

Recalling further its resolution 48/1 of 23 April 1992 on the declaration on enhancing regional economic cooperation, known as the Beijing Declaration on Regional Economic Cooperation,

Recognizing the urgent need to spread the development momentum to all countries of the region, especially the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the disadvantaged economies in transition,

Realizing that the growing integration of the world economy has led to a situation wherein factors exogenous to national economies are increasingly important, and that enhanced regional and global cooperation is called for,

Recognizing also that the overall dynamic performance of the region can be further strengthened through increased regional and subregional cooperation and by the integration into the world economy of the region's least developed and island developing economies and disadvantaged economies in transition through increased trade, investment and national capacity-building,

Welcoming the greater emphasis on the adoption of policies and measures in promoting the role of the private sector in industrial development and technological progress,

Welcoming also the important initiatives taken to organize the first Private Sector Symposium, held at Tehran on 26 June 1992, in conjunction with the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology and to incorporate the recommendations of the Symposium in the Tehran Declaration on Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Technology-led Industrialization in Asia and the Pacific, as well as in the Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Industrial and Technological Development,

1. *Takes note of* the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology, held at Tehran on 28 and 29 June 1992, and the Tehran Declaration on Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Technology-led Industrialization in Asia and the Pacific, adopted by the Meeting of Ministers;

2. *Endorses* the Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Industrial and Technological Development, also adopted by the Meeting of Ministers;

3. *Calls for* the early implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology, the Tehran Declaration, and the Regional Strategy and Action Plan;

4. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to upgrade the existing national centre, namely the Institute for Research in Planning and Development, Tehran, to provide regional and subregional facilities, and in that context, requests

the Executive Secretary to examine the legal, financial and other implications and modalities and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

5. *Invites* all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned, as well as regional and subregional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, multilateral funding agencies, bilateral aid agencies and donor Governments, to provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the Tehran Declaration and the Regional Strategy and Action Plan;

6. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to mobilize resources for the implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology, the Tehran Declaration, and the Regional Strategy and Action Plan, and to report on the progress in implementing those recommendations to the Commission at its fifty-first and subsequent sessions;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to convene in 1996 a regional conference of senior officials, representatives of concerned United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations, and the private sector, in order to review and assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Industry and Technology, the Tehran Declaration, and the Regional Strategy and Action Plan, and to report thereon to the Commission at its fifty-third session, to be held in 1997.

750th meeting
29 April 1993

49/4. Population and sustainable development: goals and strategies into the twenty-first century⁴

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 48/4 of 23 April 1992 on the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, 1992, in which it recalled its decision to organize the Conference as a ministerial meeting jointly with the United Nations Population Fund in order to review the changes in the population situation that had occurred during the 1980s and highlight the perspectives of population policies and programmes during the 1990s in countries and areas of Asia and the Pacific,

Recognizing that integration of population factors in the socio-economic development process is crucial and that the alleviation of poverty is fundamental to the achievement of sustainable development,

⁴ See paras. 225-246 above.

Mindful of the substantial progress achieved by members and associate members in responding to the Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development adopted by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held at Colombo in 1982, and the role played by the secretariat and donors, particularly the United Nations Population Fund, in its implementation,

Taking note of the importance of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held at Cairo in 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, in August 1992, of the Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development, and endorses the recommendations of that Declaration;

2. *Urges* all members and associate members to take early and effective action to implement the Bali Declaration through the provision of adequate financial and human resources;

3. *Also urges* all members, associate members and the Executive Secretary to make every effort to incorporate population, environment and development concerns in their inputs to the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development;

4. *Calls upon* donor countries and funding agencies, in particular the United Nations Population Fund, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to provide substantive and financial support for the implementation of the Bali Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, as head of the main centre within the United Nations system for the general economic and social development of the Asian and Pacific region:

(a) To assist the members and associate members in the implementation of the Bali Declaration by initiating appropriate activities, and to review and appraise their progress;

(b) To cooperate with members and associate members in implementing the Bali Declaration, and, in the light of the declining financial and human resources devoted to the Asian and Pacific regional population programme, to seek to mobilize resources for this purpose;

(c) To continue to play an advocacy role in the planning and implementation of population programmes in the ESCAP region, and even more vigorously in the light of the Bali Declaration;

(d) To disseminate information through regular publications and other appropriate means concerning the implementation of the Bali Declaration and the challenges faced by countries in the region in its implementation;

(e) To report to the Commission at periodic intervals on the progress made;

(f) To organize a meeting of senior planners and policy makers to incorporate concretely the recommendations of the Bali Declaration within the regional document for the International Conference on Population and Development;

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary, in transmitting the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council, to request that it be brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

750th meeting
29 April 1993

49/5. Regional programme on space applications for development⁵

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Realizing the current global concern regarding natural resources depletion and environmental degradation, as expressed overwhelmingly at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992,

Recognizing that the implementation of Agenda 21 calls for an understanding of the interdependence of environment and development, and the interaction of various components of the Earth environment system,

Agreeing that the advancement of space science and technology, and its applications, have been of immense benefit to natural resources management, environmental monitoring and sustainable development planning,

Convinced that Earth space information technology, particularly remote sensing and related geographic information system technology, owing to its multidisciplinary nature and holistic power to gather and analyse synoptic, dynamic and authentic data, is the most appropriate tool for providing the integrated information required in decision-making for optimum management of natural resources and the environment, and for development planning,

Noting that several countries in the Asian and Pacific region had experienced a significant development of space applications activities in the past decade,

Further noting that there is an increasing demand for Earth space information technology applications for sustainable development in the region,

⁵ See para. 451 above.