

36/141. Reverse transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions 32/192 of 19 December 1977 and 33/151 of 20 December 1978, entitled "Reverse transfer of technology", as well as its resolutions 34/200 of 19 December 1979 and 35/62 of 5 December 1980 on development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology,

Recalling the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,³⁷

Bearing in mind the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session,³⁸ particularly resolution 102 (V) of 30 May 1979,³⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development⁴⁰ and the resolutions and decisions of the Trade and Development Board on the reverse transfer of technology, in particular decision 193 (XIX) of 20 October 1979⁴¹ and resolutions 219 (XXI) of 27 September 1980⁴² and 227 (XXII) of 20 March 1981,⁴³

Bearing in mind also the proposals contained in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,⁴⁴ adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven,

Expressing its concern regarding the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology on the capacity and potential of scientific and technological development in the developing countries and, thus, on their economic and social development,

Considering that the flow of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes a reverse transfer of technology,

Aware that the search for solutions to the reverse transfer of technology, which has serious economic, political and social implications for developing countries, is an important concern of the international community in its efforts towards the establishment of the new international economic order,

Convinced that the United Nations system could play a role in the alleviation of the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology,

³⁷ See A/34/542, annex, sect. IV.

³⁸ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14).

³⁹ *Ibid.*, part one, sect. A.

⁴⁰ *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 corrigenda), chap. VII.

⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/34/15 and Corr.1), vol. II, part one, annex I.

⁴² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part one, annex I.

⁴⁴ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), annex VI.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility,⁴⁵ prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/200;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under continued review the co-ordination of work on the question of reverse transfer of technology in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations organizations;

3. Notes with satisfaction Trade and Development Board resolution 227 (XXII), by which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is authorized to convene, no earlier than three months after a comprehensive study of the feasibility of measuring human resource flows has been submitted to member States for comments, an intergovernmental group of experts to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows;

4. Urges all Governments and appropriate intergovernmental organizations, particularly those of developing countries, to participate actively in the meeting of the group of experts referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation to continue to keep under review, as necessary, the problem of the reverse transfer of technology;

6. Invites the Trade and Development Board to include in the report on its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the work of the intergovernmental group of experts.

*100th plenary meeting
16 December 1981*

36/142. Sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,⁴⁶ 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling also its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolution 34/196 of 19 December 1979, in which it requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-first session, to recommend the place, date and duration of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/140 of 17 December 1976 on the pattern of conferences and also bearing in mind the communication dated 22 October 1981 received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from the Government of Gabon,⁴⁷

Taking note of Trade and Development Board decision 237 (XXIII) of 8 October 1981,⁴⁸ by which the Board endorsed the decision taken by the Latin American countries to hold the seventh session of the Conference in one of those countries on the understanding that the final decision on the

⁴⁵ A/36/483.

⁴⁶ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

⁴⁷ See TD/B/880.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.

venue in Latin America would be taken at the right time and in the right place, and noting with interest the desire of Cuba to act as host to the seventh session of the Conference,

Taking note further of Trade and Development Board resolution 245 (XXIII) of 5 November 1981,⁴⁹ in which the Board recommended that the sixth session of the Conference should be held at Libreville in May/June 1983,

1. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Gabon to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Libreville;

2. *Decides* to convene the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Libreville in May/June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Libreville;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Trade and Development Board that the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should have a selective agenda supported by concise action-oriented documents and should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of ministers and other high-level policy makers and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the state of preparedness for the sixth session of the Conference.

*100th plenary meeting
16 December 1981*

36/143. Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling that the United Nations Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities successfully concluded its work on 27 June 1980 by adopting the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,⁵⁰

Recalling also that the Agreement has been open for signature and deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval at United Nations Headquarters since 1 October 1980,

Recalling further its resolution 35/60 of 5 December 1980, in paragraph 2 of which the General Assembly urged all Governments to complete expeditiously the procedures required for signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of the Agreement,

Mindful of the objectives of the Common Fund for Commodities, namely:

(a) To serve as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as embodied in resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁵¹

(b) To facilitate the conclusion and functioning of international commodity agreements, particularly concerning commodities of special interest to developing countries,

Noting that the Agreement shall enter into force on 31 March 1982 if, by that date, instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval have been received from at least ninety States whose total subscriptions of shares comprise not less than two thirds of the directly contributed capital of the Common Fund, as laid down in article 57 of the Agreement,

Noting further that so far seventy-four States have signed the Agreement and only fourteen States have ratified, accepted or approved it,

Welcoming the pledges already announced for voluntary contributions to the second account of the Common Fund,

Expressing concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement,

Concerned also about the slow progress in the negotiations on international commodity agreements and expressing the need to promote the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities through, *inter alia*, more rapid progress in concluding the negotiations on international commodity agreements,

1. *Stresses* the need for the early entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without delay;

3. *Expresses the hope* that States which have signed but have not yet ratified the Agreement will expedite the necessary action to that effect;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report on the progress being made towards the entry into force of the Agreement to the Preparatory Commission for the Common Fund for Commodities for bringing the Common Fund into operation;

5. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-seventh session, if by that time the Agreement has not entered into force, the progress made towards the entry into force of the Agreement, taking into account the work of any meetings of States under article 57 of the Agreement as well as any related developments;

6. *Also urges* States to ensure more rapid progress in concluding the negotiations on international commodity agreements.

*100th plenary meeting
16 December 1981*

36/144. Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles,⁵² also known as the Multifibre Arrangement, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva on 20 December 1973 for a period of four years, was extended by the Protocol of 14 December 1977⁵³ and will expire on 31 December 1981,

Convinced that trade in textiles and clothing is a dynamic element in the development efforts of many developing countries,

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, part four, annex 1.

⁵⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

⁵¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 930, No. 814 (LXXV), p. 166.

⁵³ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Supplement No. 24* (Sales No. GATT/1978-1), p. 5.