

6. *Endorses* the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2124 (LXIII).

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32/191. Specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 31/157 of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board resolution 109 (XIV) of 12 September 1974,¹⁷² in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to take appropriate and positive action on the relevant recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recalling also resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972¹⁷³ and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976¹⁷⁴ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind the other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its related agencies envisaging special action in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Concerned with the slow progress being made in the implementation of specific action in favour of those countries,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 31/157 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea, as well as their right to freedom of transit,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of free access to and from the sea of the developing land-locked countries, as well as their right to freedom of transit;

2. *Invites* the developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions to implement specific action for the benefit of such countries, as envisaged in resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

3. *Urges* members of the international community to provide land-locked developing countries with technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement

and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities;

4. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other agencies within the United Nations system to take effective measures in order to provide increased resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries;

5. *Confirms* paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII).

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32/192. Reverse transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, in which the Council, *inter alia*, recommended that countries which benefit from the "brain drain", particularly those which gain most from the "brain drain" from developing countries, should consider the adoption of measures which would help, directly or indirectly, to diminish the gravity of the problem,

Reaffirming its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in which it emphasized, in section III, paragraph 10, the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

Endorsing resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁷⁴ concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries and, in particular, paragraph 18 thereof, in which the Conference recommended that all countries, particularly those benefiting from the "brain drain", should, in the light of the studies assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which were called for in resolution 2 (I) of 5 December 1975 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,¹⁷⁵ consider what measures might be necessary to deal with the problems posed by such an outflow,

Conscious that the development process of the developing countries, particularly their capacity to strengthen their domestic technological potential, is crucially dependent on the supply of highly trained personnel, and

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1)*, annex I.

¹⁷³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

¹⁷⁵ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/593)*, annex I.

that the outflow of such personnel represents a significant loss to those countries,

Taking into account the fact that a Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology will be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,

Taking note of the constructive proposal made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan at the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference on 10 June 1977, concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel,

1. *Recommends* that the Member States concerned and the competent international organizations should, as a matter of urgency, give due consideration to the formulation of policies with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences associated with the "brain drain";

2. *Urges* the developing countries to make a thorough evaluation at the national level of the special characteristics of the "brain drain" problem;

3. *Also urges* the developing countries to give immediate consideration to the modalities for promoting collective self-reliance among themselves with a view to using and developing their human resources on the basis of mutual advantage within the broader framework of co-operation in the field of trade, technology and capital;

4. *Further urges* the developed countries to support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within the developing countries and to support the activities of the international organizations aimed at finding solutions to this problem without prejudice to existing international agreements;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organisation and bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the results of the study to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session and, through it, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, taking into account the relevant work being undertaken in other parts of the United Nations system.

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32/193. United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3362 (S-VII)

of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁷⁶ on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the agreed time-table in that resolution concerning negotiation of a common fund and for the completion of all preparatory meetings and negotiations on individual commodities,

Noting the intensive work at the three preparatory meetings, held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the period from November 1976 to March 1977, to provide the necessary technical basis for the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Concerned that the first part of the Negotiating Conference, held from 7 March to 2 April 1977, failed to produce any result,

Noting the agreement of Governments that a common fund should be established as a new entity to serve as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, as embodied in resolution 93 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the agreement that the specific purpose and objectives of a common fund, as well as its other constituent elements will continue to be negotiated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the pledge to secure a successful conclusion at the second part of the Negotiating Conference, which was scheduled to be held from 7 November to 2 December 1977 at the plenipotentiary level,

Deeply concerned that the second part of the Negotiating Conference had to be suspended on 1 December 1977 because of failure to agree on even the basic elements of a common fund which would make it a key instrument of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, in clear contradiction of the commitments made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, held in Paris, and subsequently reaffirmed within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Mindful of the serious repercussions which this lack of result will have on the current negotiations on individual commodities and on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as a whole,

Acutely aware that the failure of the negotiations on a common fund will adversely affect the course of international economic co-operation, with serious consequences for the future relationships between developed and developing countries,

Noting also that the developing countries and many developed countries are agreed on those basic elements of a common fund which will indeed make it a key instrument for attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and expressing appreciation to those countries which have announced pledges to the common fund,

¹⁷⁶ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.