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**New York**

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 49th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MURGESCU (Romania)

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ORGANIZATION OF WORK



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The meeting was called to order at 10.50 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 70: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (continued)

1. Mr. KLESTIL (Austria) said that the time frame envisaged by the Vienna Programme of Action, especially in regard to institutional and financial arrangements, required urgent and clear-cut decisions by the General Assembly in order to maintain the momentum created by the Conference. Austria, for its part, fully supported the Programme and was determined to contribute actively to its implementation. His Government intended, inter alia, to accord priority to developing countries in its research activities and to promote co-operation with them in that regard, to facilitate their access to scientific and technological information, to consider the establishment of a national research and development centre, to give increased attention, within the framework of national development assistance, to projects relating to the development of the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries, including the transfer of technology, and, lastly, to pursue the efforts to establish and support educational and training facilities in developing countries. Those measures would be carried out in accordance with the requirements of developing countries, as spelled out by them.

2. As a crossroads for international co-operation and exchange of information on science and technology, Austria participated in practically all of the major computer-assisted international information services. It had also established computer links, in co-operation with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), between Western and Eastern European information systems and was to be the site for the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) which was being developed by UNIDO. In addition, the International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC), set up in Vienna under an agreement between Austria and WIPO, provided developing countries with patent classification, patent family and patent document copying services, and Austria had introduced a search service which would make documentation covering more than 20 million patent specifications available to those countries free of charge.

3. His delegation welcomed the Conference's recommendation for the establishment of an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. That Committee should be constituted as soon as possible in order to ensure close co-operation with other bodies and organizations within the United Nations system and to establish procedures and mechanisms for expert advice. Such advice should not be limited to the economic sphere but should take account of the social dimension of science and technology. Since the ultimate aim of development should be the well-being of mankind, special emphasis should be placed, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, on measures which would extend the benefit of science and technology to the whole population, and especially to the less privileged groups. In that context, Austria wished to reaffirm the need to give special consideration to the role of women in development. Furthermore, his delegation recognized the paramount importance of establishing high-level

(Mr. Klestil, Austria)

Secretariat support for science and technology, which could be provided for within the framework of the Director-General's mandate for development and international economic co-operation.

4. The agreement in principle reached by the Conference on a financing system for science and technology for development marked a significant departure from the traditional piecemeal approach in that field, but considerable efforts would still be needed to put such a system into practice. His delegation therefore welcomed the creation of an intergovernmental group of experts with a view to arriving at a better understanding of the basic features of the proposed system and identifying areas of agreement which could serve as the basis for a joint commitment. In the meantime, his Government trusted that agreement would soon be forthcoming on the modalities of the Interim Fund, which was to be created for the period 1980-1981 and would have to accomplish a most important task; his Government was ready to make a contribution to the Fund and the exact amount would be announced at the forthcoming pledging conference.

5. Austria was convinced of the need for further strengthening of international co-operation in the field of science and technology for development in order to contribute effectively to the establishment of a new international economic order. The problems involved in such co-operation were, however, vast and complex; in no other area were the differences between rich and poor more apparent, the potential for human progress and liberation so closely linked to the danger of the destruction of mankind, and the decisions which concerned so many taken by so few. To succeed in that momentous task, a fundamental reorientation of the global research and development effort would be needed, which would only be possible by joining efforts and seeking new forms of international co-operation. In preparing for the Vienna Conference, the issues had been diagnosed; the Programme of Action had then outlined the objectives; it was now for the General Assembly to take action.

6. Mr. LIEBCHEN (German Democratic Republic) said that the Conference on Science and Technology for Development had made a useful contribution in regard to the propagation of science and technology as decisive factors in economic and social progress and in the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis. He regretted, however, that, owing to lack of time, it had not been possible to incorporate several important issues into the Programme of Action. In that connexion, he quoted from a passage in document A/CONF.81/16 which underlined the importance of peace, security and national independence for the effective utilization and development of science and technology for all countries, particularly the developing countries, and stated that there should be concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament, which would release substantial resources that could be used to accelerate the development of developing countries. His delegation would welcome a recommendation in a draft resolution to the effect that the passage in question should be included in the preamble of the Vienna Programme of Action. The report of the Conference also made it clear that agreement had still not been reached on important issues in the Programme of Action, such as the transfer of technology. The part of the Programme which dealt

(Mr. Liebchen, German Democratic Republic)

with the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries had not been discussed at all at Vienna. That was all the more regrettable since it was those corporations which to a large extent shaped the relations between capitalist industrialized countries and developing countries in the field of science and technology, which profited most from the economic, scientific and technological dependence of developing countries and which were a decisive factor in perpetuating that dependence. His country was therefore emphatic in its request for clarification of those issues in the Programme of Action. As far as organizational questions were concerned, it felt that they should not be resolved by increasing the budget or the number of posts in the United Nations Secretariat but rather by making better use of existing means and resources and by improving co-ordination of work.

7. His delegation noted that the recommendations of the Programme of Action in regard to financing were designed to ensure strict observance of the voluntary character of contributions to United Nations programmes, and it endorsed the recommendation for the creation of an intergovernmental group of experts to undertake a prompt and thorough study of the arrangements for the operation of a financing system for science and technology for development. The United Nations General Assembly should not adopt a decision on the creation of such a financing system until it had a clearer idea of the practical aspects of its operation. Lastly, with regard to the direct financing of activities undertaken within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with questions relating to science and technology for development, his delegation considered that the optimum and most effective use should be made of the means already available within the United Nations for strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries.

8. Mr. ROSEN (United States of America) said that the consideration and adoption by the General Assembly of the main recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action constituted the first stage in the implementation of the Programme. His country would seek effective ways of accelerating the building of endogenous scientific and technological capabilities in developing countries and reaffirmed its readiness to support realistic initiatives aimed at strengthening those capabilities. Since the problems being tackled in that common effort could not be solved quickly, it was important to generate a momentum that could be sustained in the long run on the basis of careful planning and continuing effort. To achieve that, however, developed and developing countries must approach the problems of development in a spirit of co-operation and mutual assistance in order to invent together the more dynamic partnership which President Carter had referred to in his message to the Vienna Conference. With regard to the concrete problems, his country reiterated its conviction that there should be no illusions concerning the possibility of solving the problems of development solely by improving institutional arrangements and increasing available resources, even though those were very important factors.

9. His delegation felt that the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development could be held towards the middle of 1980

(Mr. Rosen, United States)

and should focus on the most effective way for the Committee to carry out its mandate, on the preparation of an operational plan for carrying out the Programme of Action, on the creation of information systems and networks, and on the question of the selection and work of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts. In that regard, his country felt that the current Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should continue to play an important role, that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development should be abolished and that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, in which his country hoped to participate actively, should adopt the model proposed by the 1974-75 restructuring study group or even that of the smaller group which had recently studied the question of natural resources.

10. With regard to the Interim Fund, his country felt that its basic purpose was to finance activities which were essentially of a technical-assistance nature and that it would be preferable for the financing of large inputs of equipment to come from the multilateral development banks. Furthermore, the Fund should be clearly complementary to other bilateral and multilateral programmes and its operation should be based on the identification of agreed priorities of distinct activities which it could finance. From that point of view, the principal purpose of the Fund was to help developing countries to create the infrastructure which they required in order to participate fully in international exchanges in the field of science and technology for development. His Government planned to participate in the Pledging Conference which was presumably to be held early in 1980. Lastly, his delegation felt that the Vienna Conference had made a positive contribution to the common goal, even if there were still differences of opinion on how to achieve that goal. Steps should now be taken to reduce existing areas of disagreement on the administrative aspect of the problem and on the substance of international programmes in science and technology as well as to avoid sterile arguments on the issues of the Programme of Action on which agreement had not been reached. It was better to leave those issues unresolved for the time being, since a hastily-agreed-upon wording might not necessarily contribute to the achievement of the goals of the Conference. His country intended to play a positive role and was determined to support practical efforts to create that dynamic partnership between Governments and private institutions which alone could produce the results that were sought by all.

11. Mr. D'ABZAC (Chad), observing that the success of the Vienna Conference had been due to the excellent quality of the preparatory work organized by Mr. da Costa, said that the topic of the Conference should be studied within the broader framework of the establishment of the new international economic order. Implementation of the measures adopted in Vienna might be impeded by inflexible national legislation of the countries possessing relevant knowledge and by the absence of adequate research facilities in the developing countries, and he therefore urged both the developed and the developing countries to demonstrate the necessary political will to ensure the speediest possible implementation of those measures.

12. Since the developing countries themselves had the primary responsibility with

(Mr. D'Abzac, Chad)

regard to development, they should establish the institutions to implement appropriate scientific and technological policies once those policies were formulated. To that end, the developing countries should first of all assign national personnel to seek the funds necessary for the functioning of national organizations and should also try to halt the brain drain by providing attractive career prospects for their scientific and technical personnel. That strategy, together with the effective implementation of regional and interregional co-operation in accordance with the decisions taken by various international bodies, could contribute to the achievement of collective self-reliance.

13. At the same time, both developed countries and international organizations should support all efforts by developing countries in the field of science and technology. Thus, the General Assembly should adopt the Programme of Action of the Conference at its current session and the international community should attempt to solve, at an early date and in a spirit of mutual understanding, the problems which had remained outstanding at Vienna. Lastly, he stressed that science and technology could change the future of the developing countries by enabling them to conquer hunger and malnutrition, both by modernizing agricultural production methods and by taking steps to combat desertification and droughts, and that they therefore were the essential pre-conditions for achieving self-sufficiency and stability in the matter of food.

14. Mr. CSELKÓ (Hungary) said that the main objective of the Conference had been to define the measures to be taken in order to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries. As the Programme of Action had clearly shown, it was primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves to strengthen their scientific and technological capabilities, but it was equally important for the international community to create the necessary conditions to ensure the success of their efforts and to aid them in establishing a national infrastructure for the purpose of taking advantage of scientific and technological progress.

15. Hungary co-operated with developing countries in the field of science and technology in various ways. More than 3,000 students from developing countries were studying in Hungarian universities, especially at the Academy of Sciences. In recent years, with the assistance of UNESCO, FAO, WHO and UNIDO, his country had organized special courses in several scientific disciplines on a regular basis for specialists from developing countries. It also provided vocational training for national cadres from developing countries under programmes which were fully financed through the State budget. At the present time, more than 800 Hungarian experts were assisting various developing countries in the creation of their own scientific and technological infrastructures.

16. He emphasized that in order for science and technology to promote social and economic development, effective measures of disarmament must first be implemented. Military détente could play a very significant role in achieving the economic and scientific objectives of the developing countries, since part of the resources released by disarmament could be utilized for development.

17. With regard to the institutional arrangements recommended by the Programme of

(Mr. Csolkó, Hungary)

Action, his delegation endorsed the report of the Conference but wished to reiterate that if existing structures and resources were used more effectively, the United Nations system would be able to co-ordinate the activities of the various agencies and organs already dealing with science and technology without creating new bodies. Moreover, the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the organization of the necessary secretariat services should proceed with due regard for the mandate of the Economic and Social Council.

18. Mrs. ZHANG Zong-an (China) said that her delegation was fully aware of the importance of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, whose work must now be appropriately followed up. The purpose of the Conference had been to restructure the unequal relationships which had hitherto characterized international scientific development and to strengthen the scientific and technological capabilities of the developing countries by establishing relations of co-operation based on true equality and reciprocity. The developing countries had played a positive and active role at the Conference, particularly during the drafting of the Programme of Action. They had put forward a great many just demands aimed at breaking the monopoly on science held by a small number of Powers, eliminating discriminatory measures that hindered the transfer of technology and accelerating the progress of the developing countries in the field of science and technology. Several developed countries had also shown a realistic attitude, and, thanks to the co-operation of a good many participants in the Conference, the latter had produced positive results by adopting a Programme of Action containing a number of recommendations designed to promote the growth of science in the developing countries and by approving the establishment of a new body and a system of financing. Unfortunately, it had not been possible to make progress on a number of proposals submitted by developing countries because of the unshakable opposition of a few economic Powers.

19. The Committee must ensure implementation of the agreements in principle reached during the Vienna Conference and pave the way for the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which would be entrusted with co-ordinating the activities and programmes of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology. It was essential that the developing countries should be entitled to participate fully in the work of that Committee and thus contribute to the implementation of the positive recommendations of the Programme of Action. The secretariat services to be provided should guarantee the Intergovernmental Committee a high level of efficiency and endeavour to reduce administrative expenditure. With regard to the financing machinery, it was to be hoped that the developed countries would honour the commitments made during the Conference, so that the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development could rapidly become operational. For its part, her Government was ready to work towards establishing the Intergovernmental Committee and the Interim Fund.

20. Aware of China's relative backwardness in the scientific and technological field, her Government had taken all the necessary steps to stimulate the development

(Mrs. Zhang Zong-an, China)

of science and technology, with the result that a new situation was emerging in her country. By mobilizing its human and material resources and by strengthening co-operation and scientific exchanges with foreign countries, China would endeavour to make a new contribution to the development of science and technology in the world.

21. Mr. RAMBISSOON (Trinidad and Tobago) said that technology determined the economic control exercised today by the industrialized countries over the rest of the world and thus constituted the key to the present asymmetry in development. Science and technology policies had thus far taken scarcely any account of the real needs of the majority of mankind. Therefore the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development had been aimed at effecting a reorientation in that field and, consequently, at proposing fundamental structural changes with a view to correcting the imbalances and inequities that were characteristic of the current system. The developing countries had committed themselves to taking on a considerable number of tasks, but international co-operation, drawing primarily on the resources of the United Nations system, must bring about changes in the distribution of scientific and technological skills and eliminate the monopolies and oligopolies that governed the transfer of technology, in particular by adapting the relevant legal provisions. It was in that spirit that the Group of 77 had in its Bucharest Declaration, endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action, fully aware that a number of crucial issues - the transfer of technology being itself one of the most important - had not yet been resolved.

22. Despite those unresolved issues, the Vienna Programme of Action contained a number of positive and constructive provisions at the institutional and financial level, in that it provided not only for the establishment of a high-level intergovernmental entity which would have a permanent secretariat directly responsible to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and would replace the existing Office for Science and Technology but also for the setting up of an Interim Fund to finance the new entity until January 1982, when the final financing arrangements adopted at Vienna would take effect. The General Assembly should therefore adopt the Vienna Programme of Action during its current session, so that those arrangements might be implemented as soon as possible and new directions might be followed in the scientific and technological progress made by the developing countries; the Group of 77 had, in fact, set at at least 20 per cent the developing countries' share in scientific and technological work by the year 2000, thus giving the international community a yardstick for measuring the progress that it should have made by that date and committing it to taking up the challenge.

23. Mr. MWAMBA (Zaire) said that the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was all the more important because it seemed destined to influence the preparations for the international strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade through the adoption of remedies for the imbalances existing between industrialized countries and developing countries in the field of science and technology. His delegation fully endorsed all the recommendations of the Conference but believed that they would remain a dead letter

(Mr. Mwamba, Zaire)

if all Member States did not display the necessary political will to solve the problems that arose in the field of transfer of technology and if they did not raise the level of the resources they devoted to scientific and technological activities focused on development. In that connexion, his delegation supported the financing system proposed in the Vienna Programme of Action.

24. A number of the participants in the Vienna Conference had stressed the importance of economic, scientific and technological co-operation among developing countries, particularly in order to strengthen the collective independence of those countries. Zaire was already practising that form of co-operation, as it had decided approximately nine years earlier, pursuant to decision of OAU, to put the services of the Kinshasa Nuclear Research Centre at the disposal of the countries of Central Africa and of all other African countries that wished to avail themselves of those services. The Kinshasa Centre, which had ultra-modern equipment and a highly skilled staff, was operational in the fields of agriculture and medicine. In the field of agriculture, it analysed soil specimens at the request of a number of Central African users, with a view to determining appropriate types of seeds. In the medical field, it had thus far made its services available only to Kinshasa hospitals. In conclusion, he said his delegation was pleased to announce that the Centre was ready to step up its activities in order to meet the needs of the countries of Central Africa and of other African countries that were interested.

25. Mr. BUNC (Yugoslavia), observing that science and technology must help to advance human knowledge and improve the quality of life in both the developing countries and the developed countries, said that the former continued to be deprived of most of the benefits of scientific and technological progress; machinery must therefore be established at the national and international levels in order to ensure an equitable geographical distribution of technological knowledge and of the means of production. The conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development met those requirements, since they were aimed at strengthening the scientific and technological infrastructure of the developing countries, Adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action had been possible as a result of a combination of factors. First of all, the detailed consultations held at the national, regional and interregional levels had made it possible to establish a dialogue between producers and users of technology and to recognize the fundamental role of science and technology in the establishment of the new international economic order and the preparation of the International Development Strategy. Moreover, the problem had been well defined, the dialogue between the developed countries and the developing countries had progressed, and the importance of science and technology as instruments of development had been fully recognized at all levels. That success was also the result of the unanimous position adopted by the Group of 77 in the Preparatory Committee and during the Conference, as well as of the fruitful co-operation that had been established between all the parties concerned; the understanding shown by the developed countries with regard to the position of the Group of 77 was particularly to be welcomed.

26. However, in order to attain the goals set in the Programme of Action and

(Mr. Bunc, Yugoslavia)

implement its recommendations, suitable political, financial and administrative structure must be established. The General Assembly therefore must not only endorse the Programme of Action but also: (i) establish a high-level intergovernmental committee, with participation open to all States, that would be responsible for reporting to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; (ii) request the Secretary-General to establish a secretariat for science and technology for development, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, the task of which would be to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling the responsibilities that were to be assigned to him in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in providing the Intergovernmental Committee with the necessary support and in co-ordinating the science and technology activities of the United Nations system; (iii) establish a financing system for science and technology for development with a view to mobilizing, co-ordinating and channelling financial resources; that system, which should become operational in January 1982, would be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee, and its role would be to finance a broad range of activities aimed at strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries in order to assist them in implementing the measures envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action; (iv) establish an intergovernmental group of experts, whose members would be elected by the Intergovernmental Committee during its first session in 1980; (v) establish a separate interim fund, which would be administered by UNDP during the 1980-1981 biennium, until the financing system became operational; the fund's resources should be no lower than $250 million, and that figure could be reviewed by the Intergovernmental Committee as necessary; (vi) allocate from the United Nations regular budget the necessary resources for the Intergovernmental Committee, as well as for the new unit that was to be established within the United Nations Secretariat, while at the same time reallocating to the latter the resources of the Office for Science and Technology, which it was to replace; (vii) entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with over-all co-ordination of the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development.

27. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the General Assembly would contribute to the promotion of international co-operation by fully endorsing the Vienna Programme of Action.

28. Mr. MUSZYNSKI (Poland) said that his country had attached great importance to the work of the Vienna Conference and would continue to give active support to international co-operation in science and technology, with the understanding that such co-operation should also contribute to the consolidation of peaceful relations among States. His delegation believed that the existing structures for science and technology within the United Nations system must be improved, and it had therefore supported the adoption of the proposal, contained in paragraphs 82 to 109 of the Programme of Action adopted by the Conference, to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The financing system for science and technology for development should be based on voluntary contributions. Poland did not consider itself responsible for the

(Mr. Muszynski, Poland)

colonial exploitation which was at the root of the developing countries' lag in science and technology. Nevertheless, it attached great importance to scientific nad technological co-operation with developing countries and would, for example, continue to help them to increase their capacity by providing assistance in training.

29. His delegation shared the opinion of the Secretary-General of the Conference that the existing Advisory Committee should be transformed into a body capable of carrying out its mandate effectively, if that could be accomplished within existing financial appropriations. The composition of that Committee should ensure both the required technical expertise and proper geographical representation, and Poland wished to play an active part in its work. His delegation believed that the intensification of international co-operation in science and technology depended on a better understanding of long-term economic trends; accordingly, the problems of science and technology should be included in any research work which might follow the resolution on the examination of long-term trends in economic development, which had recently been adopted by the Committee. For that reason, his delegation was particularly pleased that the Working Group on Science and Technology and the Future had stressed the need for the continued monitoring and study by the United Nations system of trends in science and technology.

30. Mr. SIOSTRONEK (Czechoslovakia) said that his country, which had already presented its views in the national document submitted during the preparations for the Conference, found the results of the Conference positive and encouraging, if somewhat imprecise. In accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, Czechoslovakia was making efforts to develop fair and friendly relations with all countries; it was engaged in scientific and technological co-operation with other countries, especially within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Given the increasingly important role of science and technology in developing production capacity and the need for technological progress in every sector of the economy, technological co-operation among CMEA members was very important; it led to accelerated economic development and increased productivity in sectors such as energy, electronics and transport. CMEA member countries were constantly strengthening their economic links with developing countries; their over-all trade with those countries had been at least 30 times as great in 1977 as in 1950. The members of CMEA were helping developing countries to build their scientific and technological infrastructures and to train personnel. They had thus far trained more than 700,000 skilled workers in developing countries and were training more than 40,000 students and trainees in their institutions of higher education. Moreover, for some years CMEA had been playing a role, with the aid of United Nations organs such as UNDP and UNCTAD, in the organization of joint seminars aimed at helping the management of economic and commercial institutions in about 50 Asian, African and Latin American countries to resolve problems in planning and in the rational use of resources.

31. However, international economic relations could be restructured on a just and democratic basis only in conditions of peace and security and in a climate of

(Mr. Siostronek, Czechoslovakia)

international détente. In conjunction with the other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia would continue to oppose any attempt to abuse scientific and technological achievements and would do its utmost to ensure that they benefited all the peoples of the world.

32. Mr. SONG (Viet Nam) stressed the importance of science and technology in development. Today there was a need both to use scientific and technological potential for peaceful purposes and to integrate such potential into social development. Turning to the tasks faced by the international community after the Vienna Conference, he said that as matters now stood, it was important to make scientific and technological potential serve international peace and security by ending the arms race. That would lead to genuine international co-operation which respected the sovereignty of nations and which ensured the end of oppression, apartheid, zionism and wars of aggression. It was on the basis of such principles that the international community should incorporate science and technology into social development; it should mobilize its scientific and technological potential, as part of the new International Development Strategy, to effect appropriate changes in economic and social structure. Such changes would come only if the developed countries displayed the necessary political will, while the United Nations strengthened its activities in that sphere.

33. Although the Vienna Conference had led to the adoption of a Programme of Action which represented the just demands of developing countries, further negotiations were required on some vital questions on which there was still no consensus. In recognition of the legitimate desire of developing countries to end their excessive scientific and technological dependence and to master the technology needed for their development, developed countries must make their contribution, inter alia, by ending the discriminatory practices of transnational corporations in the transfer of technology. He deplored the opposition of certain developed countries, both in UNCTAD and at Vienna, to the adoption of a code of conduct on the transfer of technology.

34. Shining examples of economic and technological co-operation between developing countries - one of the Vienna Programme's aims - had been provided in Asia by India and at the international level by UNDP, but much still remained to be done in establishing a new international economic order which genuinely placed science and technology at the service of development.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

35. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the list of speakers on agenda item 70 should be closed at 1 p.m. on 26 November 1979.

36. It was so decided.

37. The CHAIRMAN, having been informed that informal talks on draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.32, which had substantial financial implications, had led to an agreement, suggested that the Committee should transmit that draft resolution to the Fifth Committee for preliminary consideration.

38. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.