

sultative status with the Council or having such status or special working arrangements with the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization shall be invited to the Conference.

*1760th plenary meeting,
12 May 1971.*

1570 (L). International co-operation in cartography

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,¹² which was held at Teheran from 24 October to 7 November 1970,

Appreciating the valuable contributions of the Conference to economic and social development in furthering cartographic work in the countries of the region,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East be convened during October/November 1973,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of Japan has offered to act as host to the conference and to extend full co-operation in this regard,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and to convene in Japan in the second half of 1973 the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take practical measures for the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

*1762nd plenary meeting,
13 May 1971.*

1571 (L). International co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the role of computer technology in development,

Recalling that during the Second United Nations Development Decade the application of science and technology should make a vital contribution to the economic and social advancement of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and that computer technology is destined to play a leading role in this process,

Noting with satisfaction the result of the action taken by the organizations in the United Nations system to strengthen co-operation among Member States as regards the application of science and technology to development,

¹²E/4943 and Add.1.

Realizing, however, that the application of computer technology to development for which there is still very wide scope for international co-operation, requires considerable efforts by all Member States and particularly by the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled *The Application of Computer Technology for Development*,¹³ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII),

Noting that the report, which is the first comprehensive study of this important question in the United Nations, still does not cover all aspects of the question, particularly as regards data concerning the developing countries,

1. *Takes note* with interest of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report widely to the Governments of Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in the application of computer technology to development, so as to elicit their comments on the conclusions and recommendations in the report;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization aided by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, to prepare for the fifty-third session of the Council another report on this subject, which should take into account the discussion of the current report in the Council and in the General Assembly and the comments made on it by the Governments and organizations consulted;

4. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to consider granting to developing countries, at their request and with the help of the specialized agencies concerned, suitable assistance for the application of computer technology to development;

5. *Urges* the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the other international organizations concerned to help the Secretary-General to promote international co-operation among Member States in the application of computer technology to development.

*1763rd plenary meeting,
14 May 1971.*

1572 (L). Report of the Committee on Natural Resources

A

SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 by which it established the Committee on Natural Resources,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session,¹⁴

¹³ E/4800 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71. II.A.1).

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session. Supplement No. 6 (E/4969).*

2. *Agrees* that the Committee on Natural Resources meet and report to the Council at least once every other year;

3. *Agrees further* that, subject, to determination of specific date and venue in conjunction with the calendar of conferences, the second session of the Committee be convened in the early part of 1972.

B

SPECIAL NATURAL RESOURCES ADVISORY SERVICES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 4 (b) of its resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 and the subsequent proposal of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Having taken into account the specific recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources on this subject, contained in paragraphs 107 and 108 of its report on its first session,¹⁴

1. *Approves* the establishment of special natural resources advisory services;

2. *Recommends* that the Secretariat of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme work out arrangements to ensure the harmonious functioning of such services;

3. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider these arrangements at its twelfth session with a view to offering its comments to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session;

4. *Recommends further* that the concept of the special advisory services be broadened, as suggested in the report of the Committee on Natural Resources, to include experts who may be made available by Member States on a short-term, non-reimbursable basis;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States interested in providing experts for the special advisory services set up under the provisions of paragraph 2 above to submit rosters of such experts to the Secretary-General as soon as possible;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Natural Resources, at its second session, on the progress made in the establishment and operations of the special natural resources advisory services.

C

UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the urgent need to expand natural resources exploration in the developing countries,

Taking note of the proposal by the Secretary-General,¹⁶

Endorses the decision of the Committee on Natural Resources to set up an intergovernmental working group to consider the detailed administrative, institutional and financial aspects of the proposal, together with alternative proposals with a view to working out a scheme which would enable the activities of the United Nations development system in the field of

natural resources exploration to be extended and intensified.¹⁷

D

INTERNATIONAL WATER CONFERENCE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that water is a limiting factor in the economic and social development processes, especially in the developing countries,

Recalling the Secretary-General's proposal¹⁸ to convene an international water conference in 1975 in order, *inter alia*, to exchange experience on water resource development and water use, review new technologies and stimulate greater international co-operation in the field of water,

Recalling further the offer made by the Government of Argentina to host the international water conference,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, after ascertaining the views of Governments of Member States, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, regional bodies and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, a consolidated document containing the views expressed on the desirability and possible topics for the international water conference, such a document to be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session.

E

STUDIES REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Committee on Natural Resources has to deal with the development of all aspects of natural resources, giving special emphasis to the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

1. *Endorses* the requests made by the Committee on Natural Resources for studies as set out in paragraphs 94 and 98 of its report on its first session;¹⁴

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing means, to give all possible assistance to the Committee in the preparation of the studies, bearing in mind the Committee's request that information be given on the activities of all organizations within the United Nations system;

3. *Calls on* the secretariats of all regional economic commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies concerned to co-operate, where appropriate, with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the studies.

F

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the central programming role envisaged for the Committee on Natural Resources in the field

¹⁵ E/C.7/3.

¹⁶ E/C.7/4.

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4969)*, para. 112.

¹⁸ See E/C.7/2. para. 9.

of natural resources, particularly with regard to the development of water, energy and mineral resources,

Noting that the Committee on Natural Resources was unable to formulate an integrated work programme during its first session,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its eighth session relating to the elaboration of a work programme by the Committee on Natural Resources,¹⁹

1. *Recommends*, as a matter of priority, that the Committee on Natural Resources plan and undertake its future work in such a manner as to ensure that short-term and medium-term work programmes are formulated and subjected to a continuous process of review, taking into account the merits of each specific proposal,

2. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General submit a draft short-term and medium-term work programme, with a full explanation of the financial implications, after appropriate consultations with all concerned within the United Nations system, to the Committee on Natural Resources at its second session;

3. *Endorses* the wish expressed by the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination in relation to the drafting of the work programme for 1972 in the field of natural resources.²⁰

G

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Taking into account paragraphs 129 to 134 of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session¹⁴ regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries,

Endorses the measures and actions recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources in paragraphs 131 to 134 of its report.

*1766th plenary meeting,
18 May 1971.*

1573 (L). Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the valuable report of the Secretary-General²¹ and the work of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2320 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2417 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries,

Concerned by the fact that developing countries are suffering material loss from the "brain drain" to some advanced countries,

Believing that this state of affairs calls for action by both developing and developed countries,

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4989), para. 61.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 67.

²¹ E/4820 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

Noting that the most serious type of personnel outflow from developing countries consists of scientists and technically trained people migrating from their countries to permanently settle and work in the developed countries,

Considering it necessary to pursue the study of this problem with a view to subsequently submitting effective measures for its solution.

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,²¹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to study, in close co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the problem of the "brain drain" with a view to assessing its consequences for the economic development of the developing countries, and, in particular:

(a) To prepare a study on the effect of the influx of foreign specialists on the economies of countries which admit foreign specialists to their enterprises and institutions;

(b) To devise methods of assessing the impact of the "brain drain" on the economies of developing countries;

(c) To prepare, in conjunction with the specialized agencies concerned, a preliminary study of the means and methods of strengthening co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of overcoming the problem of the "brain drain" by greater common utilization of their experts and trained personnel;

3. *Draws the attention* of the Governments of the developing countries to the need, as part of their development plans and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

(a) To adapt educational programmes to national requirements, in order to achieve so far as possible a suitable correlation between the training of skilled personnel and employment opportunities;

(b) To provide correct vocational guidance for the personnel to be trained, by first studying their aptitudes;

(c) To encourage the return of scientists and skilled personnel and to promote the training of technicians, by providing special allowances and benefits, by creating and exchanging fellowships with other countries and by measures such as the provision of favourable working and housing conditions;

(d) To exchange information with other countries about the measures taken and the results achieved in halting the outflow of technicians and skilled personnel;

(e) To seek the necessary technical assistance from developed countries, the United Nations Development Programme and other international agencies, in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;²²

4. *Calls upon* developed countries, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the various organs, commissions and agencies in the United Nations system to assist developing countries, upon their request, to establish and strengthen the existing scientific and technological research centres, at both the national and regional levels, in accordance with the International

²² See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).