

1. *Takes note with concern* of the reports of the Secretary-General on Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territories and on Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly decisions 40/432 and 43/430 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/65;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*35th plenary meeting
26 July 1989*

1989/87. Convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,⁴

Taking note also of decision 15/3 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on 25 May 1989,⁵

Decides to transmit decision 15/3 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, together with the views on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development expressed under items 2 and 7 (f) of the agenda of the second regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration and appropriate action.

*35th plenary meeting
26 July 1989*

1989/88. Food and agriculture

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned that hunger, malnutrition and poverty continue to increase in large areas of the third world while the world has the capacity to provide adequate food for every human being,

Noting with concern that, although the growth of world agricultural production has to some degree slowed down, tensions concerning trade in agricultural markets remain serious, notably owing to the persist-

ence and, in some cases, intensification of agricultural protectionism and support measures, including, among other problems, import restrictions and export subsidies in some developed countries,

Taking note of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifteenth session⁶ and of the report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade,⁷

1. *Welcomes* the renewed international commitment to fight hunger, malnutrition and poverty expressed in the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World⁸ and in the Cairo Declaration of the World Food Council;⁹

2. *Welcomes also* the Programme of Co-operative Action annexed to the Cairo Declaration, as a framework for concrete action against hunger and poverty by Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Urges* developed countries that are in a position to do so to increase their official development assistance flows and to adopt aid strategies that focus in particular on meeting the needs of the poorest countries and peoples and on improving their food production capabilities;

4. *Stresses* the urgent need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries and the importance of increasing domestic food production for stimulating national economic growth and social progress in those countries and helping to resolve the problem of hunger and malnutrition in an effective way;

5. *Calls upon* all countries to continue to respond to food emergency situations promptly and flexibly, in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/131 of 8 December 1988;

6. *Reaffirms* that the right to food is a human right that should be guaranteed to all people and, in that context, that, as a general principle, food should not be used as an instrument of political pressure at either the national or the international level;

7. *Stresses* that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations presents a unique opportunity to develop a more open, viable and durable trading system, to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism and to bring agriculture under the strengthened and more operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in accordance with the relevant parts of the Punta del Este Declaration and the mid-term review of the Uruguay Round, taking into account the need to avoid potentially adverse effects on developing countries, especially those that

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 19 (A/44/19).

⁷ E/1989/97.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/43/19)*, part one, sect. II, para. 11.

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/44/19)*, part one.

⁴ A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25)*, annex.