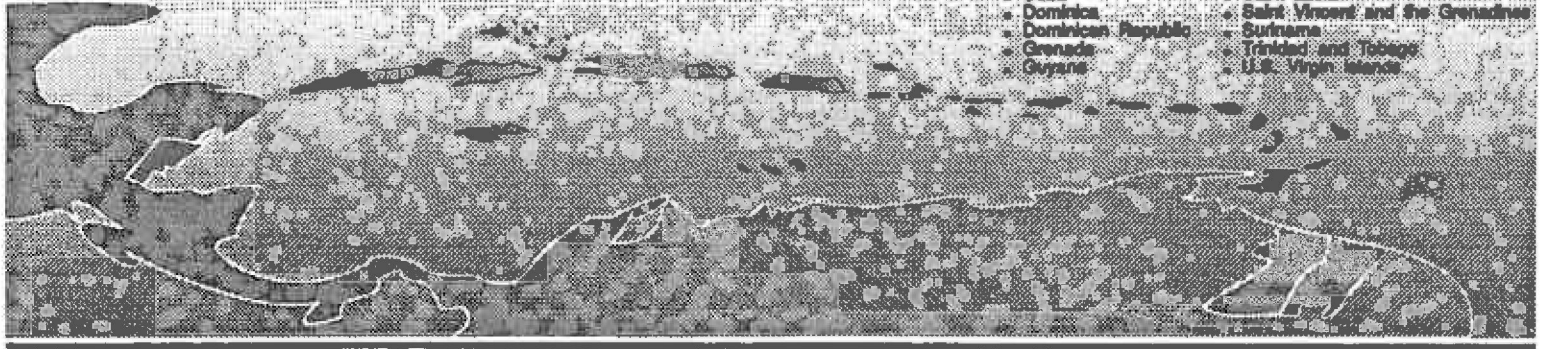




**UN ECLAC/CDCC**

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Br. Virgin Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- U.S. Virgin Islands



**Fifteenth session of CDCC**  
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**SUMMARIES OF RECENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
 UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND BY ECLAC  
 WHICH MAY BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST  
 TO MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CDCC**



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**  
 Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean  
**CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE**

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**SUMMARIES OF RECENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND BY ECLAC  
WHICH MAY BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST  
TO MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CDCC**

**Introduction**

In this document, the secretariat brings to the attention of member countries a summary of selected resolutions which were adopted at the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and at the twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The resolutions included are those which may be of particular interest to member countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) or may be of particular relevance to the work programme or mandate of the Committee.

The full texts of the resolutions which are summarized in this document may be obtained from the secretariat.

**SUMMARIES OF SELECTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY  
THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS  
FORTY-SEVENTH AND FORTY-EIGHTH SESSIONS**

**Forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly  
(September 1991-May 1992)**

1. Cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self Governing Territories (General Assembly resolution 47/22)

In this resolution, the General Assembly took cognisance of the fact that, in addition to general problems facing developing countries, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which are small island territories, also suffer handicaps arising from the interplay of such factors as their size, remoteness, geographical dispersion, vulnerability to natural disasters, lack of natural resources, shortage of administrative personnel and migration, particularly of personnel with high-level skills.

The General Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and the international institutions consider the question of the coordination of assistance to Non-Self Governing Territories within the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

2. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries  
(General Assembly resolution 47/186)

The General Assembly urged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to strengthen its role, within its mandate, as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in this regard, *inter alia*, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience, in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate.

Forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly  
(September 1992-May 1993)

3. Implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 48/47)

In this resolution, the General Assembly expressed concern that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples have not been fully achieved and noted that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories were small island territories.

The General Assembly stressed that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories were limited, there were special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those territories would be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

The General Assembly recommended that all States should strengthen collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations system.

The General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the territories.

4. Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (General Assembly resolution 48/51)

This resolution took account of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000.

The General Assembly was requested to continue the examination of the question of these territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the population of those territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

Anguilla

In this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Administering Power of Anguilla, when considering, adopting and/or implementing policy decisions likely to affect its dependent territories, to continue to grant the highest attention to the interests, needs and wishes of the territorial government and the people of Anguilla.

The General Assembly also called upon national, regional and international institutions specializing in the field of education to grant Anguilla funds and equipment and to make available to the territory, teacher training courses to enable it to overcome its educational problems. It also called upon all countries, institutions and organizations endowed with expertise in manpower training to grant Anguilla assistance in this field.

The General Assembly invited the international donor community to contribute generously to the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) for 1991-1995 and to grant the territory all possible assistance to enable it to reach the main development objectives established by the Executive Council of the territory.

The General Assembly also requested all countries and organizations with deep-sea fishing experience to facilitate the acquisition by the fishing sector of the territory of larger boats and ad hoc fishing equipment and to provide the territory's fishermen with deep-sea fishing training programmes.

It was also noted by the General Assembly that a period of nine years had elapsed since a United Nations mission had visited Anguilla and had called upon the Administering Power

to facilitate the dispatch of a further visiting mission to the territory.

#### British Virgin Islands

In this resolution the General Assembly requested the Administering Power, in implementing its review of policy towards, and management of, its Caribbean dependent territories, to give the highest consideration to the opinions expressed by the people and Government of the territory.

The General Assembly further requested the Administering Power and all financial institutions to grant the territory economic assistance, including concessionary funding, to enable it to mitigate the effects of the world economic recession and to pursue its development programmes.

The General Assembly reiterated its call upon the Administering Power to facilitate the admission of associate membership to the territory in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations.

The General Assembly called upon the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue its technical assistance to the British Virgin Islands, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the territory to external economic factors and the scarcity of skilled workers in the territory. It also called upon all countries and organizations with expertise in the development of skilled labour to grant the territorial Government every assistance in the implementation of its educational and manpower training programmes.

The General Assembly noted with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urged the Administering Power to continue its assistance to the territory in those endeavours. It noted with regret, however, that a period of 17 years had elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the territory and appealed to the Administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

#### Montserrat

In this resolution the General Assembly called upon the Administering Power to consider all suggestions made by the territories concerned within the framework of its review of policy and management of the Caribbean dependent territories, as well as in the context of any future policy changes affecting them.

The General Assembly requested the Administering Power to work towards promoting the economic and social development of the territory with a view to its attaining self-determination and independence. It also requested the Administering Power, competent regional and international organizations, as well as countries in a position to do so, to grant the Government of Montserrat every assistance it required to achieve its stated goal of improving the efficiency and productivity of the public service through training at all levels.

The General Assembly also noted the territorial Government's expressed preference for independence within a political union with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The General Assembly reiterated its call upon the Administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take as a matter of urgency, the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The General Assembly urged the Administering Power to continue its assistance to the territory in the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering. It noted with regret that a period of 11 years had elapsed since a United Nations mission has visited the territory and appealed to the Administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

#### Turks and Caicos Islands

In this resolution the General Assembly reiterated that it is ultimately for the people of the territory themselves to determine their own future through the exercise of their right and self-determination, including independence.

The General Assembly called upon the territorial Government to continue to promote alternative employment opportunities for those civil servants whose employment will be terminated as a result of the public services reform and the planned reduction of employees in the service. It also called upon the territorial Government to ensure that the employment of expatriates in the territory's labour force is not prejudicial to the recruitment of suitably qualified and available islanders. Further the General Assembly called upon the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to explore concrete ways of assisting the Turks and Caicos Government to reach its stated goal of achieving economic independence by 1996.

The General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increase in aid, particularly financial assistance, granted to the territorial Government by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and invited that Government to maintain that level of assistance.

The General Assembly called upon all national, regional and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to take all necessary steps to assist the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the establishment and/or operation of its investment bank. It also called upon all countries and organizations with experience in the training of teachers to extend generous assistance to the territory in this field, with particular emphasis on the training of nationals.

The General Assembly urged the Administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the territorial Government in increasing the efficiency of the agricultural and fisheries sector. It also urged the Administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to support the efforts of the territorial Government to address the problem of environment pollution and degradation.

It also drew the attention of the Administering Power to the statement and the information provided in March 1993 to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance to the Special Committee in the situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by an elected member of territory Legislative Council in the political, economic and social situation of the territory.

The General Assembly noted with regret that a period of 13 years had elapsed since a United Nations mission has visited the territory and appealed to the Administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission.

#### The United States Virgin Islands

In this resolution the General Assembly recalled the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the territory and the request by the territorial Government for the dispatch of a United Nations mission to the territory to observe the referendum process. It also noted the consultative character of the referendum on the political status in the territory which was held on 11 October 1993; and also noted the concerns raised in the territory, prior to the referendum, on the question of residency requirements and the availability of information on this political process.

The General Assembly requested the Administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to attract light manufacturing and other enterprises to the territory in order to diversify its economy. It also invited the Administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the transfer of Water Island to the territorial Governments.

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the Administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as well as in various international and regional organizations, including the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) of the World Bank, in accordance with the policy of the Administering Power and terms of reference of such organizations.

5. International Conference on Population and Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 48/186)

In this resolution, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of a thorough intergovernmental preparatory process for the subsequent success of the Conference and decided that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) shall become a subsidiary body of the General Assembly and requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, in preparing the draft final document of the Conference, to be guided by the views expressed by delegations and groups of delegations on the annotated outline. The General Assembly also reaffirmed the importance of the participation in and contribution to the preparatory process and the conference itself of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the relevant provisions.

6. Human rights in Haiti (General Assembly resolution 48/151)

In this resolution, the General Assembly called upon the member States to continue and to intensify their humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti and welcomed in this regard the decision of the Secretary-General to dispatch a team of additional humanitarian personnel to Haiti.

7. Science and technology for development (General Assembly resolution 48/179)

In this resolution the General Assembly took account of the vital contribution of science and technology, including new and emerging technologies, to the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries and their efforts to

achieve the objectives set forth by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of Programme 17, Science and Technology for Development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and the activities planned for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development in accordance with the specific mandates provided for in relevant General Assembly resolutions.

The General Assembly also recognized the importance of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their comparative advantages and complementarities, and urged the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional or subregional organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing as seen appropriate.

8. Global conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (General Assembly resolution 48/193)

In this resolution, the General Assembly recognized that small island developing States and islands supporting small communities are a special case with regard to both environment and development, that they are ecologically fragile and vulnerable, that their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets place them at a disadvantage economically and limit economies of scale, and that for small island developing States the ocean and coastal environment is of strategic importance and constitute a valuable development resource.

The General Assembly also stressed that, because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are social challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that small island developing States will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community.

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within the context of the administrative arrangements to be put in place to coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the servicing of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNCTAD, UNESCO, FAO and other relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to establish a focal point with a senior official at an appropriate level and with the necessary specialized expertise, to service fully the preparations for the holding of the Conference and to ensure such follow-up action as may result therefrom.

The General Assembly also invited relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries, in particular those related to major groups, to contribute to the Conference, within their areas of competence and expertise, on the basis of the procedures for the accreditation followed for UNCTAD as recommended in Agenda 21.

#### Twenty-fifth session of ECLAC (20-27 April 1994)

The following are summaries of three of the resolutions which were adopted at the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC (April 1994).

#### 1. Programme of further cooperation and integration between Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this resolution ECLAC urged its member countries and the secretariats of the various intergovernmental groupings of those countries to identify and implement viable programmes of cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America, with particular attention to the area of social development, trade and investment.

The Commission urged Latin American and Caribbean countries to compile and exchange information on trade and foreign investment. To that end, assistance was requested from the ECLAC secretariat, and especially from its Subregional Headquarters, which might, as a first step, engage in subregional database exchanges.

ECLAC was requested to play a supportive and catalytic role in promoting joint research on systems of economic development and social equity in order to facilitate the formulation of national and subregional policies in these areas. In this regard, collaborative links should be established among academic institutions.

The Commission also requested the integration secretariats of CARICOM, the OECS, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC to submit proposals to further integration and economic cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America, including the conclusion of free trade agreements and the promotion of joint ventures in industry, agriculture and service.

It further requested the ECLAC secretariat to support, within its general sphere of competence and in coordination with the integration secretariats, the recent efforts towards the establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

2. Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development

The Commission adopted the "Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development", which incorporated the inputs to be generated at the International Conference on Population and Development.

The Commission decided to establish an ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development composed of representatives of the member countries of ECLAC, which would have final responsibility for the follow-up and review of the draft and, subsequently, of the plan of action.

It reiterated that the contributions of non-governmental organizations should be taken into account in implementing the Plan of Action.

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean requested the international community and its member countries to increase their cooperation in the area of population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with particular emphasis on the funding of activities under the regional plan of action as soon as it had been adopted.

3. Participation of associate members of ECLAC in United Nations conferences

In this resolution the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, conscious of the consistent support of Latin America and the Caribbean for inclusion of all members and associate members of ECLAC in United Nations global conferences, requests the countries members of ECLAC, through their representatives to the General Assembly, to seek the incorporation of provisions in the relevant rules of procedure providing observer status for associate members of regional economic commissions at future United Nations world conferences.