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**REPORT  
OF THE  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 37 (A/35/37)



**UNITED NATIONS**

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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1981

## NOTE

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Part One: <u>Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 1 February 1980</u>		
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 2	2
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS . . . . .	3 - 16	3
A. Opening and duration of the session. . . . .	3 - 5	3
B. Membership and attendance. . . . .	6 - 11	3
C. Elections of officers. . . . .	12	5
D. Documentation. . . . .	13	5
E. Adoption of the agenda . . . . .	14	5
F. Rules of procedure of the Committee. . . . .	15	6
G. Adoption of the report . . . . .	16	6
III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION . . . . .	17 - 43	7
A. Introductory and general statements. . . . .	17 - 23	7
B. Establishment of an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	24 - 26	8
C. Establishment of procedures and mechanisms which will ensure the Committee's adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice; consideration of modification of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) . . .	27 - 32	9
D. Action to be taken to deal with unresolved issues. . .	33 - 34	10
E. Guidelines for the Interim Fund. . . . .	35 - 38	10
F. Working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of the Committee's responsibilities . . . . .	39	11
G. Date of and provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee . . . . .	40 - 43	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
ANNEXES		
I. DECISION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION . . . . .		13
II. PROPOSAL RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERT ADVICE TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT. . . . .		14
Part Two: <u>Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the first part of its second session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 May to 4 June 1980</u>		
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 3	18
II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS . . . . .	4 - 16	19
A. Opening and duration of the first part of its second session. . . . .	4 - 5	19
B. Membership and attendance. . . . .	6 - 12	19
C. Officers of the Committee. . . . .	13	21
D. Documentation. . . . .	14	21
E. Adoption of the agenda . . . . .	15	23
F. Adoption of the report . . . . .	16	24
III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE FIRST PART OF ITS SECOND SESSION. . . . .	17 - 86	25
A. Introductory statements. . . . .	17 - 21	25
B. General debate . . . . .	22 - 63	26
C. Action taken by the Intergovernmental Committee. . . . .	64 - 86	33
ANNEX		
RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT THE FIRST PART OF ITS SECOND SESSION . . . . .		38

Part One

REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT ON ITS FIRST SESSION

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,  
from 28 January to 1 February 1980

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, entitled "United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development", the General Assembly decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided that the Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members, and that the representation of Member States in the Committee should be at a high level.

2. The General Assembly also decided that the Committee should meet once a year and should submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly, with regard to co-ordination. It further decided that the Committee should, as an exception, hold a one-week additional session early in 1980 to consider, inter alia, organizational matters and other issues of a particularly urgent nature and should hold its regular session in the second quarter of 1980.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### A. Opening and duration of the session

3. The first session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 1 February 1980.

4. The Committee held four meetings (1st to 4th) from 28 to 30 January and on 1 February 1980. The Committee also held informal meetings during that period.

5. The session was opened by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation who made a statement. Statements were also made at the opening meeting by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and by the Chairman of the Committee, upon his election.

### B. Membership and attendance

6. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/218, the Committee is open to the participation of all States as full members. Representatives of the following States attended the first session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Egypt	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Algeria	Ethiopia	Madagascar
Argentina	Finland	Malawi
Australia	France	Malaysia
Austria	Gabon	Mali
Bangladesh	German Democratic Republic	Malta
Barbados	Germany, Federal	Mauritania
Belgium	Republic of	Mexico
Brazil	Ghana	Mongolia
Bulgaria	Greece	Mozambique
Burma	Guinea	Nepal
Burundi	Holy See	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet	Honduras	New Zealand
Socialist Republic	Hungary	Nicaragua
Canada	Iceland	Nigeria
Chile	India	Norway
China	Indonesia	Pakistan
Colombia	Ireland	Panama
Costa Rica	Israel	Peru
Cuba	Italy	Poland
Cyprus	Ivory Coast	Portugal
Czechoslovakia	Jamaica	Qatar
Democratic Kampuchea	Japan	Republic of Korea
Democratic People's	Jordan	Romania
Republic of Korea	Kenya	Rwanda
Democratic Yemen	Kuwait	Senegal
Denmark	Lao People's	Sierra Leone
Ecuador	Democratic Republic	Singapore



Spain	Uganda	United Republic of
Sudan	Ukrainian Soviet	Cameroon
Suriname	Sovialist Republic	United States of
Sweden	Union of Soviet	America
Switzerland	Socialist Republics	Uruguay
Thailand	United Kingdom of	Venezuela
Trinidad and Tobago	Great Britain and	Viet Nam
Tunisia	Northern Ireland	Yugoslavia
Turkey		Zaire

7. The following United Nations organs and bodies were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
 United Nations Environment Programme  
 United Nations Development Programme  
 World Food Council  
 United Nations University

8. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic Commission for Europe  
 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
 Economic Commission for Latin America  
 Economic Commission for Africa  
 Economic Commission for Western Asia

9. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation  
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
 World Health Organization  
 World Bank  
 International Monetary Fund  
 International Civil Aviation Organization  
 Universal Postal Union  
 International Telecommunication Union  
 World Meteorological Organization  
 Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
 World Intellectual Property Organization

10. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

11. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation

Council of Europe

European Economic Community

C. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

12. At its 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings, the Committee elected the following officers for 1980:

Chairman: Mr. Thomas KLESTIL (Austria)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Sławomir CYTRYCKI (Poland)  
Mr. Saliah Ben KOUYATÉ (Guinea)  
Mr. Mohan Prasad LOHANI (Nepal)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Anne-Marie GRANT (Venezuela)

D. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Provisional agenda (A/CN.11/1);

(b) Draft provisional agenda for the second session (A/CN.11/L.1);

(c) Draft decision entitled "Guidelines for the Interim Fund" (A/CN.11/L.2), submitted by India on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77;

(d) Draft report (A/CN.11/L.3);

(e) Proposal on the regrouping of the provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.4), submitted by Canada;

(f) Proposal entitled "Provision of scientific and technical expert advice to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.5), submitted by India on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

E. Adoption of the agenda

14. At its 1st meeting, on 28 January, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session as contained in document A/CN.11/1:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Adoption of the rules of procedure of the Committee.
4. Establishment of working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of the Committee's responsibilities.
5. Establishment of an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.
6. Establishment of procedures and mechanisms which will ensure to the Committee the adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice; consideration of modification of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST).
7. Action to be taken to deal with unresolved issues.
8. Guidelines for the Interim Fund.
9. Date of and provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

F. Rules of procedure of the Committee

15. The Committee, at its 1st meeting, decided that, pending the consideration by the Committee of its working procedures and mechanisms, its proceedings would be governed by the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, unless the Committee decided otherwise for a specific purpose.

G. Adoption of the report

(Agenda item 10)

16. At its 4th meeting, on 1 February, the Committee adopted the draft report contained in document A/CN.11/L.3, and authorized the Rapporteur to prepare and finalize the report of the Committee on its first session in consultation with members of the Bureau.

### III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION

#### A. Introductory and general statements

17. The Chairman stated that the Committee was beginning its work at a time when, in spite of serious political and economic difficulties, there appeared to be great opportunities for achieving progress through a more meaningful and productive dialogue. The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development had resulted in a general recognition of the importance and specificity of science and technology as instruments of development. It was therefore the main task of the Committee to ensure early implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action 1/ and to prepare an operational plan to this effect. The Chairman then emphasized the importance of establishing effective procedures and mechanisms for the Committee's work, including arrangements for the provision of independent expert advice and also for the establishment of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Action was also called for to deal with the issues which had been left unresolved by the Conference.

18. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation emphasized that the establishment of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development marked a milestone in the efforts of the international community to give new impetus to the use of science and technology for development. The Committee had the principal responsibility for implementing the Vienna Programme of Action and for overseeing and promoting co-ordinated action in the United Nations system in this field. In undertaking these tasks the Committee had an important part to play in advancing the establishment of the new international economic order.

19. In pursuing its task, the Committee would need to evolve patterns of future development efforts involving science and technology that will effectively meet the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action. It would also need to devise innovative approaches in order to achieve restructuring of the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations stemming from the serious imbalances between developed and developing countries in the generation of, access to and utilization of science and technology. In this regard, it would be indispensable to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology and to provide increased financial support.

20. The Administrator of UNDP indicated that there has been in recent years a growing appreciation of the importance and potential of science and technology as a vital factor in the development and progress of all countries. In many developing countries virtually none of this potential had been realized and this was the central problem which the Committee had to address. The Vienna Programme of Action was a major step forward in co-operation between developed and developing countries. In regard to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, he indicated that progress had already been made in preparing the

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1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

procedures and arrangements through which it would operate. As the Interim Fund was an important element of the over-all agreements reached at Vienna and during the General Assembly, he trusted that Governments would contribute generously to it.

21. The representative of Italy, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, stated that the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/218 was a significant step forward in the global North/South dialogue and in promoting the contribution of science and technology to development, in which the States members of the Community wished to continue to play a constructive role. To allow for good progress, it was necessary to select priorities and to finalize the organizational arrangement for the establishment of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

22. The representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, made general observations on the agenda and organization of work of the Committee. On the question of unresolved issues, the representative stated that the Intergovernmental Committee should be invested with the authority to negotiate the residual elements on which agreements had not been reached in Vienna. It was also pointed out that it was important that the Intergovernmental Committee should be able to give additional guidelines for the Interim Fund. Referring to the Pledging Conference, he stated that all delegations should honour the commitments made during the Vienna Conference and that the modest target of \$250 million for two years should be fulfilled to achieve meaningful progress in implementing the Vienna Programme of Action. In referring to the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, he stressed the need for the early appointment of the head of the Centre and reiterated that the head of the Centre should be from a developing country and should be familiar at first hand with the problems of development in developing countries.

23. Some representatives suggested that the agenda for the second session of the Committee should include some substantive items so that activities could be initiated as early as possible. The priorities for action within the Vienna Programme of Action should be identified early in order to provide guidance to the work of the Centre as well as other parts of the United Nations system and the national Governments and the Interim Fund. Several delegations proposed that questions relating to the information systems for science and technology should be discussed. Some representatives felt that the topic of science and technology and the future should be taken up during the second session.

B. Establishment of an Intergovernmental Group of Experts  
on the United Nations Financing System for Science and  
Technology for Development

(Agenda item 5)

24. The Committee considered this item at its 4th meeting. The Chairman informed the Committee that informal consultations on the composition of the Group of Experts had been inconclusive.

25. The Committee decided that the Chairman should continue informal consultations with members of the Bureau and the Chairmen of the various groups with a view to reaching agreement on the geographical distribution of seats and on the question of the range of expertise to be represented in the Group of Experts.

26. The Committee also decided to authorize its Chairman, after agreement had been reached in the informal consultations, to reconvene the first session of the Committee for a one-day meeting to consider agreements reached in the informal consultations and, on that basis, elect the members of the Group of Experts.

C. Establishment of procedures and mechanisms which will ensure the Committee's adequate and effective provision of scientific and technical expert advice; consideration of modification of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST)

(Agenda item 6)

27. The Committee considered item 6 of its agenda at its informal meetings and at its 4th meeting, on 1 February.

28. At the 4th meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced a proposal, entitled "Provision of scientific and technical expert advice to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.5), for consideration by the Committee.

29. The representative of Italy, on behalf of the European Economic Community, stated that most of the ideas contained in the proposal were in line with the Community's thinking but expressed the desire that the proposal be examined more carefully during the second session. He also suggested that the advisory mechanism should consist of two levels: at the level of a core of top experts and at the level of ad hoc groups of experts in specialized areas drawn from the United Nations specialized agencies as well as other organizations. He felt that the meetings of the Advisory Committee should be brief and should be held after careful preparations.

30. One representative, while welcoming the proposal, expressed the following views: the Advisory Committee should find means to interact among wider groups of expertise at national levels; it should be enabled to give advice to UNDP for the operation of the Interim Fund, and should be involved in such areas as information systems for science and technology as and when required by the Intergovernmental Committee.

31. Another representative emphasized the need for expert advice on the application of science and technology to development and suggested that the principles of operation for such a mechanism should be carefully drafted taking into account the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/587). It was also suggested that the Advisory Committee should consist of

a small nucleus of leading world scientists serving in their personal capacities and should have access to groups of experts in specialized areas. The size of the Advisory Committee should be 17 or 19 scientists and technologists with sufficient representation from developing countries. The programme of work for the Advisory Committee should be approved by the Intergovernmental Committee along with proper guidelines for its work. The Advisory Committee should concentrate on a limited number of problems; it should also provide advice on matters relating to co-ordination of science and technology in the United Nations system and establish close links with the science and technology community using national mechanisms.

32. At its 4th meeting, the Committee decided to annex the proposal (A/CN.11/L.5) to its report and to resume consideration of it at its second session.

D. Action to be taken to deal with unresolved issues

(Agenda item 7)

33. The Committee, at its 1st and 4th meetings, on 28 January and 1 February, considered agenda item 7 concerning issues not resolved at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

34. At its 4th meeting, the Committee decided to defer the consideration of this question until its second session and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a factual document for consideration by the Committee at that session.

E. Guidelines for the Interim Fund

(Agenda item 8)

35. The Committee considered this item at its 1st, 3rd and 4th meetings.

36. At the 3rd meeting of the Committee, the representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision on guidelines for the Interim Fund on Science and Technology for Development contained in document A/CN.11/L.2.

37. At its 4th meeting, the Committee took up the consideration of the draft decision and, as a result of informal consultations, adopted the draft decision with the following modifications (for the final text, see annex I):

(a) In the seventh and eighth lines of paragraph 1 the words "and the Head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development conjointly" were replaced by the words "in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation";

(b) The word "to" at the beginning of the last line of paragraph 1 was deleted.

38. The representative of Norway, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, stated that during the informal consultations he had stressed two considerations which he had been assured were implied in the decision: the need to accord priority to building up the science and technology capacities of developing countries and the imperative to place special emphasis on the needs of the least developed, land-

locked, island developing and most seriously affected developing countries. It was on this understanding that the Nordic countries fully supported the text of the decision as adopted.

F. Working procedures and mechanisms necessary for the effective discharge of the Committee's responsibilities

39. At its 4th meeting, the Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to invite those intergovernmental, non-governmental and other concerned organizations which have participated in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and its Preparatory Committee to participate as observers at its second session.

G. Date of and provisional agenda for the second session of the Intergovernmental Committee

(Agenda item 9)

40. At its 4th meeting, the Committee decided to request the Secretariat to explore the possibility of:

(a) Extending the second session of the Committee to two weeks and to provide all the necessary facilities and services accordingly, subject to approval by the Committee on Conferences;

(b) Providing facilities for an in-session working group to meet in a small conference room with, if available, interpretation services, subject again to approval by the Committee on Conferences.

41. For the consideration of the provisional agenda of its second session, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/CN.11/L.1) and a draft proposal on the regrouping of the provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.4), submitted by Canada. As a result of exchanges that took place in the informal meetings and at the 4th meeting of the Committee, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its second session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.
3. Financing science and technology for development:
  - (a) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the Interim Fund;
  - (b) Policy and guidelines for the Interim Fund.
4. Role of the United Nations system:
  - (a) Study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology;



(b) Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

5. Other matters related to General Assembly resolution 34/218:

(a) Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

(b) Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

6. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee.

7. Other matters.

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

42. Also at its 4th meeting, the Committee approved the documentation as provided for in the annotations to the draft provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat (A/CN.11/L.1), in the light of the discussions at its first session.

43. Some representatives of developed countries expressed their disappointment that the approved provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee did not include subitems which, in their view, constitute priority areas in the Vienna Programme of Action. Some representatives also expressed the view that an item on science and technology for the future should have been included in the provisional agenda for the second session of the Committee.

ANNEX I

Decision adopted by the Committee at its first session

1 (I). Guidelines for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

1. The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in the light of paragraph 117 (d) of the Vienna Programme of Action, paragraphs 7 and 8 (e) and section VI of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, and paragraphs 19 and 22 of the annex thereto referring to the need for additional guidelines for the operation of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, decides to request the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, to make available for consideration by the Committee at its second session details of the intended criteria and methodology for the identification and assessment of projects eligible for financing from the Interim Fund, with due consideration to section IV of the annex to Assembly resolution 34/218, as well as observations and suggestions regarding additional guidelines.

2. Such observations and suggestions should take into account, inter alia, the following:

(a) Identification of scientific and technological content and activity of a project;

(b) Relationship between financing of a project from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development with other modalities of financing, including regular operations of the United Nations Development Programme;

(c) Effective contribution of the project to the over-all process of development of the developing country or countries concerned;

(d) Effective contribution to the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing country or countries concerned, as well as to the strengthening of the demand upon their scientific and technological system;

(e) Effective contribution to strengthening national infrastructure, especially utilization of national resources and managerial capacity;

(f) Proportion of local expenditure to be borne by the Interim Fund;

(g) Methods and mechanisms of identification, formulation and evaluation of subregional, regional and interregional projects;

(h) Assistance to developing countries in identifying and formulating projects for financing by the Interim Fund.

## ANNEX II

### Proposal relating to the provision of scientific and technical expert advice to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development a/

1. The problem is essentially to devise the best mechanism to provide scientific and technical expert advice to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
2. Normally, the Committee will need interdisciplinary studies going far beyond research development and scientific and technological services (innovation, productivity, social and cultural aspects, etc.), and not merely direct advice on the specifics of science and technology.
3. The representation in the Committee itself will include high-level persons who are familiar with the over-all aspects of science and technology for development. Nevertheless, the need for a mechanism to provide truly independent advice cannot be denied. This independence should be ensured not only from Governments but also from international organizations, which have a responsibility of their own to provide advice to the intergovernmental organs of the system.
4. The advice should, as appropriate, be based on an interactive approach, involving national and regional discussions, with the participation of a wide cross-section of possible users of science and technology.
5. In view of the new concepts of science and technology for development emerging from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, it seems most desirable that this mechanism should comprise an advisory body. The functions of the advisory body should be to provide, upon request of the Committee, such advice as may be necessary for the discharge of the mandate of the Intergovernmental Committee. The advisory body would include not only scientists or technologists per se but persons fully aware of the over-all problématique of science and technology for development, including:
  - (a) Sufficient number of persons having experience of or an active role in the policy-making bodies of their respective countries;
  - (b) A number of specialists in the social sciences and economics;
  - (c) A number of persons knowledgeable in the problems of the productive sector;
  - (d) Possibly a number of persons illustrative of the users of science and technology.

a/ This proposal (A/CN.11/L.5) was submitted by India on behalf of States which are members of the Group of 77. The Committee, at its 4th meeting, deferred consideration of this draft proposal until its second session.

6. The advisory body should have access to the advice of:

(a) The expert bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) Ad hoc panels drawn from a roster of specialists in all the necessary disciplines, established by the advisory body as necessary;

(c) Scientific, technological and other appropriate organizations.

7. The advisory body:

(a) Should be a subsidiary body of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

(b) Should not tackle the administrative problems of co-ordination;

(c) Should be serviced by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

(d) Should be small, and the periodicity of its meetings should vary according to the needs;

(e) Should achieve a balance in its composition between the various types of expertise in the application of science and technology to development, while taking into account the need for equitable geographic distribution;

(f) Should be appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of a procedure to be determined.



Part Two

REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT ON THE FIRST PART OF  
ITS SECOND SESSION

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,  
from 22 May to 4 June 1980

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, entitled "United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development", the General Assembly decided to establish an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided that the Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members, and that the representation of Member States in the Committee should be at a high level.
2. The General Assembly also decided that the Committee should meet once a year and should submit its reports and recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary, particularly, with regard to co-ordination. It further decided that the Committee should, as an exception, hold a one-week additional session early in 1980 to consider, inter alia, organizational matters and other issues of a particularly urgent nature and should hold its regular session in the second quarter of 1980.
3. The first session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 1 February 1980 (see part one above).

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

### A. Opening and duration of the first part of its second session

4. The first part of its second session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 May to 4 June 1980.

5. The Committee held six meetings (5th to 10th), from 22 May to 4 June 1980. The Committee also held informal meetings during that period.

### B. Membership and attendance

6. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/218, the Committee is open to the participation of all States as full members. Representatives of the following States attended the second session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Greece	Norway
Algeria	Guinea	Pakistan
Argentina	Guyana	Panama
Australia	Holy See	Peru
Austria	Honduras	Poland
Bahrain	Hungary	Portugal
Bangladesh	India	Republic of Korea
Barbados	Indonesia	Romania
Belgium	Iraq	Rwanda
Benin	Ireland	Senegal
Bolivia	Israel	Sierra Leone
Brazil	Italy	Singapore
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast	Spain
Burma	Jamaica	Sweden
Burundi	Japan	Switzerland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Jordan	Thailand
Canada	Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Kuwait	Togo
China	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tunisia
Colombia	Madagascar	Turkey
Cuba	Malaysia	Uganda
Czechoslovakia	Mali	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Democratic Yemen	Malta	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Denmark	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	Mongolia	United States of America
Egypt	Morocco	Uruguay
El Salvador	Mozambique	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Nepal	Viet Nam
Finland	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
France	New Zealand	Zaire
German Democratic Republic	Nicaragua	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Niger	
Ghana	Nigeria	



7. The following United Nations organs and bodies were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
United Nations Environment Programme  
United Nations Development Programme  
World Food Council  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
United Nations University

8. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic Commission for Europe  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
Economic Commission for Africa  
Economic Commission for Western Asia

9. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
World Health Organization  
World Bank  
International Monetary Fund  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
Universal Postal Union  
International Telecommunication Union  
World Meteorological Organization  
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
World Intellectual Property Organization

10. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

11. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation  
Andean Group (Cartagena Agreement for Economic Sub-regional Integration)  
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance  
European Economic Community

12. The following non-governmental organization was also represented:

International Council of Scientific Unions

### C. Officers of the Committee

13. The Officers of the Committee were as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Thomas KLESTIL (Austria)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Sławomir CYTRYCKI (Poland)  
Mr. Saliyah Ben KOUYATE (Guinea)  
Mr. Mohan Prasad LOHANI (Nepal)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Anne-Marie GRANT (Venezuela)

### D. Documentation

14. The Committee had before it at its second session the following documentation:

- (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session (see part one above);
- (b) Provisional agenda for the second session (A/CN.11/2);
- (c) Note by the Secretariat on other matters relating to General Assembly resolution 34/218: establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/3);
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General on other matters relating to General Assembly resolution 34/218: action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/4);
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General on the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/5);
- (f) Note by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the progress report on the operations of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/6 and Corr.1);
- (g) Note by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on observations regarding additional guidelines and methodology for identification and assessment of projects for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/7);
- (h) Agenda as adopted at the 5th meeting, on 22 May 1980 (A/CN.11/8);
- (i) Note by the Secretary-General on the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/9);

- (j) Report of the Secretary-General on the framework of a study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development (A/35/184 and Add.1);
- (k) Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.6);
- (l) Draft proposal entitled "Further proposals relating to the provision of scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.7 and Corr.1), submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (m) Draft resolution on the Operational Plan for the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/L.8), submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (n) Draft resolution entitled "Additional guidelines for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.9 and Corr.1), submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (o) Draft resolution entitled "Proposals relating to the provision of scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.10 and Rev.1), submitted by Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolutions contained in A/CN.11/L.5 and L.7;
- (p) Draft decision entitled "Centre for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.11) submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (q) Draft resolution on the study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology (A/CN.11/L.12), submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (r) Draft resolution on financing science and technology for development (A/CN.11/L.13), submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee;
- (s) Draft resolution on the Operational Plan for the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/L.14), submitted by Mr. Salia Ben Kouyaté (Guinea), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.8;
- (t) Draft resolution on action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/L.15 and Rev.1), submitted by Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on agenda item 5 (a);

- (u) Draft report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the first part of its second session (A/CN.11/L.16 and Add.1 and 2);
- (v) Draft resolution on the study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology (A/CN.11/L.17), submitted by Mr. Slawomir Cytrycki (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.12;
- (w) Draft resolution entitled "Additional guidelines for the United Nations interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.18), submitted by the Chairman of the Committee as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.9 and Corr.1;
- (x) Draft resolution entitled "Centre for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.19), submitted by Mr. Slawomir Cytrycki (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.11;
- (y) Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.14.

#### E. Adoption of the agenda

15. At its 5th meeting, on 22 May 1980, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session as contained in document A/CN.11/8:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.
3. Financing science and technology for development:
  - (a) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the Interim Fund;
  - (b) Policy and guidelines for the Interim Fund;
  - (c) Establishment of an intergovernmental group of experts on the United Nations financing system for science and technology for development.
4. Role of the United Nations system:
  - (a) Study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology;
  - (b) Centre for Science and Technology for Development.
5. Other matters relating to General Assembly resolution 34/218:
  - (a) Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;

- (b) Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
- 6. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Committee.
- 7. Other matters.
- 8. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

F. Adoption of the report

16. At its 10th meeting, on 4 June, the Committee adopted the draft report on the first part of its second session (A/CN.11/16 and Add.1 and 2) and authorized the Rapporteur to prepare and finalize the report of the Committee in consultation with members of the Bureau.

### III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE FIRST PART OF ITS SECOND SESSION

#### A. Introductory statements

17. In his opening statement, the Chairman stressed the great importance of the Committee in providing direction for international co-operation in science and technology for development and underscored the principal items on the Committee's agenda.

18. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation recalled that the Committee's mandate derived from the universal recognition of the fundamental and pervasive role of science and technology in development and of the contribution it should make to the establishment of the new international economic order. The Committee, as the centre-piece of the new arrangements resulting from the Vienna Programme of Action, should provide clear and coherent guidance for its implementation. In carrying out its challenging tasks, the Committee should furthermore bear in mind that current trends in the development of science and technology point, if anything, to a widening of the already serious disparities between the developed and the developing countries; unless modified, the present thrust of global research and development might well make modern technology less and less relevant to the needs and priorities of the developing countries.

19. The Director-General further stated that, unless the transfer of real resources to developing countries took place on a scale commensurate with their needs and in a continuous, assured and predictable manner, the prospects would remain dim for any significant change in the present situation. The decision of the General Assembly to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development was therefore one of the most important achievements of the Conference; it offered for the first time a promise of general acceptance of the principle of automaticity in the transfer of resources to developing countries.

20. The Director-General expressed deep disappointment that the Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund had come so short of the target of \$250 million agreed upon at Vienna and called for better conceptual clarity between activities to be supported by the Fund and those that would continue to be financed from existing resources and mechanisms, including the central resources of the United Nations Development Programme. The Fund should concentrate on the critical elements involved in the application of science and technology to development, which had so far received inadequate attention and on which the Fund could make an optimal impact. In conclusion, the Director-General assured the Committee that it was the desire of all the organizations of the United Nations system, acting singly and collectively, to give effect to the Vienna Programme of Action and that he himself would make every effort to promote that objective with the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the new Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

21. The Assistant Secretary-General heading the new Centre for Science and Technology for Development pledged his total commitment to the importance of the role to be played by science and technology in social and economic development and

expressed the hope that the momentum established at Vienna would be maintained so as to bring about an early implementation of the Programme of Action.

## B. General debate

22. The documents before the Committee under agenda items 2, 4 and 5 were introduced by the Head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. With reference to the outline of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (see A/CN.11/5), the Assistant Secretary-General stressed the tentative nature of the document and the fact that the framework and the priorities established by the Vienna Programme of Action remained the basic guideline, together with any additional directives which might be formulated by the Committee. He also emphasized the prominent role of national Governments in the implementation of the plan, in contrast to the basically supportive role of the organizations of the United Nations system.

23. With regard to the framework for the study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology (see A/35/184 and Add.1), the Assistant Secretary-General stated that the descriptive approach used in similar studies in the past would be replaced by one relying more on analysis and assessment. He proposed that the study should be carried out in two steps over a period of two years. Organizations of the United Nations system would fully participate in the study through a new task force on science and technology of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). Work on the study would be closely related to the drawing up of the plan of operation for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and both exercises would interact and strengthen one another.

24. Regarding the issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (see A/CN.11/4), the Assistant Secretary-General suggested that the Committee should reconsider and possibly adopt the paragraphs which had been proposed at Vienna by the Chairman of the First Committee as compromise texts and on which the Conference had been close to agreement. The remaining unresolved issues might either be dealt with by the Committee itself, with or without prior reference to other bodies, or might be disposed of by referring them to other bodies of the United Nations system for consideration and decision.

25. With regard to the establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice (see A/CN.11/3), the Assistant Secretary-General referred to the proposals put forward at the first session of the Committee (see A/CN.11/L.5), as well as to the views expressed previously on the question by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. He expressed the hope that, at its second session, the Committee would agree to define the scope, functions, working methods and composition of the new advisory mechanism.

26. In introducing the Secretary-General's report on the strengthening of the resources of the Centre (see A/CN.11/9), the Assistant Secretary-General pointed out that the 16 Professional posts allocated to the Centre represented a reasonable, if not modest, strengthening of the secretariat capacity in view of the important increase in the scope and level of responsibilities entrusted to it as a result of the Vienna Programme of Action.

27. The Director of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development introduced the documents dealing with the progress report on the operations of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/6 and Corr.1) and the observations regarding additional guidelines and methodology for identification and assessment of projects for the Interim Fund (A/CN.11/7).

28. He explained that the Pledging Conference had recently resulted in firm contributions of \$US 35.8 million and that it was expected that about \$10 million would be forthcoming before the closing date of 31 July 1980. He also said that about 350 projects had already been received and that, tentatively, about 70 had been selected by the Interim Fund, which were in conformity with its objectives.

29. All delegations expressed satisfaction at the appointment of the eminent Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and referred to his outstanding qualities for this work, noting however, that the delay in the appointment may have had results affecting the work of the Committee.

30. During the general debate, several representatives referred to the importance of the work of the Committee in the context of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and the new international economic order.

31. The representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, expressed satisfaction at the high level of representation in this session by ministers and senior officials from the developing countries. Several representatives from developing countries suggested that the Committee might examine the possibility of holding its sessions initially for about 10 days at technical level followed by three days of ministerial-level meetings, instead of the present two-week-long sessions, which did not facilitate high-level participation for the entire duration.

32. The representative of Italy, on behalf of the European Economic Community, pledged full support to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

33. The representative of the United States of America mentioned that the utilization of existing resources, to the fullest extent possible, as contemplated at Vienna, will be adequate to get the Centre started.

34. The representative of China emphasized that the three parts of the Vienna Programme of Action were interrelated and indivisible. In implementing the Vienna Programme of Action, necessary action should be taken in all three areas simultaneously. In another statement made at the end of the session, the representative of China expressed satisfaction at the achievements of the session and stated that the successful application of science and technology for development was a step-by-step process which would require greater mobilization of resources through long-term financing. The authority and power of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be strengthened to enable it to play an effective role in assisting the Committee and for achieving greater co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in science and technology.



35. One representative expressed the view that the operational plan should elaborate on the longer-term perspectives of science and technology for development and should be tied in with the medium-term plan of the United Nations system. The plan should not be limited to any one group of countries but should have adequate means of dealing with global problems such as energy, environment and raw materials.

36. Some representatives mentioned that the proposed outline for the operational plan did not clearly indicate the priorities established in the Vienna Programme of Action and did not reflect its spirit.

37. Several representatives suggested that consultations with national focal points established during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development would be helpful.

38. The representative of one developing country suggested that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) should undertake a basic technical study on all aspects of the establishment of a global scientific and technological information network.

39. In response to the above suggestion, the observer from UNESCO briefly outlined the main elements of the World Science Information System (UNISIST) programme and expressed the readiness of his organization to undertake a basic technical study at its own expense on all aspects of the establishment of a global scientific and technical information network. He suggested that an ad hoc committee should be established under the aegis of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme and that its terms of reference should be defined in collaboration with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

40. The representative from a developed country suggested that a few conceptual areas should be selected for which the Committee should set out policy guidelines. He proposed four illustrative areas and suggested that the Committee might require the Centre to undertake an analysis of national papers to explore ways and means of enhancing current awareness of scientists of developing countries to commission an analysis similar to the Science and Technology Policy Instruments' project, examine the successful experiences of a science and technology network, such as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and encourage contributions from non-governmental organizations.

41. The representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, suggested that in drawing up the operational plan the conceptual framework in the preamble and introductory sections of the Vienna Programme of Action should be adhered to in letter and spirit. The operational plan should outline a series of activities, programmes and projects at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels which would provide the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with a framework for planning their activities in science and technology. At the same time, the operational plan must provide Governments with an indicative framework of science and technology activities in the United Nations system for utilization by them, individually and collectively. The expertise of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, should be utilized in formulating the operational plan. However, an over-all integrated view should be taken for all sectors and individual sectoral plans should be integrated into an over-all operational plan and relative priorities assigned on the basis of the

appropriate needs in national, regional and interregional plans. She said that proper harmonization of all relevant sectors would require a co-ordinated approach among United Nations agencies, assigning individual topics to organizations that would act as United Nations agencies would not serve this purpose. She proposed that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be assigned the task of integrating the requirements into one operational plan on the basis of inputs from various United Nations organizations. She deferred commenting on the illustrative scheme on the network for scientific and technological information and expressed the hope that this area will be examined together with other areas and specific decisions will be taken by the Committee during its third session.

42. Several representatives emphasized the necessity for the new Head of the Centre to be given a free choice in the recruitment of the staff for the Centre with due regard to the requirement of the high standards of competence and equitable geographical distribution.

43. Several representatives of developing countries expressed their deep disappointment that the amount pledged so far fell far short of the minimum target of \$250 million agreed upon at Vienna and hoped that developed countries would manifest greater political will and make generous contributions. Some of them also inquired about the character and distribution of projects already received and wanted to know how many proposals originated from Governments and how many were submitted by the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. They also wanted to know the geographical distribution of projects, particularly those emanating from the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries. Most representatives of developing countries expressed the view that projects should be presented through Governments and should be directed towards the strengthening of scientific and technological capacities at the national levels.

44. Some representatives of developing countries also indicated that, while the Interim Fund should be mainly directed towards projects strengthening the science and technology capacities at the national level, part of the Fund should be used for subregional, regional and interregional projects.

45. Many representatives of developing countries noted that the Interim Fund had a special character of its own in relation to the existing activities of UNDP and the United Nations system and that, given its limited resources, it should be utilized to support only programmes and projects that were strictly oriented towards the attainment of technical autonomy by developing countries and for strengthening their scientific and technological capacities at the national, regional, interregional and international levels. The Interim Fund - in spite of its two-year duration - should not be used to finance short-term sectoral projects. Those projects, important as they were, should be supported by UNDP and the United Nations system from their existing resources. It would be necessary to ensure that the resources of the Interim Fund were not too widely diffused; they should be used only to finance the priority needs of developing countries as perceived by them. In the identification and execution of projects, preference should be given to the internal and collective resources of developing countries.

46. Many representatives of developing countries also stated that there should be a close linkage between the operational plan and the Interim Fund and that

UNDP should adopt new procedures and mechanisms for the identification and execution of projects in line with the Vienna "spirit". They suggested that, to the maximum extent possible, innovative approaches and new channels should be used for the implementation of projects. A number of representatives stressed that in the operations and management of the Interim Fund the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be assigned a decisive role.

47. Some representatives of developed countries stated that amounts contributed at the recent Pledging Conference were small because of budgetary procedures and that it was their hope that they would be able to contribute greater resources very soon. They also stated that it was necessary to establish greater clarity between the activities and the projects to be supported by the Interim Fund and the normal activities of UNDP. One representative stated that economic backwardness was not necessarily the same as technological dependence, and suggested that the Centre should undertake a study on the levels of science and technology development among countries.

48. Some representatives requested that the Director of the Interim Fund should submit a note on the projects received so far by the Interim Fund and their functional and geographical distribution. The Director of the Interim Fund accordingly submitted a preliminary outline of projects submitted to the Interim Fund.

49. The representative of India, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, expressed disappointment that the pledges to the Interim Fund barely reached 15 per cent of the target of \$250 million agreed upon in Vienna and appealed to the developed countries to make more generous contributions. She also appealed to developing countries to do their best in contributing towards the fund. In view of the fact that Governments are not yet appraised of the additional guidelines, which are being finalized at the session, she said that it would be necessary to prepare a separate and simple project document for applying for assistance from the Interim Fund and additional time should be made available to Governments to submit their projects. In view of the limited funds available, she proposed that the Interim Fund should include longer-term horizon without being bound by the two-year time-limit, bearing in mind the possibility of financing from the longer-term financing system, and should ensure adequate linkages between institutions in science and technology and appropriate productive service centres. She suggested that during the first year the total expenditure for intercountry projects should not exceed 15 per cent of the financing under the Interim Fund.

50. Many representatives referred to the intergovernmental group of experts on the long-term arrangements for the Financing System and expressed disappointment and concern that it had not been constituted so far and hoped that it would be established during the current session of the Committee. It should also be constituted on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. They stated that, in their view, since the work of the group of experts was an extremely important undertaking, the group should be provided with strong substantive and technical support by the Centre.

51. Some representatives expressed satisfaction at the outline of the proposed study of system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology. However, the submission of the report on the study should

not be delayed beyond the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly. It was suggested that the maximum use should be made of the previous studies and the concerned organizations of the United Nations system should be involved.

52. One representative, in referring to the interagency task force on science and technology established by ACC to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, suggested that the task force should be chaired by the Director-General and, in his absence, by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. He also suggested that the Centre should publish a newsletter to disseminate regularly information on science and technology relating to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

53. The representative of India, on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee, proposed that the text proposed by the Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development on some of the unresolved issues 1/ should be adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee as part of the Vienna Programme of Action. The remaining unresolved issues 2/ should be considered by a working group of the whole of the Intergovernmental Committee at its third session. To facilitate early decisions by such a working group, she proposed that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation should submit a report on the current state of negotiations in other United Nations forums, such as the United Nations Conference on International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, on restrictive business practices and other issues covered in annex I of the report of the Conference. 2/ The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported this proposal.

54. The representatives of some developed countries suggested that the unresolved issues should be referred to other negotiating forums in the United Nations system.

55. Several representatives of developing countries expressed the view that the unresolved issues should be considered by the Intergovernmental Committee and should not be referred to other forums.

56. The need for the provision of high-level scientific and technical expert advice to the Intergovernmental Committee was expressed by several representatives.

57. The representative of India, on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee, proposed that the new advisory body should be nominated by the Secretary-General and appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee. She said that it was necessary to have experts from specific sectors of science and technology, as well as persons experienced in policy-making in their countries, knowledgeable regarding problems of the productive sector, specialists in social sciences and economics and in the uses of science and technology. She indicated that a membership of 28 would be appropriate with

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1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), annex II.

2/ Ibid., annex I.

equitable geographical distribution; the advisory body should be established as early as possible and should meet once a year.

58. Several representatives suggested that the composition of the advisory body should not be large and should be based on equitable geographical distribution. It was also suggested that the advisory body should be entrusted by the Intergovernmental Committee to undertake the consideration of a limited number of issues, such as priority areas in the Vienna Programme of Action, and that the advisory body should establish a close relationship with the scientific and technological community throughout the world.

59. During the discussion on the establishment of the advisory mechanism for the provision of scientific and technical expert advice to the Committee, some representatives mentioned that the Secretary-General should take appropriate action for the discontinuation of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the United Nations.

60. The observer for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) reported that, as a follow-up to the Vienna Conference, the African Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development was convened at Addis Ababa in March 1980 and prepared a programme of action in science and technology for development for Africa for the period 1980 to 1985 and beyond. The programme was adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers and incorporated in the over-all plan of action for development of Africa which was endorsed by the Special Economic Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held recently at Lagos. He requested that those recommendations should be reflected in the actions and decisions of the Intergovernmental Committee. The observer for UNCTAD assured the Committee of the readiness of his organization to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Committee and to contribute to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. He referred, in that connexion, to the negotiations on the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and its contribution to the restructuring of international technological relations. The Committee on Transfer of Technology, at its next meeting, would place special emphasis on strengthening technological capabilities of developing countries and on policy-making and technology planning. The observer for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) reported on the activities of his organization in the field of science and technology, particularly in relation to the relevant recommendations adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held at New Delhi in January/February 1980. He expressed the full support of his organization of the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and the Centre in carrying out the recommendations contained in the Vienna Programme of Action within the framework of UNIDO's competence and resources. The observer for the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) pledged the readiness of his organization to continue with research related to institutional changes in the United Nations system and innovative approaches to development finance, particularly in the field of science and technology. UNITAR would wish to be made eligible to receive support from the Interim Fund so as to assist developing countries. The observer for the United Nations University described the work of his organization in identifying and finding solutions to pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare; strengthening the policy-making capabilities of the developing countries in the area of science and technology; and training of manpower. He expressed the readiness of his organization to participate in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action through its world-wide network of institutions and scholars. He also expressed the wish of his organization to be eligible for support from the Interim Fund.

61. The observer for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reviewed the activities of his organization in the area of technology particularly in the context of the outline of the operational plan. He expressed the support of his organization to the Intergovernmental Committee in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. The observer for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) outlined the programme of his organization and emphasized the regional or global nature of its activities. He expressed the hope that the Committee would recognize WMO as a qualified and competent organization to submit, in its own right, proposals for implementation through the Interim Fund.

62. The observer for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) said that the Council attached great importance to the successful implementation of the decisions by the Vienna Conference and that its experience can be availed of towards the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. The observer for the Latin American Centre for Physics welcomed the creation of the Intergovernmental Committee. He mentioned that his organization, as an intergovernmental body, served the development of science in the Latin American region and expressed its readiness to co-operate with the Committee in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in the training of scientific personnel.

63. The observer for the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) said that the main objective of the Committee on Science and Technology for Developing Countries (COSTED/ICSU) was to stress the scientific and technological self-reliance of and co-operation among developing countries; to build infrastructure; to promote scientific exchange; and to improve the working conditions of scientists and technologists in developing countries. He expressed the wish of his organization to co-operate closely with the Committee in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and requested allocation of funds for projects identified by COSTED.

#### C. Action taken by the Intergovernmental Committee

##### 1. Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

64. At its 10th meeting, on 4 June 1980, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.14), entitled "Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Saliah Ben Kouyaté (Guinea), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.8 (see annex, resolution 1 (II)). The administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Committee in document A/CN.11/L.20.

65. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.8 was withdrawn by its sponsors after the adoption of A/CN.11/L.14.

66. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his delegation reserved the right to come back to the operational plan later, particularly regarding its financial implication. The representative of Sweden suggested that the draft operational plan to be prepared by the Secretariat should be sent to Governments sufficiently ahead of the third session of the Committee for careful study.

## 2. Financing science and technology for development

67. At its 10th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.18), entitled "Additional guidelines for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development", submitted by the Chairman of the Committee as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.9 and Corr.1 (see annex, resolution 2 (II)).

68. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.9 and Corr.1 was withdrawn by its sponsors after the adoption of A/CN.11/L.18.

69. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to take note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the Interim Fund (A/CN.11/6 and Corr.1) entitled "Financing Science and Technology for Development: progress report on the operations of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development" (see annex, decision 1 (II)).

70. At the same meeting, the Committee elected the following States to the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development: Australia, Austria, Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (see annex, decision 2 (II)).

71. In connexion with the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, the Chairman stated that it was understood that the election of the Group should not be considered a precedent in future elections to other intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations. Concerning the appropriate range of expertise in the Group, the Chairman suggested that Governments may hold consultations with the Director-General regarding their nominations. He further urged concerned Governments to propose names of experts to the Secretary-General by 30 June 1980. The Committee was informed that the dates and places for the meetings of the Group are as follows: (a) 11-15 August 1980 at New York; (b) 6-17 October 1980 at Geneva; and (c) 26 January-13 February 1981 at New York.

72. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.13), entitled "Financing science and technology for development", submitted by India on behalf of States of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee (see annex, resolution 3 (II)).

73. After the adoption of the above resolutions and decisions, the representative of Switzerland stated that the support of his Government to the Interim Fund was aimed at increasing the impact of international co-operation in the application of science and technology to development through concrete actions.

74. The representative of Jamaica said that since the Interim Fund is small, at this stage, caution should be exercised in incurring administrative and staff costs and suggested that in future reports of the Committee on the operations of the Interim Fund such overhead costs should be set out in detail.

### 3. Role of the United Nations system

75. At its 10th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.17), entitled "Study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology", submitted by Mr. Sławomir Cytrycki (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.12 (see annex, resolution 4 (II)).

76. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.12 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of resolution A/CN.11/L.17.

77. At the same meeting, after a statement by the Secretary of the Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the resolution, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.19), entitled "Centre for Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Sławomir Cytrycki (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolution contained in document A/CN.11/L.11 (see annex, resolution 5 (II)).

78. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.11 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.19.

79. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserved his position on the question of additional resources for the implementation of this resolution.

80. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to take note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/9), entitled "Centre for Science and Technology for Development" and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, together with any comments received from Governments or groups of Governments (see annex, decision 3 (II)).

### 4. Action to be taken on unresolved issues

81. At its 10th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.15/Rev.1) as amended, entitled "Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on agenda item 5 (a) (see annex, resolution 6 (II)).

82. After the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Italy, on behalf of the European Economic Community, recalled the two proposals made by the Community during the Vienna Conference to increase co-operation with the developing countries on research and development for new energy technologies and to undertake studies regarding the possibilities of establishing a catalogue of concrete cases of technology transfers which have contributed successfully to the strengthening of scientific and technological capacities of developing countries. The representative of Switzerland stated that there were some inaccuracies in annex I of the report of the Conference regarding the position of Switzerland on certain points and he would propose necessary corrections at the time of detailed discussion of the issues. At the request of the representatives of Italy and Switzerland, the Committee decided that their statements regarding the above resolution should be reflected in its report.



5. Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice

83. At its 10th meeting, the Committee adopted a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.10/Rev.1) as amended, entitled "Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development", submitted by Mr. Mohan Prasad Lohani (Nepal), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on the draft resolutions contained in A/CN.11/L.5 and A/CN.11/L.7 (see annex, resolution 7 (II)).

84. Draft resolutions A/CN.11/L.5 and A/CN.11/L.7 were withdrawn by their sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.10/Rev.1.

6. Draft provisional agenda for the third session

85. At the same meeting, the Committee considered the draft provisional agenda for its third session (A/CN.11/L.6) and decided to include an item on election of officers and two other items calling for the reports of the Director-General on the activities of the Centre and the developments regarding formation of the advisory mechanism for provision of scientific and technical expert advice to the Committee. The provisional agenda approved for the third session of the Committee is as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development
4. Basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of all the various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology
5. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
6. Science and technology and the future.
7. Financing science and technology for development
  - (a) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Long-term Arrangements for the Financing System
  - (b) Policy and guidelines for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development
  - (c) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the Interim Fund
8. Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development

9. Advisory mechanism for the provision of scientific and technical advice to the Committee
10. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the fourth session of the Committee
11. Other matters
12. Adoption of the report of the Committee

86. The representative of India, on behalf of States members of the Group of 77 said that the next session of the Committee should be held as early as possible in 1981 for consideration of immediate matters and that a second session should be held during the same year for consideration of reports expected to be finalized later. This suggestion was not favoured by the representative of Italy, on behalf of the European Economic Community, and by the representatives of Canada, Japan, Poland, Switzerland and the United States of America. The Committee decided to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

ANNEX

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental  
Committee on Science and Technology for Development at the  
first part of its second session

	A. <u>Resolutions</u>	Page
1 (II)	Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	39
2 (II)	Additional guidelines for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	41
3 (II)	Financing science and technology for development . . . . .	43
4 (II)	Study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology . . . . .	43
5 (II)	Centre for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	44
6 (II)	Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	45
7 (II)	Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	46
	B. <u>Decisions</u>	
1 (II)	Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme . . . . .	48
2 (II)	Establishment of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development .	48
3 (II)	Centre for Science and Technology for Development . . . . .	49

ANNEX

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental  
Committee on Science and Technology for Development at the  
first part of its second session

A. Resolutions

1 (II). Operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of  
Action on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling section II, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of  
19 December 1979,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General a/ on the operational plan  
for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology  
for Development, b/

Mindful of the emphasis given to technical co-operation among developing  
countries in the Vienna Programme of Action, b/

Equally mindful of the need to ensure that the operational plan is based on  
programmes and projects designed and developed by, for and among the participating  
countries,

Decides that:

(a) The Director-General for Development and International Economic  
Co-operation, assisted by the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for  
Development, and after appropriate consultations with Governments through,  
inter alia, regional meetings organized in accordance with established procedures  
and practices, as well as with the executive heads of the organs, organizations  
and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, should  
submit to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,  
in time for its third session, proposals for a detailed operational plan for each  
of the major component programme areas, as outlined in the annex below,  
incorporating action at the national, subregional, regional and interregional  
levels. In making those proposals, the Director-General should take fully into  
account the need for an integrated intersectoral approach to each of the areas.  
The proposals could be classified under four main headings, as listed below, in  
such a way as to provide a differentiation of the activities to be executed by  
countries, agencies and forums, as appropriate:

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a/ A/CN.11/5.

b/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for  
Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales  
No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

- (i) Financial and technical support by United Nations organs, organizations and bodies, and by countries;
- (ii) Methodological studies, comparative analyses and general scientific and technological studies to be executed with the support of institutions in the countries, especially the identification of the essential elements of a viable scientific and technological capacity that could contribute to the development process, as well as the identification of actions that could be taken to strengthen those elements;
- (iii) Development and negotiation of codes and agreements to restructure international co-operation in science and technology for development by conferences and agencies of the United Nations system;
- (iv) Development of a systematic consultation process with all the countries, at the technical level (planning and execution) in such a way that possible needs, plans and alternatives will be known;

(b) The conceptual framework provided by the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, b/ as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 34/218, should be closely adhered to in drawing up the operational plan;

(c) The operational plan shall be the framework for the scientific and technological activities to be conducted by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the broad area of economic and social development;

(d) The Director-General, with the assistance of the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, shall be responsible for over-all co-ordination of activities, including programmes sponsored, undertaken or supported by organizations of the United Nations system, in response to the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

(e) The operational plan should use the major programme areas contained in the Vienna Programme of Action, b/ as listed in the annex to the present resolution as the initial framework to present programmes and projects, without prejudging the priorities to be assigned to them, and should take fully into account the relevant programmes of action adopted by the various regions;

(f) The operational plan should provide an indicative framework that could be used by countries individually or collectively for utilizing the support and experience existing in the United Nations system, as well as for defining the interrelations among the elements of that system;

(g) The Director-General, assisted by the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, should prepare a report on the question of the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries and submit it to the Intergovernmental Committee in time for its third session;

(h) An early start should also be made on:

(i) An analysis of the common goals and objectives to which science and technology should be applied in the development process, based on the material contained in the national papers prepared by the developing

countries for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and supplemented by any necessary additional material supplied by those member States, especially through the continuation and reactivation of national focal points established for the Vienna Conference;

- (ii) An analysis of the contributions which can be made by non-governmental organizations to the application of science and technology to development in general and to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in particular.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

Annex

Major programme areas

1. Scientific and technological policies and plans for development.
2. The creation and strengthening of scientific and technological infrastructure.
3. The choice, acquisition and transfer of technology.
4. The development of human resources for science and technology.
5. The financing of science and technology for development.
6. Scientific and technological information.
7. The strengthening of research and development in and for developing countries and their linkage to the productive system.
8. The strengthening of co-operation in the field of science and technology among developing countries, and between developing and developed countries.

2 (II). Additional guidelines for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, including its annex,

Recalling the decision taken at its first session on guidelines for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, c/

Taking into account the note by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, on observations regarding additional guidelines and methodology for identification and assessment of projects for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, d/

c/ See above, part one, annex I.

d/ A/CN.11/7.

Decides that:

(a) Pending substantial increases in contributions to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development towards the minimum target of \$250 million and subject to review at the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee, the resources of the Interim Fund shall provide assistance only at the request of or through Governments of States or groups of States;

(b) The Interim Fund shall primarily be used to support projects which are congruent with national development policies and priorities and related research and development programmes, including those expressed in the regional programmes of action, with an emphasis and orientation distinct from the activities of the regular operations of the United Nations Development Programme;

(c) The Interim Fund shall encourage countries to submit projects on the building up of their national endogenous scientific and technological capacities through national/subregional/regional/interregional action over a longer time horizon, without being bound by the constraints of the two-year time-limit and bearing in mind the possibility of financing from the long-term financing system when it becomes operational;

(d) In the operation of the Interim Fund, full account should be taken of the need to create or strengthen adequate linkages between institutions in the fields of science and technology and the appropriate productive and service sectors of the country or region or regions concerned;

(e) The Interim Fund shall pay attention to the general principles set forth in paragraph 3 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 34/218, including subparagraphs (c) and (k);

(f) The Interim Fund shall give due emphasis to intercountry projects which would strengthen the principle of collective self-reliance and thereby enhance the spirit of technical co-operation among developing countries; during the first year, the total expenditure for the intercountry projects shall not exceed 15 to 20 per cent of the total financing under the Interim Fund;

(g) The areas of concentration for the activities of the Interim Fund shall be consonant with the programme areas identified in the operational plan to be adopted by the Committee, without any priorities being assigned to them;

(h) In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/218, including paragraph 27 of the annex to that resolution, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme will make suitable arrangements to ensure close and continuous working relationships between the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Interim Fund; this will include, inter alia, discussions on an appropriate involvement for the Centre in the review of the operation of the Interim Fund;

(i) In accordance with section VIII, paragraph 19, of the annex to General Assembly resolution 34/218, in view of the identifiable and separate basis of the Interim Fund, it will be necessary to draw out a separate and simple project document format for applying for assistance from the Interim Fund. This project document format shall be based on the principles identified in the Vienna Programme

of Action on Science and Technology for Development. e/ This project document format shall be circulated to all Governments on an urgent basis;

(j) The approval of the first series of projects shall take into account the fact that Governments have not had the benefit of examining the additional guidelines provided at the second session of the Committee before submitting projects for consideration by the Interim Fund. Additional time shall be made available for Governments to submit their projects.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

3 (II). Financing science and technology for development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Noting that, at the first Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, held on 27 March 1980, firm pledges and contributions were received from thirty-five developed and developing countries, amounting to \$US 35.8 million, as against the agreed target of \$US 250 million,

1. Expresses its thanks to the countries which contributed to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development at the First Pledging Conference;

2. Issues an urgent appeal to all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to contribute substantially to the Interim Fund so that the agreed target of no less than \$US 250 million may be reached at the earliest possible moment.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

4 (II). Study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling the provisions of sections IV and V of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Re-emphasizing the central role of the United Nations in the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system, as provided for in the Charter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the framework of a

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e/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.



study of the system-wide efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, f/

Noting the existence of a number of studies that have already been made in this field,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that, at its thirty-fifth session, it should approve the broad framework suggested in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and requests the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to take urgent steps to ensure that the entire study is ready for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its third session, as decided by the General Assembly in section V of its resolution 34/218; the study should utilize to the maximum extent possible previous studies and reports prepared on this subject, including those prepared for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna in August 1979, and should take into account the programme areas adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session in respect of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; g/

2. Expresses the clear view that, taking into account the central role of the United Nations for co-ordinating activities of the United Nations system, the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should be the Chairman of the Interagency Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, bearing in mind the mandate of the Centre, inter alia, to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in fulfilling his responsibilities in respect of the Vienna Programme of Action, including those relating to co-ordination of system-wide activities, and invites the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to take the necessary steps in this regard.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

5 (II). Centre for Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Taking into consideration the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development h/ and sections II and IV of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, inviting all States, all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and all appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate and contribute effectively to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

f/ A/35/184.

g/ A/CN.11/5.

h/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

1. Requests the head of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, as a matter of urgency and within the resources allocated to the Centre, including those redeployed from the Office for Science and Technology:

(a) To make arrangements for the large-scale distribution, in all the official languages of the United Nations, of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and General Assembly resolution 34/218 at the national, regional and international levels;

(b) To plan for publication in all the official languages of the United Nations, of a periodic newsletter, along the lines of UPDATE, to keep national authorities, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations informed of the progress made and related developments regarding the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, and to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

2. Invites all the concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in an expeditious manner, with such information on their activities in the scientific and technological field, including an annual analysis of their activities in the field of science and technology for development, as will enable the Centre to provide over-all annual reports to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in its monitoring and review of the activities of the United Nations system within the context of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, and to assist the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation in the responsibilities assigned to him therein.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

6 (II). Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling further its decision taken at its first session, i/

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General, j/

1. Decides that the in-session working group of the whole will discuss, at the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the unresolved issues covered in annexes I and II of the report of the

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i/ See above, part one, para. 34.

j/ A/CN.11/4.

United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979; k/

2. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to submit a report to the Intergovernmental Committee, in time for its third session, on the current state of negotiations in other United Nations forums on the issues covered in the annexes mentioned above.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

7 (II). Establishment of an advisory mechanism for scientific and technical expert advice for the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963, and 2130 (LXIII) of 14 December 1977,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General l/ and the note by the Secretariat, m/

1. Decides to establish an advisory body on science and technology for development with the terms of reference outlined in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Decides also to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should be discontinued;

3. Decides further to hold a short resumed second session before the end of 1980 solely to appoint members of the advisory body.

10th meeting  
4 June 1980

## Annex

### Terms of reference of the United Nations advisory body on science and technology for development

#### Functions

1. The advisory body:

(a) Should be a subsidiary body of the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development and should provide, at the request of that Committee, such scientific and technical expert advice as may be necessary for the discharge of the mandate of the Committee;

(b) Should also provide, through the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development, expert advice to the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to the Secretary-General and to the Administrator of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development;

(c) Should provide advice based on, as appropriate, a universal and interactive approach involving national and regional discussions, with the participation of a wide cross-section of possible users of science and technology;

(d) Should have the access to the advice of:

(i) The expert bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(ii) Ad hoc panels drawn from a roster of specialists in all the necessary disciplines, established by the advisory body as necessary, some of whose members should be drawn from the membership of the advisory body;

(iii) Scientific, technological and other appropriate organizations, including national scientific and technological institutions;

(e) Should not tackle the administrative problems of co-ordination.

2. The meetings of the advisory body should vary according to its needs; it should normally meet once a year.

3. The budget of the advisory body will cover only the travel expenses and per diem of its members and of the secretariat staff for annual sessions of the body and meetings of its working groups. Members would serve on the advisory body on an unpaid basis. Staff salaries will be included in the budget of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, which will provide the secretariat staff of the advisory body.

#### Membership and composition

4. The advisory body shall comprise twenty-eight members, to be appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development on the nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments.

5. Suggestions concerning candidatures should be obtained from the scientific and technical communities, the productive sectors, users' organizations, and so on, through Governments.

6. The nominating and appointing authorities will bear in mind the need to achieve a balance in its composition between the various types of expertise in the application of science and technology to development, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution. In this context, it should be clearly understood that the members of the advisory body are not only scientists or technologists per se or persons representing specific sectors, but should be individuals fully aware of the over-all problematique of science and technology for development, including:

(a) A number of persons having experience of or an active role in the policy-making bodies of their respective countries;

(b) A number of specialists in economics and the social sciences;

(c) A number of persons knowledgeable in the problems of the productive sectors and a number of persons illustrative of the other users of science and technology.

7. The advisory body should provide truly independent advice. This independence should be ensured not only from Governments, but also from international organizations, which have their own responsibility to provide advice to the intergovernmental organ of the system.

#### Terms of office

8. The terms of office of members of the advisory body will be three years, the number of successive terms being limited to two. In order to ensure an orderly rotation of membership, half of the initial appointments will be for a term of two years.

#### B. Decisions

##### 1 (II). Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 10th meeting, on 4 June 1980, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development took note of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the progress report on the operations of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. a/

##### 2 (II). Establishment of an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

At its 10th meeting, on 4 June 1980, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science

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a/ A/CN.11/6 and Corr.1.

and Technology for Development decided to establish an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development composed of the representatives of the following 27 States: Australia, Austria, Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guinea, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

3 (II). Centre for Science and Technology for Development

At its 10th meeting, on 4 June 1980, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the Centre for Science and Technology b/ for Development and decided to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session together with comments made by delegations at the second session of the Committee.

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b/ A/CN.11/9.

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