

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No.37 (A/37/37)



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Part One

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

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
from 24 May to 4 June 1982

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 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.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

3. The fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 May to 4 June 1982.

4. The Committee held nine meetings (23rd to 31st) from 24 May to 4 June 1982. After the opening of the session by the outgoing Chairman, the Committee immediately adjourned until 27 May 1982 at the request of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. This was done to enable the Group to make further progress in its work. The Committee also held informal meetings during that period.

B. Membership and attendance

5. 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 fourth session of the Committee:

Algeria	Ghana	Romania
Australia	Greece	Sierra Leone
Austria	Holy See	Spain
Bangladesh	Hungary	Sri Lanka
Belgium	India	Sweden
Brazil	Indonesia	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Thailand
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ireland	Togo
Canada	Italy	Trinidad and Tobago
Cape Verde	Jamaica	Tunisia
Chile	Japan	Turkey
China	Kenya	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Colombia	Lesotho	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Congo	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Cuba	Netherlands	United States of America
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	Upper Volta
Denmark	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Ecuador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Egypt	Norway	Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Oman	Zambia
Finland	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
France	Peru	
German Democratic Republic	Poland	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Portugal	
	Qatar	
	Republic of Korea	

6. 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

7. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic Commission for Europe
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

8. 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 Bank
World Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

9. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

10. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Andean Pact
Asian Development Bank
Council of Europe
Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to the United Nations
Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils
Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture
Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organization of the Islamic Conference
Permanent Secretariat of the General Assembly Treaty on Central American
Economic Integration

11. The following non-governmental organizations were also represented:

Bahá'í International Community
Catholic Relief Services
Natural Resources Defense Council
International Chamber of Commerce
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Organization of Business and Professional Women
International Society for Community Development
World Association of Former United Nations Internees and Fellows
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

C. Election of officers

12. At its 24th and 25th meetings, on 27 and 28 May, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers for 1982:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Mohamed Baha-Eldin FAYEZ (Egypt)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Slawomir CYTRYCKI (Poland) Mr. Jesper KNUDSEN (Denmark) Mr. Alfredo RAMIREZ ARAIZA (Mexico)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Tadamichi YAMAMOTO (Japan)

D. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/13);

(b) Current state of negotiations in other United Nations forums on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development: report of the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/14 and Add.1);

(c) Provisional agenda for the fourth session (A/CN.11/22);

(d) Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/23);

(e) Over-all annual report on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development: report of the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/24);

(f) Report on the question of the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries: activities of the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/25);

(g) Follow-up to the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/26);

(h) Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/27);

(i) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, on the operations of the Interim Fund up to 31 December 1981 and the Financing System from 1 January 1982, and related policy issues (A/CN.11/28);

(j) Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/29);

(k) Report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its second session (A/CN.11/30);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/31 and Corr.1);

(m) A conference room paper on criteria and arrangements for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee (CRP/1982/1);

(n) A conference room paper containing information provided by national focal points with respect to implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (CRP/1982/2);

(o) A conference room paper on the updated proposed programme of work for 1982-1983 with respect to the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CRP/1982/3).

(p) A conference room paper on an informal proposal submitted by the Member States of the European Economic Community as a contribution to the discussions of items 3, 4 and 8 of the agenda (CRP/1982/4);

(q) Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparedness of documentation for the session (A/CN.11/L.34);

(r) Draft report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/L.35 and Add.1-6);

(s) Draft resolution submitted by Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico and Norway entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee" (A/CN.11/L.36);

(t) Draft resolution entitled "The role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" submitted by Algeria on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.37);

(u) Draft resolution on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development submitted by Algeria on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.38);

(v) Draft provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.39);

(w) Draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" submitted by Algeria on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.40);

(x) Draft decision on action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development submitted by Algeria on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 which are members of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.41);

(y) Draft resolution entitled "The role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" submitted by Mr. Slawomir Cytrycki (Poland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.37 (A/CN.11/L.42);

(z) Draft resolution on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development submitted by Mr. Alfredo Ramírez Araiza (Mexico), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.38 (A/CN.11/L.43);

(aa) Draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" submitted by Mr. Jesper Knudsen (Denmark), Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.40 (A/CN.11/L.44);

(bb) Draft decision on action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development submitted by Mr. Jesper Knudsen (Denmark), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.41 (A/CN.11/L.45).

E. Adoption of the agenda

14. At its 24th meeting, on 27 May, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in A/CN.11/22:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development
4. Recommendations arising from the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development
5. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
6. Financing science and technology for development
7. Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development
8. Reports of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development
9. Appointment of members to the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development
10. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the fifth session of the Committee
11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

F. Adoption of the report

15. At its 31st meeting, on 4 June, the Committee adopted the draft report (A/CN.11/L.35 and Add.1-6) 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 ITS FOURTH SESSION

A. Introductory and general statements

16. The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for 1981 made a statement at the opening of the fourth session. He recalled that, although three years had passed since the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action remained largely unaccomplished.

17. The Chairman stated that science and technology offered one of the few promising avenues in which world-wide co-operation could be secured without becoming entangled and bogged down in ideological or political controversies.

18. He referred, in that connection, to the question of bilateral versus multilateral assistance: bilateral assistance was regarded by developing countries as a useful mechanism which could be utilized to complement but not to supplant multilateral co-operation.

19. The Chairman also pointed out the state of crippling technological dependence and economic vulnerability of the developing countries. Unless the structural problem of dependence were tackled, the unequal relationship in the international field would prevail. What was required in that respect was not marginal improvements in a status quo situation, but a fundamental restructuring of the international technological environment which would enable the developing countries to greatly improve their own technological profile, so as to become full partners in world progress and share equitably the benefits thereof.

20. He emphasized the importance of South-South co-operation, but noted that that should supplement, not replace, North-South co-operation, since it was in the interest of all nations to avoid, at all costs, a highly counter-productive climate of confrontation.

21. He noted that the progress made in mobilizing financial resources during the past year had been slow, even though the transitional Financing System had been established on 1 January 1982. He also referred to the ministerial-level Goodwill Mission which had been undertaken on the initiative of a number of developing countries. The Mission had succeeded in bringing home to policy-makers in most of the participating countries the vital importance of and mutual need for increased international co-operation on a multilateral basis in the field of science and technology. Although no breakthrough had been achieved at the latest meetings of the Mission, held at Vienna on 18 and 19 May 1982, those meetings had provided an opportunity for a very meaningful dialogue in helping delineate the position of many countries. He hoped that the work of the Committee in the next two weeks would bring them much closer to the required breakthrough.

22. At the 24th meeting, on 27 May, the Chairman, in his opening statement upon taking the Chair, thanked the Committee for electing him Chairman by acclamation. He stated that the importance of science and technology in the development process, particularly for developing countries, could no longer be questioned and that in the preamble to the Vienna Programme of Action its context and purpose were set forth. The full potential of developing countries in the field of science and technology could not be realized unless international scientific and technological relations were reconstructed. International co-operation in science and

technology, including fundamental changes, were indispensable to the promotion of autonomous science and technology capacities in developing countries.

23. Restructuring scientific and technological relations and strengthening the role of the United Nations system in science and technology and the provision of increased financial resources should be considered as means of attaining the primary objective of strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries. What was needed was a new international scientific and technological order.

24. The Chairman stated further that the Vienna Programme of Action had assigned a crucial role to financing science and technology as an important element in the strengthening of endogenous capacities. Developing countries, given the magnitude and complexity of their problems and constraints on their financial resources, were unable to mobilize financial resources even to the minimum extent required to create endogenous capacities. It was in that context that the establishment of a long-term financing system would need to be considered as an absolute necessity. The Chairman stressed the vital importance of preserving the dynamism that prevailed and of building on the achievements that had already been attained.

25. The Committee had before it an extremely important and complex agenda and the time available had to be optimally utilized to achieve maximum results, including the time required for informal consultations for the negotiations relating to the establishment of the long-term Financing System.

26. At the 24th meeting also, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in his statement, emphasized the importance of the work and mandate of the Committee as the principal instrument within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. In that connection, he recalled that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade had called upon the international community to implement the Vienna Programme of Action principally in order to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, to restructure the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations, to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in science and technology and to ensure the provision of increased financial resources. He further stated that the Vienna Conference and its principal product, the Vienna Programme of Action, constituted a major effort on the part of the international community to mobilize science and technology as a powerful and productive instrument of development, and that, even though the primary responsibility of generating and mobilizing scientific and technological resources rested within the developing countries themselves, there was need for action on the part of the international community to support and facilitate those efforts.

27. The Director-General referred to the current world economic crisis and stated that that also affected the prospects of international economic co-operation which had been, despite limitations, the major achievement in the past few decades. He further stated that, as a consequence of the economic crisis, there appeared to be an increasing erosion of faith in multilateralism.

28. He pointed out that the present international economic environment was of particular relevance in the context of building endogenous science and technology capacity in developing countries, since that was initially a product of investment and long-term actions, requiring continuous and consistent efforts. He stressed

that it was important to avoid seeking equal solutions to immediate problems and that long-range planning and investments should not be relegated to second place.

29. In the context of the process of further refining the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, the Director-General stated that the proposals submitted by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, provided a constructive basis for discussion. The further elaboration of policies and measures to develop endogenous capacities in science and technology by the Intergovernmental Committee, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, would assist in strengthening the activities of the United Nations system. The Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had identified fields of joint activities arising out of, and corresponding to, some of the areas of concentration in the operational plan, and four technical working groups of the Task Force had made considerable progress during their first meetings in April 1982. It was important to recognize that the task was a continuing and evolving one and that its results would be brought to the attention of the Intergovernmental Committee periodically. While identifying and formulating joint activities, it was important to fully take into account the competences and mandates of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which were determined by Governments themselves through appropriate intergovernmental bodies. There was need to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to promote the optimum utilization of available resources.

30. The Director-General further mentioned that, even though every effort would have to be made to mobilize financial resources from the regular budgets of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to finance the joint activities, those financial resources would need to be supplemented by the mobilization of resources from other sources and, in that connection, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development was of particular relevance.

31. He referred to the efforts currently under way to establish the long-term Financing System and stated that the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts had laid a sound basis for ongoing negotiations carried out by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. He stated that, notwithstanding the problems that the Group had encountered, it had covered substantial grounds. In that connection, he referred to the useful efforts being made by a group of developing countries, more recently in consultation with a group of developed countries, to promote international support for mobilizing financial resources for science and technology for development and stated that it was of utmost importance that those initiatives, both within and outside the United Nations, should be carefully carried forward to converge into a collective effort to attain the common objective. The Director-General sincerely appealed to all Member States to continue and strengthen the collective endeavour and arrive at an agreement on the establishment of a long-term Financing System.

32. The Director-General also referred to the issues left unresolved by the Vienna Conference and stated that, even though those issues were highly complex and controversial, the task of the Committee would remain incomplete if serious and direct consideration was not given to clarifying those issues and possibly achieving agreement on them.

33. The Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development stated that the first three sessions of the Committee had been devoted to formulating and defining the mechanisms through which the Vienna Programme of Action could be set in motion. At the fourth session, the Committee was in a position to evaluate the steps undertaken and to refine its course.

34. He believed that the mandate and composition of the Committee afforded it a unique opportunity to carry out a concerted multilateral policy in science and technology. He mentioned that during the past three days, the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development had held meetings for the purpose of agreeing on recommendations on the levels of resources and modes of operations of the Financing System. The Group had concluded its deliberations without arriving at final recommendations for the Committee. He emphasized, however, that a Financing System was an integral part of the programme agreed upon in Vienna and its establishment testified to the willingness of the international community to contribute to the restructuring of international relations in that field.

35. He stated further that the Committee had before it a set of programme proposals derived from the operational plan and its areas of concentration. The activities proposed covered a vast area and were intended to provide a direction for development of projects consistent with the Vienna Programme of Action. In his view, each activity could eventually cover a number of projects to be developed by the countries themselves and, upon their request, by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the particular needs and demands of the countries concerned.

36. With regard to the activities of the United Nations system, the Executive Director stated that the efforts in developing new orientations in the design and execution of joint activities in a co-ordinated manner had been very encouraging. In that regard, the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development had played a particularly vital role. He mentioned that the Task Force had provided major inputs with respect to the formulation of the operational plan, the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system and, more recently, the formulation of joint activities to be pursued in the context of the implementation of the operational plan. He stated that, to achieve the latter, the ACC Task Force had established four working groups to identify those joint activities. The four working groups had held their first sessions and the remaining sessions had been scheduled in such a way as to permit their task to be completed before the end of 1982, at which time precise details of the joint activities, including the role of the lead agencies and cost estimates, would be available.

37. He emphasized that the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action rested primarily with the initiatives of the Governments regarding activities to be carried out at national and regional levels. In the years since the Vienna Conference, he stated, important initiatives had taken place in the developing world in the strengthening of national structures for formulating and implementing policies and plans for science and technology and in the promotion of co-operation among developing countries in that field. To assist in that effort, the Centre was organizing a series of meetings of experts of national focal points. The first of those meetings had been held recently in Mexico and organized in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Science and Technology Council of Mexico.

38. The representative of Mexico requested that the report of that meeting be made available to the Committee.

B. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 3)

39. The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in introducing document A/CN.11/23, stated that, in his view, agenda item 3 is one of the most important items of this session. Part I of this document describes efforts undertaken by the United Nations system, especially through the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development and its four working groups, to design and carry out a number of joint activities under the major programme areas of the operational plan and its areas of concentration. Part II contains an elaboration of the proposals of the operational plan in terms of specific activities.

40. The Executive Director briefly explained the work done by the working groups at their first session and stated that, even though the areas covered by the working groups of the Task Force and the ad hoc panels of the Advisory Committee are somewhat similar, each of them has distinct mandates and different purposes. However, the Centre, as the secretariat of the Task Force and the Advisory Committee, would ensure necessary co-ordination.

41. The Executive Director referred to the question of financing the joint activities and stated that the Task Force had, during its third session, felt that the matter of financing joint activities would need to be given particular attention. The United Nations system, consistent with the directives of their intergovernmental bodies, is taking steps to orient its activities, including the identification and execution of joint activities, in line with the Vienna Programme of Action and its operational plan. However, it would appear that substantial and additional resources would be needed to execute and implement these joint activities. In this context, it was felt that the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, in line with the rules and guidelines established by the General Assembly and the Intergovernmental Committee, provides a logical source to supplement the financing of joint activities. The joint activities would respond to the needs of developing countries that should be supported and sponsored by them. He stated that, in view of these factors, the Committee might wish to give consideration to this question.

42. The Executive Director stated that section II of A/CN.11/23 proposes a set of specific activities deriving from the areas of concentration, besides proposals under Programme Area V, namely the Financing of Science and Technology. The formulation of the proposals was essentially guided by the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development. He stated that those activities were not in the nature of projects but rather they provide a direction for the development of projects and that each activity could eventually cover a number of projects to be developed by countries under relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

43. The Executive Director referred to A/CN.11/24, dealing with agenda item 4, and stated that this provides an over-all annual report on the activities of the United

Nations system in the field of science and technology for development. The information provided by the organizations of the system has been organized under the eight major programme areas of the operational plan.

44. As to the question of measuring the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries, the Executive Director drew the attention of the Committee to A/CN.11/25 and earlier document A/CN.11/13, which outlined the dimensions of that question, discussed relevant efforts of the United Nations system and proposed possible approaches for future action. He pointed out the importance of such methodologies in following up the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

45. Several representatives welcomed the establishment of working groups by the ACC Task Force. On the question of the financing of joint activities, these delegations felt that the organizations of the United Nations system should make every endeavour to meet the financial resources required, to the maximum extent possible, from their own budgetary resources, and that the utilization of the resources of the Financing System should not be prejudged.

46. Several representatives welcomed the proposals of the ACC Task Force that since the annual report and biennial review have several overlapping elements, it would be useful to agree on a comprehensive biennial analytical review and a brief annual status report. In regard to the proposal of the Task Force that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should present to the Committee a comprehensive world report on science and technology for development along the lines of the World Development Report of the World Bank, they were of the view that it might not be desirable at this juncture, since this might entail significant redeployment of the resources of the Centre. One representative stated that the proposal needs additional study and analysis, so that necessary financial resources can be duly estimated.

47. One representative referred to the newsletter "Update" and hoped that it would rapidly change its emphasis from factually reporting on the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and the Advisory Committee to focusing on the substance of science, technology and development.

48. A representative stated that, in order to improve co-ordination and optimization of the activities of different organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, dealing with the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and its operational plan, it is necessary to work out priority programmes in the framework of the competences of each organization in accordance with the areas of concentration and include them in their medium-term plans. These medium-term plans should be co-ordinated in order to harmonize the programmes and avoid overlapping.

49. The ACC Task Force and its working groups should not be limited to the consideration of potential areas of joint activities. They should also work out proposals connected with the implementation of the proposals contained in the basic study of the efficiency of the United Nations system (A/36/240).

50. One delegation pointed out that the strengthening of peace, support for the process of détente and the cessation of the arms race are necessary preconditions for successful international economic co-operation and the accelerated development of developing countries based on advanced scientific and technological achievements.

51. Some representatives stated that the efforts of the Centre to co-ordinate the medium-term plans of the United Nations system in science and technology are steps in the right direction, particularly in the absence of significant additional resources for the financing of new programmes of joint activities.

52. A number of representatives pointed out that the proposals contained in section II of A/CN.11/23 were very numerous and diverse and in many cases not sufficiently specific. There was general agreement that priorities should be established with a view to making the most effective use of limited financial resources. It was suggested that the priorities established should be reflected in the medium-term plans of the various parts of the United Nations system.

53. It was stressed that the principal objective of the elaboration of the operational plan should be to further the establishment in developing countries of endogenous capacity in the area of science and technology, in the context of the Vienna Programme of Action. The need to develop at the country level a science and technology infrastructure was stressed, including, for example, basic research capacity, human resources and policy-making and planning capacity.

54. A number of representatives also referred to the need to integrate women fully into the process of scientific and technological development. It was pointed out that capacity building required the active participation of all sections of society. Emphasis was also placed on international co-operation, both multilateral and bilateral.

55. Another representative emphasized the importance of science and technology activities at the regional economic commissions level, taking into account both national experience and respective commissions' possibilities.

56. A group of developed countries stated that it was imperative that the operational plan be elaborated through precise and specific proposals, as contemplated in Committee resolution 2 (III) and in General Assembly resolution 36/183. He noted that the ACC Task Force and the Advisory Committee have made important contributions to this process. However, in order to attract contributions from member States towards the core resources of the Financing System, it is necessary that specific and concrete activities are identified towards which the resources of the Financing System are to be provided and utilized. While appreciating the substantial efforts that have been made so far, the Committee might request the Centre to make specific proposals on these lines.

57. The proposal concerning the early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments was supported by many representatives. One representative, however, had some reservations on the timing and ambitious nature of the proposed work. Some representatives suggested changing the term "early warning system" to "early identification and assessment of new technologies" and, in this connection, a group of developed countries suggested that attempts should be made to gather already existing information on this subject from different sources.

58. In regard to the development of human resources in science and technology for development, some representatives pointed out that no general formula would fit all countries and that each had to determine its own specific requirements.

59. As to the area relating to the elimination of the causes of reverse transfer of technology, one representative indicated that, in addition to the activities proposed, legislation might need to be adopted in both the receiving country and the country from where scientists and technologists come from.

60. Some representatives referred to the establishment of a global network of scientific and technological information systems and stressed that in this connection extensive use should be made of existing facilities. One representative drew attention to the proposals for establishing links between research and development and the productive sector and expressed the view that this was an important area for further work.

61. Referring to the document on the "Levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries" (A/CN.11/25) a number of representatives stressed both the complexity and the importance of measuring the levels of scientific and technological development. These delegations gave examples of countries in different stages of development whose situation would not be discernible by simple methods of measurement such as gross national product.

62. A representative indicated that the developing countries were interested in this matter, in particular from the point of view of acquiring planning capacity. He also stressed the need for training statistics instructors.

63. The representative of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) cited various fellowship and training activities of the Organization as attesting to the importance of expanding and diversifying United Nations fellowship and training programmes with a view to increasing these means of action towards the creation of endogenous scientific-technological capabilities of the developing countries. She also drew the Committee's attention to two new books published by UNITAR on scientific and technological change and the role of women, and on science and technology in a changing international order.

64. The representative of the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI) outlined the main thrust of his organization's activities in relation to the eight programme areas of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

65. The representative of the International Society for Community Development, stressing the importance given in the Vienna Programme of Action to the role of women in the application of science and technology for development, welcomed recent activities within the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme. She noted, in particular, that the establishment of the four technical working groups of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development was an effective measure of carrying out the Programme.

66. She also expressed the hope that the Committee would begin to consider the provisions of resolution 2 of the Vienna Conference at this and its future sessions.

C. Follow-up to the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

(agenda item 4)

67. The Executive Director referred to the recommendations arising from the report

of the Secretary-General entitled "Study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/36/240) under agenda item 4, and stated that proposals I, II and IV of that study deal primarily with administration and management questions relating to operational activities, while proposals III, V and VI deal with specific programme questions. As part of the consideration of proposals I, II and IV, it has been recommended that the Intergovernmental Committee might wish to invite annually a number of Governments of developing countries to assess the impact of science and technology activities of the United Nations system on the building of endogenous capacities in these countries and report to the Intergovernmental Committee. In addition, the Committee might wish to invite the organizations of the United Nations system to consider, as part of the assessments of their own programmes and activities, the contribution made to the strengthening of the endogenous capacities in developing countries and the issues raised in proposals I and II. The information provided by the organizations in this respect would be reported to the Committee.

68. With regard to proposal III (A/36/240), the Executive Director stated that any decision regarding the establishment of an international institute for science policy and study might await the outcome of the feasibility study by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on establishing an international institute for the planning of scientific and technological development. He also stated that the Task Force considered that it was extremely important to study the close linkage between the efficiency of the United Nations system and the means and modalities to improve the "delivery systems" in the fields of science and technology and that, for this purpose, the Task Force has, inter alia, recommended that the Centre should further elaborate on this matter in consultation with the Task Force.

69. The Executive Director stated that, in regard to proposal V (A/36/240), there are several ongoing activities in the United Nations system dealing with some aspects of the establishment of an integrated comprehensive data base and that, in addition to taking into account the results of these reviews, it has been recommended that the Centre should establish a data base of approved science and technology programmes and activities of the United Nations system, derived primarily from the information provided by the organizations on an annual basis.

70. Many representatives welcomed the recommendation regarding proposals I and II of the Secretary-General's report (A/36/240) that a few developing countries should be invited by the Committee to assess the impact of the science and technology activities of the United Nations system on the endogenous capacities of developing countries. The representative of Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries, however, was of the opinion that the 12 countries proposed in the report (A/CN.11/26) was too large and that the number should be limited to a few. He further stated that the assessment of the organizations of the United Nations system of the impact on endogenous capacity building of their science and technology activities should be restricted to these few selected countries.

71. One representative on the other hand, felt that the recommendations on proposals I and II (A/CN.11/26) were inadequate and that the document should serve as a preliminary basis for a more detailed discussion on the action to be taken to improve the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology.

72. With regard to the recommendation that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should set up an integrated data base on science and technology activities of the United Nations system (proposal V of A/CN.11/26), the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the five Nordic countries, felt that it was premature, given the fact that the whole question of economic and social information is under review in the United Nations system.

73. A group of developed countries referred to table 3 in the Secretary-General's report (A/36/240) and suggested that, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should gather data on projects and programmes by Governments of developing countries under the 11 sectors or areas listed in the table. These data should be critically analysed by the Centre to determine the gaps and drawbacks in the development process. He further stated that a report on the analysis should be presented to the Committee to enable it to focus its attention on the areas where urgent actions were required. He stressed that the task would not involve any great expenditure.

74. One representative stated that the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/240) emphasized efficiency in the use of resources through better co-ordination, and the Committee and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development should direct their efforts in this direction. He also felt that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the document (A/CN.11/26) should not increase the expenditures or regular budget of the United Nations.

75. In reply to queries raised by representatives regarding the feasibility study for the establishment of an International Institute for the Planning of Scientific and Technological Development, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated that consultations had been held with Member States and a meeting of a group of experts had been convened in Paris in October 1980 and that the final report will be presented to the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-second session in 1983.

D. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 5)

76. The Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development reviewed the progress made on this issue at the third session of the Committee. 1/ He drew the Committee's attention, in particular, to a draft decision submitted to it at the resumed third session by Venezuela on behalf of the State members of the Group of 77, which recommended that the Committee extend its fourth session by one extra week to be devoted exclusively to the discussion of the issues left unresolved by the Vienna Conference. He stated further that although the Committee subsequently referred the draft decision to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, no action was taken on it.

77. A representative stated that his country's delegation was ready to resume consideration of these issues.

78. He confirmed the position of his country in regard to the inclusion of all issues of annex II of the report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development as it was proposed by the First Committee of the

Conference, 2/ especially paragraph 7 of the preamble, which states that peace, security and national independence are important factors for ensuring the effective utilization and further development of science and technology for all countries and, in particular, for the developing countries.

E. Financing science and technology for development

(agenda item 6)

79. The Director of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development introduced the "Report of the operations of the Interim Fund and the Financing System" (A/CN.11/28), prepared by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The Director stated that projects supported by the Interim Fund and the Financing System were those proposed by Governments or groups of Governments and designed to meet high-priority needs of the country concerned. While it was difficult to make generalizations about priorities, those specific projects had been oriented towards strengthening the endogenous capability of developing countries. The Interim Fund had also developed specific new procedures for a systematic appraisal, development, approval and execution of projects. These procedures which had proved successful could provide a solid basis for the further activities of the Financing System in the future.

80. The Director of the Financing System stated that the potential impact and utility of the Interim Fund was greatly reduced because of the limited resources available and the considerable uncertainties throughout the two-year period. Nevertheless, the available resources were used in a proper manner and had beneficial, if limited effects. In particular, they acted as a trigger in many developing countries to strengthen science and technology capacities and led to the use of more substantial national resources for science and technology activities. He also stated that co-operation in science and technology provides many more opportunities than simply the provision of additional resources and that this is an essential point to be borne in mind in considering the design of the long-term arrangements for the Financing System.

81. The Director referred to the disappointing results of the United Nations Pledging Conference of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, held in March. The principal activities of the Financing System are the monitoring, supervision and support of ongoing projects and their evolution, preparation of a portfolio of projects for future appraisal so that they are ready for approval, subject to the availability of funds.

82. Some representatives expressed the view that, given the inadequacy of available and potential resources, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should make every effort to reorient their activities specifically towards endogenous capacity building in developing countries, streamlining their activities, and to avoid duplication of work whenever possible.

83. The Vice-Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development introduced the report (A/CN.11/27) on behalf of its Chairman. He stated that the Group had two sessions, which were marked by extensive, and mostly informal, exchanges of views between delegations. While significant progress was made, unfortunately the Group could not agree

completely on every issue. The Chairman of the Group introduced an informal paper at its second session, which was revised for the resumed second session, in the light of the discussions that took place at the second session.

84. At its 29th meeting on 3 June, the Chairman of the Committee informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations held, it was agreed that, he, as Chairman of the Committee, should make the following statement expressing his understanding concerning the progress made on the deliberations on the Financing System:

"In the light of the consultations which took place within the Ad Hoc Group and subsequently during the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Chairman understands that:

"1. The proposal made by a number of industrialized countries for a financing target of \$100 million in core resources annually for the year 1983 and the two following years was received with keen interest by other delegations including the Group of 77;

"2. In view of the increasing needs of developing countries, the Group of 77 considers that there should be gradual development in the levels of financing of the system beyond the year 1983;

"3. The discussions have shown a number of converging views between industrialized countries and the Group of 77 on institutional matters, particularly the functions of the Committee;

"4. There was a rapprochement on the problems concerning the establishment of an executive body and on the relationship between the Financing System and the United Nations Development Programme.

"In view of this progress, the Chairman of the Committee recommends that informal consultations should continue, including during the course of the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council for 1982, with a view to reaching an agreement on the long-term arrangements for the financing system, so that the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session will be able to take all necessary decisions on the basis of the recommendations to be adopted at the resumed fourth session of the Committee.

"Furthermore, the Chairman invites Member States to take necessary measures in order to allow the effective launching of the Financing System on 1 January 1983."

85. One representative stated that the statement made by the Chairman sums up in essence the progress that has been made so far. He referred in this context to the important initiative of the ministerial goodwill mission on science and technology, which had a fruitful and constructive dialogue with countries members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Vienna in May 1982. He stated that the method of raising resources that has been followed over the past three years does not provide the Financing System with a substantive and stable financial basis and suggested that the general level of contributions to the Financing System should rise substantially in the future.

86. A group of developed countries referred to the report on the operations of the Interim Fund and Financing System (A/CN.11/28) and stated that future reports should contain data on the distribution of assistance on monetary terms and the list of projects could be supplemented with the value of each project. He stated that the report does not provide information on the administrative management aspects of the work of the Financing System.

87. One representative stated that the region of Africa received only 31 per cent of the resources of the Interim Fund and that it should not be less than 40 per cent.

88. A group of Eastern European countries stated that several proposals contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/27) are unacceptable to them, in particular the division of the System's finances into core and non-core components. The Financing System should operate on the principle of unqualified voluntariness both with regard to the participation of countries and the extent and nature of their contributions. They also stated that they do not accept the proposals relating to the involvement of private capital, the elevation of the secretariat of the System to an independent unit of the United Nations Secretariat and the establishment of an independent executive organ outside the framework of the existing United Nations bodies. Furthermore, all activities to elaborate the Financing System and its specific elements should be carried out within the framework of the Committee at its regular sessions.

89. One representative reiterated the above statement made by the Group and stated further that, in regard to the institutional arrangements, the Intergovernmental Committee should be the directing and policy-making body of the Financing System and the Executive Board should be based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The Centre for Science and Technology for Development should play the role of a co-ordinator of the activities and projects and resources of the Financing System.

90. One representative stated that an important aspect of the establishment of the Financing System relates to the framework of activities to be supported by the Financing System. The operational plan should be specific and contain priorities so that it could serve as a guideline to the other organizations of the United Nations system and also national activities. The Financing System should support activities that are specifically designed towards endogenous capacity building in science and technology in developing countries, which are not usually supported by multilateral financial institutions. It should support activities which have a long gestation period so that the Financing System could become unique and not duplicate or undermine the activities of any other existing bodies.

91. The Director of the Financing System replied to some of the points made during the debate and stated that, for the African region, in terms of the membership of the Organization of African Unity, the percentage of resources spent for this region comes to about 37-38 per cent and more projects can be readily approved, if greater resources are available to the Financing System. In so far as administrative matters are concerned, he stated that these are reflected in greater detail in the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Governing Council. He stated that the Financing System should have a fair and substantial level of core resources for a three-year period, which could then be supplemented through non-core resources, as envisaged in

paragraph 5 of section VI of General Assembly resolution 34/218. He also mentioned that relaxation of the principle of "fully-funded basis" would also provide greater flexibility in its operations.

F. Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 7)

92. At the 28th meeting, on 2 June, the Executive Director, in introducing the document entitled "Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/29), explained that these activities had been conducted on the basis of the resolutions and decisions of the Committee.

93. Several representatives expressed their appreciation for the information provided in the document on the Centre's activities, recognizing the Centre's efforts to tackle all the responsibilities assigned in the Committee.

94. Some representatives expressed agreement with the direction of the activities of the Centre reflected in this report as well as its programme of work (CRP/1982/3). However, one representative expressed the view that these activities need to be increasingly focused on the endogenous capacity building type of activities.

95. The Executive Director stated in reply that, although the concept of endogenous capacity building could be made more explicit, it had always guided the activities of the Centre in the past and current work programmes of the Centre.

96. A representative supported the continuation of the Centre's work in such areas as developing an early-warning system on effects of technological developments; defining the levels of scientific and technological development of countries; and establishing an international system of scientific and technological information exchange.

97. It was also pointed out that Sub-Programme I of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development contained in A/CN.11/29 and entitled "Policy, analysis and research" should be without the comma because the comma implies the notion that the Centre could be involved in policy making for which it is not mandated in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/218, since policy making is a prerogative of the Intergovernmental Committee.

98. With regard to co-ordination, monitoring and review activities of the Centre, several representatives appreciated the efforts to co-ordinate and harmonize policies within the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, especially through the ACC Task Force and recently established working groups.

99. A number of representatives stated that some adjustments are needed in the programme of work of the Centre to ensure that the activities are undertaken in efficient and effective manner.

100. One delegate mentioned that there was a need for closer co-ordination of the different components in the work programme of the Centre related to national and regional activities.

101. A group of developed countries stressed that there is a need to intensify the activities related to co-ordination of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology. It was also stated that the Centre should enhance activities which are designed to contribute substantively to the formulation of coherent science and technology policies in the United Nations system and of the national Governments. The group further expressed the view that the Centre should undertake activities which would analyse past and present science and technology expenditures and development goals of the United Nations system, so as to enable the Committee to hold substantive discussions in this regard.

102. Many delegations attached great importance to the dissemination and exchange of information among the national focal points. It has been requested in this connection that up-to-date information provided by all the Member States on steps taken or contemplated for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the Operational Plan be disseminated to all Member States promptly.

103. With reference to the conference room paper on the information provided by the national focal points regarding the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action at the national level (CRP/1982/3), one delegation observed that there was a need for a well-defined format within which the Member States could supply the requested information to the Centre.

104. The Executive Director explained that the Centre had requested national Governments to provide information under the broad categories of the eight major programme areas of the operational plan. Every effort would be made to develop a more precise format to fully reflect the decision that the Committee might take in this regard. He also stated, in reply to a suggestion by some representatives, that the Centre would undertake to prepare a list of focal points with the view to facilitating communication between them and the Centre as well as among themselves.

105. In this connection, some representatives stressed the need for the Centre to strengthen its interactions with the national focal points, and stated that such interactions should go beyond the level of supplying information to co-operation of a more substantive nature.

106. Some representatives welcomed the regional meeting of the national focal points in Latin America and Caribbean recently held in Mexico and suggested that the experience gained at this meeting should be more widely shared with other countries. In this connection, they expressed the hope that similar meetings should be held in other regions of the world.

107. One representative underlined the importance for the Centre to find some formula to establish better liaison with the regional commissions and to ensure the inclusion, in their respective medium-term plans, of specific actions in the area of science and technology for development.

108. The Executive Director, in reply, stated that during the past year the Centre had established a closer working relationship in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, including the preparation of the medium-term plan for the United Nations for 1984-1989.

109. One delegate suggested that co-operation be established between the Centre and the International Institute for the Advancement of Women.

G. Report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 8)

110. At the 26th meeting, Mr. Rodney Nichols, a member of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, introduced the report on its second session (A/CN.11/30) and highlighted three basic considerations which should receive special attention. First, it is important for the establishment of a national policy-making body for science and technology to ensure any coherent development effort. Second, the development of human resources is the sine qua non of any national development effort in science and technology. Third, high priority should be given in national budgets to investments in science and technology.

111. With regard to the concrete and specific suggestions for the further implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, the Advisory Committee had organized the eight programme areas into the following three groups: (a) policy-making, financing and co-operation; (b) infrastructure, human resources and research and development linked to production; and (c) choice, acquisition and transfer of technology and information. Within each of these three groups, the Advisory Committee made a number of proposals for further action.

112. In his introduction, Mr. Nichols also drew the attention of the Committee to the following two points: (a) the establishment of four ad hoc panels of specialists by the Advisory Committee and (b) the consideration by the Advisory Committee of issues on "Women, science and technology" and on "Science and technology and the future".

113. Many representatives expressed their appreciation to the Advisory Committee for its work and noted that the valuable suggestions made by it constitute an important contribution to the work of the Committee.

114. With regard to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, several representatives expressed the view that the suggestions made by the Advisory Committee were positive since they also identified responsibilities at the national, regional and interregional levels.

115. Several representatives supported the emphasis given by the Advisory Committee to the establishment of a high-level policy-making body for science and technology, to the development of human resources, and to the mobilization of financial resources for science and technology at the national level. Other representatives supported the emphasis placed by the Advisory Committee on basic research and on the establishment of infrastructure as a necessary step to enable countries to develop science and technology geared towards their own needs.

116. One representative expressed his support for the proposal for the creation, at the national level, of state organs on policy and planning in the field of science and technology as well as proposals related to the training of specialists at the middle level who can play important roles in the development of science and technology and the productive sector. He also expressed the view that too much attention was given by the Advisory Committee to the possible use of transnational corporations and private capital for assisting the development of scientific and technological potential in developing countries.

117. Another representative noted his agreement with the Advisory Committee's recognition of the potential role of the private sector in the application of science and technology for development.

118. One representative expressed the view that the ad hoc panels should take into account the regional differences in scientific and technological development and other socio-economic factors and also supported the establishment of regional advisory bodies.

119. Several delegations welcomed the suggestions put forward by the Advisory Committee regarding "Women, science and technology" (A/CN.11/30) and "Science and technology and the future" (A/CN.11/AC.1/II/5) and stated that they should be taken into consideration. One representative expressed particular interest in the proposal concerning the involvement of more women scientists in the activities of both the Advisory Committee and the panels organized by it. Another representative suggested that the proposals of the Advisory Committee regarding "Science and technology and the future" (A/CN.11/AC.1/II/5) should be discussed at the national level in order to determine in which fields fruitful international co-operation could be undertaken.

120. One representative stated that he had no objection to the establishment of a system of selection, evaluation and dissemination of new scientific and technological achievements, with the understanding that it be implemented within the framework and existing resources of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.

121. Some representatives agreed with the Advisory Committee's emphasis on the negative consequences of the arms race on the development and utilization of scientific and technological potential and the development of a favourable climate for fruitful international co-operation in the field of science and technology. They stated that the release of resources by effective disarmament is the only feasible alternative for the development of science and technology for peaceful purposes.

122. A representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs commended the Advisory Committee for its contribution to the issue of "Women, science and technology" (A/CN.11/30) and emphasized the need to ensure women's full participation in all aspects of science and technology for development.

H. Appointment of members to the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 9)

123. At the 30th meeting of the Committee, the Executive Director introduced the note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/31 and Corr.1). After consideration of the matter, the Committee adopted a decision on the appointment of members to the Advisory Committee (see annex I, decision 3 (IV)).

124. One representative, referring to the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his note, expressed the view that these procedures should be considered exceptional and justified only by the special circumstances elaborated in A/CN.11/31 and Corr.1.

I. Participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee

(agenda item 2)

125. Under this agenda item, the Committee had before it a conference room paper which was introduced by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (see CRP/1982/1).

126. The representative of Natural Resources Defense Council, speaking on behalf of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Science and Technology for Development, outlined a number of proposals to strengthen the relationships between non-governmental organizations and the Intergovernmental Committee. He suggested that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development would serve as a clearing-house on all relevant information to and from non-governmental organizations, and would provide a regular information newsletter to non-governmental organizations. He also suggested that a roster of non-governmental organizations be established along the criteria suggested in the conference room paper (CRP/1982/1) and mentioned ways by which non-governmental organizations can contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee.

J. Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee

(agenda item 10)

127. At its 31st meeting, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its fifth session:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.
4. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.
5. Financing science and technology for development.
6. Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.
7. Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
8. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Committee.
9. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

128. At the same meeting, the Committee took note of the outline of documentation for the fifth session of the Committee as presented by the Executive Director of the Centre.

IV. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

A. Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee

129. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Canada, also on behalf of Egypt, France, Mexico and Norway, introduced draft resolution A/CN.11/L.36 entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee".

130. At its 31st meeting, the Committee decided to defer consideration of draft resolution A/CN.11/L.36 to its fifth session and to annex the resolution to its report (see annex II).

131. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided to continue applying the procedures envisaged in its resolution 1 (III) of 5 June 1981 for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee.

B. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

132. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced draft resolution A/CN.11/L.38 on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Expressing its appreciation to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for his report on the proposals relating to resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981 of the Committee on the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 3/

"Appreciating the inputs provided by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Affirming the useful role played by the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Science and Technology for Development in defining the responsibilities to be undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and its operational plan,

"Taking note of the efforts undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations for taking into account the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action 4/ in formulating their programme budgets and draft medium-term plans,

"1. Endorses the proposals contained in paragraphs 33 to 113 of the note by the Secretary-General on the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action as forming major elements of the operational plan to be used for formulating specific projects and programmes;

"2. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate, co-ordinate and harmonize their individual and joint activities in science and technology on the basis of the operational activities contained in the proposals for the operational plan, within the resources available to them;

"3. Requests further the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to give attention to the need for joint planning in the areas of science and technology for development in order to enhance co-ordination of the United Nations system as a whole in their medium-term and long-term plans in the field of science and technology for development;

"4. Requests Governments to use these proposals 5/ to formulate specific projects and programmes at the national, subregional, regional and global level in implementing the Vienna Programme of Action;

"5. Invites the relevant intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, when providing guidelines to the individual organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating and adopting their medium-term plans relevant to science and technology, to ensure the promotion, co-ordination and optimization of the individual and joint activities in the United Nations system relevant to the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action, taking into account the (annual) report of the Secretary-General on information and analysis concerning activities in the field of science and technology for development in the United Nations system."

133. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, introduced a draft informal proposal contained in CRP/1982/4, which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/183 of 17 December 1981 and, in particular, section I paragraph 2.a, instructing the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its fourth session to complete the operational plan by concrete and specific proposals,

"Recalling its resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981 and, in particular, paragraph 3 calling for the preparation of concrete and specific proposals for discussion and adoption by the Committee at its fourth session,

"Taking note with interest of the work accomplished by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development and by the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, in particular the proposals contained in document A/CN.11/23 and in document A/CN.11/26,

"Considering the need to give all Member States, particularly those taking part in the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, a precise and concrete view of the scientific and technical infrastructure to be established or strengthened in the developing countries

for the solution of problems such as food, energy, health, industry, natural resources and urban and social problems, and considering that all programmes should, whenever possible, indicate the problems to be solved,

"Considering that the resources of the Financing System are intended as a matter of priority to strengthen the national and regional infrastructures of developing countries and that a major proportion of the expenditure should be allocated to field programmes,

"1. Recommends that the finance necessary to carry out joint activities proposed by the working groups of the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination Task Force be found by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system from within their regular budgets, by structuring their programmes in accordance with the priorities of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; 6/

"2. Recommends that the specialized agencies concentrate in this field on the preparation of specific and detailed projects for science and technology infrastructure in order to strengthen endogenous capacities in the developing countries;

"3. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in drawing up future reports for consideration by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, to take into account the following criteria:

"(a) The need for an updated assessment of the financing of science and technology for development in the United Nations system, in a form similar to that of the "Study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development"; 7/ this assessment should indicate the distribution of resources between the chapters of the operational plan and between the principal fields of application of science and technology to economic and social development;

"(b) The need to update and analyse, in the same categories, available data about the requirements of developing countries, as well as elements of consensus emerging from regional and specialized conferences and from other existing studies."

134. In his introduction, the representative of Belgium stated that the proposal was a contribution to the discussions of agenda items 3, 4 and 8.

135. At the 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.43 (see annex I, resolution 1 (IV)) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Alfredo Ramírez Araiza, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.38 and CRP/1982/4.

136. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.38 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.43.

137. At the 29th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 introduced draft resolution A/CN.11/L.37 entitled "The role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" submitted under items 3 and 7, which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling its resolution 1 (II) of 4 June 1980, paragraph h (i), by which the Committee decided, inter alia, to continue and to reactivate national focal points established for the Vienna Conference,

"Recalling its resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981, paragraph 2 (c), by which the Committee decided that national focal points should be invited to provide it with information on the actions taken and progress achieved by their countries in the execution of the operational plan,

"Conscious of the need of defining the role of national focal points and other science and technology structures in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 8/ and their interaction with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development,

"Noting that a Meeting on Structures for Science and Technology Policy Formulation and Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Mexico City from 27 to 30 April 1982, under the auspices of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Government of Mexico,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the Meeting on Structures for Science and Technology Policy Formulation and Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean;

"2. Recognizes the importance of such meetings involving national focal points and recommends that similar meetings be organized in other regions, as a means for defining the role of national focal points and other science and technology structures in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and their interaction with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

"3. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to establish and maintain an updated registry of all national focal points and to make it available to all States members on an annual basis."

138. At the 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.42 (see annex I, resolution 2 (IV) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Slawomir Cytrycki, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.37.

139. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.37 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.42.

C. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

140. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced draft decision A/CN.11/L.41 on action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development decides:

"(a) To defer the agenda item entitled "Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development" to its fifth session in 1983 for consideration by an in-session working group;

"(b) To request the Secretary-General, for this purpose, to bring up to date his report on the current state of negotiations in other United Nations forums on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development." 9/

141. At the 31st meeting, after hearing a statement by the Secretary of the Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the decision, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.45 (see annex I, decision 1 (IV) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jesper Knudsen, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.41.

142. Draft decision A/CN.11/L.41 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.45.

143. At the 30th meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, introduced draft resolution A/CN.11/L.40 entitled "Science and technology for development", which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling General Assembly 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 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 Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 35/67 of 5 December 1980 on science and technology for development and 36/183 of 17 December 1981 on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling further Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolution 3 (III) of 5 June 1981 on science and technology for development,

"Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, 10/ the note by the Secretary-General on the question of the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries, 11/ the report of the Administrator of

the United Nations Development Programme in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operations of the Interim Fund and the Financing System, 12/ the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, 13/ and the revised programme of work of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development for 1982-1983, 14/

"Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, 15/

"Welcoming the consultations on the long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development with the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development during the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development,

"I

"Follow-up to the 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

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General on the follow-up to the basic study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology; 10/

"2. Endorses the proposals included therein, in particular the necessity of an evaluation by different countries on the one hand and by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system on the other, of the impact of the activities in the field of science and technology for development;

"3. Requests the United Nations system to comply with the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report and to co-operate in their implementation;

"4. Requests the Director-General and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to report to the Committee on the progress achieved in the implementation of these recommendations;

"5. Recommends that the joint activities identified by the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be financed through the regular budget of the concerned organizations;

"6. Stresses the need for the four Working Groups of the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to accelerate its work, in their respective sectors, namely:

"(a) Early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments; global network of scientific and technological information;

"(b) National science and technology policies and plans and support to developing countries in the choice of technology;

"(c) Upgrading traditional technologies;

"(d) Science and technology and the productive sector; commercialization of research and development for the benefit of developing countries; acquisition and transfer of technology;

"II

"Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development

"7. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development; 13/

"8. Takes note of the updated programme of work for 1982-1983 for the Centre for Science and Technology for Development; 14/

"9. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to:

"(a) Intensify its efforts in the field of national and regional activities of the Centre;

"(b) Include in its annual report to the Intergovernmental Committee information on the progress attained in the implementation of the joint activities of the United Nations system for the implementation for the Vienna Programme of Action undertaken through the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on science and technology;

"III

"Financing science and technology for development

"10. Takes note with appreciation of the report on the operations of the Interim Fund and the Financing System;

"11. Notes with deep concern the insufficient pledges announced during the 1982 Pledging Conference for Science and Technology for Development;

"12. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and requests that the report be taken as a basis for further negotiations during the forthcoming informal consultations and at the resumed fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee;

"13. Urges intensification of consultations between interested groups on the gradual build-up of resources and other institutional matters;

"IV

"Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

"14. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development; 16/

"15. Welcomes, in particular, the establishment of four ad hoc panels of which two will meet in the course of the year 1982 and two in 1983 and approves the choice of items to be discussed by the panels;

"16. Supports the proposals of the Advisory Committee for the establishment of regional advisory mechanisms in each region and recommends that these regional advisory mechanisms should, in a co-ordinated manner, give specific attention to the programme area 6 relating to the establishment of scientific and technological information systems, with the assistance of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and, in co-operation with the regional commissions, prepare a specific technical feasibility study for information systems for science and technology as envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action;

"17. Takes note also of the suggestions relating to women and science and technology and to science and technology and the future;

"18. Recommends that the Advisory Committee should meet early in 1983 before the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee;

"V

"Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the level of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries

"19. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the level of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries; 11/

"20. Decides to consider the report further at its fifth session;

"VI

"Over-all annual report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

"21. Takes note with appreciation of the over-all annual report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development; 17/

"22. Expresses its appreciation for the activities undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development in the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action."

144. At the 31st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.44 (see annex I, resolution 3 (IV) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jesper Knudsen, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.40.

145. Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.40 was withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the adoption of A/CN.11/L.44.

D. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

146. At the 30th meeting, the Committee adopted a decision on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (see annex I, decision 3 (IV)).

E. Convening of a resumed fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee

147. At its 31st meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the Committee on Conferences to make the necessary arrangements for the Intergovernmental Committee to hold a resumed fourth session from 1 to 3 September 1982 in order to compensate for the three working days which it had given up to the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and to resume and conclude its consideration of item 6 of its agenda.

Notes

1/ See Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/36/37), paras. 60-67.

2/ See 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.

3/ See A/CN.11/23, annex.

4/ See A/CN.11/23.

5/ Ibid.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-30 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

7/ See A/36/240.

8/ 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.

9/ See A/CN.11/14 and Add.1.

10/ A/CN.11/26.

11/ A/CN.11/25.

12/ A/CN.11/28.

13/ A/CN.11/29.

14/ CRP/1982/3.

15/ A/CN.11/27.

16/ A/CN.11/30.

17/ A/CN.11/24.

ANNEX I

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Committee
at its fourth session (24 May-June 1982)

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A. Resolutions

1 (IV). Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Taking into account the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the proposals relating to Committee resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981 on the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, a/

Appreciating the inputs provided by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Affirming the useful role played by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Science and Technology for Development in defining the responsibilities to be undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and its operational plan,

Taking note of the efforts undertaken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations for taking into account the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action b/ in formulating their programme budgets and medium-term plans,

1. Recalls General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and reaffirms Committee resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981 and, in this context, welcomes the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and takes note in particular of the proposals contained in its paragraphs 33-113 and invites the Member States to comment thereon as early as possible, but not later than the end of 1982, in order to allow for the proposing by the Director-General, assisted by the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, of brief and specific guidelines to be adopted at the fifth session of the Committee for the formulation of specific projects and programmes in order to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries;

2. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate, co-ordinate and harmonize their individual and joint activities in science and technology, taking into account the operational activities contained in the proposals for the operational plan, within the resources available to them and to concentrate on the preparation of specific and detailed projects for science and technology in order to strengthen endogenous capacities in the developing countries;

a/ A/CN.11/23, annex.

b/ A/CN.11/23.

3. Requests further the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, to give attention to the need for joint planning in the areas of science and technology for development in order to improve co-ordination of the United Nations system as a whole in their medium-term and long-term plans in the field of science and technology for development;

4. Requests Governments to take into account these proposals c/ in formulating specific projects and programmes at the national, subregional, regional and global level in implementing the Vienna Programme of Action;

5. Invites the relevant intergovernmental bodies c. the United Nations system, when providing guidelines to the individual organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in formulating and adopting their medium-term plans relevant to science and technology, to ensure the promotion, co-ordination and optimization of the individual and joint activities in the United Nations system relevant to the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action, taking into account the annual report of the Secretary-General on information and analysis concerning activities in the field of science and technology for development in the United Nations system;

6. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in drawing up future reports for consideration by the Committee, to take into account the need for an updated assessment of the financing of science and technology for development in the United Nations system, in a form similar to that of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development"; d/ this assessment should indicate the distribution of resources between the chapters of the operational plan and between the principal fields of application of science and technology to economic and social development as they appear in table 3 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Committee the parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination relevant to science and technology for development together with his comments thereon.

31st meeting
4 June 1982

2 (IV). Role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling paragraph h (i) of its resolution 1 (II) of 4 June 1980, by which it decided, inter alia, to continue and to reactivate national focal points

c/ Ibid.

d/ A/36/240.

established for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979,

Recalling paragraph 2 (c) of its resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981, by which it decided that national focal points should be invited to provide it with information on the actions taken and progress achieved by their countries in the execution of the operational plan,

Conscious of the need to define the role of national focal points and other science and technology structures in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development e/ and their interaction with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development,

Noting that a Meeting on Structures for Science and Technology Policy Formulation and Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Mexico City from 27 to 30 April 1982, under the auspices of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Government of Mexico,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the Meeting on Structures for Science and Technology Policy Formulation and Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean;
2. Recognizes the importance of such meetings involving national focal points and recommends that similar meetings should be organized in other regions in the framework of existing resources, as a means for defining the role of national focal points and other science and technology structures in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and their interaction with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;
3. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to establish and maintain an up-to-date registry of all national focal points and to make it available to all Member States as a document of the Committee during its annual sessions.

31st meeting
4 June 1982

3 (IV). Science and technology for development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling General Assembly 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 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,

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.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 35/67 of 5 December 1980 on science and technology for development and 36/183 of 17 December 1981 on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolution 3 (III) of 5 June 1981 on science and technology for development,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, f/ the note by the Secretary-General on the question of the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries, g/ the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operations of the Interim Fund and the Financing System, h/ the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, i/ and the updated programme of work of the Centre for 1982-1983; j/

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development k/

Taking note of the consultations on the long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development conducted by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development during the fourth session of the Committee,

I

Follow-up to the 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

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the follow-up to the basic

f/ A/CN.11/26.

g/ A/CN.11/25.

h/ A/CN.11/28.

i/ A/CN.11/29.

j/ CRP/1982/3.

k/ A/CN.11/27.

study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology; f/

2. Welcomes with interest the recommendations contained in the report and defers the consideration of these questions to its fifth session for appropriate decisions;

3. Proposes that the joint activities identified by the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be financed from the current regular budget of the concerned organizations;

4. Stresses the need for the four Working Groups of the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to accelerate its work, in their respective sectors, namely:

(a) Early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments; global network of scientific and technological information;

(b) National science and technology policies and plans and support to developing countries in the choice of technology;

(c) Upgrading traditional technologies;

(d) Science and technology and the productive sector; commercialization of research and development for the benefit of developing countries; acquisition and transfer of technology;

II

Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development; i/

2. Takes note of the updated programme of work for 1982-1983 for the Centre for Science and Technology for Development; j/

3. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development:

(a) To intensify its efforts in the field of national and regional activities of the Centre;

(b) To include in its annual report to the Committee information on the progress attained in the implementation of the joint activities of the United Nations system for the implementation for the Vienna Programme of Action undertaken through the task force of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on science and technology;

III

Financing science and technology for development

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme prepared in consultation with the

Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operations of the Interim Fund and the Financing System; h/

2. Notes with deep concern the insufficient pledges announced during the 1982 Pledging Conference for Science and Technology for Development;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and requests that the report and the comments made thereon be taken as a basis for further negotiations during the forthcoming informal consultations and at the resumed fourth session of the Committee;

4. Urges the intensification of consultations between all parties concerned, on the level of resources and on institutional matters, taking duly into account the increasing needs of the developing countries;

IV

Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

1. Expresses its thanks to the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development l/ for its work and takes note of its report;

2. Notes, in particular, the establishment of four ad hoc panels, of which two will meet in 1982 and two in 1983, and agrees with the choice of the items to be discussed by the panels;

3. Notes with interest the proposals of the Advisory Committee in its report and decides to examine them at its fifth session in all their aspects in particular, paragraphs 97 to 99;

4. Supports the suggestions relating to women and science and technology;

5. Takes note of the suggestions relating to science and technology and the future;

6. Recommends that the Advisory Committee should meet early in 1983 before the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee;

V

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the level of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the level of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries; g/

2. Decides to consider the report further at its fifth session;

l/ A/CN.11/30.

Over-all annual report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

Takes note of the over-all annual report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development. m/

31st meeting
4 June 1982

B. Decisions

- 1 (IV). 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 decides:

(a) To defer the agenda item entitled "Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development" to its fifth session in 1983 for consideration by an in-session working group, bearing in mind the need to consider all unresolved issues and in the first instance the entire group of questions proposed by the Chairman of the First Committee of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; n/

(b) To request the Secretary-General for this purpose, to bring up to date his report on the current state of negotiations in other United Nations forums on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. o/

- 2 (IV). Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development decides:

m/ A/CN.11/24.

n/ See 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.

o/ A/CN.11/14 and Add.1.

(a) To defer consideration of draft resolution A/CN.11/L.36 to its fifth session and to annex the resolution to its report;

(b) To continue applying the procedures envisaged in its resolution 1 (III) of 5 June 1981 for the participation of the non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee.

3 (IV). Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development decides:

(a) To take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development; p/

(b) To suspend paragraph 8 contained in the terms of reference of the United Nations advisory body on science and technology for development annexed to its resolution 7 (II) of 4 June 1980 and to extend, taking into account paragraph 10 of the note by the Secretary-General: p/

(i) The terms of office of the fourteen current members which should normally expire on 31 December 1982 for one additional year until 31 December 1983;

(ii) The terms of office of the other fourteen current members which should normally expire on 31 December 1983 for one additional year until 31 December 1984;

(c) To appoint Mr. Jingting Lu for a term of office ending on 31 December 1984 to succeed Mr. Lin Hua who had informed the Committee that he would not be able to continue to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee.

ANNEX II

Draft resolution transmitted to the fifth session of the
Committee for its consideration

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the
work of the Committee

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling its resolution I (III) of 5 June 1981 regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee,

Mindful of Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Criteria and arrangements for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee", g/

Decides to adopt the following procedures:

- (a) Concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other concerned organizations which have participated in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development may be invited to participate as observers;
- (b) Other non-governmental organizations whose names have been submitted by the Secretary-General for consideration by the Committee may be equally invited if the Committee so approves;
- (c) The Secretary-General will apply the following criteria before submitting names of non-governmental organizations to the Committee for approval:
 - (i) The organization concerned should be a bona fide recognized national or international non-governmental organization; it should be a non-profit organization and its articles of incorporation or constitution will be filed with the Secretariat;
 - (ii) As part of its programme, the organization should be concerned with issues related to the work of the committee;
 - (iii) The organization should have either an active international programme or be involved in activities related to the substance of the Committee's work; such programme and activities should be of nature that makes them transferrable for use in other countries.

g/ CRP/1982/1.

Part Two

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

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
from 8 to 10 September 1982

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 31st meeting, on 4 June 1982, the Committee decided to hold a resumed fourth session in September 1982 in order to compensate for the three working days which it had given up to the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and to resume and conclude its consideration of agenda item 6.

2. The fourth session of the Committee was held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 May to 4 June 1982.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the resumed session

3. The resumed fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 10 September 1982.

4. The Committee held two meetings (32nd and 33rd), on 8 and 10 September. The Committee also held informal meetings.

B. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, the Committee is open to the participation of all States as full members. Representatives of the following States attended the resumed fourth session of the Committee:

Algeria	El Salvador	Japan
Australia	Ethiopia	Kenya
Austria	Fiji	Lesotho
Bangladesh	Finland	Madagascar
Belgium	France	Mexico
Brazil	German Democratic Republic	Nepal
Bulgaria	Germany, Federal	Netherlands
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Republic of	New Zealand
Canada	Ghana	Nicaragua
Cape Verde	Greece	Nigeria
Chile	Guatemala	Norway
China	Holy See	Oman
Colombia	Hungary	Pakistan
Congo	India	Peru
Cuba	Indonesia	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Poland
Denmark	Ireland	Portugal
Ecuador	Italy	Qatar
Egypt	Ivory Coast	Republic of Korea
	Jamaica	Romania

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago	United Republic of Tanzania
Sierra Leone	Tunisia	United States of America
Spain	Turkey	Upper Volta
Sri Lanka	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Uruguay
Sudan	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Venezuela
Swaziland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yemen
Sweden		Yugoslavia
Switzerland		Zambia
Thailand		Zimbabwe
Togo		

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

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

7. 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

8. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
 European Economic Community
 Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics
 Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

C. Officers of the Committee

10. At the 32nd meeting, on 8 September, the Committee was informed that Mr. Tadamichi Yamamoto of Japan would not be able to continue to serve as Rapporteur of the Committee.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee elected by acclamation Mr. Minoru Shibuya of Japan as Rapporteur.

12. The officers of the Committee were thus as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Mohamed Baha-Eldin FAYEZ (Egypt)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Sławomir CYTRYCKI (Poland) Mr. Jesper KNUDSEN (Denmark) Mr. Alfredo RAMIREZ ARAIZA (Mexico)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Minoru SHIBUYA (Japan)

D. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it at its resumed fourth session the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session, held from 24 May to 4 June 1982 (see part one above);

(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/27);

(c) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, on the operations of the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development up to 31 December 1981, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development from 1 January 1982, and related policy issues (A/CN.11/28);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on elaboration of option III on the institutional structure of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as outlined by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on 16 July 1982 on the occasion of the informal consultations on the Financing System for Science and Technology, held at Geneva from 12 to 16 July 1982 (A/CN.11/1982/CRP.5);

(e) Draft report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the second part of the fourth session (A/CN.11/L.46).

E. Adoption of the agenda

14. At its 24th meeting, on 27 May, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session (see part one, para. 14).

15. At its 31st meeting, the Committee decided that it would consider only agenda item 6 at its resumed fourth session in September 1982.

F. Adoption of the report

16. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 September, the Committee adopted the report contained in document A/CN.11/L.46, as orally revised by the Rapporteur.

III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS RESUMED FOURTH SESSION

17. The Chairman of the Committee made a statement at the opening of the resumed fourth session (32nd meeting) and stated that the only remaining item to be considered by the Committee was agenda item 6 on financing science and technology for development.
18. The Chairman informed the Committee about the developments during and since the first part of the fourth session on the issue of financing. He stated that, based on a series of informal consultations held during the first part of the fourth session, he had made a statement expressing his understanding concerning the progress made on the deliberations on the Financing System. The Chairman's statement was incorporated into the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (first part of the fourth session) and the Committee, in section II of its resolution 3 (IV) of 4 June 1982, decided that the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, and the comments made thereon, should be taken as a basis for further negotiations during the forthcoming informal consultations and at the resumed fourth session of the Committee.
19. The Chairman's statement dealt with two important issues, namely, the level of the annual core resources for 1983 to 1985 and the institutional arrangements. These issues, he stated, were the subjects for the informal consultations that he conducted from 12 to 16 July 1982 at Geneva during the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council. These consultations were centred around the question of institutional arrangements. In his statement at the end of these informal consultations, he had requested the secretariat to prepare a paper for the resumed fourth session of the Committee, based on the understanding contained therein and elaborating on option III in paragraph 4, which states that "the secretariat should be a separate and identifiable entity. It should build up on the present secretariat of the Financing System and its present relations with UNDP". The paper prepared by the secretariat in response to this request, he said, was before the Committee ([A/CN.11]/CRP.5) together with the text of his closing statement at Geneva (annex I).
20. He reminded the Committee that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/183 of 17 December 1981, the Committee was requested to submit its recommendations on the institutional, organizational and financial arrangements for the Financing System, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration and decision. He expressed the hope that the Committee would be able to use the time available to formulate a position on the Financing System.
21. At its 32nd meeting, the Committee decided to continue its informal consultations and adjourned.
22. At the 33rd meeting of the Committee, on 10 September, the Chairman informed the Committee of the progress made in the informal consultations on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. A statement of the understanding of the Chairman was submitted to the Committee for its consideration.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to incorporate the statement of the understanding of the Chairman in the body of its report. This statement reads as follows:

"1. In view of the agreement reached at the first part of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and in the light of the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee during that session, informal consultations on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development were convened at Geneva by the Chairman of the Committee at the time of the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council for 1982, from 12 to 16 July, and again in New York, from 7 to 10 September 1982.

"2. The informal consultations at Geneva focused on institutional issues relating to the Financing System. The closing statement of the Chairman of the Committee on 16 July 1982, at the occasion of the informal consultations at Geneva, is contained in annex I. In response to the request made at the informal consultations through the Chairman, a paper ([A/CN.11]/1982/CRP.5) was prepared by the Secretariat for the informal consultations in New York in September 1982. The informal consultations in New York dealt with both institutional and financial issues 1/ relating to the Financing System on the basis of document [A/CN.11]/1982/CRP.5, the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group contained in document A/CN.11/27, and the Chairman's statement as contained in the report on the first part of the fourth session of the Committee, A/37/37 (Part I).

"3. It is the Chairman's understanding that there is agreement that both financial and institutional arrangements concerning the Financing System are interrelated issues which should be seen together in the context of establishing the Financing System.

"4. In regard to the financial issues relating to the Financing System, it is the understanding of the Chairman that there is convergence of views on the following:

(a) The Financing System shall be endowed with substantial resources and shall be composed of two types of resources - core and non-core resources.

(b) The core resources component of the Financing System shall be aimed at attaining a level which will ensure a viable Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

(c) Core resources will be derived from contributions made by Governments in freely convertible currencies and will constitute the basis for the Financing system.

(d) The Financing System shall have an over-all global target for the initial period 1983-1985. The levels of the core and non-core resources within this target shall have an equivalence. For the year 1983, the financing target for the Financing System in core resources should attain the magnitude of \$100 million. The Financing System shall progressively build up its resources in the remaining years of this initial period.

(e) The required level of resources and functioning of the Financing System shall be reviewed periodically, taking into account the increasing needs of developing countries. The first such review would be held in 1985 towards the end of the initial three-year period.

"5. It is also the understanding of the Chairman that there is a need for further detailed discussion on the following:

(a) The resources of the Financing System shall be contributed on a voluntary basis but, as far as possible, commitments will be made on a multi-year basis within the framework of a detailed financing plan. The resources of the Financing System shall be provided by developed countries, other donors and developing countries on the basis of appropriate sharing.

(b) Non-core resources will represent an important element of the Financing System. The feasibility of attracting non-core resources through specific types of arrangements with potential participants will depend to a considerable extent on the volume and mode of operations of the Financing System. In addition to providing loans and grants, the System will enter into cost-sharing and co-operative arrangements with governmental and non-governmental organizations; it will accept tied contributions under agreed conditions and will also act as a conduit through which both public and private funds can be channelled for appropriate purposes.

(c) The non-core component of the System will therefore be based on co-financing and multi-bilateral contributions, cost-sharing, and joint ventures and equity participation, both where the System is itself a partner and where it acts as a co-ordinating agent between the participating Government and the source of funds. The System may also seek to mobilize funds through the capital markets when its own status and over-all economic and financial conditions are favourable. In addition, trust funds may be established by the System, the resources of which can be used for specified purposes.

"6. On the institutional issues relating to the Financing System, three views were expressed in the informal consultations at Geneva:

(a) That the secretariat should be a separate and identifiable entity outside the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Close working relations with UNDP should be established through co-operative arrangements, in order to utilize to the fullest extent possible the experience, expertise and infrastructure of UNDP.

(b) The secretariat functions of the Financing System shall be performed by the United Nations Development Programme.

(c) The secretariat should be a separate and identifiable entity. It should build upon the present secretariat of the Financing System and its present relations with the United Nations Development Programme.

"7. During the informal consultations held in New York in September 1982, various countries and groups of countries, while reiterating their preferred options as mentioned above, focused the discussion on the secretariat's paper [A/CN.11]/1982/CPR.5. It is the understanding of the Chairman that the

following elements of this document, which elaborate upon the third view or option, provide a viable basis for further negotiations:

(a) The Financing System will continue to be a separate and identifiable entity within the United Nations. It will have specific guidelines and operating arrangements approved by the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

(b) The Committee will be the directing and policy-making body of the Financing System as decided by the General Assembly in resolutions 34/218 and 36/183, and would include those functions as described in paragraph 5 of [A/CN.11]/1982/CRP.5.

(c) A new Executive Body, as an identifiable and separate entity, would be established to be the intergovernmental body responsible for decisions on the operation and conduct of the Financing System, a function currently assigned to the Governing Council of UNDP. The functions are described in [A/CN.11]/1982/CRP.5, paragraph 5.

(d) The Governing Council of UNDP would, in future, deal mainly with co-operative arrangements between the Financing System and UNDP. In this connexion, its functions will not overlap with those of the new Executive Body, since each would be discharging functions, separately mandated by the General Assembly. In order to ensure close co-operation between the Financing System and UNDP, arrangements would be made for exchange of detailed information between them, especially, where a common interest exists in specific programmes and projects. This collaboration could extend to co-financing arrangements, as well as in technical areas to enable the two organizations to draw upon each other's special skills and experience.

(e) It is proposed that the over-all supervision of the management of the Financing System be entrusted to the Administrator by the General Assembly which would also prescribe that, in the exercise of this responsibility, he would be accountable to the Executive Body of the Financing System instead of to the Governing Council of UNDP. The Administrator will report to the Executive Body on operations and activities of the Financing System and bring forward projects for approval by the Executive Body. The Administrator would provide an annual report to the Governing Council of UNDP containing information on co-operation between the Financing System and UNDP and on other matters of common interest. The Administrator, in consultation with the Director-General, would report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on activities and progress of the Financing System.

(f) The Director-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, will submit an annual report to the Executive Body on, inter alia, matters of mutual concern to the Centre and the Financing System. In order to ensure close and continuous interaction between the Centre and the Financing System, the Director-General or his representatives will be invited on a permanent basis to meetings of the Executive Body. The Director-General, both in respect of his responsibility for over-all co-ordination of operational activities in the United Nations system, and his oversight of the Centre, would be entrusted by the General

Assembly and by agreement with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) with the co-ordination with other United Nations organizations and agencies, including UNDP and the Centre of the work relating to the Financing System of Science and Technology for Development. Such co-ordination activities would be carried out through the existing ACC mechanisms, particularly the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

(g) The Centre for Science and Technology for Development shall assist the Director-General in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to him in the Vienna Programme of Action, particularly in providing the necessary substantive support to the Committee, including its work relating to the Financing System. The Centre would, through appropriate arrangements and when required, co-operate with the secretariat of the Financing System to organize or participate in missions to Member States, to prepare, formulate and bring to the attention of the Financing System suitable projects, undertake or participate in appraisal missions and evaluate and assess projects financed by the Financing System in the context of the Vienna Programme of Action. The co-operation of the secretariat of the Financing System would be sought by the Centre in elaborating the relevant major programme areas of the operational plan and in supporting the Committee in the promotion of the optimum mobilization of financial resources to carry out the Vienna Programme of Action.

(h) The secretariat will be small, reflecting its use of the facilities of other organizations according to agreed procedures. Its administrative and support costs will continue to be met from voluntary contributions. The secretariat, under the over-all supervision of the Administrator, would have an executive head. The executive head of the secretariat would be appointed by the Secretary-General. The executive head will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the System and for such other activities as may be necessary to ensure effective operations of the System for both core and non-core resource activities. The secretariat of the Financing System will provide secretariat support to the Executive Body.

(i) Existing arrangements with UNDP for the provision of administrative services will be continued on a payment-for-services-rendered basis. The nature and terms of such arrangements will be reviewed and evaluated as the operations of the Financing System expand. Reports to appropriate secretariat and intergovernmental bodies on financial audit and accounting matters would continue to be provided in accordance with United Nations and UNDP procedures and requirements.

(j) Procedures for project review and appraisal and for co-operative arrangements with executing agencies and others will continue as at present, except that final presentation of projects for approval would be to the Executive Body. Where approval authority is delegated to the Administrator, projects below a given amount would not need to be transmitted to the Executive Body for approval.

(k) The Financing System would continue to utilize the facilities of the United Nations/UNDP field network at the country and regional level. These co-operative arrangements would be carried out under existing agreements where they are mutually satisfactory and under new agreements where experience indicates the need for revising or expanding co-operative arrangements.

(1) In view of the intention of Governments that the Financing System be innovative and forward-looking in the provision of assistance and in developing new financial arrangements, it is proposed that a review be carried out by the Executive Body with a view to further refining and streamlining the financial and operational regulations of the Financing System to improve its ability to respond to requests from Governments in the field of science and technology for development. Areas to be reviewed would include, for example:

- (i) Programme and project identification, development, appraisal and implementation procedures;
- (ii) Project accounting, financial reporting and auditing for both agency and government-executed projects;
- (iii) Financing arrangements, including loan financing, co-financing, joint ventures and provisions for provision of goods and services;
- (iv) General accounting, budgeting and resource management procedures.

(m) The Financing System shall function towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action and the Operational Plan and the principles and guidelines as spelled out in General Assembly resolutions 34/218 and 36/183 and in Intergovernmental Committee decision 1 (II) and resolutions 2 (II), 2 (III) and 1 (IV).

"8. In response to a request made through the Chairman, the Administrator of UNDP made a statement in which he confirmed his concurrence with the proposals contained in secretariat document [A/CN.11]/1982/CRP.5. He underlined the importance of viewing the Financing System as a separate and identifiable entity, given the unique nature of the System and in recognition of the needs for new and innovative approaches to financing science and technology for development. In this context, he recognized the importance of establishing a new Executive Body for the Financing System as an identifiable and separate entity. He also stated that, in his view, there would be not only no conflict of interests in the Administrator reporting both to the new Executive Body and to the Governing Council on matters relating to the Financing System, but that such an arrangement would mutually reinforce the achievement of each organization's mandated objectives.

"9. It was agreed that, during the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, this statement of understanding will be utilized as the basis for further negotiations with a view to achieving an early agreement on the establishment of long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development in order to enable it to be operational as of 1 January 1983."

"Notes

"1/ A group of Eastern European countries reiterated their views that the Financing System should operate on the principle of unqualified voluntariness both with regard to the participation of countries, and extent and nature of their contributions. They also stated that they are not agreeable to the division of the System's finances, into core and non-core components and were of the view that the existing institutions within the United Nations system should be fully utilized."

24. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 September, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that his Government considered it especially important to improve the scientific capacities of the developing countries. He also stated that fundamental reservations about new funds and institutions in various fields and the extremely difficult budgetary situation had forced the Federal Government to play a prudent role. The intensified budgetary constraints, he said, prevented the Federal Government from entering into new financial commitments. At the same time, the Federal Government had stressed from the outset the principle of universality and co-responsibility. As it appeared now, important regular donors were not participating. This, in its opinion, would place an additional intolerably heavy financial burden on the Federal Government. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was, therefore, not in a position to contribute financially to the Financing System on Science and Technology for Development. The Federal Government, he further stated, would continue to attach great importance to science and technology for development and, within its possibilities, make substantial funds available for this purpose under its bilateral and existing multilateral programmes of co-operation.

25. The Chairman of the Committee regretted the decision of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany not to participate in the Financing System and also the time it had chosen to announce its decision. He noted, however, that the Federal Republic of Germany had a long history of co-operation with developing countries in the area of science and technology and expressed the hope that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would reconsider its decision.

26. The representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, regretted and deplored the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular its impact and timing. He noted that this was the first time that in the middle of an intergovernmental negotiation such a decision had been officially made with no room for change. This decision also struck a blow to the progress made since the Vienna Conference, since it reneged the commitments made at the Conference. This, he further stated, adversely impinged upon the spirit of multilateral co-operation and the credibility of the United Nations. It had also become evident that some important developed countries, in spite of the failure in the launching of the global negotiation, had also failed to co-operate with the developing countries in the sectoral approach in international economic co-operation, which they themselves advocate. Like the Chairman, he expressed the hope that this was not the final decision of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and that this would be reviewed favourably at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

27. The representative of China stated that the Chairman's statement of understanding could be used as the basis for further consultations during the General Assembly since it reflected the course of the discussions in the informal meetings. She supported the statement of the Group of 77 and regretted the negative attitude adopted by a few major developed countries which was closely linked to similar attitudes they adopted in recent negotiations on international economic co-operation. She also expressed the hope that such countries would reconsider their positions.

Summary of the closing statement made by the Chairman of the Committee on the occasion of the informal consultations on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, held at Geneva from 12 to 16 July 1982

In view of the agreement reached at the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and in the light of the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee, informal consultations on the Financing System for Science and Technology were convened at Geneva by the Chairman of the Committee at the time of the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, held from 12 to 16 July 1982. As a result of these informal consultations, it is the understanding of the Chairman that the views are convergent on the following issues:

1. The Financing System, being unique in nature and purpose, shall consist of a directing and policy-making body, an executive body and a secretariat. This structure is intended to assure that the System will be flexible, cost-effective and cost-efficient, while at the same time utilizing, to the maximum extent possible, existing expertise and experience.
2. In its capacity as the directing and policy-making body of the Financing System, the functions and responsibilities of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development will include:
 - (a) General policy orientation of, and direction for, the Financing System;
 - (b) Decisions on recommended levels of resources;
 - (c) Decisions on policies relating to administrative and financial issues;
 - (d) General review and evaluation of the activities of the Financing System;
 - (e) Election of members to the Executive Body,*
 - (f) Consideration of reports of the Executive Body.
3. The Financing System shall have its own Executive Body as an identifiable and separate entity,* to be responsible for its operation and conduct. The functions of the Executive Body shall include:
 - (a) Utilization of resources of the Financing System, particularly approval of projects, programmes and activities of the System;

* Some delegations from developed countries find that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should perform the functions of the Executive Body of Financing System.

- (b) Mobilization of resources;
- (c) Decisions on financial planning;
- (d) Approval of financial arrangements involving the Financing System;
- (e) Formulating recommendations on levels of resources of the Financing System;
- (f) Monitoring of the operations of the System in relation to its objectives.

The Executive Body should be a small and effective body, and its composition should reflect an appropriate balance between developed and developing countries as well as between donors and recipients.

4. The Financing System shall be supported by a small and efficient secretariat. Beyond this point, it is the Chairman's understanding that convergence of views has not yet been reached on secretariat arrangements. In this connexion, the following three views have been expressed:

(a) The secretariat should be a separate and identifiable entity outside the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Close working relations with UNDP should be established through co-operative arrangements, in order to utilize to the fullest extent possible the experience, expertise and infrastructure of UNDP.

(b) The secretariat functions of the Financing System shall be performed by UNDP.

(c) The secretariat should be a separate and identifiable entity. It should build up on the present secretariat of the Financing System and its present relations with UNDP.

Following this understanding, further points of clarification were expressed by various delegations. Regarding paragraph 2 (b) and (c), one delegation stated that it would wish to reserve its position in respect of those two functions attributed to the Intergovernmental Committee in view of the fact that a clear definition of the functions and responsibilities of the Intergovernmental Committee would best be attained once the structure of the Executive Body was defined.

In what concerns paragraph 3, it was agreed that the foot-note accompanying this paragraph should read "some delegations from developed countries find that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should perform the functions of the Executive Body of the Financing System. The terms of reference and the financial procedures of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme may have to be adjusted in order to enable the Governing Council, acting in the capacity of Executive Body of the Financing System, to carry out its functions."

Concerning paragraph 3 (d), it was agreed that the words "financial arrangements" should be substituted by "cooperative and financing arrangements".

Regarding paragraph 4, several additional clarifications were provided:

(a) In respect of paragraph 4 (a), it was mentioned that the Vienna Conference, its Programme of Action as well as General Assembly resolution 34/218 propose that the Financing System should be a distinct and unique system. The Vienna Programme also recommended the creation of an Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology as a committee of the whole for the purpose of dealing with issues of the application of science and technology for development. The Intergovernmental Committee was thus created by the General Assembly. As a result of these informal consultations, there was an agreement on the creation of a separate Executive Body for the Financing System. It logically followed that the secretariat for this Financing System should also be a separate and identifiable entity responding to the unique needs of the System. Moreover, in view of the experience accumulated since the adoption of Assembly resolution 34/218, the need for a unified secretariat for the Financing System had also become evident. A unique secretariat would overcome the present unsatisfactory arrangement where two secretariat structures exist, one under the direct responsibility of the Director-General and another under the responsibility of the Administrator. In this context, it was also stated that, in the establishment of this unified and separate secretariat, the services, experience and expertise of UNDP should be utilized and, further, that a role for the Administrator of UNDP could also be explored.

(b) Regarding paragraph 4 (b), the views contained in this paragraph were reiterated. It was stated that the allocation of the secretariat functions to UNDP would ensure the adequate and full utilization of the capacities existing within UNDP, while at the same time optimizing the financial resources that would be available for the Financing System. Within this context, it was also stated that this secretariat could have a distinct entity within UNDP.

(c) Concerning the option in paragraph 4 (c), it was explained that, this option differed from the option in paragraph 4 (b). Option (b) included the utilization of UNDP to perform the secretariat functions of the Financing System and the performances of the functions of the Executive Body of the System by the Governing Council of UNDP. Option (c), on the other hand, recognized the need for an Executive Body as an identifiable and separate entity to which the Administrator of UNDP could be accountable. Further, under option (c), the secretariat did not need to be an integral part of UNDP; existing arrangements, including the role of the Administrator as well as the financial rules and regulations of UNDP should be carefully reviewed in order to determine such changes and modifications as might be necessary. It was also noted that the present arrangements provided a pragmatic and flexible starting point to "build upon" such changes and modifications as are felt necessary.

At the request of some delegations, an informal paper was made available at the consultations by the Financing System, on "current administrative and operational arrangements between the Financing System and UNDP".

In the light of the consultations held, the Chairman made the following requests to the secretariat:

(a) To prepare a paper for the resumed fourth session of the Committee in September, elaborating option (c) and indicating changes and new approaches required in the existing arrangements for the further development of the Financing

System in regard to its administrative and operational arrangements in relation to UNDP.

(b) To arrange for the resumed session of the Committee on 8, 9 and 10 September 1982, to be preceded by one day of informal negotiations.

The Chairman sincerely appealed to all delegations to endeavour their utmost in the intervening period in order to ensure a convergence of views on secretariat arrangements at the resumed session.



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