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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Leandro I. VERCELES (Philippines)

1. The General Assembly, at its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, allocated to the Second Committee agenda item 37, entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board".
2. The Second Committee considered this item at its 1327th, 1332nd to 1335th meetings, and at its 1357th, 1362nd to 1365th meetings, on 30 October, and between 4 and 6 November, and on 2, 7, 8 and 11 December, respectively. An account of the discussions of the Committee on this item is contained in the relevant summary records.^{1/} At its 1332nd meeting, on 4 November, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
3. When considering the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

A/8015 (part I)	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the third part of its ninth session
A/8015 (part II)	Report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its tenth session
A/8015 (part III)	Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fourth special session
A/8003/Add.1 (part I)	Report of the Economic and Social Council on the first part of its resumed forty- ninth session

^{1/} See A/C.2/SR.1327, 1332-1335, 1357, 1362-1365.

4. The Committee also considered three draft resolutions, the texts of which are contained in sections I, II and III below.

I

5. At the 1357th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the Sudan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1135/Rev.2) entitled "Identification of the least developed among the developing countries" which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its support for UNCTAD resolution 24 (II) of 26 March 1968 in which the Conference invited international bodies responsible for particular measures to benefit developing countries, generally to design the form of, and elaborate on, the special measures which might be taken in favour of the least developed countries and to identify such countries in the context of each measure concerned and taking into account the identifying criteria relevant to the policy measure in question, 2/

"Reaffirming further its support for the request which the Conference made to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the same resolution, to continue studies relative to the identification of least developed countries and to examine the various approaches to this problem,

"Recalling its resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting with appreciation that the Committee for Development Planning is engaged in examining questions relating to the least developed among developing countries, including criteria for identifying such countries, on the basis of a report prepared by one of its working groups (E/AC.54/L.36 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

"Recalling further its proclamation, at the closing meeting of the commemorative session on 24 October 1970, 3/ of the Second United Nations Development Decade beginning on 1 January 1971,

2/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex I.

3/ See A/PV.1883.

"Taking into account resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970 adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its tenth session,

"Noting further decision 75 (S-IV) taken by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session (A/8015, part III) on the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences, particularly section V of the decision concerning the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

"1. Affirms the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable the countries so identified to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"2. Invites the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures to benefit developing countries, to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and taking into account previous studies, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress made towards the identification of the least developed among developing countries."

6. Mali and the Upper Volta joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. The representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted an oral amendment proposed by the representative of Australia, to reword paragraph 2, as follows:

"2. Invites the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures to benefit developing countries, to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account relevant studies, including that of the Committee for Development Planning, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;"

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without objection (see paragraph 20 below, draft resolution I).

II

9. At the 1362nd meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana,

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India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1130) entitled "Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968 wherein it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Second Conference to the continuing machinery for further consideration and action,

"Recalling further its recommendation in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 that the third session of the Conference should consider ways and means of implementing the measures agreed upon within the continuing machinery and seek new areas of agreement in the dynamic context of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Having adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and having proclaimed the Second United Nations Development Decade beginning on 1 January 1971,

"Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will play an important role in the implementation of the Strategy and in reviewing progress in implementation,

"Considering that in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) it requested that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the Conference, in accordance with Decision 45 (VII) of the Board and General Assembly resolution 2401 (XXIII) should, at the same time, keep the question of further improvement in the institutional machinery of the Conference constantly under review and from time to time make such suggestions as may enable the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it,

"Expressing its concern that at the end of two and a half years after the Second Conference and in spite of the efforts made in the process of formulating and reaching agreement on the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, a number of issues referred to the continuing machinery by the Conference remain unresolved,

"Noting with deep concern that the recent trends in some developed countries towards intensification of protectionism may jeopardize vital trade interests of all countries, and particularly of the developing countries, and may threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation during the coming decade,

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"1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its activities between 24 September 1969 and 13 October 1970;

"2. Decides that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be convened in April/May 1972;

"3. Notes that the Trade and Development Board will make its final recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the location of the third session of the Third Conference in due course;

"4. Invites the attention of the Third Conference, in pursuing the functions following within the competence of UNCTAD and its role in the implementation of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic context, to the importance of the following:

"(a) Reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the agreed policy measures in the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"(b) Reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues which have not been fully elaborated in the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and which have important bearing on the implementation of the Strategy;

"(c) Seeking new areas of agreement and the widening of existing ones;

"(d) Evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures;

"5. Recommends that the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be fully geared for the implementation of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and particularly for enabling those developed countries which have difficulties in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"6. Recommends that at the Third Conference, States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development give consideration to a structural reform of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for this purpose;

"7. Requests the Trade and Development Board, in the light of paragraphs 5 and 6 above, to undertake a close and comprehensive scrutiny of the continuing machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and make concrete suggestions for its improvement with a view to enabling the Third Conference to make specific recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly."

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10. At the 1364th meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1130/Rev.2).

11. Chad and Honduras joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. The Committee, at its 1365th meeting, on 11 December, voted on the draft resolution as contained in document A/C.2/L.1130/Rev.2, as follows:

(a) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, it adopted, by 59 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions, paragraph 5;

(b) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and which at the request of the representative of Brazil, was taken by roll-call, it adopted, by 50 votes to 12, with 18 abstentions, paragraph 6.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden

(c) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Chile, it adopted, by 68 votes to none, with 12 abstentions, the revised draft resolution as a whole (see paragraph 20 below, draft resolution II).

The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

III

13. At the 1362nd meeting, on 7 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1131) entitled "Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the Report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its tenth session (A/8015 (part II)),

"Bearing in mind the importance of and need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development,

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"Recognizing that the adoption of concerted measures and the implementation of a programme by developed and developing countries and competent international organizations for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries constitute a fundamental element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Stressing the role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its competence, will be called upon to play in this programme, in particular to propose general policies aimed at broadening and facilitating the conditions for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, with the object of satisfying the needs of the developing countries, taking fully into account the special requirements of the least developed among them,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454 (XLVII) and 1544 (XLIX), as well as Trade and Development Board resolutions 48 (VII) and 62 (IX),

"1. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue its work in the field of the transfer of operative technology to developing countries on a continuing basis;

"2. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X), whereby an Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology was established with a view to advancing work in this field;

"3. Requests States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of UNCTAD, including through the provision of the necessary additional budgetary allocations, so as to ensure that the Group will be able to effectively discharge its functions, as defined in the Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X)."

14. Madagascar joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. A revision of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1131/Rev.1) was issued but it was not formally introduced in the Committee.

16. At the 1363rd meeting, on 8 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the co-sponsors, now joined by Ethiopia and Kenya, submitted the second revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1131/Rev.2).

17. At the 1364th meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of the co-sponsors, introduced another revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1131/Rev.3).

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18. On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Chile accepted an oral amendment proposed by the representative of the United States of America, to reword the fourth preambular paragraph as follows:

"Stressing the role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its competence, will be called upon to play in this programme, in particular to consider studies and, as appropriate, suggest measures aimed at broadening and facilitating the conditions for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, with the object of satisfying the needs of the developing countries, taking fully into account the special requirements of the least developed among them,".

19. The Committee then voted on the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, as follows:

(a) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States, it adopted, by 82 votes to none, with 15 abstentions, paragraph 3;

(b) On a roll-call vote requested by the representative of Chile, it adopted, by 91 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, the revised draft resolution as a whole (see paragraph 20 below, draft resolution III).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

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DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Identification of the least developed among the
developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for resolution 24 (II) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 26 March 1968, in which the Conference invited international bodies responsible for particular measures to benefit developing countries, generally to design the form of, and elaborate on, the special measures which might be taken in favour of the least developed countries, and to identify such countries,^{5/}

Reaffirming further its support for the request which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in resolution 24 (II), to continue studies relative to the identification of the least developed countries and to examine the various approaches to this problem,

Recalling its resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with appreciation that the Committee for Development Planning is engaged in examining questions relating to the least developed among the developing countries, including criteria for identifying such countries, on the basis of a report prepared by one of its working groups,^{6/}

Recalling further its proclamation, at the closing meeting of the commemorative session, on 24 October 1970, of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to begin on 1 January 1971,

Taking into account Trade and Development Board resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970,

Noting further decision 75 (S-IV) taken by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session^{7/} on the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on

^{5/} Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex I.

^{6/} E/AC.54/L.36 and Corr.1 and Add.1

^{7/} A/8015, para. III.

Preferences, particularly section V of the decision concerning the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

1. Affirms the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable the countries so identified to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures to benefit developing countries to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account relevant studies, including that of the Committee for Development Planning, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress made towards the identification of the least developed among developing countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Third session of the United Nations Conference on
Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968 in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference at its second session to the continuing machinery for further consideration and action,

Recalling further its suggestion to the Trade and Development Board in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should consider at its third session, ways and means of implementing the measures agreed upon within the continuing machinery and seek new areas of agreement in the dynamic context of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 in which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and proclaimed the Second Decade to begin on 1 January 1971,

Recalling its resolution 2641 (XXV) of 19 November 1970 concerning the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will play, within its competence, an important role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and in reviewing progress made in the implementation,

Recalling likewise its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, in which it expressed its intention to seek advice from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development before making changes in the fundamental provisions of that resolution,

Recalling that in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 it considered that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the United Nations

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Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with decision 45 (VII) of the Trade and Development Board and General Assembly resolution 2401 (XXIII), should, at the same time, keep the question of further improvement in the institutional machinery of the Conference constantly under review and from time to time make such suggestions as may enable the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibility entrusted to it,

Expressing its concern that two and a half years after the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in spite of the efforts made in the process of formulating and reaching agreement on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, a number of issues referred to the continuing machinery by the Conference remain unresolved,

Noting with deep concern that the recent trends in some developed countries towards intensification of protectionism may jeopardize vital trade interests of all countries, particularly of the developing countries, and may threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation during the coming decade,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its activities between 24 September 1969 and 13 October 1970;^{8/}
2. Decides that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be convened in April/May 1972;
3. Notes that the Trade and Development Board will in due course make its final recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the location of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
4. Invites the Trade and Development Board to draw the attention of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, in pursuing the functions falling within its competence and its role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic context, to the importance of:
 - (a) Reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon within the context of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

^{8/} A/8015.

(b) Reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues which have not been fully resolved in the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and which have an important bearing on its implementation;

(c) Seeking new areas of agreement and the widening of existing ones;

(d) Evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures;

5. Recommends that the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and particularly for enabling those countries which are having difficulty in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board to give consideration, in the light of paragraph 5 above and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Trade and Development Board decision 45 (VII), to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of that resolution as to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its continuing machinery and in its methods of work, designed to increase its effectiveness and to put forward concrete suggestions for its improvement, with a view to enabling the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its tenth session,^{9/}

Bearing in mind the importance of and the need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development,

Recognizing that the adoption of concerted measures and the implementation, by developed and developing countries and competent international organizations, of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries constitute an important element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Stressing the role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its competence, will be called upon to play in this programme, in particular to consider studies and, as appropriate, suggest measures aimed at broadening and facilitating the conditions for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, with the object of satisfying the needs of the developing countries, taking fully into account the special requirements of the least developed among them,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1969 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and 1544 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, as well as Trade and Development Board resolutions 48 (VII) of 21 September 1968 and 62 (IX) of 12 September 1969,

1. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X) of 18 September 1970, whereby the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established with a view to advancing the work in this field;

2. Reaffirms the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue its work in the field of the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries on a continuing basis;

^{9/} A/8015, part II.

3. Requests the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology, including provision through the appropriate procedures of such budgetary support as may be necessary to ensure that the Group will be able to discharge effectively its functions, as defined in Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X).
