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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman DHARAT (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

1. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 23 September 1977, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled:

"United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Committee considered this item at its 32nd to 35th, 37th to 39th, 54th, 56th, 59th and 60th to 63rd meetings between 1 November and 16 December. An account of the discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/32/SR.32-35, 37-39, 54, 56, 59 and 60-63).

3. For the consideration of this item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its eighth special session, the second part of its sixteenth session, the first part of its ninth special session and the first part of its seventeenth session; 1/
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries (A/32/126 and Add.1);
- (c) Letter dated 15 March 1977 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General transmitting documents of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference Meeting, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977 (A/32/61);
- (d) Report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed sixty-third session (A/32/3/Add.1 (Part III)).

4. At the 32nd meeting, on 1 November, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made an introductory statement.

5. At the 56th meeting, on 8 December, he also made an oral report on the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

6. The Committee proceeded to consider nine draft resolutions and a draft decision, as set forth in sections I to X below.

#### I

7. At the 54th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Malta, on behalf of Australia, the Comoros, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago, now joined by the Bahamas, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Action programme in favour of developing island countries" (A/C.2/32/L.67).

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.67 (see para. 55 below, draft resolution I).

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/32/15), vol. I; and A/32/15, vol. II.

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Colombia.

## II

10. At the 59th meeting, on 12 December, the representative of Barbados, on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Cyprus, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent" (A/C.2/32/L.54/Rev.1).

11. Statements were made by the representatives of the Bahamas and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.54/Rev.1 (see para. 55 below, draft resolution II).

13. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United States of America made statements.

## III

14. At the 60th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of Seventy-seven, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Debt problems of developing countries" (A/C.2/32/L.74) and orally revised it by:

(a) Inserting the words "by the developed countries" between the words "relief" and "on the official" in the first line of operative paragraph 2 (a), and deleting the word "the" between the words "debt of" and "developing" in the same line;

(b) Replacing the words "enjoyed by" with the words "of the majority of" in the first line of operative paragraph 2 (c);

(c) Replacing the words "the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries" in the fourth line of operative paragraph 3 with the words "and the least developed of the developing countries".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.74, as orally revised, by 82 votes to 1, with 30 abstentions (see para. 55 below, draft resolution III).

16. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Uruguay, Canada, Japan, Belgium (on behalf of the nine members of the European Economic Community), Sweden, Australia, Mexico, the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Chile, Austria, the United States of America, Turkey and Finland.

IV

17. At the 60th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology" (A/C.2/32/L.78), which had been introduced by the representative of Jamaica at the 54th meeting, on 5 December, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of Seventy-seven.

18. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Argentina, in his capacity as Chairman of informal consultations of this item, orally revised the draft resolution by:

(a) Deleting the words "of Plenipotentiaries" in the title and in operative paragraph 1;

(b) Replacing the word "adopt" in the second line of operative paragraph 1 with the words "to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of";

(c) Adding a new operative paragraph 2, which read as follows:

"Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene, if necessary, additional meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts in order to adhere to the time-table for the Conference as specified in operative paragraph 1 above".

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Sweden proposed the addition of a new operative subparagraph 3 (g), which read as follows: "Concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council".

20. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed an oral amendment to the Swedish amendment, which would add the words "which are directly related to the problem" at the end of the new subparagraph 3 (g).

21. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.78, as orally revised and amended (see para. 55 below, draft resolution IV).

22. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United States of America, China and Israel.

V

23. At the 60th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee considered the draft resolution entitled "Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (A/C.2/32/L.80), which had been introduced by the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of Seventy-seven, at the 54th meeting, on 5 December.

24. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the financial implications of the draft resolution.

25. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.80 (see para. 55 below, draft resolution V).

26. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the German Democratic Republic (also on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) made a statement.

VI

27. At the 60th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Botswana, Bhutan, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, the Sudan, Swaziland and Uganda, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries" (A/C.2/32/L.82/Rev.1).

28. The representative of Egypt proposed an oral amendment, which would replace the words "most in need" at the end of operative paragraph 5 by the words "most seriously affected among the developing countries".

29. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland proposed the replacement of the same words by the words "facing general problems of transfer of resources hampering the development, which have a special need for additional aid in appropriate forms and on concessional terms".

30. Since neither amendment was acceptable to the sponsors, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made another amendment that would delete the last three lines of operative paragraph 5, starting with the words "will be used", and replace the word "that" after the words "Takes note" in the same paragraph with the word "of".

31. This amendment was accepted by the sponsors and the two previous amendments were withdrawn.

32. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.82/Rev.1, as orally amended, (see para. 55 below, draft resolution VI).

33. Statements were then made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Yugoslavia and Chile.

VII

34. At the 60th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Empire, Chad, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Swaziland and Uganda, now joined by Bolivia, Lesotho, Singapore and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Specific measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries" (A/C.2/32/L.83). The representative of Afghanistan orally revised the draft resolution by:

(a) Replacing in all instances the words "specific measures" or "special measures" by the words "specific actions";

(b) Replacing the words "to accord" in the first line of operative paragraph 3 by the words "to consider the possibility of according".

35. In the course of the discussion of the revised text of the draft resolution, the representative of Pakistan proposed the amendment of the revised operative paragraph 3 by inserting the words "in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions" between the words "according" and "preferential".

36. The representative of Argentina proposed the amendment of the first two lines of operative paragraph 3 so that they would read "Urges members of the international community to provide land-locked developing countries with technical".

37. Since neither amendment was acceptable to the sponsors, it was decided to put them to the vote starting with the last amendment.

38. The Committee then voted on the draft resolution and on the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The Argentine amendment was adopted by 39 votes to 15, with 56 abstentions;

(b) The last preambular paragraph was adopted by 40 votes to 2, with 69 abstentions;

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 41 to 4, with 66 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zambia.

Against: Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Burma, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia.

(d) Draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.83, as revised and amended, was then adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to none, with 14 abstentions (see para. 55 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Burma, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

39. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Iran, Austria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Peru, China, Brazil, Madagascar, Senegal, the Philippines, the United States of America, India, Algeria, Uganda, the Sudan, Mauritania, Yugoslavia, Jordan, Thailand, Ghana, Benin, Japan, Egypt, Argentina, Uruguay, Bangladesh and Chile.

#### VIII

40. At the 62nd meeting, on 15 December, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Oman and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Reverse transfer of technology" (A/C.2/32/L.85/Rev.1).

41. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the financial implications of the draft resolution.

42. The Committee then adopted the draft resolution (see para. 55 below, draft resolution VIII).

43. After its adoption, statements were made by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

#### IX

44. At the 63rd meeting, on 16 December, the Committee considered a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities" (A/C.2/32/L.95), which had been introduced by the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of Seventy-seven, at the 59th meeting, on 12 December.



45. The representative of Argentina, in his capacity as Chairman of informal consultations on this draft resolution, stated that no consensus had been reached during the informal consultations on the draft resolution.

46. The representative of the German Democratic Republic (on behalf of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) made a statement.

47. The Committee adopted the draft resolution by 102 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 55 below, draft resolution IX).

48. After its adoption, statements were made by Japan, Canada, Colombia, China, Israel, Belgium, Ireland, France, New Zealand, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden (also on behalf of Finland and Norway), the United States of America, Austria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Portugal, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Jamaica.

X

49. At the 64th meeting, on 16 December, the representative of Jamaica, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Group of Seventy-seven, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (A/C.2/32/L.102), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, 31/159 of 21 December 1976 and 32/\_\_\_ of \_\_\_ December 1977,

"Considering the importance of the issues under negotiation or consideration in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, notably the Integrated Programme for Commodities, including the establishment of the common fund, the debt problem of developing countries, the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and equitable principles and rules for restrictive business practices,

"Noting the important contribution that the work programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a whole 2/ can make to the establishment of the New International Economic Order,

"Reaffirming the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly

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2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6), vol. II, sect. 11 A.

with a major role to play in the implementation of Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI), 3281 (XXIX) and 3362 (S-VII),

"1. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its eighth special session and the second part of its sixteenth session, 3/ and on the first part of its seventeenth session and the first part of its ninth special session; 4/

"2. Reaffirms the major role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the United Nations system in the negotiation of economic issues of a global nature relating to the establishment of the New International Economic Order and accordingly reaffirms that appropriate measures should be taken to enable the Conference to play effectively the major role envisaged in Conference resolution 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976, 5/ as an organ of the Assembly for deliberation, negotiation, review and implementation in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation, bearing in mind the need to maintain its close and co-operative relationship with the Assembly and to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in carrying out the Council's responsibilities under the Charter;

"3. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to keep under review the interdependence of international economic problems as well as the impact of the results of negotiations on these problems on international economic co-operation and especially on the trade and development of developing countries;

"4. Urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to expedite decisions and achieve concrete agreements on all matters under negotiation or consideration in the Conference."

50. The representative of Jamaica, during his introductory statement, orally revised the draft resolution by:

(a) Replacing the first two lines of the second preambular paragraph by the following: "Considering the importance of the issues under negotiation, consideration or review in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the Integrated";

(b) Replacing the word "implementation" in the fourth preambular paragraph by the words "achievement of the objectives";

(c) Revising the first three lines of operative paragraph 2 to read as follows: "Affirms the major role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the United Nations system in the negotiations of issues of a global nature

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3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 15 (A/32/15), vol. I.

4/ A/32/15, vol. II.

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

relating to trade and related areas of international economic co-operation in the context of the establishment of the new international" and replacing the word "areas" in the eighth line of the same paragraph with the word "issues";

(d) Replacing the third operative paragraph with a new one, which read as follows:

"Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to keep under review the interrelated problems in the field of international trade and related areas of international economic co-operation, as well as the impact of the results of negotiations in the United Nations system on these matters, especially on the trade and development of developing countries, with a view to contributing effectively to the co-ordinated solution of such problems;"

(e) Deleting the word "all" between the words "agreements on" and "matters" in the second line of operative paragraph 4.

51. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada proposed that the consideration of the draft resolution be deferred and that the Committee take a procedural decision in which it would take note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its eighth special session, the second part of its sixteenth session, the first part of its seventeenth session and the first part of its ninth special session.

52. This proposal was supported by the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, the United States of America, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal.

53. At the same meeting, the representative of Jamaica withdrew the draft resolution as orally revised.

54. The Committee then adopted the draft decision proposed by Canada (see para. 56 below).

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

55. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### Action programme in favour of developing island countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3338 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 dealing, inter alia, with efforts to meet the special problems of developing island countries,

Recalling resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 6/ in which a series of special measures and specific action, respectively, in favour of the least developed countries and in favour of the land-locked and island developing countries were recommended,

Recalling also resolution 31/156 of 21 December 1976, in which the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2126 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-second session should give full consideration to the progress report of the Secretary-General with a view to the stimulation of further attention to the need for specific action in favour of developing island countries,

Mindful that the particular impediments hampering the economic development of many developing island countries, especially their difficulties in respect of transport and communications, their distance from market centres, the smallness of their economies and markets, their low resource endowment and their heavy dependence on a few commodities for foreign exchange earnings, call for the continued attention of Governments and of organizations of the United Nations system,

Convinced that specific action in favour of developing island countries, supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries, is required to meet these particular impediments,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries 7/ and welcomes the initiation of the measures specified therein;
2. Welcomes in particular the activities undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, including the establishment of a unit in its secretariat devoted to the problems of least developed, land-locked and island developing countries;
3. Also welcomes the progress achieved by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its implementation of the special technical assistance programme for developing island countries;
4. Urges all organizations in the United Nations system to continue to identify and implement, within their respective spheres of competence, appropriate specific action in favour of developing island countries, in accordance with the recommendations of resolution 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

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

7/ A/32/126 and Add.1.

Development, 7/ in particular those concerning the fields of transport and communications, trade and commercial policies, industrialization, tourism, the transfer of technology, marine and submarine resources development, the flow of external resources, environment protection and response to natural disasters;

5. Further urges the United Nations organizations concerned, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the regional commissions, to give attention to programmes of regional and subregional co-operation in respect of developing island countries;

6. Calls upon Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, to take fully into account, in their bilateral and regional development efforts and in relevant negotiations towards the attainment of the objectives of the new international economic order, the special problems of developing island countries;

7. Decides to keep under review all progress in the implementation of the present resolution and requests the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a sectoral analysis of action undertaken in favour of developing island countries and proposals for further consideration, taking into account the consideration of this question by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### Assistance to Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision of 28 November 1977 to defer to its thirty-third session consideration of the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 8/

Aware of the special problems faced by Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent with regard to territorial size, geographical location and limited economic resources, as well as the serious adverse effects on their economies of recent world-wide economic and financial problems,

Mindful that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of their development objectives,

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8/ See A/32/PV.83, p. 42.

Recalling also its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to these Territories and peoples,

Noting the action taken by the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system, as well as the regional bodies, particularly the Caribbean Community and the Common Market, to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to these countries, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of specific action in favour of developing island countries, 9/

Recalling that the question of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent is currently under consideration in the relevant and competent organs of the United Nations,

1. Stresses the urgency of rendering all necessary assistance to the peoples of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent in their efforts to strengthen their national economies and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the peoples of those Territories, to take adequate steps to establish and finance an appropriate programme of development of the Territories;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions and aid donors to intensify their assistance within their respective spheres of competence to the peoples of those Territories.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

##### Debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling its resolution 31/158 of 21 December 1976 on debt problems of developing countries,

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9/ A/32/126 and Add.1.

Recalling also resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 10/

Noting that no substantive action has been taken in pursuance of the resolutions noted above and that the growing external debt of developing countries amounting to nearly \$200 billion, resulting from a decline in their export earnings, increased import costs and inadequate concessional assistance, places a heavy burden on their limited foreign exchange resources,

Concerned that many developing countries are experiencing extreme difficulties in servicing their external debts and are unable to pursue or initiate important development projects, that the growth performance of the most seriously affected least developed, land-locked and island developing countries during the first half of this decade has been extremely unsatisfactory and that their per capita incomes have hardly increased,

Considering that substantial debt-relief measures in favour of developing countries are essential and would result in a significant infusion of untied resources urgently required by many developing countries,

Acknowledging that balance-of-payments support facilities have been inadequate and that official development assistance flows have been stagnating,

Convinced that net capital inflows, specially relating to official development assistance, to developing countries, in particular to the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, must be increased substantially and rapidly,

Aware that the majority of developing countries do not enjoy proper access to international capital markets and that, in any event, loans in such markets are available at high interest rates and on short maturities,

Regretting that so far most developed countries have not been prepared to assist in resolving the immediate difficulties of those developing countries suffering from the effects of heavy debt burdens or to consider the debt question in the perspective of development rather than commerce,

Noting that the Special Action Programme of \$1 billion offered by the developed donor countries at the International Conference on Economic Co-operation will cover less than one third of the annual debt-service payments of the most seriously affected and least developed countries, and that substantive action has yet to be taken by them to implement the Programme,

1. Welcomes the adoption of the agenda for the ninth special session of the Trade and Development Board at the ministerial level, which includes proposals for the immediate solution of the debt problems of developing countries; 11/

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

11/ A/32/15, vol. II, part two, annex II.

/...

2. Calls on the Trade and Development Board at its ministerial sessions to reach satisfactory decisions on:

(a) Generalized debt relief by the developed countries on the official debt of developing countries, in particular of the most seriously affected, least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, in the context of the call for a substantial increase in net official development assistance flows to developing countries;

(b) Reorganization of the entire system of debt renegotiation to give it a developmental orientation so as to result in adequate, equitable and consistent debt reorganizations;

(c) The problems created by the inadequate access of the majority of developing countries to international capital markets, in particular the danger of the bunching of repayments caused by the short maturities of such loans;

3. Welcomes the steps taken by some developed countries to cancel official debts owed to them by certain developing countries and the decision to extend future official development assistance in favour of the most seriously affected countries and the least developed of the developing countries in the form of grants, and urges that this be followed by similar decisions by other developed countries;

4. Recommends that additional financial resources should be committed by multilateral development finance institutions to the developing countries experiencing debt-servicing difficulties.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

#### United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, as well as its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further paragraph 13 of its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976,

1. Decides to convene a United Nations conference to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held from 16 October to 10 November 1978;

/...



2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene, if necessary, additional meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, in order to adhere to the time-table for the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology as specified in operative paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) All States to participate in the Conference;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity, in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;

(e) The specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Tourism Organization, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;

(f) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers;

(g) Concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which are directly related to the problem;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the effective participation in the Conference of the representatives referred to in paragraph 2 (b) and (c), above, including the requisite financial provisions for their travel expenses and per diem;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Conference at Geneva, and to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services which it will require, including the provision of summary records;

6. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Fifth session of the United Nations Conference  
on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/159 of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1979 and requested the Trade and Development Board, at its seventeenth session, to recommend the place, date and duration of the session, taking into account the offer made in this regard by the Government of the Philippines,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 154 (XVII), of 31 August 1977, adopted at the first part of its seventeenth session, 12/ recommending that the General Assembly should convene the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila, from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979,

1. Notes with appreciation the invitation of the Government of the Philippines to hold the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila;

2. Decides to convene the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Manila, from 7 May to 1 June 1979, and a pre-Conference meeting of senior officials at Manila on 3 and 4 May 1979.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Special measures in favour of the least developed  
among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 3214 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, in which the Assembly urged Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify urgently their efforts for the benefit of the least developed countries, including those in the field of trade,

Reaffirming the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development in its resolutions 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 13/ and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 14/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2124 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Bearing in mind the results of the meeting convened by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development between 31 October and 8 November 1977, at which the multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, together with the representatives of the least developed among the developing countries, carried out a general review and assessment of their requirements and progress, as called for in paragraph 35 of Conference resolution 98 (IV),

1. Invites the developed countries as well as international institutions to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed among the developing countries;

2. Further invites the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other financial institutions to provide increased resources to meet the particular needs of the least developed countries;

3. Urges the developed countries, as well as appropriate international organizations and financial institutions, to adopt specific and concrete measures in favour of the least developed countries, as called for by the General Assembly and in the decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other related organizations within the United Nations system;

4. Welcomes the inclusion in the agenda of the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade and Development Board, to be convened early in 1978, of the review of measures taken in accordance with resolution 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning the debt and related development and financial problems, inter alia, of the least developed countries;

5. Takes note of the allocation of \$1 million to the special action programme pledged by the developed countries at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris;

6. Endorses the request made in paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2124 (LXIII).

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13/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.

14/ Ibid., Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Specific actions related to the particular needs of the  
land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 31/157 of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board resolution 109 (XIV) of 12 September 1974, 15/ in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to take appropriate and positive action on the relevant recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries,

Recalling further resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972, 16/ and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 17/ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind the other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its related agencies envisaging special actions in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

Concerned with the slow progress being made in the implementation of specific actions in favour of those countries,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/157 of 21 December 1976 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea, as well as their right of freedom of transit,

1. Reaffirms the right of free access to and from the sea of the developing land-locked countries, as well as their right of freedom of transit;

2. Invites the developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions to implement specific actions for the

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15/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.

16/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.I.4), annex I.

17/ Ibid., Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A.

benefit of such countries, as envisaged in resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

3. Urges members of the international community to provide land-locked developing countries with technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities;

4. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other related agencies within the United Nations system to take effective measures in order to provide increased resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries;

5. Confirms paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII).

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### Reverse transfer of technology

###### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, in which the Council, inter alia, recommended that countries which benefit from the "brain drain", particularly those which gain most from the "brain drain" from developing countries, should consider the adoption of measures which will help, directly or indirectly, to diminish the gravity of the problem,

Reaffirming its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in which it emphasized, in section III, paragraph 10, the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

Endorsing resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 18/ concerning the strengthening of the technological

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

/...

capacity of developing countries and, in particular, paragraph 18, thereof, in which the Conference recommended that all countries, particularly those benefiting from the "brain drain", should, in the light of the studies assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries which were called for in resolution 2 (I) of 5 December 1975 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, 19/ consider what measures might be necessary to deal with the problems posed by such outflow,

Conscious that the development process of the developing countries, particularly their capacity to strengthen their domestic technological potential, is crucially dependent on the supply of highly trained personnel, and that the outflow of such personnel represents a significant loss to those countries,

Taking into account the fact that a Group of Governmental Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology will be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with resolution 2 (I) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,

Taking note of the constructive proposal made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan at the sixty-third Conference of the International Labour Organisation, on 10 June 1977, concerning the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility to compensate labour-exporting countries for their loss of highly trained personnel,

1. Recommends that Member States concerned and the competent international organizations should, as a matter of urgency, give due consideration to the formulation of policies with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences associated with the "brain drain";

2. Urges developing countries to make a thorough evaluation at the national level of the special characteristics of the "brain-drain" problem;

3. Also urges the developing countries to give immediate consideration to the modalities for promoting collective self-reliance among themselves with a view to using and developing their human resources on the basis of mutual advantage within the broader framework of co-operation in the field of trade, technology and capital;

4. Further urges the developed countries to support measures designed to encourage the absorption of trained personnel within the developing countries and to support the activities of the international organizations aimed at finding solutions to this problem without prejudice to existing international agreements;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Labour Organisation,

19/ See Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 4 (TP/B/593), annex I.

and taking into account the recommendations made by the Governmental Group of Experts on Reverse Transfer of Technology, to undertake an in-depth study of the "brain drain" problem, taking into account specific proposals made on this subject, including the proposal referred to in the eighth preambular paragraph above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the results of the study to the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session and, through it, to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, taking into account the relevant work being undertaken in other parts of the United Nations system.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

##### United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 20/ on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the agreed time-table in that resolution concerning negotiation of a common fund and for the completion of all preparatory meetings and negotiations on individual commodities,

Noting the intensive work at the three preparatory meetings, held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the period from November 1976 to March 1977, to provide the necessary technical basis for the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Concerned that the first session of the Conference, held from March to April 1977, failed to produce any result,

Noting the agreement of Governments that a common fund should be established as a new entity to serve as a key instrument in attaining the agreed objectives of the integrated programme for commodities, as embodied in resolution 93 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the agreement that the specific purpose and objectives of a common fund, as well as its other constituent elements will continue to be negotiated in the United

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

Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and the pledge to secure a successful conclusion at the resumed session of the Conference, scheduled then for November 1977 at the plenipotentiary level,

Deeply concerned that the second session of the Conference had to be suspended on 1 December 1977 because of failure to agree on even the basic elements of a common fund which would make it a key instrument of the integrated programme for commodities, in clear contradiction of the commitments made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris and subsequently reaffirmed within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Mindful of the serious repercussions which this lack of result will have on the current negotiations on individual commodities and on the implementation of the integrated programme for commodities as a whole,

Acutely aware that the failure of the negotiations on a common fund will adversely affect the course of international economic co-operation, with serious consequences for the future relationships between developed and developing countries,

Noting also that the developing countries and many developed countries are agreed on those basic elements of a common fund which will indeed make it a key instrument for attaining the agreed objectives of the integrated programme for commodities, and expressing appreciation to those countries which have announced pledges to the common fund,

1. Calls upon those countries which have not yet done so to take the necessary political decisions on such basic elements in order to enable the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities to resume its work within a clearly established negotiating framework;

2. Reaffirms the urgency of establishing the common fund and, to that end, requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference early in 1978.

56. The Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

The General Assembly takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its eighth special session, 21/ the second part of its sixteenth session, 22/ the first part of its seventeenth session, 23/ and the first part of its ninth special session. 24/

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21/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/32/15), vol. I, part one.

22/ Ibid., part two.

23/ A/32/15, vol. II, part one.

24/ Ibid., part two.