

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).

Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the developed countries, without prejudice to the international agreements in force and with respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to refrain from taking any special measures to induce scholarship students and trainees from the developing countries to settle permanently in their countries;

6. *Requests* developed countries to encourage as appropriate, their private investors in developing countries to absorb local, trained personnel, scientists and technicians within existing and planned projects, as a means of helping the developing countries to reduce the outflow;

7. *Urges* the International Labour Organisation, as a part of its jobs and skills programme for developing countries—in connexion with the World Employment Programme—to assist, upon request and in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and other international organizations, in the implementation of appropriate training and employment measures which would help developing countries to combat the outflow;

8. *Further urges* the organizations of the United Nations system and especially the United Nations Development Programme, with due regard to their recruitment, contracting and sub-contracting procedures and taking into full consideration the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, to further increase employment of local, qualified experts and to use, as far as possible, indigenous technology and services in the planning and implementation of projects they carry out in the field.

*1768th plenary meeting,
19 May 1971.*

1574 (L). Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968,²³

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the measures already taken by a number of States in order to ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty still obtains;

2. *Considers* that further efforts should be made by Member States to ensure the full and strict observance anywhere of the principles contained in articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁴ reaffirmed by articles 7, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁵ and in particular of the principles that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, that everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, that everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by a final sentence, and that every accused

²³ E/4947 and Corr.1.

²⁴ See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

²⁵ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI).

has the right to enjoy all the guarantees necessary for his defence;

3. *Affirms* that the main objective to be pursued is that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment in all countries so that the right to life, provided for in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, may be fully guaranteed;

4. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or to its total abolition, by providing the information requested in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate as soon as possible to Member States all the replies to the queries contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII) submitted by Member States either before or after the adoption of the present resolution.

*1769th plenary meeting,
20 May 1971.*

1575 (L). International Book Year

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1278 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 on the development of information media, in which it requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a report on the application of new techniques of communication for the achievement of rapid progress in education, notably in the field of book development,

Having examined the report of the secretariat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on book development in the service of education,²⁶

Noting that:

(a) Pending the wider and more enlightened use of other media, in particular radio and television, the book remains the indispensable instrument for education, now recognized as an essential factor in development,

(b) Books in the service of education, and particularly of life-long education, contribute to knowledge and mutual understanding of cultures and thus strengthen international understanding and peaceful co-operation,

(c) There exists, nevertheless, a profound gap between developed and developing countries and that the latter suffer from serious shortages, not only of printing and distribution facilities, but also of authors' manuscripts,

Considering that:

(a) It is urgent that these shortages be overcome without delay, especially since the book requirements of developing countries are increasing steadily, particularly as a result of progress in the spread of education and adult literacy training,

(b) It is essential, in the first instance, to develop national book production by creating an adequate infrastructure,

²⁶ E/4958.