

The General Assembly,

Having considered the text of principle 20 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 7/ referred to it for consideration by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on development and environment,

Bearing in mind that, in exercising their sovereignty over their natural resources, States must seek, through effective bilateral and multilateral co-operation or through regional machinery, to preserve and improve the environment,

1. Emphasizes that, in the exploration, exploitation and development of their natural resources, States must not produce significant harmful effects in zones situated outside their national jurisdiction;

2. Recognizes that co-operation between States in the field of the environment, including co-operation towards the implementation of principles 21 and 22 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, will be effectively achieved if official and public knowledge is provided of the technical data relating to the work to be carried out by States within their national jurisdiction with a view to avoiding significant harm that may occur in the human environment of the adjacent area;

7/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

3. Recognizes further that the technical data referred to in paragraph 2 above will be given and received in the best spirit of co-operation and good neighbourliness, without this being construed as enabling each State to delay or impede the programmes and projects of exploration, exploitation and development of the natural resources of the States in whose territories such programmes and projects are carried out.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

International responsibility of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling principles 21 and 22 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment 8/ concerning the international responsibility of States in regard to the human environment,

Bearing in mind that those principles lay down the basic rules governing this matter,

Declares that no resolution adopted at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly can affect principles 21 and 22 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need for prompt and effective implementation by Governments and the international community of measures designed to safeguard and enhance the human environment for the benefit of present and future generations of man,

Recognizing that responsibility for action to protect and enhance the human environment rests primarily with Governments and, in the first instance, can be exercised more effectively at the national and regional levels,

Recognizing further that environmental problems of broad international significance fall within the competence of the United Nations system,

8/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

Bearing in mind that international co-operative programmes in the environment field must be undertaken with due respect to the sovereign rights of States and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law,

Mindful of the sectoral responsibilities of the organizations of the United Nations system,

Conscious of the significance of regional and subregional co-operation in the field of the human environment and of the important role of the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Emphasizing that problems of the human environment constitute a new and important area for international co-operation and that the complexity and interdependence of such problems require new approaches,

Recognizing that the relevant international scientific and other professional communities can make an important contribution to international co-operation in the field of the human environment,

Conscious of the need for processes within the United Nations system which would effectively assist developing countries to implement environmental policies and programmes that are compatible with their development plans and to participate meaningfully in international environmental programmes,

Convinced that, in order to be effective, international co-operation in the field of the human environment requires additional financial and technical resources,

Aware of the urgent need for a permanent institutional arrangement within the United Nations for the protection and improvement of the human environment,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. 9/

I

Governing Council for Environmental Programmes

1. Decides to establish a Governing Council for Environmental Programmes composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms on the following basis:

- (a) Sixteen seats for African States;
- (b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

- (c) Ten seats for Latin American States;
- (d) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;
- (e) Six seats for Eastern European States;

2. Decides that the Governing Council shall have the following main functions and responsibilities:

- (a) To promote international co-operation in the environment field and to recommend, as appropriate, policies to this end;
- (b) To provide general policy guidance for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
- (c) To receive and review the periodic reports of the Executive Director, referred to in section II, paragraph 1, below, on the implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
- (d) To keep under review the world environmental situation in order to ensure that emerging environmental problems of wide international significance receive appropriate and adequate consideration by Governments;
- (e) To promote the contribution of the relevant international scientific and other professional communities to the acquisition, assessment and exchange of environmental knowledge and information and, as appropriate, to the technical aspects of the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes within the United Nations system;
- (f) To maintain under continuing review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures on developing countries, as well as the problem of additional costs that may be incurred by developing countries in the implementation of environmental programmes and projects, and to ensure that such programmes and projects shall be compatible with the development plans and priorities of those countries;
- (g) To review and approve annually the programme of utilization of resources of the Environment Fund referred to in section III below;

3. Decides that the Governing Council shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which will transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly with regard to questions of co-ordination and to the relationship of environment policies and programmes within the United Nations system to over-all economic and social policies and priorities.

II

Environment secretariat

1. Decides that a small secretariat shall be established in the United Nations to serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system in such a way as to ensure a high degree of effective management;

2. Decides that the environment secretariat shall be headed by the Executive Director, who shall be elected by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General for a term of four years and who shall be entrusted, inter alia, with the following responsibilities:

(a) To provide substantive support to the Governing Council;

(b) To co-ordinate, under the guidance of the Governing Council, environment programmes within the United Nations system, to keep their implementation under review and to assess their effectiveness;

(c) To advise, as appropriate and under the guidance of the Governing Council, intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system on the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes;

(d) To secure the effective co-operation of, and contribution from, the relevant scientific and other professional communities from all parts of the world;

(e) To provide, at the request of all parties concerned, advisory services for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of the environment;

(f) To submit to the Governing Council, on his own initiative or upon request, proposals embodying medium-range and long-range planning for United Nations programmes in the field of the environment;

(g) To bring to the attention of the Governing Council any matter which he deems to require consideration by it;

(h) To administer, under the authority and policy guidance of the Governing Council, the Environment Fund referred to in section III below;

(i) To report on environment matters to the Governing Council;

(j) To perform such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Governing Council;

3. Decides that the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be borne by the

regular budget of the United Nations and that operational programme costs, programme support and administrative costs of the Environment Fund established under section III below shall be borne by the Fund.

III

Environment Fund

1. Decides that, in order to provide for additional financing for environmental programmes, a voluntary fund shall be established, with effect from 1 January 1973, in accordance with existing United Nations financial procedures;
2. Decides that, in order to enable the Governing Council to fulfil its policy-guidance role for the direction and co-ordination of environmental activities, the Environment Fund shall finance wholly or partly the costs of the new environmental initiatives undertaken within the United Nations system - which will include the initiatives envisaged in the Action Plan for the Human Environment 10/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, with particular attention to integrated projects, and such other environmental activities as may be decided upon by the Governing Council - and that the Governing Council shall review these initiatives with a view to taking appropriate decisions as to their continued financing;
3. Decides that the Environment Fund shall be used for financing such programmes of general interest as regional and global monitoring, assessment and data-collecting systems, including, as appropriate, costs for national counterparts; the improvement of environmental quality management; environmental research; information exchange and dissemination; public education and training; assistance for national, regional and global environmental institutions; the promotion of environmental research and studies for the development of industrial and other technologies best suited to a policy of economic growth compatible with adequate environmental safeguards; and such other programmes as the Governing Council may decide upon; and that in the implementation of such programmes due account should be taken of the special needs of the developing countries;
4. Decides that, in order to ensure that the development priorities of developing countries shall not be adversely affected, adequate measures shall be taken to provide additional financial resources on terms compatible with the economic situation of the recipient developing country, and that, to this end, the Executive Director, in co-operation with competent organizations, shall keep this problem under continuing review;

10/ See A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

5. Decides that the Environment Fund, in pursuance of the objectives stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, shall be directed to the need for effective co-ordination in the implementation of international environmental programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

6. Decides that, in the implementation of programmes to be financed by the Environment Fund, organizations outside the United Nations system, particularly those in the countries and regions concerned, shall also be utilized as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures established by the Governing Council, and that such organizations are invited to support the United Nations environmental programmes by complementary initiatives and contributions;

7. Decides that the Governing Council shall formulate such general procedures as are necessary to govern the operations of the Environment Fund.

IV

Co-ordination

1. Decides that, in order to provide for the most efficient co-ordination of United Nations environmental programmes, an Environmental Co-ordinating Board, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director, should be established under the auspices and within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

2. Decides further that the Environmental Co-ordinating Board shall meet periodically for the purpose of ensuring co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes and that it shall report annually to the Governing Council;

3. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems, taking into account existing procedures for prior consultation, particularly on programme and budgetary matters;

4. Invites the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where necessary with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field;

5. Also invites other intergovernmental and those non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination;

6. Calls upon Governments to ensure that appropriate national institutions shall be entrusted with the task of the co-ordination of environmental action, both national and international;

7. Decides to review as appropriate, at its thirty-first session, the above institutional arrangements, bearing in mind, inter alia, the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing
and human settlements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 11/

Recalling its resolutions 1393 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960, 1676 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2598 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Mindful of the aims expressed in the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, as well as in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

Taking into account the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, 12/

Considering the important role assigned to housing as part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 13/

Further recalling resolution 2718 (XXV) in which the General Assembly set out broad directions and measures essential for the improvement of human settlements,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General 14/ containing proposals for action on finance for housing, building and planning,

11/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

13/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

14/ E/C.6/106.

Taking into account the annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for 1970, which, inter alia, considered that priority should be given to housing and human settlements,

Taking note of the policy statement on urbanization of 1972 of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which, inter alia, reaffirms the important role of housing and human settlement in over-all national development,

Further taking note of the recognition by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the need to establish appropriate national finance institutions to mobilize domestic capital to finance these activities,

Reaffirming in particular recommendations 1, 15, 16, 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

1. Recommends that all development assistance agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should in their development assistance activities also give high priority to requests from Governments for assistance in housing and human settlements; 15/
2. Recommends that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in its lending policies in this sector should provide funds on terms and conditions which fully reflect the unique nature and characteristics of housing and related investments;
3. Recommends that in establishing criteria for eligibility for loans under more favourable terms and conditions the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should take into account, in addition to economic and monetary criteria, such critical socio-economic factors as levels of unemployment, rates of urban growth, population density, and the general condition of the housing stock in the developing countries;
4. Recommends further that as a matter of priority the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in agreement with requesting Governments, should implement its stated policy of providing seed capital loans on favourable terms, taking into account the recommendations of paragraph 3 above, to establish domestic financial institutions and organizations to mobilize and allocate capital for housing and related investments;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

15/ See recommendation 1 of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1).

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Establishment of an international fund or financial
institution for human settlements

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 16/

Concerned with the lack of improvement in the deplorable world housing situation, particularly the critical shortage of low-cost housing, or minimal standards of housing in developing countries,

Aware that the human environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty, one of the palpable manifestations of which is the substandard quality of human settlements, particularly in developing countries,

Recognizing the need for intensified and more concrete international action to strengthen national programmes in the planning, improvement and management of rural and urban settlements, and thereby narrowing the growing gap between housing needs and available supply and improving the environmental quality of human settlements,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of housing and community facilities, 17/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1170 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, and 1507 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970, on a proposed international institution to support domestic savings and credit facilities in housing;

Noting in particular recommendation 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment that Governments and the Secretary-General should take immediate steps to establish an international fund or financial institution that would provide seed capital and technical assistance for the effective mobilization of domestic resources for housing and the environmental improvement of human settlements,

1. Endorses in principle the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for the purpose envisaged in recommendation 17 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed on this subject at the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to prepare a study on the establishment and operations of such a fund or institution, together

16/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

17/ E/C.6/106.

with his recommendations and proposals, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes and the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to collaborate in the preparation of the study indicated in paragraph 2 above.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Measures for protecting and enhancing the human environment

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 18/

Cognizant of the effective contribution of the secretariat of the Conference and the Preparatory Committee for the Conference,

Expressing appreciation to the Swedish Government for acting as host to the Conference,

Convinced that actions at the national level can complement and perfect the Action Plan for the Human Environment adopted by the Conference,

Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on development and environment and the set of recommendations of the Conference pertaining to development and environment,

Recalling further paragraphs 2 (e) and 5 (d) of resolution 1 (I) on institutional and financial arrangements adopted by the Conference,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1718 (LIII) of 28 July 1972,

1. Stresses the importance of action at the national level for protecting and enhancing the human environment;
2. Calls upon the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes to explore at its first session ways and means of promoting effective regional programmes in the field of the human environment;
3. Requests the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes, in formulating environmental programmes, to ensure the compatibility of the implementation of these programmes with:

18/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

(a) The policy measures and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade relating to science and technology; 19/

(b) Policy measures and objectives that are to be recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development upon consideration of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development; 20/

4. Requests the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to keep this matter under review and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the steps taken with regard to paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

United Nations Conference Exposition on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2718 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the General Assembly recommended broad directions and measures essential for the improvement of human settlements,

Noting the urgency of the world-wide human settlement problems, present and future,

Taking into account the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, 21/

Considering the important role assigned to housing as part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 22/

Recognizing the need for international efforts to develop new and additional approaches to these problems, especially in the developing countries,

Desiring to maintain the momentum of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in this area through a conference exposition on human settlements, the preparation for which should generate a review of policies and programmes for human settlements, national and international, and should result in the selection and support of a series of demonstration projects on human settlements sponsored by individual countries and the United Nations,

19/ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

20/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.

22/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

Taking into account recommendation 2.2 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 23/

1. Decides to hold a Conference Exposition on Human Settlements;
2. Accepts the offer of the Government of Canada to act as host to the Conference Exposition in 1975;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes at its first session a report containing a plan for and anticipated costs of the Conference Exposition.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Development and environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on development and environment,

Noting its resolution ____ (XXVII) of ____ December 1972 24/ on institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental co-operation,

Noting further the set of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment pertaining to development and environment,

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 25/ and the need to provide adequate resources for their fulfilment,

Bearing in mind that the funds available to the international community for research and action in the fields of environment protection and enhancement will tend to be scarce in relation to the needs,

1. Stresses that, in the implementation and financing of the objectives set forth in section III, paragraphs 2 and 3, of General Assembly resolution ____ (XXVII), 26/ such environmental measures and programmes as may also constitute a necessary part of the process of accelerating the economic development of developing countries should receive special consideration in the

23/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

24/ Draft resolution IV.

25/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

26/ Draft resolution IV.

formulation of programmes and priorities by the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes;

2. Requests the Governing Council for Environmental Programmes in formulating environmental programmes to ensure, in accordance with the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 2849 (XXVI), the compatibility of these programmes with the objectives and policy measures of global strategies and sectoral guidelines for the economic development of developing countries as defined by the United Nations;

3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and section I, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution _____ (XXVII), 26/ in such a way as to enhance the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and to ensure that the development priorities of the developing countries set out in the International Development Strategy are in no way adversely affected or distorted;

4. Recommends respect for the principle that resources for environmental programmes, both within and outside the United Nations system, be additional to the present level and projected growth of resources contemplated in the International Development Strategy, to be made available for programmes directly related to developmental assistance;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report providing a comprehensive picture within the United Nations system of the distribution and patterns of growth of resources and programmes in various fields, including funds for special purposes, in order to permit an evaluation of their conformity with the over-all policies and priorities of development as established in the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

International prize for the most outstanding contribution in the field of the human environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling recommendation 38 adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Recalling also that one main purpose of the Conference was to increase the awareness among Governments and public opinion about the importance and urgency of the problems of the human environment,

Recognizing that effective international co-operation in the field of the human environment should be firmly based on action at the national level,

Welcomes the initiative of the Government of Iran in setting aside an area constituting an ecosystem of global importance to be placed in joint trust with an international agency and establishing an annual prize by the Government of Iran for the most outstanding contribution in the field of the human environment to be awarded through the United Nations. 27/

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Location of the environment secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2850 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 28/ in particular the recommendation on the establishment of the environment secretariat,

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General/ on the location of the proposed environment secretariat, 29/

Considering that the headquarters of the United Nations and its specialized agencies are all located in the developed States in North America and Western Europe,

Convinced that in order to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, in accordance with the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations, the activities and headquarters or secretariats of United Nations bodies or agencies should be located having regard, inter alia, to equitable geographical distribution of such activities, headquarters or secretariats,

1. Decides to locate the environment secretariat in a developing country;
2. Further decides to locate the environment secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.

27/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1, p. 85.

28/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1.

29/ A/8783/Add.1.