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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee

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1. The General Assembly, at its 2037th plenary meeting, on 23 September 1972, allocated to the Second Committee certain parts of agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".^{1/} The parts of the report allocated to the Second Committee were chapters III to XI, XII (sections A to G) and XVII to XIX.
2. The Second Committee considered this item at its 1449th to 1465th, 1497th, 1502nd and 1506th to 1512th meeting, on 22 September, 13 October, 23 and 29 November and between 1 and 7 December 1972. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see A/C.2/SR.1449-1465, 1497, 1502, 1506-1512).
3. At its 1449th meeting, on 25 September, the Committee heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.
4. At its 1478th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee heard a statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.
5. The Committee also considered the relevant parts of the report of the Council in conjunction with other agenda items relevant to the same subject. It also had before it, during its consideration of item 12 and of items 43(b), 47 and 48, the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed fifty-third session concerning those items.^{2/}

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

^{2/} Ibid., Supplement No. 3A (A/8703/Add.1).

6. In addition to the report of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (A/8899); a note by the Secretary-General on measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council (A/C.2/273); a progress report of the Secretary-General on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations (E/5166); a report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries (E/5170); a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/5129); a note by the Secretary-General on report on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2171 (XXI) and 2685 (XXV) (A/C.2/278).

7. The Committee had before it eight draft resolutions, as set forth in sections I to VIII below.

I

8. At its 1463rd meeting, on 12 October, the representative of Kenya introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1225), entitled "Organization of the work of the Second Committee at future sessions".

9. At its 1464th meeting, on 12 October, the representative of the Sudan introduced an amendment (A/C.2/L.1226) to the draft resolution calling for the replacement of operative paragraph 2 by a new paragraph.

10. At its 1465th meeting, on 13 October, the representative of Kenya submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1225/Rev.1) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with concern the disadvantageous position of the developing countries in the world economy and the existence of unsolved problems affecting the world trade, monetary situation and employment,

"Further concerned that, owing to the burden of debt servicing, trade difficulties, existence of mass poverty and lack of development in the developing countries, the widening gap in wealth and technology between the developing and the developed countries is likely to persist, thereby delaying the possibility of the 'creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations', 3/

"Taking into account the purposes and principles of the Charter in the field of international economic co-operation as stipulated in Article 55 of the Charter, and the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting that 'All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55' 4/ of the Charter, and the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Convinced that development is the essential path to peace and justice,

"Further convinced of the urgent need for effective concerted action for the realization of the purposes and objectives of the Charter and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

3/ See Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 55.

4/ Ibid., Article 56.

"1. Decides that the Second Committee can best serve the purposes of the Organization and the Charter by devoting its time and effort to the task of finding solutions to international economic problems and to the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic development;

"2. Recommends that for future sessions the general debate on the report of the Economic and Social Council in the Second Committee should endeavour to find concrete solutions to such problems and be organized in such a way as to enable the Committee to take up, as early as possible, the specific economic problems referred to it by the Economic and Social Council, States Members of the Organization and General Assembly bodies."

11. As a result of consultations, the representative of Kenya withdrew the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1225/Rev.1) on the understanding that, bearing in mind paragraph 61 of annex V of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.11), the following guidelines for the purpose of facilitating the organization of the work of the Second Committee at future sessions would be included in the present report:

(a) The Second Committee can best serve the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and fulfil the aims of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) by attaching the highest priority to the consideration of specific issues affecting international economic co-operation with a view to seeking practical solutions towards the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic development;

(b) The general debate in the Second Committee should, therefore, be organized in such a way as to enable the Committee to take up, as early as possible, the specific economic problems referred to it by the Economic and Social Council, States Members of the United Nations and General Assembly bodies;

(c) Delegations in their interventions in the general debate should try to make concrete proposals and/or recommendations for tackling such problems so that a genuine dialogue could be established.

12. Several delegations shared the views of the delegation of Kenya. Several others, however, expressed the view that no restrictions should be imposed on the general debate in the Second Committee.

II

13. At the 1497th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Honduras, Jordan, Lesotho, the Philippines and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1242), entitled "United Nations Children's Fund".
14. At the 1498th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 58 below, draft resolution I).

III

15. At its 1502nd meeting, on 29 November 1972, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and Zaire, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272), entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, and 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

"Reaffirming the need of further examination of these vital issues by the General Assembly,

"Emphasizing the great importance for the economic progress of all countries, especially the developing countries, of their fully exercising their rights, so as to secure the maximum yield from their natural resources, both on land and in their coastal waters,

"Taking account of principles II and XI of resolution 46 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Also taking account of resolution 45 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Charter of the economic rights and duties of States",

"1. Reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including those found in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters;

"2. Further reaffirms its resolution 2625 (XXV) containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which states that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

"3. Declares that actions, measures or legislative regulations by States aimed at coercing, directly or indirectly, other States engaged in the change of their internal structure and in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources both on land and in their coastal waters, are in

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violation of the Charter and of the Declaration contained in resolution 2625 (XXV) and contradict the targets, objectives and policy measures of the International Strategy for Development;

"4. Calls upon Governments to continue their efforts aimed at the implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly, and, in particular of the principles enunciated in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above;

"5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5170) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and requests him to supplement it with a further detailed study, taking into account the full scope of the principles enunciated in the present resolution;

"6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to accord high priority, at its fifty-fourth session, to the agenda item entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries" together with the report of the Secretary-General and the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session."

16. Morocco joined the sponsors of the draft resolution as orally revised.

17. At the 1507th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Iceland, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1). The revision incorporated the following changes:

(a) The addition of the words "and having regard to the relevant principles of the Declaration of Principles on the Human Environment adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment" at the end of the last paragraph of the preamble;

(b) The replacement of the word "including" by the words "on land within their international boundaries, as well as" in operative paragraph 1;

(c) The rewording of operative paragraph 5 to read as follows:

"5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/5170) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and requests him to supplement it with a further detailed study on recent developments, taking into account the right of States to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, as well as the factors impeding States from exercising this right;".

18. At the 1508th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Jordan, Nepal, Singapore and Uganda, orally proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1) which called for the insertion of the following paragraph at the end of the preamble:

"Bearing in mind that decisions concerning States' national jurisdiction over their territorial sea, contiguous zone, superjacent waters as well as the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof belong to the forthcoming Law of the Sea Conference".

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal introduced an amendment (A/C.2/L.1282) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1), which called for the addition of the words "and also over the biological resources found in their coastal waters with the limits prescribed by their legislation" at the end of operative paragraph 1.

20. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed two amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1) which called for:

(a) The deletion of the words "and in the superjacent waters" at the end of operative paragraph 1;

(b) The addition of the words "not contrary to international law" after the words "legislative regulations" in the first line of operative paragraph 3.

21. At the same meeting, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment proposed by Argentina, which called for the addition of the word "all" between the words "over" and "their natural resources" in the first line of operative paragraph 1.

22. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal withdrew his amendment (A/C.2/L.1282).

23. At the same meeting, Dahomey, Guinea, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

24. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1), as orally revised, and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Peru, it rejected, by 43 votes to 35, with 34 abstentions, the amendment proposed by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Jordan, Nepal, Singapore and Uganda, which called for the insertion of a new preambular paragraph (see para. 18 above). The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Botswana, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

(b) By 53 votes to 18, with 37 abstentions, the Committee rejected the amendment of the United States of America to operative paragraph 1 (see para. 20 (a) above);

(c) By 56 votes to 17, with 23 abstentions, the Committee rejected the amendment of the United States of America to operative paragraph 3 (see para. 20 (b) above);

(d) A separate vote was requested by the representative of Afghanistan on the words "on land within their international boundaries, as well as those found in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters" in paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1). On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Egypt, the Committee decided to retain these words, by 62 votes to 13, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Algeria, Argentina Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bolivia, India, Japan, Laos, Lesotho, Paraguay, Singapore, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Liberia Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta, Yemen.

(e) A separate vote was requested by the representative of Afghanistan on the words "both on land and in their coastal waters" in operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1). The Committee decided to retain these words by 54 votes to 14, with 26 abstentions.

(f) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1272/Rev.1), as orally revised, by 82 votes to none with 24 abstentions (see para. 58 below, draft resolution II).

IV

25. At its 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Cuba on behalf of Algeria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Niger, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271), entitled "Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965, on the development and utilization of human resources, 2090 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2259 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 relating to the training of national technical personnel with a view to accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries, 2320 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2417 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 relating to the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1573 (L) of 19 May 1971,

"Bearing in mind that an acceleration of the rate of economic growth of the developing countries and a rapid improvement of their social structures through eradication of mass poverty, inequality and illiteracy requires, inter alia, a large-scale transfer from the vast fund of technological knowledge accumulated mainly in the developed countries,

"Considering how decisively important it is for the developing countries to have technically and scientifically trained local personnel, in order to:

"(a) Take advantage of the facilities offered by access to the technology of the developed countries,

"(b) Use that technology and adapt it to national conditions,

"(c) Develop techniques suited to their production structures,

"(d) Create their own national technologies,

"Taking into account that this large-scale transfer of the store of technological knowledge not only has not taken place but that what has in fact been witnessed in recent years is the opposite phenomenon, namely a constant diminution of the store of technological knowledge in the developing countries through the outflow of trained national personnel who emigrate chiefly to some of the market-economy countries, thus obviously affecting the capacity of the developing countries to cope with the tasks of development through the utilization of trained national personnel,

"Recognizing that the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries has its roots in the phenomenon of under-development itself and that any measures to prevent it must take that into consideration along with the fact that some industrialized countries promote that outflow by various means,

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"1. Invites the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the secretariats of other organs of the United Nations system concerned and taking due note of the report on the subject prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of the work done by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested bodies in the United Nations system, to make a study;

(a) On the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which affects their technological development, bringing out the negative consequences in the developing countries, and the advantages reaped by the industrialized countries, and pin-pointing the mechanics of that outflow and identifying the countries to which it is directed;

(b) In assessing the negative consequences of this phenomenon in the developing countries, special attention should be given to the way in which this outflow hinders the creation of suitable technical infrastructures and prejudices the capacity to utilize imported technology and the creation of national technologies;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with other United Nations organs, to prepare an action programme to halt the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries, indicating viable measures that can be taken to deal with the problem and, above all, practical and effective measures to be adopted by the Governments of industrialized countries to put an end to that process;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report and the action programme to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session."

26. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Committee in document A/C.2/L.1280.

27. At the 1507th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Hungary, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, the Niger, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Togo and the Upper Volta, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1). The revision incorporated the following changes:

(a) The rewording of the second paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Bearing in mind that an acceleration of the rate of economic growth of the developing countries and a rapid improvement of their social structures through eradication of mass poverty, inequality and illiteracy requires, inter alia, an over-all strategy for technological development,";

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

"Conscious that technological development of developing countries, while concentrating on research and development for the promotion of indigenous and adapted technologies, must benefit, in the most favourable conditions, from a large-scale transfer of appropriate technological knowledge accumulated mainly in the developed countries,";

(c) The replacement of the words "secretariats of other organs" by the words "organs and agencies" in the first and second lines of operative paragraph 1;

(d) The insertion of the words "and in consultation with the Member States concerned" before the words "to make a study" in the sixth line of operative paragraph 1;

(e) The rewording of operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with United Nations organs and agencies and bearing in mind the study referred to in paragraph 1, to prepare, in consultation with the Member States concerned, an Action Programme indicating viable measures that can be taken to deal with the problem and, above all, practical and effective measures to be adopted mainly by the Governments of industrialized countries to put an end to and to reverse that process;"

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1281) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1), which called for:

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

"Considering further that the objectives mentioned in the paragraph above have been adequately enunciated in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,";

(b) The insertion of the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 2:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to make widely known to the appropriate authorities in developing countries the proposals contained in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development as one of the means to counterbalance the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;"

29. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands orally proposed an amendment which called for the insertion of the words "and to the policy measures

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which the developing countries themselves may have to take to stem this outflow" at the end of paragraph 1 (b).

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 2, which called for the replacement of the words "measures to be adopted" by the words "guidance to be followed" in the fifth line of the paragraph.

31. At the 1508th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the oral amendments proposed by the Netherlands and Japan and orally revised operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1) to read as follows:

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with United Nations organs and agencies and bearing in mind the study referred to in paragraph 1, to draft, in consultation with the member States concerned, the necessary guidelines for an action programme to be elaborated by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, indicating viable measures that can be taken to deal with the problem and, above all, practical and effective guidance to be followed mainly by the Governments of industrialized countries to put an end to and to reverse that process;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and the guidelines for an action programme to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session."

32. At the same meeting, the representative of France orally proposed an amendment to paragraph 2, which called for the addition of the words "without prejudice to existing international agreements and in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

33. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed two amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1) which called for:

(a) The rewording of the sixth paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

"Recognizing that the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries has its roots in the phenomenon of under-development itself and that any measures to overcome it must take that into consideration as well as understanding the reasons for the outflow,";

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(b) The rewording of operative paragraph 1 (a) to read as follows:

"(a) On the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which affects their technological development, considering the consequences in the developing countries and in the industrialized countries and pinpointing the mechanics of that outflow and identifying the countries to which it is directed;"

34. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1), which called for the deletion of the words "mainly by the Governments of industrialized countries" in the fifth and sixth lines of operative paragraph 2.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1), as orally revised, and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The Committee adopted by 31 votes to 16, with 43 abstentions, the amendments submitted by Argentina (A/C.2/L.1281) (see para. 28 (a) and (b) above);

(b) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Greece, the Committee adopted the amendment proposed by France (see para. 32 above) by 58 votes to 9, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

(c) The Committee adopted the first amendment proposed by the United States of America by 37 votes to 35, with 23 abstentions (see para. 33 (a) above);

(d) The Committee rejected the second amendment proposed by the United States of America by 41 votes to 33, with 23 abstentions (see para. 33 (b) above);

(e) The Committee rejected the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by 52 votes to 24, with 19 abstentions (see para. 34 above);

(f) It adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1271/Rev.1) as a whole, as orally revised, by 82 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 58 below, draft resolution III).

V

36. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.2/273) which contained a draft resolution, entitled "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971, and the amendments submitted thereto during the consideration of the draft resolution by the Committee.

37. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it decide to defer to its twenty-eighth session further consideration of the draft resolution and the amendments submitted thereto (see para. 59 below, draft decision I).

VI

38. At the 1497th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1253) entitled "Statement by the United Nations on promoting the development of co-operation in economic, trade, scientific and technological matters on the basis of equality", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Believing that the development of comprehensive co-operation between States is in keeping with the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and that it should be directed primarily towards promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions conducive to social and economic progress and development,

"Recognizing that co-operation between States in such areas as industrial production, the harnessing and utilization of natural resources, control of the most dangerous and widespread diseases and protection of the environment is of great importance to mankind as a whole and is necessitated by the contemporary development of science and technology, which it also serves to promote,

"Convinced that pooling the efforts and knowledge of all States would make it possible to accelerate social, economic, scientific and technological progress and to utilize more fully the results of such progress for the benefit of all members of the international community, and bearing in mind the objectives and tasks of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering that the widest possible encouragement, expansion and development of economic, trade, scientific, technological and other ties between States, irrespective of their social and economic systems and levels of development, can, if such relations develop in conditions of equality, mutual benefit, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and respect for independence and national sovereignty, create a sound basis for improving political relations between them and strengthening mutual trust, peace and international security,

"Recalling its resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

"Stressing in this connexion the right of every State to take any measures of a social and economic nature, including modification of the status of national and foreign property in territories under its sovereignty,

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"Recognizing that the existing regional and subregional trade and economic organizations can, in certain conditions and subject to compliance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, without discrimination against States with different economic and social systems, play a constructive role in developing international economic co-operation, but noting with regret that remaining or newly created obstacles and discrimination in world trade and economic relations are preventing the establishment of mutually beneficial international co-operation and, in particular, restraining the economic growth of the developing countries and widening the gap between the levels of development of the developing and the developed countries,

"States that Member States solemnly undertake, in their mutual relations directed towards the comprehensive development of co-operation, to proceed strictly on the basis of the objectives, principles and forms of co-operation set forth below:

"A. Objectives and tasks of co-operation

"1. International co-operation in economic, trade, scientific, technological and other matters should be in keeping with the aspirations and interests of all peoples.

"2. The main tasks of such co-operation between States should be to improve the living conditions of peoples, to ensure full employment, to achieve social progress, to consolidate economic independence and to strengthen national sovereignty over natural resources.

"3. Co-operation between States in these matters should lead to the establishment and expansion of stable ties which make it possible to exploit the advantages of the international division of labour.

"4. Co-operation directed towards instituting a new, equitable division of labour in the world, excluding unequal trade, should ensure an equilibrium in balances of payments, an assured market for specialized types of products, and freedom to acquire whatever types of equipment and raw and other materials are required.

"In particular, it should promote accelerated economic growth in the developing States and a gradual narrowing and elimination of the gap between them and the developed States.

"B. Fundamental principles and forms of co-operation

"1. Co-operation in economic, trade, scientific, technological and other matters should be based on equality and mutual benefit and should develop between all States, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. It should be based on respect for independence and national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. Discrimination in any form which prevents States from participating in such co-operation on an equal footing is condemned.

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"2. The most-favoured-nation principle, which calls for the abandonment of discrimination and inequality as well as of tariff and other artificial barriers which hinder the development of economic and trade ties, should be applied in economic and trade relations between States. The practice of concluding long-term bilateral and multilateral trade and payments agreements and treaties is recognized as an important factor in expanding and strengthening trade and other forms of economic relations between States.

"3. With a view to promoting a broad exchange of knowledge on scientific and technological advances, States should take rapid and effective steps to expand international scientific and technological co-operation both through the United Nations and on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Such co-operation could, by agreement between the parties concerned, take the form of exchanges of scientific and technological delegations, the mutual provision of relevant scientific and technological documentation and information, the organization of scientific and technological conferences and symposia, the joint formulation of appropriate guidelines for scientific and technological research and technological processes, the joint training of scientific and technological personnel and so forth.

"4. In this context, technology should be made economically accessible to countries struggling to achieve development by providing it on equitable and mutually beneficial terms and by eliminating the unjustified profits of the suppliers of technology.

"C. Regional and subregional trade and economic co-operation

"1. The formation of regional and subregional trade and economic organizations - a process which has been intensified in recent years - is an essential factor in contemporary international economic development. The activities of such organizations should be carried on in strict conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, without any discriminatory exclusion of countries with different social and economic systems, and should not be prejudicial to third States, to other regional and subregional trade and economic organizations or to international economic co-operation as a whole.

"2. The purpose of establishing such organizations should be comprehensive economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural co-operation aimed at enhancing the well-being of the peoples of the region in question, strengthening peace and friendship between them, and developing mutually beneficial trade, economic and other relations with third States and States in other regions.

"3. Participation in regional and subregional trade and economic organizations should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, respect for national sovereignty and the fulfilment of individual international commitments previously undertaken.

"4. Co-operation within the above-mentioned organizations should take account of the special needs of countries which are in a less favourable position from the standpoint of their level of development and priority needs.

"5. Relations between the various regional and subregional trade and economic organizations should be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and reciprocity of benefits and obligations."

39. At the 1506th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Honduras proposed that the draft resolution should be referred to the working group established under resolution 45 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, for its consideration.

40. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Honduras orally revised her delegation's proposal which the Committee adopted, without a vote (see para. 59 below, draft decision II).

VII

41. At its 1506th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Iran, Morocco and the Philippines, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.1) entitled "The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Economic and Social Council on its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, 5/

"Inspired by the solemn determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as embodied in the United Nations Charter, to promote their economic and social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"Reiterating paragraph 7 of the preamble of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade that the ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all and that development fails in its essential purpose if undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist,

"Noting the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eighth session 6/ which considered in depth the nature and urgency of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries and the inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income in those countries,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII) on mass poverty and unemployment,

"Deeply concerned that at this stage of the Second United Nations Development Decade, there is no manifest improvement in the individual lives of the great masses of people, particularly in the developing countries with the largest aggregate population,

"Aware that a grave problem in developing countries is the critical relationship of social equity to economic growth,

"Noting the urgent need for more and better quantitative data on past and current trends in employment and income distribution in some developing countries,

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703) and Supplement No. 3A (A/8703/Add.1).

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5126).

"Noting further the statement of the President of the World Bank Group that in some 10 countries with per capita income averaging \$145, the poorest 40 per cent of the population receive incomes of only \$50, and that in another 10 countries, with per capita incomes averaging \$275, the poorest 40 per cent of the population receive incomes of only \$80,

"Convinced that these desperately poor people, comprising a large proportion of the population in a number of developing countries, should not be left outside the mainstream of development and that their condition of abject poverty should be improved if the danger of widespread social and economic upheaval is to be averted,

"1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII);

"2. Invites the developing countries, a large proportion of whose populations have per capita incomes significantly lower than the average, to consider programmes designed to achieve a better income distribution and to create new employment opportunities as a means of improving the livelihood of the poorest sections of their populations;

"3. Invites developed countries to consider ways of enlarging the volume of their concessionary assistance and thus enhance the capacity of developing countries to eradicate mass poverty and unemployment among the poorest sections of their communities;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the implementation of the goals and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade to formulate, in co-operation with the President of the World Bank Group, urgent measures to attack more directly the problem of massive poverty in those developing countries a large proportion of whose populations have very low per capita incomes;

"5. Urges organizations within the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to give urgent consideration to the development and implementation of measures including increased assistance on concessionary terms to enable developing countries a large proportion of whose populations have extremely low per capita incomes to give special attention to their low-income groups;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress of the implementation of this resolution."

42. At the 1509th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.1) by providing for:

(a) The addition of the words "and in the countries that are least developed", at the end of the sixth paragraph of the preamble;

(b) The rewording of operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"Invites the developing countries, especially those whose large segments of the population have per capita incomes significantly lower than the national average, to consider programmes designed to achieve a better income distribution and to create new employment opportunities as a means of improving the livelihood of the poorest sections of their population;"

43. Sri Lanka joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.1), as orally revised by the sponsors.

44. At the 1511th meeting, on 7 December, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, New Zealand, and the Philippines, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.2) which provided for:

(a) The deletion of the words "particularly" and "with the largest aggregate population" in the third and fourth lines of the sixth paragraph of the preamble;

(b) The deletion of the word "some" in the second line of the eighth paragraph of the preamble;

(c) The deletion of the words "comprising a large proportion of the population in a number of developing countries" in the first and second lines of the tenth paragraph of the preamble;

(d) The rewording of operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

2. Invites developing countries, where large segments of the population have per capita incomes significantly lower than the national average, to continue their programmes and to take such further steps as may be necessary to achieve a better income distribution and to create new employment opportunities as a means of improving the livelihood of the poorest sections of their populations within their national plans and priorities;

(e) The deletion of operative paragraph 4;

(f) The replacement of the word "assistance" by the word "aid" and of the word "enable" by the word "assist" in the seventh and eighth lines of new operative paragraph 4.

45. In introducing the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.2), the representative of the Philippines, further revised operative paragraph 5 by deleting the word "Further" at the beginning of the paragraph.

46. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia withdrew his delegation's sponsorship of the revised draft resolution.

47. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile orally proposed an amendment which called for the addition of the words "including structural reforms as may be necessary" at the end of operative paragraph 2.

48. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.2), as orally revised, and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) The Committee, in a recorded vote requested by the representative of Cuba, adopted the amendment of Chile by 76 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions (see para. 47 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand.

Abstaining: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Nigeria, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey.

(b) At the request of the representative of Kuwait, the Committee adopted the words "a considerable proportion of whose populations have extremely low per capita incomes to give special attention to their low-income groups", at the end of operative paragraph 4, by 47 votes to 22, with 40 abstentions;

(c) On a separate vote, requested by the representative of the Sudan, the Committee adopted operative paragraph 4 by 52 votes to 18, with 34 abstentions;

(d) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1276/Rev.2) as a whole, as revised, by 75 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions (see para. 58 below, draft resolution IV).

VIII

49. At the 1509th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States of America, introduced a resolution (A/C.2/L.1283), entitled "United Nations Fund for Population Activities", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its invitation and the requests set forth in its resolution 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's note (A/8899) with interim recommendations requiring urgent action to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes,

"Expressing its appreciation to the 52 member countries who, to date, have responded to that invitation and have pledged financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

"Noting the advice from the Secretary-General that the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been reorganized over the past year in order to make even more effective use of its staff and resources,

"Noting further that the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its scope of operations have now grown to a size which makes its supervision by an intergovernmental body desirable,

"Expressing further its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for their efforts which have achieved the significant results of the past year,

"Noting also the recommendation of the Secretary-General to change the character of the Fund from a trust fund of the Secretary-General into a fund established under the authority of the General Assembly,

"1. Decides to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly;

"2. Decides further that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme shall be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and invites the Governing Council to concern itself with the broad policies, the Work Programme, fund raising methods, and the annual budget of the Fund;

"3. Invites the Governing Council to organize itself in such a way that it can exercise effectively these functions taking into account the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its needs to operate with maximum flexibility; including continuing to work in close relationship with interested Governments and with international and national bodies, governmental and non-governmental, interested in population activities;

"4. Authorizes the Governing Council at its fifteenth session, on the basis of a report prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and after having considered the full implications of that report, to have the Fund, thereafter, governed by funding principles similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations to achieve this aim;

"5. Requests the Governing Council to consider further steps necessary to achieve improvements in the administrative and operational machinery of the Fund and to inform the Economic and Social Council in its annual report of those further steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXVI) and the present resolution and to submit annual reports on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Economic and Social Council;

"6. Renews its invitation to Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities."

50. Japan, Malaysia and Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1283).

51. At the 1511th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of Norway, on behalf of Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uganda and the United States of America, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1283/Rev.1) which provided for:

(a) The insertion of the words ", without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council", after the words "Decides further" in operative paragraph 2;

(b) The replacement of operative paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Authorizes the Governing Council at its fifteenth session to apply funding principles similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations, subject to consideration by the Governing Council of a report prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the full implications thereof;"

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52. Thailand joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1283/Rev.1).

53. At the same meeting, the following oral amendments were proposed:

(a) The representative of Argentina proposed:

(i) The insertion of the words "on an interim basis" after the words "United Nations Fund for Population Activities" in the fourth line of paragraph 2;

(ii) The addition of the following new paragraph after paragraph 2:

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its fifty-fourth session, establishing a Governing Council for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities independent from the United Nations Development Programme and with a membership similar to that of the current membership of the Economic and Social Council and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2847 (XXVI)";

(b) The representative of Brazil proposed:

(i) In operative paragraph 2: the replacement of the words "broad policies, the work programme, fund-raising", in the fifth line of the paragraph by the words "financial and administrative policies concerning the work programme, the fund-raising";

(ii) In operative paragraph 3:

a. The replacement of the words "with maximum flexibility, including continuing to work", in the third and fourth lines of the paragraph, by the words "under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council,";

b. The insertion of the word "appropriate" between the word "with" and the word "international" in the fifth line of the paragraph;

(iii) In operative paragraph 6:

a. The addition of the word "interested" between the words "invitation to" and the word "Governments", and the addition at the end of the paragraph, of the following words: "without prejudice to the agreed level of growth of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and developmental assistance in general".

(c) The representative of Cuba proposed: the addition of the words ", subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council," between the words "United Nations Development Programme" and the word "shall" in the third line of operative paragraph 2.

(d) The representative of Kenya proposed: the replacement of the word "Authorizes" at the beginning of operative paragraph 4, by the words "Recommends to"; and the addition of the words ", in principle," after the word "apply" in the first line of the paragraph;

(e) The representative of Chile proposed: the replacement of the words "annual reports" in the fifth line of operative paragraph 5, by the words "annually a report".

54. The representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the amendment by Brazil calling for the addition of the word "interested" between the words "invitation to" and the word "Governments" in operative paragraph 6.

55. The representative of Guatemala requested a recorded vote on all the amendments and on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1283/Rev.1) as orally revised.

56. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1283/Rev.1), as orally revised, and the amendments submitted thereto as follows:

(a) It adopted the amendments of Brazil (see para. 53 (b) above) to operative paragraph 2, by 64 votes to 24, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Burma, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta.

(b) It adopted the amendment of Cuba (see para. 53 (c) above) to operative paragraph 2 by 55 votes to 26, with 22 abstentions. The result of the recorded vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Burma, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Israel, Lesotho, Liberia, Malta, Pakistan, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay.

(c) It rejected the amendments of Argentina (see para. 53 (a) (i) above) to operative paragraph 2 by 38 votes to 29, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Hungary,

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Ireland, Italy, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen.

(d) It adopted operative paragraph 2, as orally amended, by 88 votes to none, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

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of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Malta, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Upper Volta, Venezuela.

(e) It rejected the proposal of Argentina (see para. 53 (a) (ii) above) for the addition of a new paragraph by 58 votes to 14, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Upper Volta.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Kenya, Malta, Morocco, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

(f) It adopted the amendments of Brazil (see para. 53 (b) (ii) above) to operative paragraph 3 by 55 votes to 29, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
- Abstaining: Afghanistan, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Cyprus, Ghana, Guyana, Israel, Lesotho, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

(g) It rejected the amendment proposed by Kenya (see para. 53 (d) above) to operative paragraph 4 by 39 votes to 34, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire.
- Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia,

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Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Cyprus, Dahomey, France, Greece, Guyana, Iraq, Lesotho, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

(h) It adopted the amendment proposed by Chile (see para. 53 (e) above) to operative paragraph 5 by 60 votes to 19, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guyana, India, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(i) It adopted the amendment of Brazil (see para. 53 (b) (iii) above) to operative paragraph 6 by 56 votes to 19, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(j) It adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised and amended by 81 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 58, draft resolution V).

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco,

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Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,
Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia,
Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, 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 States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist
Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Mali, Malta, Mongolia,
Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

IX

57. At the 1512th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that:

(a) It takes note of the tenth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/5129) (see para. 59 below, draft decision III);

(b) It defers, until its twenty-eighth session, consideration of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, at which time it might consider in depth the recommendations made thereon to the Economic and Social Council by its Committee on Science and Technology Development and the Council's comments thereon, in conjunction with the first review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the report which the Secretary-General is to prepare under General Assembly resolution 2685 (XXV) on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations (see para. 59 below, draft decision IV);

(c) It defers, until its twenty-eighth session, consideration of the questions entitled "Protein resources" and "Application of computer technology for development" (see para. 59 below, draft decision V).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the United Nations Children's Fund, 7/

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1709 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 on the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. Reiterates its appeal to Governments and other donors to make every effort to increase their contribution to the Fund so as to enable it to reach its target figure of \$100 million by 1975.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703), chap. VII, sect. D.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, and 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Reaffirming the need of further examination of these vital issues by the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the great importance for the economic progress of all countries, especially the developing countries, of their fully exercising their rights so as to secure the maximum yield from their natural resources, both on land and in their coastal waters,

Taking into account principles II and XI of resolution 46 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, 8/

Also taking into account resolution 45 (III), adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, entitled "Charter of the economic rights and duties of States" and having regard to the relevant principles of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 9/

1. Reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, on land within their international boundaries, as well as those found in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters;
2. Further reaffirms its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which states that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;
3. Declares that actions, measures or legislative regulations by States aimed at coercing, directly or indirectly, other States engaged in the change

8/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

9/ A/CONF.48/14 and Corr.1 and 2, part one, chap. I.

of their internal structure or in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources, both on land and in their coastal waters, are in violation of the Charter and of the Declaration contained in resolution 2625 (XXV) and contradict the targets, objectives and policy measures of the International Strategy for Development for the Second United Nations Development Decade; 10/

4. Calls upon Governments to continue their efforts aimed at the implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the principles enunciated in paragraphs 1 to 3 above;

5. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 11/ on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and requests him to supplement it with a further detailed study on recent developments, taking into account the right of States to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, as well as the factors impeding States from exercising this right;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to accord high priority, at its fifty-fourth session, to the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries", together with the report of the Secretary-General and the present resolution, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

10/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

11/ E/5170.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2083 (XX) of 20 December 1965, relating to the development and utilization of human resources, 2090 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2259 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, relating to the training of national technical personnel with a view to accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries, and 2320 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2417 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, relating to the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1573 (L) of 19 May 1971,

Bearing in mind that an acceleration of the rate of economic growth of the developing countries and a rapid improvement of their social structures through eradication of mass poverty, inequality and illiteracy requires, inter alia, an over-all strategy for technological development,

Conscious that technological development of developing countries, while concentrating on research and development for the promotion of indigenous and adapted technologies, must benefit, in the most favourable conditions, from a large-scale transfer of appropriate technological knowledge accumulated mainly in the developed countries,

Considering how decisively important it is for the developing countries to have technically and scientifically trained local personnel, in order to:

- (a) Take advantage of the facilities offered by access to the technology of the developed countries,
- (b) Use that technology and adapt it to national conditions,
- (c) Develop techniques suited to their production structures,
- (d) Create their own national technologies,

Considering further that the objectives mentioned in the paragraph above have been adequately enunciated in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, 12/

Taking into account that this large-scale transfer of the store of technological knowledge not only has not taken place, but that what has in fact been witnessed in recent years is the opposite phenomenon, namely, a constant diminution of the store of technological knowledge in the developing countries

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

through the outflow of trained national personnel who emigrate chiefly to some of the market-economy countries, thus obviously affecting the capacity of the developing countries to cope with the tasks of development through the utilization of trained national personnel,

Recognizing that the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries has its roots in the phenomenon of under-development itself and that any measures to overcome it must take that into consideration, as well as understanding the reasons for the outflow,

1. Invites the Secretary-General in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system concerned and taking due note of the report on the subject prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of the work done by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and other interested bodies in the United Nations system, and in consultation with the Member States concerned, to prepare a study;

(a) On the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which affects their technological development, bringing out the negative consequences in the developing countries and the advantages reaped by the industrialized countries, and pin-pointing the mechanics of that outflow and identifying the countries to which it is directed;

(b) In assessing the negative consequences of this phenomenon in the developing countries, special attention should be given to the way in which this outflow hinders the creation of suitable technical infrastructures and prejudices the capacity to utilize imported technology and the creation of national technologies and to the policy measures which the developing countries themselves may have to take to stem this outflow;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system and bearing in mind the study referred to in paragraph 1 above, to draft, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the necessary guidelines for an action programme to be elaborated by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, indicating viable measures that can be taken to deal with the problem and, above all, practical and effective guidance to be followed, mainly by the Governments of industrialized countries, to put an end to and to reverse that process without prejudice to existing international agreements and in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take urgent measures to make widely known to the appropriate authorities in developing countries the proposals contained in the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development as one of the means to counterbalance the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report referred to in paragraph 1 above to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, and the guidelines for an action programme to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council on its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, 13/

Inspired by the solemn determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as embodied in the Charter, to promote their economic and social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Reiterating paragraph 7 of the preamble of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 14/ which states that the ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all and that development fails in its essential purpose if undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist,

Noting the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its eighth session 15/ which considered in depth the nature and urgency of the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries and the inequalities in the distribution of wealth and income in those countries,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 on mass poverty and unemployment,

Deeply concerned that at this stage of the Second United Nations Development Decade, there is no manifest improvement in the individual lives of the great masses of people in the developing countries,

Recalling resolution 62 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session 16/ on the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

Aware that a grave problem in developing countries is the critical relationship of social equity to economic growth,

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703) and Supplement No. 3A (A/8703/Add.1).

14/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

15/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5126).

16/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

Noting the urgent need for more and better quantitative data on past and current trends in employment and income distribution in developing countries,

Noting further the statement of the President of the World Bank Group that, in some ten countries with per capita income averaging \$145, the poorest 40 per cent of the population receive incomes of only \$50, and that, in another ten countries, with per capita incomes averaging \$275, the poorest 40 per cent of the population receive incomes of only \$80,

Convinced that these desperately poor people should not be left outside the mainstream of development and that their condition of abject poverty should be improved if the danger of widespread social and economic upheaval is to be averted,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1727 (LIII);
2. Invites developing countries, where large segments of the population have per capita incomes significantly lower than the national average, to continue their programmes and to take such further steps as may be necessary to achieve a better income distribution and to create new employment opportunities as a means of improving the livelihood of the poorest sections of their populations within their national plans and priorities, including the structural reforms that may be necessary;
3. Invites developed countries to consider ways of enlarging the volume of their concessionary assistance and thus enhance the capacity of developing countries to eradicate mass poverty and unemployment among the poorest sections of their communities;
4. Urges organizations within the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Development Association, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to give urgent consideration to the development and implementation of measures including increased aid on concessionary terms to assist developing countries, a large proportion of whose populations have extremely low per capita incomes, to give special attention to their low-income groups;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its invitation and the requests set forth in its resolution 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's note^{17/} with interim recommendations requiring urgent action to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the 52 Member States which, to date, have responded to that invitation and have pledged financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting the advice from the Secretary-General that the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been reorganized over the past year in order to make even more effective use of its staff and resources,

Noting further that the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its scope of operations have now grown to a size which makes its supervision by an intergovernmental body desirable,

Expressing further its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for their efforts which have achieved the significant results of the past year,

Noting also the recommendation of the Secretary-General to change the character of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities from a trust fund of the Secretary-General into a fund established under the authority of the General Assembly;

1. Decides to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly;
2. Decides further, without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council, shall be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and invites the Governing Council to concern itself with the financial and administrative policies concerning the work programme, the fund-raising methods and the annual budget of the Fund;

^{17/} A/8899.

3. Invites the Governing Council to organize itself in such a way that it can exercise effectively these functions, taking into account the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its need to operate under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council, in close relationship with interested Governments and with appropriate international and national bodies, governmental and non-governmental, interested in population activities.

4. Authorizes the Governing Council, at its fifteenth session, to apply funding principles, similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme, to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations, subject to consideration by the Governing Council of a report, prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and of the full implications thereof;

5. Requests the Governing Council to consider further steps necessary to achieve improvements in the administrative and operational machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to inform the Economic and Social Council in its annual report of those further steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXVI) and the present resolution and to submit annually a report on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Economic and Social Council;

6. Renews its invitation to interested Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities without prejudice to the agreed level of growth of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and developmental assistance in general.

59. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

I.

The General Assembly decides to defer until its twenty-eighth session further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971, and the amendments submitted thereto during the consideration of the draft resolution by the Second Committee at its twenty-sixth session.^{18/}

II

The General Assembly, recognizing the important contribution of the proposals and suggestions contained in the draft resolution entitled "Statement by the United Nations on promoting the development of co-operation in economic, trade, scientific and technological matters on the basis of equality" in relation to the promotion of comprehensive co-operation among States for social and economic progress and development and considering that, owing to lack of time, it was not possible to discuss adequately and to adopt a decision on this draft statement at its twenty-seventh session, decides to refer the draft statement, together with the summary records of the discussion on this matter in the Second Committee,^{19/} to the Working Group established under resolution 45 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session,^{20/} for its further consideration.

III

The General Assembly takes note of the tenth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.^{21/}

^{18/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/8578/Add.1, paras. 44-46.

^{19/} See A/C.2/SR.1497, 1506 and 1510.

^{20/} See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (to be issued as a United Nations publication), annex I.

^{21/} See E/5129.

IV

The General Assembly decides to defer until its twenty-eighth session consideration of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development,^{22/} at which time it might consider in depth the recommendations made thereon to the Economic and Social Council by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Council's comments thereon, in conjunction with the first review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the report which the Secretary-General is to prepare under General Assembly resolution 2685 (XXV) on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations.

V

The General Assembly decides to defer until its twenty-eighth session consideration of the questions entitled "Protein resources" and "Application of computer technology for development".

^{22/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18.