

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

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NOTE

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Part One

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

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
from 25 April to 4 May 1983

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.

3. In its resolution 37/244 of 21 December 1982, entitled "Long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development", the General Assembly decided that:

(a) The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology would meet in special session for a period of one week in 1983 for the purpose of:

- (i) Assessment of the resource situation for the Financing System for the year 1983 together with the outlook for the two following years;
- (ii) Establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board;
- (iii) Confirmation (final pledges) of contributions for 1983 and, if possible, indications for 1984 and 1985.

(b) The Intergovernmental Committee at its fifth session would, inter alia, proceed to elect members to the Executive Board of the Financing System.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

4. The special session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 April to 4 May 1983.

5. The Committee held four meetings (34th to 37th) from 25 April to 4 May. The Committee also held informal meetings during this session.

B. Membership and attendance

6. 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 special session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Gambia	Mozambique
Algeria	German Democratic Republic	Nepal
Angola	Germany, Federal	Netherlands
Argentina	Republic of	New Zealand
Australia	Ghana	Niger
Austria	Greece	Nigeria
Bangladesh	Guinea	Norway
Barbados	Holy See	Pakistan
Belgium	Hungary	Peru
Benin	India	Philippines
Bhutan	Indonesia	Poland
Bolivia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Portugal
Botswana	Iraq	Qatar
Brazil	Ireland	Republic of Korea
Bulgaria	Italy	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ivory Coast	Rwanda
Canada	Jamaica	Saudi Arabia
Chile	Japan	Senegal
China	Jordan	Sierra Leone
Colombia	Kenya	Spain
Cuba	Kuwait	Sri Lanka
Czechoslovakia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sudan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Lesotho	Swaziland
Denmark	Liberia	Sweden
Djibouti	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Switzerland
Dominican Republic	Malawi	Syrian Arab Republic
Ecuador	Malaysia	Thailand
Egypt	Mali	Togo
El Salvador	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Tunisia
Finland	Mauritius	Turkey
France	Mexico	Uganda
	Morocco	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Republic of Tanzania	Viet Nam
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	Yemen
	Upper Volta	Yugoslavia
	Uruguay	Zambia
	Venezuela	Zimbabwe

7. 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

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 Health Organization

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

African-Asian Legal Consultative Committee
 European Economic Community
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

C. Election of officers

10. At its 34th and 35th meetings, on 25 and 26 April, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers for 1983:

Chairman: Mr. Juan Carlos BLANCO (Uruguay)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Olagoke Aderemi ESAN (Nigeria)
 Mr. Anton GREBER (Switzerland)

11. At its 37th meeting, on 4 May, the Committee decided to postpone the election of one Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur to its fifth session.

D. Documentation

12. The Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Provisional agenda for the special session (A/CN.11/32);

(b) A conference room paper containing information on patterns of voting in some related financing institutions (A/CN.11/1983/CRP.1);

(c) A conference room paper on management considerations for the period of the financing plan (1983-1985) (A/CN.11/1983/CRP.2 and Add.1).

(d) Draft report of the Committee on its special session (A/CN.11/L.48 and Add.1 and 2).

E. Adoption of the agenda

13. At its 34th meeting, on 25 April, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in document A/CN.11/32:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Assessment of the resource situation for the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development for the year 1983 together with the outlook for the two following years.
4. Establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board.
5. Confirmation (final pledges) of contributions for 1983 and, if possible, indications for 1984 and 1985.
6. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

F. Adoption of the report

14. At its 37th meeting, on 4 May, the Committee adopted the draft report (A/CN.11/L.48 and Add.1 and 2), as amended, and authorized the Chairman to finalize the report of the Committee by incorporating the proceedings of its 37th meeting, in consultation with delegations concerned.

III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT IIS SPECIAL SESSION

A. Introductory and general statements

15. The special session of the Intergovernmental Committee was opened by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for 1982. He recalled the negotiations that had taken place since 1979 when the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development was held at Vienna, starting with the work of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to the previous four sessions and ad hoc meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee and the informal consultations held during the second regular session of 1982 of the Economic and Social Council. These efforts had spanned four sessions of the General Assembly, culminating in the adoption of General Assembly resolution 37/244 of 21 December 1982. He said that the Financing System was meant to be a vehicle for financing a broad range of activities in developing countries aimed at strengthening their scientific and technological capacities. He stated that the General Assembly, in establishing the Financing System through its several resolutions, had outlined its objectives and scope, and also had determined that the interim arrangement for the Financing System should be replaced by a long-term arrangement beginning 1 January 1982. He stated that the Committee's work last year had been a rewarding experience to him personally and that he would continue to work for the successful operation of the Financing System.

16. The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for 1983, upon taking the chair, stated that the special session had been convened in order to bring into full effect the long-term arrangements for the Financing System and to make it operational in a definitive form. It was an important part of the collective endeavour of the international community to continue the process that began at the Vienna Conference to establish a viable and credible Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. He stated that it was indisputable that science and technology played a crucial role in the efforts of Member States to enhance the living standards of their people. It also had a significant multiplier effect and was therefore of special importance.

17. The Chairman recalled that the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 1/ had clearly expressed the necessity for bridging the gap between developed and developing countries and to strengthen the endogenous capacities and structures in developing countries. The present work of the Committee had to be seen in this perspective. During this period several efforts had been made to establish the Financing System and to set the system in motion. Experience gained during this period could be used to understand better the nature of the outstanding issues and to determine flexible ways to resolve them. These issues had also to be considered in the context of the current economic crisis of an extraordinary scale which had affected the framework of the North-South dialogue and the developing countries in particular. The combined impact of this crisis had cast its shadow on many of the activities of the United Nations system, such as the contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other funding bodies.

18. The Chairman stated that, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties, a great deal of progress and consensus had already been achieved. The Vienna Programme of Action provided a philosophical and political basis for co-operation in science and

technology. The General Assembly, while establishing the Intergovernmental Committee, had charged it with the responsibility to implement the Vienna Programme of Action. The Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, which had been set up on the basis of voluntary contributions, had effectively begun its operation and had supported over 80 projects in different parts of the developing world. In addition, it had obtained over 1,000 requests for assistance, totalling over \$700 million, which reflected the high importance attached to the Financing System by the developing countries. General Assembly resolution 37/244 of 21 December 1982 was a significant milestone in these efforts since it contained the agreement on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System. While the subject of science and technology could not be separated from the overall framework of international economic co-operation, these should, at the same time, be considered with a degree of autonomy. The work done by the goodwill mission of a number of developing countries, headed by Mr. Abdelaziz Ben Dhia of Tunisia, was a very important effort to mobilize international support for science and technology and the Financing System. The initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in appointing his special representatives, Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada and Mr. Manuel Ulloa of Peru, had also made significant contributions to the mobilization of goodwill and support to the establishment of the Financing System. It was on the basis of all these efforts and the consensus that had been accomplished that the Committee should consider the outstanding issues with a view to reaching agreements.

19. The Chairman pointed out that General Assembly resolution 37/244 offered interesting possibilities to both donor and recipient countries to co-operate with each other and to obtain resources through diverse channels and modes of contribution. While non-core resources could provide viable resources to the Financing System, these could only be built upon the foundation of core resources.

20. The Chairman recalled that the important items to be considered by the Committee related to the establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board and confirmation of contributions for 1983 and, if possible, indications for the following two years. He stated that while considering these issues it had to be borne in mind that specific as they were, they were closely interrelated. He pointed out that the financing plan should deal with the modalities of contributions from Member States, while retaining the principle of voluntariness recognized in General Assembly resolution 37/244. The Committee should adopt a flexible and practical approach to reconcile all these aspects and bring about a satisfactory agreement. Having regard to the complexity of the issues that the Committee had to consider within a very limited time, and their interrelationships, its work should be organized in a flexible manner which could accommodate appropriate modifications as the work progressed.

21. At the 34th meeting, on 25 April, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation made a statement. He referred to the intensive and continuous negotiations on the subject of the establishment of the long-term arrangements of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development since the Vienna Conference in 1979 and the enormous effort that had been put into this exercise by all concerned. He stated that these were ably paralleled by the goodwill mission that had been undertaken by a group of developing countries with a view to promoting international agreement between developed and developing countries in the field of science and technology. The Secretary-General of the United Nations attached the highest priority to this

subject, which was reflected in his letter of 30 August 1982 to all Member States. The Secretary-General had also appointed a high-level representative, Mr. Maurice Strong of Canada, who had visited a number of member countries to mobilize their support of the Financing System. He had also recently requested Mr. Manuel Ulloa, a former prime minister of Peru, to visit some capitals in Latin America for the same purpose.

22. The Director-General stated that as a result of all these measures the international community was on the verge of bringing into full operation the long-term financial and institutional arrangement for the Financing System and that the two outstanding and critical issues yet to be resolved were the agreement on the financing plan for the years 1983-1985 and the pattern of voting in and elections to the Executive Board. As regards the financing plan, the agreement reached among developing and developed countries to contribute to the core resources of the Financing System constituted a significant achievement in the face of an extremely adverse international economic situation which, in particular, had affected many developing countries. The Director-General stated that he was impressed by the determination of several countries, particularly developing countries, to contribute, despite these difficulties, to the Financing System. The agreement that the contributions to the core component of the Financing System should be voluntary within the framework of a financing plan covering a period of three years implied that every effort should be made to secure the required resources on the basis of continuity and, if possible, predictability. At the same time, many Member States might not be in a position to make firm financial commitments beyond one year at this time. He stated that this was a serious issue that deserved to be carefully considered and that, however, given political will, imagination and innovativeness, it was not insurmountable. Another important component of the financing plan was the generation of significant non-core resources which would, in turn, depend on its ability to mobilize a credible and viable base of core resources.

23. The Director-General stated that significant progress had been made on the institutional arrangements of the Financing System and that the only outstanding issue that remained to be negotiated related to the decision-making process in the Executive Board in the event of a consensus not being reached on certain issues. In addition, the Committee should also consider the modalities for electing the members of the Executive Board, which should be composed of directors with the necessary expertise and experience. The special session of the Committee should reach agreements on the outstanding issues that had been assigned to it by the General Assembly, so that the process would be completed at the regular session of the Committee in June, by electing the directors to the Executive Board.

24. The Director-General stated that the financial and institutional issues before the Committee at that session, as stated by the Chairman, were closely interrelated and that, while negotiating them, it should be borne in mind that the Financing System had not been conceived merely as a source of funds but as the focus of broadly based international co-operation for development of endogenous capacities in science and technology in developing countries.

25. At the 35th meeting, on 26 April, the representative of Bangladesh made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the Group of 77. He stated that the present session of the Intergovernmental Committee had a very special significance in that it underscored the continuing efforts of the international community to launch the Financing System. In adopting resolution 37/244, the General Assembly

had underlined the significance of such a system for the development of science and technology in the developing countries. The task of the Intergovernmental Committee in that session must be to address itself to sustain the momentum generated through the adoption of that resolution and to undertake appropriate measures to implement the resolution. He assured the Committee that the Group of 77 remained fully committed to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and would continue to do everything possible to bring about the successful launching of the Financing System.

26. He stressed that, at this crucial juncture, it was important for their partners to come forward to shoulder their responsibilities. Their commitment and willingness to finance the System in a substantial manner merited priority consideration. The members of the Group of 77 stood fully committed to contribute substantially to the Financing System within their capabilities, and as provided for in resolution 37/244. At the same time, they looked forward at the session to hearing from the developed countries to give a clear and firm commitment to contribute substantially to the Financing System. He stated that the ability to mobilize adequate resources was the most important requirement of the session.

27. The Chairman of the Group of 77 noted with appreciation that the Financing System had, against the background of financial constraint and continuing difficult negotiations, been able to formulate and appraise over 80 projects of real importance to developing countries. At the same time, it also highlighted the inadequacy and lack of capability of the Interim Fund to respond to the immediate requirements of the developing countries. A sizeable portfolio of projects had also been carefully prepared in the expectation of additional resources and it was all the more necessary that the Financing System should be brought into full operation as soon as possible. He expressed the hope of the developing countries that their political commitment and efforts to build a sustained process of co-operation in the economic field in general, and also in this respect, would evoke a corresponding demonstration of political will and commitment on the part of the developed countries.

28. In the end, he paid special tribute to the memory of the late Mr. S. V. Purushottam, Deputy Permanent Representative of India, for his outstanding contributions to the negotiations on that subject.

29. Many representatives from developing countries spoke in support of the statement made by the Chairman of the Group of 77 and expressed their commitment to the launching of the full-fledged Financing System on Science and Technology for Development through negotiations within the parameters set out in General Assembly resolution 37/244. They stressed that the lack of scientific and technological know-how in developing countries was a major constraint on their overall development efforts. This lack of know-how had prevented them from exploiting their own natural resources. Their efforts to acquire know-how were often frustrated by the lack of financial resources, especially in research and development and the development of basic infrastructure which formed the basis for sustained economic development and growth.

30. Representatives of many developing countries expressed the readiness of their countries to shoulder their share and contribute to the core resources of the Financing System. Some representatives stated that their countries would make greater efforts to demonstrate their seriousness, in spite of limited resources, if the developed countries would contribute substantially to the Financing System, and

hope was expressed that these countries would display an attitude of far-sightedness and wisdom and participate actively in the Financing System. The agreements reached in General Assembly resolution 37/244 constituted a solid foundation on which the current special session should reach agreements. They also stated that contributions to the Financing System from Member States should not be exclusively related to its non-core component, and that contribution to the core resources was essential to build the Financing System on a sustained and credible basis.

31. One representative of a developing country recalled the significant agreements reached at the Vienna Conference and stated that the Committee should try to recapture the "spirit of Vienna" so that agreements could be reached on outstanding issues. Another representative of a developing country referred to the colossal amounts spent on the production of military weapons and stated that the diversion of even a small portion of this expenditure could provide stimulus to development and to building scientific and technological capacities in developing countries.

32. A representative of a least developed country underlined the importance of science and technology to the least developed countries since these countries had remained extremely underdeveloped in spite of plentiful natural resources, as they lacked scientific and technological capacity to exploit them. In spite of their extremely adverse economic conditions, his country had made contributions to the Interim Fund as a demonstration of the importance it attached to the Fund and he pleaded that the developed countries should manifest political will and make substantial contributions to the Financing System.

33. Several representatives described the significant benefits their countries had derived from the projects being funded by the Financing System in their regions and countries. They expressed their disappointment with the fact that even the Vienna target of \$US 250 million for the two-year period of the Interim Fund had not been attained after four years and this lack of resources had led to a very high percentage rejection rate of the over 900 project proposals submitted to the Financing System for funding. They commented on the effective manner in which the Interim Fund and the Financing System have performed so far and stated that this should provide a strong incentive for the developed countries to support the Financing System.

34. Several representatives commended the efforts of the goodwill missions organized by the Group of 77 and the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

35. The representative of India, in its capacity as host country of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in March 1983, drew to the attention of the Committee several points from the Economic Declaration of the Conference (A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. III) which supported the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/244. She also referred to the note taken by the Conference of the recognition by the Versailles Summit conference of the need to remove barriers and to promote the development of trade in new technologies in both the public and private sectors and to undertake effective practical measures and meaningful co-operation with a view to improving the current situation in international scientific and technological relations on the basis of sustained dialogue on this important field in the Intergovernmental Committee and other concerned organizations in the United Nations system.

36. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), recalled the active role EEC had played in the negotiations for the establishment of the Financing System and stated that they had consistently shown goodwill and flexibility. Science and technology were recognized by EEC as an important area for international co-operation and several members had significant bilateral co-operative programmes with developing countries. Members of EEC had made contributions to the Interim Fund. Furthermore, all the members of EEC had voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 37/244 on the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the Financing System and they recognized that the establishment of the Financing System was the will of the majority of both developing and developed countries.

37. He stated that EEC recognized and appreciated the efforts of the Secretary-General and the political importance attached to this subject by him. The Financing System should be organized on a voluntary and universal basis and should reflect a mutual and joint undertaking so as to obtain substantial international support over a period of time. He emphasized that balanced institutional arrangements of the Financing System constituted a key factor to make the Financing System attractive to potential donors. In a situation of adverse economic conditions, the effective use of limited resources should become a common concern and this aspect should also be borne in mind in trying to reach agreements on the outstanding issues.

38. Some representatives of developed countries stated that they had made sizeable contributions to the Financing System since they supported the establishment of the Financing System. At the same time, the system was conceived to be universal in its scope, and others should meet their responsibilities in terms of the agreements reached at the Vienna Conference. The structure of the Financing System was an innovative response to the challenge involved in creating a new Financing System and it contained several novel features in important areas, such as resource mobilization and decision making. They also stated that the financial and institutional arrangements were interrelated and these had to be considered in a comprehensive manner.

B. Assessment of the resource situation and establishment of the provisions of the financing plan and, in this context, rules for the voting pattern of the Executive Board

39. At its 34th meeting, on 25 April, the Committee decided to hold informal consultations on items 3 and 4 of the agenda.

40. At the 37th meeting of the Committee, on 4 May, the Chairman informed the Committee of the progress made in the informal consultations held during the special session and submitted a statement of the understanding of the Chairman to the Committee for its consideration.

41. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to incorporate the statement of the understanding of the Chairman in the body of its report. The statement read as follows:

"Establishment of the long-term financial and institutional
arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for
Science and Technology for Development

"It is the understanding of the Chairman of the Committee, after consultations with delegations, that there is an agreement on the following two points:

"1. As agreed in General Assembly resolution 37/244, the target for core resources for a period of three years starting in 1983 shall be at least \$300 million based on a progressive build-up of resources, and that the pattern of contributions of both developed and developing countries to the Financing System will reflect a mutual and joint undertaking. In this context, it is considered that an amount of \$50 million in contributions for the period from July 1983 to June 1984 is the minimum requirement necessary in order to bring the long-term arrangements into effect.

"2. A process of consultations shall be initiated immediately by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development in order to enable member countries to assess the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned above as well as to reach agreement on the voting pattern of the Executive Board. Assuming agreement upon the results of these consultations and on ensuring the long-term viability of the Financing System, interested Governments will state, during the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, their intentions concerning contributions to the Financing System."

42. At the 37th meeting of the Committee, a representative of a developed country stated that it was regrettable that almost four years after the Vienna Conference important outstanding issues still remained to be resolved to bring into full effect the long-term arrangements of the Financing System. In the process, expectations have been scaled down and negotiations among Member States have been repeatedly frustrated. He stated that the decision adopted by the Committee at the present session was a purely procedural agreement and did not fulfil the mandate given to the special session by the General Assembly. He recalled the observation made by a representative of a developing country earlier that the "spirit of Vienna" should be recaptured in order to facilitate the reaching of agreements on the outstanding issues, pledging the full support of his delegation to this effort.

43. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77, stated that his Group would do everything possible to ensure that the understanding reached at this session would result in concrete decisions being taken at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee, which would endow the Financing System with adequate resources. He reiterated the commitment of the Group to the establishment of the Financing System on a long-term viable basis and stated that the members of the Group of 77 intended to contribute substantially to the Financing System in accordance with the agreement reflected in General Assembly resolution 37/244.

44. A representative of a developing country stated that his country had participated in the special session in the hope of making substantial progress but, owing to the difficulties it had encountered, the Committee was unable to complete the task assigned to it by General Assembly resolution 37/244. His country would work patiently in co-operation with the Group of 77 and offer continuous

co-operation to the Chairman towards the attainment of substantive progress at the fifth session of the Committee.

45. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the members of the European Economic Community, stated that the discussions in the special session had been very frank and as such had contributed to clarification of certain issues involving the establishment of a long-term Financing System. He stated further that EEC would stand ready to co-operate with the Chairman between now and the fifth session.

46. The Chairman of the Committee stated that the task assigned to him by the Committee was a difficult one. He expressed the hope that, as part of the consultations designed to find the necessary common ground, delegations would provide him with new initiatives and ideas to bring into full effect the agreement reached in General Assembly resolution 37/244, which provided the political framework for his task. He said that since the issues had been considered in depth agreements should now be reached on the substance of the outstanding issues and he called upon all delegations to communicate their views and suggestions in order to find solutions to these outstanding issues.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

Part Two

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

Held at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
from 6 to 20 June 1983

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 fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 20 June 1983.
4. The Committee held 11 meetings (38th to 48th) from 6 to 20 June. 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 fifth session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Germany, Federal	Netherlands
Algeria	Republic of	New Zealand
Argentina	Ghana	Nicaragua
Australia	Greece	Nigeria
Austria	Guatemala	Norway
Bangladesh	Holy See	Pakistan
Belgium	Honduras	Panama
Benin	Hungary	Paraguay
Bhutan	India	Peru
Bolivia	Indonesia	Philippines
Brazil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Poland
Bulgaria	Iraq	Portugal
Byelorussian Soviet	Ireland	Qatar
Socialist Republic	Israel	Republic of Korea
Canada	Italy	Romania
Chile	Ivory Coast	Saint Vincent and the
China	Jamaica	Grenadines
Colombia	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Congo	Jordan	Senegal
Costa Rica	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cuba	Kuwait	Spain
Cyprus	Lao People's	Sri Lanka
Czechoslovakia	Democratic Republic	Sudan
Denmark	Lebanon	Swaziland
Djibouti	Liberia	Sweden
Ecuador	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Switzerland
Egypt	Luxembourg	Syrian Arab Republic
El Salvador	Malaysia	Thailand
Ethiopia	Malta	Togo
Fiji	Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago
Finland	Mauritius	Tunisia
France	Mexico	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
German Democratic	Mozambique	Republic
Republic	Nepal	Uruguay
Union of Soviet	United Kingdom of Great	Venezuela
Socialist	Britain and Northern	Yugoslavia
Republics	Ireland	Zambia
United Arab Emirates	United States of America	

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

7. The following regional commissions were represented:

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

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 Health Organization
World Meteorological Organization

9. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented.

10. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

European Community
Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics
International Hydrographic Organization
League of Arab States
Organization of African Unity
Permanent secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic
Integration

11. The following non-governmental organizations were represented:

Bahá'á International Community
Baptist World Alliance
International Chamber of Commerce
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

C. Election of officers

12. At its 34th and 35th meetings, on 25 and 26 April 1983 (first special session), and at its 43rd meeting, on 10 June 1983 (fifth session), the Committee elected the following officers for 1983 by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Juan Carlos BLANCO (Uruguay)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Olagoke Aderemi ESAN (Nigeria)
Mr. Anton GREBER (Switzerland)
Mr. Georges MATAACHE (Romania)

Rapporteur: Mr. Joseph GEWAILY (Qatar)

D. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it the following documents:

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

(2) 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 and 2);

- (3) 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 and Add.1);
- (4) 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);
- (5) Report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its second session (A/CN.11/30);
- (6) Provisional agenda for the fifth session (A/CN.11/33);
- (7) Report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its third session (A/CN.11/34);
- (8) Overall 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.11/35);
- (9) Guidelines for the formulations of specific projects and programmes in order to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/36);
- (10) Joint activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/37);
- (11) First biennial review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/38);
- (12) Report on the operations of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development: report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (A/CN.11/39);
- (13) Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development: report of the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/40 and Corr.1);
- (14) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/41);
- (15) Criteria and arrangements for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee (conference room paper/1982/1);
- (16) Regional advisory bodies and global information network: note by the Secretariat (A/CN.11/1983/CRP.3);
- (17) Registry of national focal points for science and technology for development: note by the Secretary-General (A/CN.11/INF.5);

- (18) Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee: note by the Secretariat (A/CN.11/L.47);
- (19) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work for the session (A/CN.11/L.49);
- (20) Draft decision entitled "Advance Technology Alert System" (A/CN.11/L.50), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77;
- (21) Draft decision entitled "Joint Activities within the United Nations system" (A/CN.11/L.51), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (22) Draft decision entitled "Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.52), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (23) Draft decision entitled "Regional advisory bodies in the field of science and technology" (A/CN.11/L.53), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (24) Draft decision entitled "Global network of scientific and technological information" (A/CN.11/L.54), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (25) Draft decision entitled "Contribution of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.55), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (26) Draft resolution entitled "Role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" (A/CN.11/L.56), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (27) Draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and biennial review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan" (A/CN.11/L.57), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (28) Draft decision entitled "Science and technology and women" (A/CN.11/L.58), submitted by Bangladesh on behalf of the Group of 77;
- (29) Proposals on implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, containing elements for incorporation into the text of a draft resolution to be adopted by the Committee on the relevant subject-matter (A/CN.11/L.59);
- (30) Draft report of the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session (A/CN.11/L.60 and Add.1-6);
- (31) Draft provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee (A/CN.11/L.61);

(32) Draft decision entitled "Global network of scientific and technological information" (A/CN.11/L.62), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.54;

(33) Draft decision entitled "Contribution of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.63), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.55;

(34) Draft decision entitled "Regional advisory bodies in the field of science and technology" (A/CN.11/L.64), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.53;

(35) Draft decision entitled "Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.65), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.52;

(36) Draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and biennial review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan" (A/CN.11/L.66), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.57;

(37) Draft decision entitled "Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development", (A/CN.11/L.67), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on item 7;

(38) Draft decision entitled "Joint activities within the United Nations system" (A/CN.11/L.68), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.51;

(39) Draft resolution entitled "National and regional activities: Role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" (A/CN.11/L.69), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.56;

(40) Draft decision entitled "Overall annual report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/CN.11/L.70), submitted by the Chairman of the Committee as a result of informal consultations;

(41) Draft proposal entitled "Establishment of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.71), submitted by the Chairman of the Committee as a result of informal consultations;

(42) Draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the various bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/CN.11/L.72), submitted by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations;

(43) Draft resolution entitled "Effective fulfilment of the role of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development during the eighties" (A/CN.11/L.73), submitted by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations.

E. Adoption of the agenda

14. At its 38th meeting, on 6 June, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda for the session (A/CN.11/33). The agenda was as follows:

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. Activities 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. Election of members to the Executive Board of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.
11. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Committee.
12. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

F. Adoption of the report

15. At its 47th meeting, on 17 June, the Committee adopted the draft report (A/CN.11/L.60 and Add.1-6) and authorized the Rapporteur to finalize it by incorporating the proceedings of its 46th to 48th meetings, in consultation with other members of the bureau.

III. WORK OF THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIFTH SESSION

A. Introductory and general statements

16. In opening the session, the Chairman stated that the Committee must carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in spite of the limitations imposed by the current circumstances of the international economy. The Committee had the task of formulating policies and directives required for translating the goals of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 1/ into concrete actions.
17. In that perspective, the Chairman stated that the question relating to guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes, joint activities within the United Nations system and the report of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development required particular attention by the Committee. The Chairman stated that the Committee would need to take a firm decision on the proposed guidelines in order to assist in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.
18. Regarding joint activities, the work done by the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) provided a useful basis for taking decisions, as part of the process of promoting the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system.
19. He referred to the work of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development in the identification of important activities designed to strengthen the endogenous capacity of developing countries and hoped that the Committee could agree to provide firm support for the work of the Advisory Committee.
20. Turning to the question of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, he stated that the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, had entrusted the Committee with the task of resolving the outstanding issues of establishing the long-term arrangements of the Financing System. Those issues related to the question of the contributions and the voting pattern for the Executive Board of the Financing System.
21. The Chairman reminded the Committee that, during its special session, held from 25 April to 4 May, it had not been able to reach a consensus on those matters but had agreed on a statement of understanding by the Chairman (see part one, para. 41, of the present report) and that he would hold informal consultations on the outstanding issues with a view to informing the Committee of the results at the current session.
22. The Chairman stated that, as a result of his consultations, he found a general recognition that the primary character of science and technology required special attention and autonomy in the field of development co-operation, as recognized in the Vienna Programme of Action and General Assembly resolutions 34/218 and 37/244. As a demonstration of their support, some countries had also reserved funds in their respective budgets.

23. The Chairman stated that the basic positions of delegations on the organization of the financial plan and on the system of voting in the Executive Board had remained without significant changes since the special session. However, the consultations had contributed to the clarification of views and narrowing of positions.

24. The Chairman stressed the need for vigorous efforts to reach agreement on institutional aspects at the current session and introduced, for consideration, some ideas by the Committee, which were the following: the reaffirmation - as a point of principle - of the importance of science and technology for development and therefore of the need to channel new resources in that direction within a specialized and autonomous framework; the postponement for a certain time of the putting into effect of the long-term institutional and financial arrangements, in view of current circumstances, especially economic circumstances; the introduction, in the meantime, of a system intermediate between the existing interim machinery and the long-term arrangements, which would represent a definite advance towards the objectives of the Vienna Programme, both ensuring the continuity of current activities and taking immediate advantage of the positive elements that were available.

25. The main features of such arrangements included: (a) establishment of a special fund for science and technology, associated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of a strictly voluntary character, which meant that the contributions of interested countries could be put to work immediately, as in the case of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; (b) putting into effect of the new operational modalities contained in General Assembly resolution 37/244 under the name of "non-core resources" to permit the introduction of a wide range of novel mechanisms, thus creating good prospects of attracting additional resources; (c) modification and adjustment of the prospectus to cover the above-mentioned matters and other principles and points in Assembly resolution 37/244 which were considered capable of immediate implementation; (d) a request to the Secretary-General to make the appropriate administrative arrangements and ensure the necessary co-ordination. The Chairman said that he would be available to any delegation to receive reactions to those ideas and to new initiatives and to continue informal consultations.

26. The Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development said that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation deeply regretted that he was unable to address and follow the deliberations of the current session of the Committee.

27. The Executive Director said that the Vienna Programme of Action was a far-reaching, ambitious and integrated programme and that it represented one of the most important consensuses on issues of development which the international community had attained in the recent past.

28. He stated further that, since the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action was necessarily conditioned by the economic environment, a thorough understanding of the situation of crisis now confronting the international community was essential in order to direct the efforts of the Committee successfully.

29. Scientific and technological development of developing countries was intrinsically tied to economic growth. Without a minimum degree of scientific and

technological capacity, no development could be attained. One inevitable consequence of that reality was the need for a redefinition of priorities and reallocation of resources and external trade. It was important, therefore, to formulate science and technology policies within the framework of socio-economic development plans.

30. In a message read out on his behalf, the Administrator of UNDP stated, with regard to the Financing System, that after four years of intensive consultations, a stage had now been reached when the Committee would bring into full effect the long-term arrangements by reaching agreement on the outstanding issues.

31. The representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, referred to the resource constraints of developing countries, which encompassed financial and infrastructural constraints and availability of scientific and technological know-how, and stated that very few scientists and technologists in developing countries were involved directly in the production system. The documents relating to the operational plan (A/CN.11/23), the biennial review (A/CN.11/38) and the guidelines (A/CN.11/36) pointed out a serious lag in most developing countries in formulating scientific and technological plans, the rudimentary and negligible nature of the infrastructure for implementation of such plans and the woefully inadequate nature of the human and other resources.

32. He referred to the deterioration in the economic conditions of developing countries and stated that, given the irrefutably interdependent nature of the global economy, no sustained and durable recovery could be achieved without ensuring development and growth in the developing countries. An essential ingredient for such a recovery was the scientific and technological development in developing countries. However, unlike the developed countries, developing countries lacked the flexibility originating in serious resource constraints to cater for the scientific and technological requirements commensurate with development objectives. The developing countries had undertaken at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development at Vienna to ensure that this would lead to a constant increase in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development.

33. He stated that the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action was the primary responsibility of the Committee and that, notwithstanding the useful work done so far, visible progress in strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries as an important means of promoting their development had been seriously lacking. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983, had noted that "the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the 1979 Vienna Conference of Science and Technology for Development had regrettably been slow and inadequate ..." (see A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. III, para. 103). While the framework for the operational plan and the thematic approach developed for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action were sound, the Committee should now provide the necessary means and support for transforming the recommendations of the Vienna Programme into operational proposals and for their implementation.

34. One representative of a developed country referred to the overall performance of the Committee and expressed the view that there was room for improvement in that regard. The Committee was designed to be a high-level Committee, which would attract the attendance of senior officials from the capitals; however, the general

level of representation had not been as envisaged. The Committee should, therefore, give thought to the subject of its functioning, with a view to enhancing its effectiveness as the principal global forum for the application of science and technology for development. As part of that effort, the Committee should devote some time to a lively and substantive discussion of important aspects of science and technology in which each country would individually participate. He also said that it would be unrealistic to envisage that all the scientific and technological activities on a global scale could be transformed into a single operational plan.

35. Another representative of a developed country stated that the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action would be assisted if programmes were defined sector by sector. Such an approach would make the concept of science and technology for development more effective. The financial costs of those programmes should be broken down agency by agency in terms of expenditures on projects of science and technology for development, expenditures on science and technology, in general, and total expenditures by the agencies concerned. It would be helpful if the Secretariat could provide that information to the Committee at some time in the future.

36. One representative stated that if technology development were pursued for its own sake and if it were used only for military purposes, then science and technology would have failed the entire human family. However, science and technology were the means to promote, not destroy, a culture because the severe imbalances which plagued the human community today responded to adjustments initiated by the right use of science and technology.

37. Some representatives stated that practical and effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the long term depended on the strengthening of global peace, supporting progress in détente and providing the conditions to curb the arms race and promoting disarmament. Currently, military budgets continued to increase at the expense of fundamental research. The world community must address itself to such global problems, taking account of proposals made in other international forums.

38. One representative of an East European country stated that science and technology had become important factors which influenced many sides of social life, growth of productive forces and development of economies, as well as international relations. Scientific and technological aspects were important elements of such global problems as the exhaustion of natural mineral and raw material resources, use of new and renewable sources of energy and the threat of deterioration of the environment. The effective solution of those problems depended, to a great extent, on the international co-operation of all the States Members of the United Nations. He also stressed that strengthening peace and security, maintaining détente and progress in the field of disarmament are the main prerequisites for successful socio-economic development, particularly in the field of science and technology.

39. The Executive Director, in commenting on some of the issues raised by delegations, stated that it was important to recall that the focus of the Vienna Programme of Action related not to the development of science and technology per se, but rather to science and technology for development, and noted that the Committee had eight specific responsibilities which were enunciated in General Assembly resolution 34/218 and which were reflected in the agenda of the Committee at the current session.

40. He stated that he appreciated the difficulties involved in formulating an operational plan of a global nature. At the same time, it was necessary to translate the Vienna Programme of Action at a minimal practical level into an operational framework, which could provide guidance in its implementation.

41. In so far as the overall functioning of the Committee was concerned, the Executive Director suggested that one of the means to consider might be to ensure a more careful preparation of its agenda and organization of work. The Committee might itself wish to consider that subject at some stage.

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

(agenda item 3)

1. Guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes

42. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/36, stated that the draft guidelines had been prepared after obtaining the comments of Member States through a questionnaire. He said that the cross-section of countries which had responded to the questionnaire was a fairly representative distribution of different types of situations among countries covering nearly 60 per cent of the world population.

43. He mentioned that the guidelines were not intended to deal with procedures and methods but were meant to identify the scope for preparation of programmes and projects by interested countries, organizations and institutions and that it would not be useful to have a universal set of guidelines. He stressed that the adoption of a set of guidelines at the fifth session was important in order to mark a culmination of the process initiated at the first session to provide directives for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. The next logical step would be to deal with a range of project ideas that could motivate countries and organizations to initiate time-bound projects to meet specific demands.

44. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that the adoption of guidelines would be one of the significant steps in transforming the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action into operational proposals and in implementing them. He mentioned that while the basic thrust of the guidelines should be preserved, at the same time, the wide variety of situations in respect of social, economic and scientific and technological problems existing among the developing countries should be taken into account. Accordingly, the guidelines should be kept under constant review in order to enable their adaptation to differing situations and circumstances.

45. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community (EEC), stressed the importance of concentrating on the most urgent problems by distinguishing between short-, medium- and long-term tasks and of identifying institutions best suited for carrying out those tasks and resources already available or likely to be made available for that purpose. The Committee should discuss the role of science and technology in specific sectors of interest at the national, regional and global levels. Among the programme areas of the operational plan, the member States of EEC preferred the suggestions made concerning programme areas II, IV, VII and VIII,

as the related guidelines appeared realistic and suitable for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. He further said that no priority should be attributed to programme areas III and VI, pending further study and discussion, even though a few of the suggestions in those areas might be supported. Programme areas I and V should receive no immediate priority, even though they might be urgent for some countries. Those areas should gain importance in parallel with the development of scientific and technological capacity.

46. Many representatives supported the proposals for the guidelines contained in document A/CN.11/36 and considered them a sound basis for taking further steps to identify projects and programmes for strengthening the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries.

47. One representative of a developing country supported the proposals for guidelines outlined in paragraphs 19 and 20 of document A/CN.11/36 for strengthening the capacities of developing countries in science and technology policy-making and planning. Several delegates supported the proposed guidelines in programme area VI on scientific and technological information systems.

48. One representative of a developed country agreed with the statement in the report that a universal set of guidelines for all countries would be only marginally useful and questioned the justification for devoting a great deal of work and energy to elaborating the operational plan and consequently the guidelines.

49. Another representative suggested that this work should be strengthened and the results disseminated throughout the United Nations system to assist organizations in reporting on their activities. However, he continued, in view of the scarcity of resources, priority should be accorded to programme areas II, IV, VII and VIII. He also felt that the guidelines would be more effective if they were defined sector by sector.

50. One representative, while welcoming the proposed guidelines, cautioned that their goals and objectives were wide-ranging and comprehensive and that hence there might be difficulties in applying them in practice.

51. Responding to the comments of the delegations on the guidelines, the Executive Director stated that it might not be correct to postulate that programme areas I (Science and technology policies and plans), III (Choice, acquisition and transfer of technology), V (Financing science and technology) and VI (Scientific and technological information) were less important. The Committee had itself decided that the operational plan should be based on the programme areas without prejudging the priorities assigned to them. While agreeing that sectoral aspects of science and technology were important, he emphasized that the Vienna Programme of Action and the eight major programme areas were interrelated and had been adopted after difficult negotiations and compromises and that dissecting them into artificial parts could create serious anomalies in the development process of developing countries. Referring to science and technology policies and plans, he stated that, without those "software" capabilities, developing countries could allocate their meagre resources to, and engage in, "trial and error" methods of using science and technology.

2. Joint activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

52. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/37, stated that the four working groups of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, pursuant to the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee, had accelerated work in their respective sectors and formulated joint activities oriented towards building the endogenous capacity of developing countries. At its fourth session, the Task Force had endorsed those joint activities. Those activities were jointly conceived and planned and would be executed as a collective endeavour by the concerned organizations of the United Nations system. It had also been agreed that the primary responsibility for ensuring effective follow-up and implementation would rest with the concerned lead agencies, in consultation with other participating organizations.

53. He stated that ACC had also decided that the organizations of the United Nations system should, to the maximum extent possible, mobilize existing resources in their programmes and budgets towards implementation of the joint activities and that the lead agencies should also seek, whenever necessary, extrabudgetary resources. He stated that the need to seek extrabudgetary resources had arisen because of the magnitude of the resources required and the current constraints on the budgets of many of the organizations within the United Nations system. Having regard to the mandate of the Financing System to finance a broad range of activities intended to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries, in particular to assist in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, the Financing System might be expected to consider the possibility of supporting the proposed joint activities within the terms and conditions of the policies, procedures and criteria applicable to the Financing System.

54. The Executive Director stated that the overall process of stimulating enhanced co-ordination and co-operation in science and technology within the United Nations system should be encouraged.

55. The Chairman of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development recalled the mandate of the Task Force and stated that it had made a considerable contribution to the formulation of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and also to the formulation of joint activities in selected fields. Every organization of the United Nations system concerned had, in spite of severe budget constraints, extended full co-operation in formulating the joint activities, in an effort which had included, to a significant extent, joint planning and joint programming. While the proposed joint activities were based on existing programmes and the perceived needs of developing countries, every effort would be made to interact with Member States so as to fully reflect the interests and priorities of developing countries. He further stated that there was clearly a strong commitment within all participating organizations to mobilize resources for the joint activities. But without strong extrabudgetary support, there would be a serious danger that, once again, expectations would be raised in developing countries which might not materialize because of lack of resources.

56. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, noted with appreciation the efforts of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development to ensure greater harmonization of scientific and technological

activities within the United Nations system, as a result of which a series of joint activities had been developed. The Committee should endorse the joint activities as an important input into the overall process of co-ordination and harmonization of science and technology activities within the United Nations system and should provide substantive support for the continuation of joint activities as an initiative which could be gainfully pursued for the benefit of developing countries.

57. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, stated that they considered the proposed joint activities to be an encouraging example of the possibilities of improving the operations of the United Nations system as a system. It was gratifying to note that the activities had been jointly formulated and that they would be jointly executed. However, owing to late receipt of the relevant report, they had been unable to examine the joint activities contained therein in detail. The consideration of the item should therefore be postponed to the sixth session of the Committee. The report also did not provide a detailed breakdown of costs, nor did it specify the national institutions that would be utilized in the execution of the joint activities. After a preliminary examination, they considered that the joint activities that were particularly useful related to micro-electronics, the upgrading of traditional technologies for food conservation, building materials, and the African regional network for agricultural tools and equipment. However, they were surprised there were no joint activities in regard to programme area VIII, namely "Strengthening of co-operation in the field of science and technology among developing countries and between developing and developed countries". Similarly, they also had several problems with regard to the proposed joint activities under programme area VI, namely, "Scientific and technological information". As regards financing, the joint activities should be financed from the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system. They supported the proposal that the implementation of the proposed joint activities should be secured before additional activities were formulated. The Committee should be informed in future reports on how the joint management team concept had worked in practice.

58. Many representatives appreciated the work of the ACC Task Force in formulating the joint activities and stated that the activities should be speedily and effectively implemented. The Task Force and the Centre should continue the process and should identify additional joint activities in an evolving manner.

59. The representative of one developed country stated that it was gratifying to note that the proposed joint activities were well thought out and were based on a pragmatic approach to the problem of streamlining the complex and varied array of activities being conducted at present in the area of science and technology. The proposed joint activities would contribute to a better co-ordinated effort by the United Nations system in the area of science and technology. It was necessary to consider carefully to what extent the Financing System should support such joint activities, and, in doing so, to take full account of the current negotiations on the Financing System.

60. One representative of a developing country noted that the Task Force had identified the agencies that should play a leading role in the execution of such joint activities. High priority should be given to activities leading to the upgrading of traditional rural technologies, the development of scientific and technological information systems and the development of linkages between research and development institutions and the production system at the national level.

61. The representative of another developed country hoped that the efforts would be continued in close consultation with Member States, especially the developing countries, since the ultimate success of the activities could only be measured in terms of their impact in helping developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities. He also hoped that the joint activities would continue to enjoy the financial support of the respective agencies, relying to the maximum extent possible on their own budgetary resources. Any claims on the resources of the Financing System would, at least for the time being, not make the situation any easier.

62. One delegation hoped that it would be possible in the future for the Committee to be informed of the criteria that the United Nations system was using in defining which region or individual countries should be involved in the individual joint activities.

63. Some representatives of Eastern European countries stated that they supported, in principle, the proposed joint activities, particularly those that had a bearing on socio-economic development, training, policy-making and co-ordination within the United Nations system. They considered that those activities corresponded, in principle, to the necessity of assessing and upgrading the level of science and technology of the developing countries.

64. One representative of an Eastern European country stated that the recommendation of ACC, in which it proposed to mobilize existing resources for the implementation of joint activities in science and technology, deserved the support of the Committee. In particular, joint activities in areas such as micro-electronics, biotechnology, marine resources development and the scientific and technological information system, were useful. The ACC Task Force should continue its purposeful work of preparing joint projects for the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and those projects should be included in their current and future programmes.

65. The Executive Director, while commenting on the statements made by representatives, assured the Committee that the joint activities would be country and region specific. For this reason, while they should not be financed entirely or exclusively by the Financing System, it would also not be correct to entirely exclude the System as one of the possible funding sources to assist in the implementation of the joint activities.

66. As regards detailed costing, this would be incorporated in the project documents that the lead agencies were currently in the process of preparing. Similarly, the identification of an appropriate national institution as an executing agency would form part of the consultations with developing countries that the lead agencies would undertake. The dimension of technical co-operation among developing countries, in particular, and international co-operation, in general, constituted an integral part of the joint activities, and it was for this reason that the Task Force had not formulated at this stage any specific projects under programme area VIII of the operational plan.

C. Overall annual report on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

67. The Executive Director introduced the third overall annual report on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for

development (A/CN.11/35). The information provided by the organizations of the system had been organized under the eight major programme areas of the operational plan and to correspond as closely as possible with the operational activities of the plan.

68. One representative of a developed country stated that the report demonstrated the extent of the activities conducted by the United Nations system and found it encouraging.

69. Some representatives agreed to a suggestion made in the report that the future reporting of the activities of the United Nations system should coincide with the biennial cycle of the programme budgets.

70. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) stated that two regional surveys were carried out in 1982, one on scientific and technological development in the region and another on mechanisms for transfer of technology. He also informed the Committee that the Commission, at its thirty-ninth session, had adopted as the major topic of its fortieth session, the subject of technology for development.

D. Biennial review and appraisal and progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan

71. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/38, noted that the questionnaire that had been circulated to all Member States in the context of identifying the guidelines had also been utilized for the preparation of the first biennial review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. He pointed out that the review had revealed several positive developments as well as many important gaps. The review process should, therefore, be continued vigorously and, in particular, he suggested, the next review should be closely allied with the mid-decade review of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, including the regional reviews. For this purpose, the Executive Director continued, it would be helpful to develop a suitable methodology and data base which could provide reliable information for assessment of progress, gaps and obstacles, as well as an assessment of levels of scientific and technological development among countries.

72. Many representatives noted that the biennial review brought out a number of significant issues and presented a valuable insight into the current situation with respect to science and technology for development, and it pointed out the need for continuing efforts in building up the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries.

73. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that, as borne out by the biennial review, resource constraints facing many developing countries were not only financial and infrastructural but were also due to a serious lack of the availability of scientific and technological know-how. At the same time, the scientific and technological needs of developing countries had diversified, requiring both technological adaptation and the endogenous development of new technological processes.

74. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of EEC, pointed out that the biennial review confirmed that in most developing countries resources and activities in the area of science and technology were largely inadequate. However, he noted that the report did not contain all the available data and was therefore of limited use in elaborating solutions. In particular, he noted that a clearer picture of the current situation might have been aided by a table presenting data by country and by sector, or by an elaboration of particular results obtained in certain countries. In addition, he expressed the view that programme area VIII should have been more thoroughly developed to give more information about international networks and other forms of co-operation and the benefits derived therefrom. Nevertheless, he stated, the questionnaire used in developing the biennial review might have allowed the countries that answered it to define more clearly their own problems and the progress to be made. The exercise should, he noted, be repeated in the future, but only after sufficient time had elapsed to allow infrastructure in Member States to evolve significantly.

75. Some representatives pointed out that, while significant progress had been made in many developing countries in developing science and technology policies and plans, progress had been uneven and inadequate in other areas, such as human resources, financial resources, technology registries, linkage of science and technology to the production system and training facilities.

76. One representative noted that, although the least developed countries had made efforts to increase their capabilities in science and technology, progress had been very limited, as evidenced in the biennial review. It was obvious that the least developed countries, in particular, required additional financial resources to support information, training, research and development, and science and technology services in order to strengthen their economic system.

77. In noting the lack of significant progress in many areas, as presented in the biennial review, one representative stated that two major constraints must be acknowledged: first, that building up human resources was a long-term effort and could not be achieved during a single biennium; and, second, that the world-wide economic situation had impeded many of the efforts of the developing countries. He stressed that his country and other developing countries intended to increase their levels of activity in science and technology, and he expressed the hope that developed countries would also increase their efforts towards helping developing countries in that regard.

78. One representative of a developed country noted that some replies from developing countries concerning sectoral priorities were of particular interest.

E. Levels of attainment of scientific and technological development

79. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/25 and Add.1 on the question of the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries, said that it was a complex question for which the purely statistical indicators might not be sufficient and were sometimes even misleading. Besides outlining the conceptual and methodological problems of the subject, the documents also contained a summary of ongoing efforts within and outside the United Nations system. He said that, as a result mainly of the work of the ACC Task Force and the Advisory Committee, some progress had been made through the adoption of a

careful and step-wise approach. As a first step, it would require examination of existing approaches and definition of a suitable methodology, followed by identification of specific objectives of measurement through the indicators.

80. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, stated that the development of reliable, meaningful and harmonized international statistics was a very difficult task and the more so in the field of science and technology, in particular for output indicators. In the absence of an adequate data base, there was little point in perfecting the methodology of output indicators.

81. Some representatives supported the need for development of indicators suitable for measurement of progress in science and technology in developing countries. One representative felt that suitable science and technology indicators could be valuable for policy-making and planning.

82. Some other representatives underlined the need for indicators for measurement of levels of science and technology attainment in different countries and reiterated their continued interest in the subject since the Vienna Conference. They supported the proposals for initiating activities for the development of suitable indicators through several stages in a co-ordinated manner.

83. The Executive Director, commenting on some of the points raised by representatives, stated that the task of determining levels of attainment would need to be undertaken in spite of its complexity. Unless the Committee began to examine the question in depth, it could always remain immobilized by the complexity of the task.

F. Recommendations arising from the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

(agenda item 4)

84. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/26, referred to the Committee's decision, taken at its fourth session, to defer to its fifth session the consideration of the recommendations contained therein. He stated that the recommendations were based on the six proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report entitled "Study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/36/240). He said that the issues raised in the six proposals could be grouped into two broad categories: proposals I, II and IV, which dealt primarily with administrative and management questions relating to operational activities; proposals III, V and VI, which dealt with specific programme questions.

85. He stated that, to deal with the primarily administrative and management issues raised in proposals I and II, a two-pronged approach based on evaluation, assessment and self-learning, detailed in proposal IV, was recommended. Firstly, it was recommended that the Committee should invite annually a number of Governments of developing countries to assess the impact of the science and technology activities of the United Nations system on the building of endogenous capacity in those countries and report to the Committee. Secondly, it was recommended that the Committee should invite organizations of the United Nations

system to consider, as part of the assessments of their own programmes and activities, (a) the contribution made to the strengthening of the endogenous science and technology capacities of the developing countries, and (b) the issues raised in proposals I and II. Information emanating from the latter exercise, he stated, would be provided to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who would then, with the assistance of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, report to the Committee.

86. With regard to proposal VI, namely the establishment of technical working groups, the process had already been commenced. The recommendations under proposal III were under discussion in the ACC Task Force and the Committee would be apprised of the results at a later session. Regarding proposal V, the data base of the activities of the United Nations system was necessary to enable the Centre to provide the necessary support to the Committee, the Advisory Committee and the ACC Task Force.

87. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, said that the recommendations for the follow-up to the study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development (A/CN.11/26) were a very valuable contribution to the deliberations of the Committee and would help to make the work of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology more efficient and more useful to Member States. He strongly supported the recommendation that the activities of the United Nations system aimed at further development of scientific and technological capabilities in developing countries should be conceived and executed in harmony and coherence with the respective national policies and programmes. Therefore he found it appropriate that such United Nations activities should be regularly evaluated by the recipient Member States themselves. Many representatives also shared that view.

88. He agreed with the observations made in the study that available funds were focused to a large extent on the horizontal level and on the vertical level in agriculture and health. He also agreed that it would be desirable to improve the allocations of resources to areas such as industrial technologies for food processing and housing, the development of endogenous capabilities for exploitation and processing of natural resources, energy, transportation and communication. He stated that the working groups of the ACC Task Force were an appropriate forum to tackle some of the problems mentioned above.

89. Regarding proposal V, the establishment of a data base on the activities of the United Nations system in science and technology for development, several representatives felt that before a decision was taken, it should be demonstrated that such a data base was necessary and would not duplicate an existing one. Another representative requested the Centre to provide more detailed information about the concrete objectives of the data base as well as financial implications. Many representatives agreed with the report's recommendations that the establishment of an institute for science policy training and study should await the completion of the feasibility study undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

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

(agenda item 5)

90. The representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) referred to document TD/B/C.6/73, made available to the Committee, which dealt with issues on which agreement had not been reached by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and which were directly related to the activities of UNCTAD, but on which consensus had been achieved during negotiations in UNCTAD.

91. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, regretted that the so-called unresolved issues of the Vienna Conference continued to remain on the agenda of the Committee. He proposed that the Committee should seriously try to resolve those issues without further delay.

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

(agenda item 7)

92. The Executive Director, in introducing document A/CN.11/40, stated that the document contained information on the main activities of the Centre, carried out in accordance with its programme of work and the mandate given by the Committee. He referred, in particular, to the establishment of foundations for a data base on scientific and technological variables, on the basis of which new indicators of scientific and technological achievement could be formulated and a more systematic modality for retrieving information be obtained.

93. In regard to the activities relating to the national focal points, the Executive Director mentioned that a meeting on the strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of African countries had been organized by the Centre, in co-operation with the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo. The Centre had also issued an updated registry of all national focal points which was made available to all Member States as document A/CN.11/INF.5 as requested by the Committee.

94. The Executive Director stated that the Centre, in maintaining close liaison with non-governmental organizations active in science and technology for development, had organized a preliminary consultative meeting, which had focused mainly on the analysis of the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and on a survey of organizations currently engaged in science and technology for development.

95. The Chairman of the preliminary consultative meeting on the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, in his statement, highlighted the wide representation of international, national and front-line organizations that had attended the meeting in Rome. He stated that although the non-governmental community was already working along the lines of the Vienna Programme of Action, such work was being done in isolation and without enough communication among the organizations involved. In that respect, the consultative meeting was a first step initiated by the Centre to provide more coherence and more co-ordination between the various activities of non-governmental

organizations and those that Governments and the organizations of the United Nations system were already undertaking at the national and regional levels. He requested the members of the Committee to take appropriate measures to encourage non-governmental organizations to continue their involvement in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

96. Some representatives of developing countries expressed their appreciation for the useful contribution of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, noted with satisfaction the outcome of the recent meeting in Rome and expressed the hope that appropriate follow-up actions would be taken.

97. One delegation, referring to the participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee, stated that such participation should be restricted to those non-governmental organizations which had participated in the Vienna Conference in 1979. The participation of all non-governmental organizations might limit the current time schedule and substantial solutions to the problems raised would be impeded or protracted. The member countries of the Committee should hold consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations in their countries so as to ensure their participation.

98. Several representatives expressed their appreciation for the various items of work performed by the Centre and hoped that it would continue to fulfil the responsibilities assigned to it in the Vienna Programme of Action.

99. Some delegations, referring to the Brazzaville meeting of African focal points, stressed the importance of implementing the recommendations of that meeting and that they should be given a wider circulation. One delegation also expressed the view that the Centre should undertake similar activities at the national and regional levels.

100. One representative underlined the important role of the Centre in supporting national and regional activities for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

101. Another representative said that the efforts of the Centre to establish a computerized data base on science and technology indicators appeared to be a positive step and could help in the process of analysing the levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries.

102. The representative of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) presented the aims and objectives of his organization. He emphasized the need for strengthening national infrastructures for hydrographic surveys in developing countries in order for them to receive and incorporate new technologies in the field of marine and coastal development. In his opinion, the co-operation of IHO and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in that field would contribute to the further implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

Advance Technology Alert System (ATAS)

103. In introducing the proposal for an Advance Technology Alert System (ATAS), contained in the annex of document A/CN.11/40, the Executive Director recalled that one of the important recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action was to make

arrangements for the early identification and assessment of the implications of new scientific and technological developments. For the implementation of this recommendation, the Centre, in co-operation with concerned organizations of the system, was proposing to establish a system that would assist developing countries in selecting new technologies and building national capacity for advance monitoring and assessment of such technologies. ATAS, in collaboration with a network of institutions, would digest and disseminate information through a semi-annual journal.

104. Many representatives supported the ATAS proposal and spoke of the need for such a system, bearing in mind the rapid development of new technologies, in the context of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. Some representatives mentioned that this task could be undertaken in collaboration with all concerned United Nations agencies and pointed out that the Centre would be an appropriate entity to co-ordinate and promote the proposed system.

105. In view of the complex nature of the task to be undertaken by ATAS, a few representatives recommended a cautious approach, based on case studies of existing science and technology assessment and forecasting institutions. The financial implications and relationship with existing information systems would need to be carefully examined.

106. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, referred to General Assembly resolution 34/218, by which the Committee had been entrusted with initiating arrangements for the early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments, and he supported the establishment of a time-bound pilot project for ATAS as a matter of great significance and potential benefit to developing countries.

107. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of EEC, also supported the ATAS proposal and emphasized the utility of the proposed biannual publication, which should concentrate in each issue on an important and relevant subject in order to attract first-class experts as contributors. It was stressed that such a publication would be very helpful to scientists and decision-makers in making them aware of new developments.

108. One representative stressed the important role of the Centre in assisting developing countries in building national capacities in science and technology and in establishing national and regional ATAS mechanisms that could be linked to the central ATAS.

109. The Executive Director, commenting on some of the points made by representatives, stated that the establishment of an advance technology alert system was a matter of high priority to developing countries, just as it was considered urgent and important in developed countries, particularly since it was related to the overcoming of the disadvantages of developing countries in an organized manner.

I. Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

(agenda item 8)

110. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in presenting the report of the Advisory Committee on its third session (A/CN.11/34), said that the Advisory Committee had initially focused attention on the approaches that could best serve the process of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and its operational plan. The primary concern was not so much on science and technology per se, but on their impact on the lives of people and the social and economic environments in which science and technology could perform. The long-term implications of scientific and technological development for aspects such as environmental protection, employment generation and conservation of non-renewable forms of energy should be kept in view. He emphasized the importance of three basic prerequisites for scientific and technological development, namely policies, human resources and financing. He also emphasized the need for the establishment, at the national level, of a high-level policy-making body for science and technology.

111. He further suggested that an area that needed serious attention was the raising and allocation of adequate financial resources at the national level for the effective utilization of science-based technologies for converting the natural resources of the country into forms of wealth meaningful to the people.

112. Referring to the report of the Advisory Committee dealing with the establishment of a global network of scientific and technological information (A/CN.11/30 and A/CN.11/1983/CRP.3) and regional advisory bodies in science and technology for development, the Executive Director informed the Committee of the ongoing activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in those areas. In particular he spoke of the numerous contact points in Member States established by many organizations of the United Nations system as part of their information activities and the five joint activities geared towards the gradual establishment of the global network and the regional science and technology advisory services established by the regional commissions.

113. The representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, said that the activities of the Advisory Committee deserved praise and support in view of their useful analysis of specific topics. He noted with appreciation that their reports showed a deep awareness of the problems of developing countries.

114. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the States members of EEC, congratulated the Advisory Committee for its efforts and said that its report contained many valuable ideas relevant to the Intergovernmental Committee. He supported its approach of having carefully selected subjects examined by ad hoc panels of experts and allowing the international scientific community to address problems of major importance for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. He suggested that in the coming period the Advisory Committee should select key sectors on the basis of their scientific and technological importance as well as their relevance to social, industrial and economic development.

115. Many representatives praised the work and suggestions of the Advisory Committee and stressed the need to support its activities.

116. One representative of an Eastern European country expressed appreciation for the comprehensive and valuable work of the Advisory Committee and supported the three basic thrusts recommended by the Advisory Committee relating to the creation of national management organs for science and technology, the development of human resources and the mobilization of national financial resources.

117. Another representative of an Eastern European country suggested that the Advisory Committee should pay appropriate attention to such issues as progressive socio-economic reforms, strengthening the state sector, improvement of planning, and development of scientific and technological personnel in developing countries. He proposed that the ad hoc panels of the Advisory Committee should also consider the following subjects: science, technology and the future; science and technology as important factors in socio-economic progress; and the role of fundamental research in development.

118. Several representatives supported the suggestion of the Advisory Committee to undertake an in-depth examination of the development and the transfer of improved technologies relevant to women's occupations. Another representative of a developed country mentioned that further work of the Advisory Committee regarding science and technology and women should conform fully with the spirit of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

119. Many representatives felt that the publication of the proceedings of the panels of the Advisory Committee would be a valuable means of disseminating expert views on science and technology for development to all countries.

120. Many representatives expressed their appreciation for the recommendations of the ad hoc panels of specialists held in 1982 and the publication of the proceedings of the Los Baños panel. They suggested that those recommendations should be considered seriously for effective implementation at the national, regional and international levels.

J. Financing science and technology for development

(agenda item 6)

121. The Committee considered this item at its 45th meeting, on 16 June. It had before it the report of the Administrator of UNDP, prepared in consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, on the operations of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/39).

122. In introducing the report, the Director of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development stated that the report dealt with the activities and policies of the Financing System for the period under review. Eighty-three projects were under execution, of which about a dozen were now completed. A total of \$38.9 million had been pledged by Governments and, in addition, \$6.5 million had been obtained through other means. It had been estimated that a further \$75 million had been contributed to those projects by developing countries themselves. Through the activities of the Financing System, knowledge had been increased and a large number of contacts had been made, and co-operation had been strengthened throughout the world. The approval ratio came

to slightly less than 10 per cent of the projects submitted to the Financing System. In addition to the projects under implementation, a portfolio of fully appraised projects, about 77, to the value of around \$83 million, had been approved, subject to the availability of finance. Some of these were second phases of projects currently in progress. A detailed review was carried out in January 1983 of all projects approved by the Financing System so as to systematize the experience gained and assess the potential.

123. He referred to the efforts that had been under way since the Vienna Conference to bring into full effect the long-term arrangements on the Financing System and stated that in addition to the efforts made within the context of the United Nations, a goodwill mission of Ministers of some 21 countries had made important contributions to that endeavour. While there were serious problems still outstanding, the progress made should not be underestimated.

124. As regards the outstanding issues, it was important to note that the Executive Board would be concerned with operational matters and it should be enabled to function clearly and quickly on such matters and that arrangements could therefore be made to transfer issues which raised other concerns to the Intergovernmental Committee. As far as resources were concerned, it was necessary to take a longer-term view and keep in mind the fundamental purpose for which the Financing System had been established. While the issues that had to be resolved were of particular importance within the United Nations context, it was necessary to recognize that the establishment of the Financing System was of wider relevance and significance.

125. To illustrate the importance of the projects financed by the Financing System, the Director gave some examples to underline the fact that those activities were of significance to the process of capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries.

126. Many representatives commended the Chairman of the Committee for his efforts to make progress on the establishment of the Financing System during his consultations since the special session of the Committee. They offered to continue to actively co-operate with him during the present session in trying to achieve significant results on the outstanding issues.

127. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that the most vital and important requirement at the international level in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action was the establishment of a financing system for science and technology for development. He assured the Committee that the Group of 77 would extend its fullest co-operation and effective support to the Chairman in his efforts to overcome the remaining obstacles and differences which still prevented the launching of the Financing System. The commitment of the Group to the Financing System was total and it was willing to play its due role to bring about such a system as a joint and mutual undertaking in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/244, adopted on 21 December 1982. He stated that the establishment of the long-term arrangements of the Financing System were absolutely essential to reverse the recent regrettable erosion in multilateral co-operation and for sustaining and intensifying the spirit of co-operation between the developed and the developing countries.

128. Representatives of many developing countries who took the floor echoed the sentiments expressed in the statement of the representative of Bangladesh. They recalled that the Financing System constituted an important component of the Vienna

Programme of Action and that, from that point of view, the bringing into full effect of the long-term arrangements of the Financing System was a critical necessity and all efforts should be made to ensure the successful conclusion of the negotiations in that regard. Some representatives, in that context, recalled that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Dehli in March 1983, had welcomed the recent agreement on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and had urged those industrialized countries which were wavering in their support of the Financing System to review their positions and had also reaffirmed the readiness of the developing countries to contribute to the Financing System (see A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2 annex, sect. III, para. 104).

129. One representative of a developing country stated that, in case the outstanding issues concerning the Financing System could not be resolved by consensus, the optimal way to enable the system to continue to function would be to follow the ideas of the Chairman in regard to an intermediate phase. The ideas proposed by the Chairman could also permit the utilization of the structure of the Governing Council of UNDP and its existing rules of procedure. The principle of voluntary contributions constituted the best start to a pledging conference without committing pre-established percentages.

130. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of the States members of EEC, assured the Chairman that EEC and its member States stood ready to co-operate in a constructive spirit and would continue, as in the past, to play an active role in the negotiations in order to arrive at an agreement.

131. The representative of one developed country stated that he appreciated the Chairman's plea for realism and realistic assessment of the situation. While it was true that serious problems still remained, there was really no valid alternative to continuing the efforts with a view to achieving agreement in terms of General Assembly resolution 37/244. It was also doubtful if the Committee had the competence to alter a resolution of the Assembly.

132. He stated that, although there was some concern among certain delegations about a departure from existing practices within the United Nations system in regard to development finance and the voting pattern in the Executive Board, in his view, the proposals under consideration were not contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the special features envisaged in the Financing System were required to respond to the special characteristics of science and technology for development, which was the very basis of the call for a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Being innovative and tailored to specific needs could hardly be considered a reason for concern in an area where innovation was at the very root of progress. The agreement on some formula of joint financial support need not raise concerns about any departure from standard United Nations practices, since all contributions would be strictly voluntary and every country would be free to contribute as part of a common undertaking. He pleaded for the continuation of the negotiations on the outstanding issues in a spirit of mutual confidence and without unfounded concerns and unreasonable suspicions. The representative of one developing country stated that those proposals deserved to be carefully considered.

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

(agenda item 9)

133. The Executive Director, in introducing the note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee (A/CN.11/41), pointed out that by December 1983 the terms of office of 14 members of the Advisory Committee would come to an end. He recalled briefly some of the relevant terms of reference regarding the appointment of the members.

134. In that context, he drew the attention of the Committee to its decision 3 (IV), in which the Committee had taken into account paragraph 10 of the previous note by the Secretary-General on the subject, (A/CN.11/31 and Corr.1), in which he had stated that he would, in 1983 and 1984, give priority to nominating experts from countries whose candidates had not yet been appointed. Those countries were: Belgium, Canada, Egypt, Greece, Niger, Sweden and Switzerland. Three candidates from those seven countries had been proposed, taking into account the requirements that the expertise of the members should be different and that equitable geographical representation should be adhered to. He added that, among the 14 candidates nominated by the Secretary-General for the consideration of the Committee, five were serving members nominated to second terms while the remaining nine were new nominees.

135. At its 45th meeting, on 16 June, the Committee decided to appoint the 14 candidates to the Advisory Committee, as proposed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 9 of his note (A/CN.11/41) (see para. 197 below).

IV. ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

A. Organizational matters

(a) Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.73

136. At its 48th meeting, on 20 June 1983, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Effective fulfilment of the role of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development during the eighties" (A/CN.11/L.73), submitted by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations.

137. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.73 (see annex, resolution 1 (V)).

(b) Draft resolution A/CN.11/L.47

138. At its 44th meeting, on 13 June 1983, the Committee took up the consideration of a draft resolution entitled "Participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee" (A/CN.11/L.47, annex), transmitted from the fourth session of the Committee.

139. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the annex to document A/CN.11/L.47 (see annex, resolution 2 (V)).

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

(a) Draft decisions A/CN.11/L.51 and L.68

140. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Joint activities within the United Nations system" (A/CN.11/L.51), which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Development,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the joint activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CN.11/37);

"2. Recommends that the proposed joint activities contained in paragraphs 5 to 28 of document A/CN.11/37 should serve as a basis for consultations by lead agencies with States Members of the United Nations regarding their interest in the implementation of these proposals;

"3. Decides that the consultation process with concerned Member States shall be completed before the resulting proposals for joint activities are submitted for financing;

"4. Decides also that the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the joint activities shall be based on the following:

"(a) The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the lead organizations and other participating organizations, should, to the maximum extent possible, mobilize existing resources in their programmes and budgets towards implementation of the joint activities, once they are definitely approved;

"(b) The lead agencies for the individual joint activities should also seek extrabudgetary resources, whenever necessary;

"(c) The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development should consider the possibility of supporting joint activities within the terms and conditions of the policies, procedures and criteria applicable to the Financing System;

"5. Requests the Director-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to monitor the overall implementation of the joint activities in a co-ordinated and coherent manner, and to report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

"6. Decides that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development shall continue its efforts to identify additional fields for joint activities arising from the remaining operational activities within the United Nations system, and shall submit them for inter-agency consideration for the formulation of additional joint activities."

141. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Joint activities within the United Nations system" (A/CN.11/L.68), submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.51.

142. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.68 (see annex, decision 1 (V)).

143. In light of the adoption of draft decision A/CN.11/L.68, draft decision A/CN.11/L.51 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

(b) Draft resolutions A/CN.11/L.57 and L.66

144. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and biennial review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan" (A/CN.11/L.57), 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 International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

"Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

"Recalling further paragraph 1 of its resolution 1 (IV) of 4 June 1982,

"Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981,

"1. Welcomes with appreciation the note by the Secretary-General on the first biennial review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action (A/CN.11/38);

"2. Requests those Member State which have not yet responded to the questionnaire to do so at their earliest convenience, but not later than the end of 1983, for continued and broader analysis of the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action;

"3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on guidelines for the identification of areas in which programmes and projects in science and technology could be developed in order to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries (A/CN.11/36);

"4. Proposes that this report should form a basis for identification of areas in which programmes and projects in science and technology could be developed to meet the needs of individual countries and regions;

"5. Invites Member States to take into account these guidelines, where relevant, in their efforts to identify areas in which projects and programmes in science and technology could be developed;

"6. Calls upon developed countries to keep the guidelines in view in assisting developing countries;

"7. Invites organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their mandates, to take account of the guidelines in assisting developing countries;

"8. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations to take these guidelines into account in their efforts to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries;

"9. Invites further the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to take into account the guidelines in assisting the developing countries in formulating programmes and projects to be financed by it;

"10. Requests the Director-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to review periodically the guidelines and to propose, wherever necessary, additional guidelines to meet specific situations in developing countries;

"11. Requests the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its ad hoc panels of 1984 to assist in further improving the analytical structure of future biennial reviews and of the mid-decade review of progress and analysis of obstacles in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action."

145. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.66), submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.57.

146. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.66 (see annex, resolution 3 (V)).

147. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/CN.11/L.66, draft resolution A/CN.11/L.57 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

(c) Draft decision A/CN.11/L.58

148. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Science and technology and women" (A/CN.11/L.58).

149. At its 47th meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.58 (see annex, decision 2 (V)).

(d) Draft proposals contained in document A/CN.11/L.59

150. At the 44th meeting, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced, on behalf of the European Economic Community, document A/CN.11/L.59 containing elements for incorporation into the texts of draft resolutions to be adopted by the Committee on the following agenda items: implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and the activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The proposals read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Taking note with appreciation of documents A/CN.11/35, 36, 37, 38 and 40,

"Recalling that one of the major objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action is to enhance the contribution of the institutions of the United Nations system in their specific fields of competence to the science and technology infrastructure of developing countries, 2/

"Referring to the purpose set out in programme area VIII of the operational plan 3/ of strengthening co-operation between national, regional, international or world-wide centres for the execution of commonly agreed scientific and technological programmes in specific fields of common interest,

"Considering that some fields of application of science and technology for development fall within the competence of one single organization in the United Nations system and that other fields are covered by two or more organizations, or have an impact on a broad spectrum of economic and social developments beyond the limits of any one organization's competence (e.g. microelectronics or biotechnology),

"Considering that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, having a co-ordinating function within the United Nations system, should concentrate on matters covered by several institutions,

"Invites the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to take into account, when structuring its activities into the short, medium and long term, and when establishing a multi-annual programme of work, to take account of the following guidelines:

"(a) In areas of regional or global concern like food production and nutrition, health, energy, resources, education, communication, housing and industry, the Centre should identify all fields of science and technology applications falling within the competence of several United Nations institutions;

"(b) With regard to the needs already expressed by Governments, the regional commissions and the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Centre should give a high priority to assisting the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in co-ordinating the specialized agencies, identifying necessary infrastructures and organizing co-operation between science and technology units or centres for the execution of commonly agreed programmes;

"(c) Surveys of necessary improvements to national, regional or wider infrastructures in specific fields should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee, with the advice of the Advisory Committee, in order to enable the Intergovernmental Committee to call, successively, the attention of relevant authorities to the desirability of such investments in science and technology infrastructure;

"(d) The list of identified fields and the planning for the relevant sectoral reports should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session;

"Invites the Director-General for Economic Development and International Economic Co-operation to provide the Intergovernmental Committee with an analysis and evaluation of work performed by agencies, in compliance with the Vienna Programme of Action, in fields involving one institution only and in others involving several institutions;

"Invites the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

"(a) To revise and complete its proposals for joint activities by detailed descriptions and cost estimates;

"(b) With respect to science and technology information systems, to analyse in more depth the input and output needs of researchers and other users in developing countries, as well as the feasibility of covering such needs at an early date and at reasonable cost in the framework of a fully standardized global network."

151. In the light of the adoption of draft proposals submitted under the relevant items, incorporating the relevant paragraphs of draft proposal A/CN.11/L.59, draft proposal A/CN.11/L.59 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

C. Follow-up to the basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the various bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

(a) Draft decision A/CN.11/L.72

152. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the various bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/CN.11/L.72), submitted by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations held on item 4.

153. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.72 (see annex, decision 3 (V)).

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

154. At its 47th meeting, the Committee decided to postpone to its sixth session the consideration of the agenda item entitled "Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development".

E. Financing science and technology for development

155. At the 46th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, as a result of informal consultations held on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, agreement had been reached on the pattern of voting in the Executive Board of the Financing System.

156. At the same meeting, the Committee endorsed the above-mentioned agreement, which was subsequently incorporated into the draft proposal submitted by the Chairman on the establishment of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (see annex, decision 4 (V)).

(a) Draft proposal A/CN.11/L.71

157. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft proposal entitled "Establishment of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.71), submitted by the Chairman as a result of informal consultations.

158. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed of further changes to paragraph 2 of the draft proposal submitted by the Chairman, as a result of further informal consultations. The Committee was also informed of the administrative and financial implications of the draft proposal.

159. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft proposal A/CN.11/L.71, as revised (see annex, decision 4 (V)).

160. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to request the General Assembly and the Committee on Conferences to approve and to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of the meetings, as envisaged in draft proposal A/CN.11/L.71 (see annex, decision 5 (V)).

161. The representative of Bangladesh, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that the agreement that had been reached was a very important step in the process of bringing into full effect the long-term arrangements of the Financing System and could have a positive implication to the North-South dialogue, in general, and to the current negotiations of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at Belgrade, in particular.

162. Further steps would need to be undertaken in the light of this agreement, particularly in regard to the convening of the meeting on contributions to the Financing System which should result in the launching of the long-term arrangements by November 1983. Developing countries continue to attach the very highest importance to the viability of the Financing System and would, on their part, do their utmost to contribute on a voluntary basis to the Financing System as part of a joint and mutual undertaking.

163. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking on behalf of EEC, welcomed the agreement reached on the institutional arrangements of the Financing System and expressed the hope that the balanced institutional arrangements that have been agreed upon, would play a decisive role in making the Financing System attractive to potential donor countries. He reiterated the understanding of the States members of EEC which envisaged participating financially in the system that it would function on a voluntary and universal basis and would reflect a mutual and joint undertaking. In order to be viable, the system's ability to attract substantial international support over a period of years should be assured. Interested Governments would need to assess if the conditions agreed upon as to the long-term financial arrangements have been fulfilled.

164. The representative of the German Democratic Republic, also speaking on behalf of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stated that, in their statement on the voting on General Assembly resolution 37/244, they had clearly expressed their point of view regarding the establishment of a financing system for science and technology for development and that principled attitude remained unchanged. He stated that they had carefully studied the proposal contained in document A/CN.11/L.71 and considered that it contained some positive elements. On the other hand, he stated that they could not now, as before, approve of it since there was no change in the fundamental elements of the proposed system. He reiterated the readiness of his group to co-operate with developing countries in this important field of their economic development and to make a contribution to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

165. Several representatives welcomed the agreement reached. Some representatives from developed countries expressed the view that, while they were prepared to join

the consensus, they felt that the pattern agreed upon was too complicated and cumbersome and that, in particular, the provision relating to the Intergovernmental Committee being called upon to decide on individual projects might not be the correct approach. Furthermore, they attached importance to the pattern of contributions between developed and developing countries, as also among developed countries. They felt that the Financing System should draw its resources from States in an equitable and balanced manner from within and among the groups.

166. The Administrator of UNDP, in his statement, congratulated the Committee on reaching an agreement on the long-term financial arrangement for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and stated that it was particularly gratifying that this agreement was reached through negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, thus demonstrating the continuing usefulness of multilateral co-operation. This agreement also constituted a step forward in reversing the trend towards the erosion of the role of world and regional institutions and would form the basis of expanded operational activities within the United Nations system. He solemnly called on all Governments to contribute within the agreed framework as generously as possible. The proposed critical mass was both realistic and attainable. Since the decision had been taken with very wide support, he expressed the hope that all countries would strive to contribute to the System.

167. The Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development stated that the agreement reached on the Financing System marked an important contribution to the process of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

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

(a) Draft resolutions A/CN.11/L.56 and L.69

168. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action" (A/CN.11/L.56), which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling that the strengthening of the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries is a fundamental objective of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 1/ and the operational plan,

"Recalling also, General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in particular, section II, paragraph 5 (c) thereof,

"Determined to achieve the accelerated development of science and technology, including their application to the development process at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels with increased international co-operation,

"Recalling its resolution 2 (IV) of 4 June 1982 concerning the role of national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

"Recalling paragraph 3, section II, of its resolution 3 (IV) of 4 June 1982, in order to intensify its efforts in the field of national and regional activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development,

"Noting that a Meeting on the Strengthening of Science and Technology Capacities of African Countries was held at Brazzaville, from 24 to 26 November 1982, under the auspices of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and in co-operation with the Government of the Congo,

"Recognizing the need to provide the Centre with the necessary means to enable it to carry out effectively its tasks in consonance with the priorities for activities within the Vienna Programme of Action, as defined by concerned Member States, the Intergovernmental Committee and the General Assembly,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the Meeting on the Strengthening of Science and Technology Capacities of African Countries and in this regard expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Congo for serving as host for this meeting;

"2. Reaffirms the importance of such meetings, reiterates its recommendation for the organization of such meetings in other regions with a view to promoting, within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action, the application of science and technology for development at the national and regional levels and enhancing the interaction of national focal points with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

"3. Requests the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to submit, for consideration by the Committee, the reports of such meetings;

"4. Requests the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to pursue and to expand his interaction and co-operation with Governments through the established network of national focal points and with appropriate non-governmental and regional intergovernmental organizations active in the field of science and technology for development;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals aimed at strengthening and upgrading the existing structure for national and regional activities of the Centre, so as to enable the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, to take those proposals into account in its consideration of the draft programme budget of the Centre for the 1984-1985 biennium;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Intergovernmental Committee, at its sixth session, a report on actions taken in implementation of the present resolution."

169. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution (A/CN.11/L.69) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/CN.11/L.56.

170. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CN.11/L.69 (see annex, resolution 4 (V)).

171. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/CN.11/L.69, draft resolution A/CN.11/L.56 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

(b) Draft decisions A/CN.11/L.55 and L.63

172. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (A/CN.11/L.55) entitled "Contribution of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action", which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

"Recalling paragraph h (ii) of Committee resolution 1 (II) of 4 June 1980, and paragraph 8 of its resolution 2 (3) of 5 June 1981,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Preliminary Consultation Meeting on the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, held in Rome from 28 to 30 March 1983;

"2. Recommends that the involvement of the non-governmental organizations should continue to be strengthened through their co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development through the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to enhance their contribution in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action."

173. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision (A/CN.11/L.63) submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.55.

174. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.63 (see annex, decision 6 (V)).

175. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/CN.11/L.63, draft decision A/CN.11/L.55 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

176. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that non-governmental organizations could make a positive contribution to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action; however, the co-operation by the non-governmental organizations with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in that effort should be carried out within existing budgetary resources. The regular budget should not be increased in order to promote such activities.

(c) Draft decision A/CN.11/L.50

177. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Advance Technology Alert System" (A/CN.11/L.50).

178. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, orally revised the draft decision by replacing the word "Accepts" in operative paragraph 2 by the word "Welcomes".

179. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.50, as orally revised (see annex, decision 7 (V)).

(d) Draft decision A/CN.11/L.67

180. At its 47th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.67), submitted by Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, as a result of informal consultations held on agenda item 7.

181. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.67 (see annex, decision 8 (V)).

(e) Draft decision A/CN.11/L.70

182. At its 48th meeting, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Overall annual report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development" (A/CN.11/L.70), submitted by the Chairman, as a result of informal consultations.

183. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.70 (see annex, decision 9 (V)).

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

(a) Draft decisions A/CN.11/L.52 and L.65

184. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.52), which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

"1. Expresses its thanks to the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development and takes note with appreciation of its report on its third session (A/CN.11/34);

"2. Expresses its thanks to the Governments of the Philippines, Kuwait and Tunisia and also expresses its appreciation to the institutions which served as hosts for their co-operation in the organization of the first three ad hoc panels held so far, as well as to the participants for their valuable contribution;

"3. Takes note of the views of the Advisory Committee on the report of the panel and on the proceedings of the first panel;

"4. Welcomes the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the integrated application of emerging and traditional technologies and on the development of human resources for management of science and technology in developing countries (ibid., paras. 35-63);

"5. Invites interested Governments to take steps towards the formulation and implementation of pioneer projects suggested by the Advisory Committee, with the co-operation and support of other concerned developing and developed countries;

"6. Recommends that budgetary provision be made for the publication in an appropriate manner of further proceedings of the panel;

"7. Invites Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give serious consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in their programmes and projects on science and technology for development;

"8. Recommends that the General Assembly should authorize the Advisory Committee to constitute a maximum of four ad hoc panels of specialists during the years 1984 and 1985, in accordance with its terms of reference, on the understanding that no more than two ad hoc panel meetings would be held each year and that those meetings should be of a duration of not more than one week;

"9. Notes the choice of topics for in-depth examination by two ad hoc panels of the Advisory Committee in 1984, namely,

"(a) Indices of measurement of the impact of science and technology on national development relevant to such objectives on (i) self-reliance; (ii) modernization of agriculture, industry and services; (iii) satisfaction of basic human needs, such as housing, health and environmental sanitation; (iv) generation of employment;

"(b) A global perspective of the strategy of science and technology for development by means of a mid-decade review of progress and an analysis of obstacles in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 1/ in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

"10. Proposes that the examination of the indices of measurement of impact of science and technology should include measurement of levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries;

"11. Proposes further that the methodologies for such measurements should fully take into account the relevant initiatives of the organizations of the United Nations system;

"12. Requests that a progress report on development on objective-oriented indices and on the mid-decade review of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action to be analysed by the Advisory Committee should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session, and a final report should be submitted at its seventh session;

"13. Takes note of the proposals for convening in 1983, in addition to the two panels, a co-sponsored panel of experts on science and technology and women, at no additional cost to the United Nations (A/CN.11/34, paras. 75-80);

"14. Requests that the topics for the ad hoc panels in 1985 be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session."

185. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development" (A/CN.11/L.65), submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.52.

186. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.65 (see annex, decision 10 (V)).

187. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/CN.11/L.65, draft decision A/CN.11/L.52 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

(b) Draft decisions A/CN.11/L.53 and L.64

188. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Regional advisory bodies in the field of science and technology" (A/CN.11/L.53), which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the views of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development on regional advisory bodies contained in document A/CN.11/30;

"2. Invites the regional commissions to develop and strengthen existing advisory bodies and to establish new bodies, as required, to assist the commissions in the implementation of regional strategies for scientific and technological development within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development."

189. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Regional advisory bodies in the field of science and technology" (A/CN.11/L.64), submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.53.

190. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.64 (see annex, draft decision 11 (V)).

191. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/CN.11/L.64, draft decision A/CN.11/L.53 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

192. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his delegation had agreed with the decision, with the understanding that each regional commission should look carefully into the need for establishing such new advisory bodies, taking into account the availability of resources.

(c) Draft decisions A/CN.11/L.54 and L.62

193. At the 44th meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision entitled "Global network of scientific and technological information" (A/CN.11/L.54), which read as follows:

"The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

"1. Recognizes the activities for the establishment of the network proposed in the note by the Secretariat (A/CN.11/1983/CRP.3, chap. I);

"2. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to continue its co-ordinating efforts in this regard, particularly through the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to report thereon to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session."

194. At its 47th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision entitled "Global network of scientific and technological information" (A/CN.11/L.62), submitted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Olagoke Aderimi Esan, as a result of informal consultations held on draft decision A/CN.11/L.54.

195. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/CN.11/L.62 (see annex, decision 12 (V)).

196. In the light of the adoption of draft decision A/CN.11/L.62, draft decision A/CN.11/L.54 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

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

197. At its 45th meeting, on 16 June, the Committee appointed the following 14 candidates nominated by the Secretary-General (see A/CN.11/41, para. 9) as members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1987: Oscar AGUERO WOOD (Chile), Umberto COLOMBO (Italy), Etienne CRACCO (Belgium), Djibril FALL (Senegal), Essam El Din GALAL (Egypt), Henri HOGBE-NLEND (United Republic of Cameroon), Mumtaz Ali KAZI (Pakistan), Lydia MAKHUBU (Swaziland), James MULLIN (Canada), Tiberiu MURESAN (Romania), Keichi OSHIMA (Japan), Francisco R. SAGASTI (Peru), M. S. SWAMINATHAN (India), José Israel VARGAS (Brazil).

198. At the 47th meeting, the representative of Greece stated that his delegation was aware of the difficult task the Secretary-General had in nominating candidates for the Advisory Committee, but felt that the countries whose candidates should have been given priority consideration for nominations in 1983 and 1984, according to earlier decisions, and whose experts have not been nominated in 1983, should have been contacted in advance before the rejection letters were sent. He expressed the hope that the nominee from Greece would be given serious consideration in 1984. The delegations of Switzerland and Sweden associated themselves with the statement made by the delegation of Greece.

199. The Executive Director of the Centre clarified that the letters sent out were not rejection letters, but were for information purposes and were sent to all Governments who had proposed candidates.

I. Draft provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee

200. At its 47th meeting, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its sixth 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:
 - (a) Policies, mechanisms and infrastructures;
 - (b) Harmonization of activities of the United Nations system;
 - (c) National and regional activities.
4. Activities of the Advisory Committee 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. Action to be taken on issues left unresolved by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.
8. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.
9. Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

2/ Ibid., chap. VI, sect. A.

3/ See A/CN.11/12 and A/CN.11/III/CRP.3; see also Committee resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981.

ANNEX

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental
Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its
fifth session (6-20 June 1983)

A. Resolutions

1 (V). Effective fulfilment of the role of the Intergovernmental
Committee on Science and Technology for Development during
the eighties

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities assigned to it by the General Assembly for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, a/

1. Decides to review its organization and methods of work in order to strengthen its role and effectiveness;
2. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to submit to the Committee at its sixth session a report containing proposals in this regard prepared after appropriate consultations;
3. Decides that documentation for future sessions should be made available six weeks prior to the sessions;
4. Agrees to consider at its sixth session the possibility for the Committee to elect at the end of each session the officers for its subsequent session.

48th meeting
20 June 1983

2 (V). 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,

a/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

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", b/

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 a nature that makes them transferable for use in other countries.

47th meeting
17 June 1983

3 (V). Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

Guidelines for the formulation of projects and programmes for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and biennial review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan

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 International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

b/ CRP/1982/1.

and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling further paragraph 1 of its resolution 1 (IV) of 4 June 1982,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 2 (III) of 5 June 1981,

1. Welcomes with appreciation the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the first biennial review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action; c/

2. Requests those Member States which have not yet responded to the questionnaire to do so at their earliest convenience, but not later than the end of 1983, for continued and broader analysis of the implementation of the operational plan of the Vienna Programme of Action;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation concerning guidelines for the identification of areas in which programmes and projects in science and technology could be developed in order to strengthen the endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries; d/

4. Proposes that this report should form a basis for identification of areas in which programmes and projects in science and technology could be developed to meet the needs of individual countries and regions and in this respect:

(a) Invites Member States to take into account these guidelines, where relevant, in their efforts to identify areas in which projects and programmes in science and technology could be developed;

(b) Calls upon developed countries to keep the guidelines in view in assisting developing countries;

(c) Invites the relevant intergovernmental organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their mandates, to take account of the guidelines in assisting developing countries;

(d) Invites appropriate non-governmental organizations to take these guidelines into account in their efforts to enhance the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of developing countries;

(e) Invites further the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development to take into account the guidelines in assisting the developing countries in formulating programmes and projects to be financed by it;

c/ A/CN.11/38, annex.

d/ A/CN.11/36, annex.

5. Requests the Director-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to review periodically the guidelines and to propose to the Committee, wherever necessary, additional guidelines to meet specific situations in developing countries;

6. Requests the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its ad hoc panels of 1984 to assist in further improving the analytical structure of future biennial reviews and of the analysis of progress and problems in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, in the context of the mid-decade review of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

47th meeting
17 June 1983

4 (V). National and regional activities; 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 that the strengthening of the endogenous scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries is a fundamental objective of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development a/ and the operational plan,

Recalling also, General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in particular, section II, paragraph 5 (c) thereof,

Determined to achieve the accelerated development of science and technology, including their application to the development process at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels with increased international co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 2 (IV) of 4 June 1982 concerning the role of national focal points in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action,

Recalling paragraph 3, section II, of its resolution 3 (IV) of 4 June 1982, in order to intensify its efforts in the field of national and regional activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development,

Noting that a Meeting on the Strengthening of Science and Technology Capacities of African Countries was held at Brazzaville, from 24 to 26 November 1982, under the auspices of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and in co-operation with the Government of the Congo,

Recognizing the need for the Centre to carry out further, in an effective manner, its tasks in consonance with the priorities for activities within the Vienna Programme of Action, as defined by concerned Member States, the Intergovernmental Committee and the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the results of the Meeting on the Strengthening of Science and Technology Capacities of African Countries and in

this regard expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Congo for serving as host for this meeting;

2. Reaffirms the importance of such meetings, reiterates its recommendation for the organization of such meetings in other regions with a view to promoting, within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action, the application of science and technology for development at the national and regional levels and enhancing the interaction of national focal points with the Centre for Science and Technology for Development;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to submit to the Committee the reports of such meetings;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to pursue and to expand, within existing resources, his interaction and co-operation with Governments through the established network of national focal points and with appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of science and technology for development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit in an appropriate manner proposals aimed at strengthening or enhancing the functioning of the existing structure for national and regional activities within existing resources, so as to enable the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, to take those proposals into account in its consideration of the draft programme budget for the 1984-1985 biennium;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Intergovernmental Committee, at its sixth session, a report on actions taken in implementation of the present resolution.

47th meeting
17 June 1983

B. Decisions

1 (V). Joint activities within the United Nations system

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Director for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the joint activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; e/

(b) Recommends that all of the proposed joint activities contained in paragraphs 5 to 28 of that report should serve as a basis for consultations by lead agencies with States Members of the United Nations regarding their interest in the implementation of these proposals;

(c) Decides that the consultation process with concerned Member States

e/ A/CN.11/37, annex.

and detailed project descriptions shall be completed and duly reflected before the resulting proposals for joint activities are submitted for financing;

(d) Decides also that the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the joint activities shall be based on the following:

- (i) The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular, the lead organizations and other participating organizations, should mobilize existing resources in their programmes and budgets towards implementation of the joint activities, once they are definitely approved;
- (ii) The lead agencies for the individual joint activities should also seek extrabudgetary resources, whenever necessary;
- (iii) The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development should consider the possibility of supporting joint activities within the terms and conditions of the policies, procedures and criteria applicable to the Financing System whenever such requests are made by the Governments of States or groups of States concerned;

(e) Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, to monitor the overall implementation and the related and relevant development of the joint activities in a co-ordinated and coherent manner, and to report annually to the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

(f) Decides that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development shall continue its efforts to identify additional fields for joint activities arising from the remaining operational activities within the United Nations system, and shall submit them for inter-agency consideration for the formulation of additional joint activities.

2 (V). Science and technology and women

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

Decides to review, at its sixth session, the progress made in implementing the provisions of the Vienna Programme of Action a/ as it relates to women, science and technology, taking into account the outcome of a co-sponsored panel of experts on science and technology and women and bearing in mind that contribution which such review could make to the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in 1985.

3 (V). Follow-up to the basic study of the activities, mandates and working methods of the various bodies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

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 study of the efficiency of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development and the recommendations contained therein; f/
2. Endorses the recommendations contained therein dealing with evaluations, once every two years, by a selected number of countries on the one hand and by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system on the other, of the impact of activities in the field of science and technology for development;
3. Requests organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate, within existing resources, with the selected countries and the Director-General in conducting these evaluations;
4. Requests the Director-General to report the results of these evaluations to the Committee in the context of the biennial review;
5. Requests the Executive Director of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/71 of 10 November 1982, to bring proposals to the Committee at its sixth session for establishing, with the co-operation of the organizations of the United Nations system, the data base on their activities, in the area of science and technology, geared towards endogenous capacity building of developing countries, using existing computer facilities;
6. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to consider undertaking at one of its future sessions an updated cross-organizational analysis in the area of science and technology for development policies.

4 (V). Establishment of the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/244, decides on the following arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development:

1. As agreed in General Assembly resolution 37/244, the target for core-resources for a period of three years starting in 1983 shall be at least \$300 million, based on a progressive build-up of resources and that the pattern of contributions of both developed and developing countries to the Financing System will reflect a mutual and joint undertaking. In this context, it is considered

that an amount of \$50 million in contributions for the period July 1983-June 1984 is the minimum requirement necessary in order to bring the long-term arrangements into effect.

2. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to undertake all necessary consultations with member Governments for the effective mobilization of resources for the Financing System and, if appropriate, to convene by the beginning of October 1983, an informal open-ended meeting on contributions to the Financing System at which interested Governments will give quantitative indications of contributions they are ready to make available for the first year and, if possible, indications for the two following years. In the light of the results of this informal meeting, the Secretary-General will, when appropriate, convene a resumed fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee if possible, not later than the beginning of November 1983. At this resumed session of the Committee, and assuming that Governments are satisfied with the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 above, which is necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the System, they will state their intentions concerning participation in, and confirm their pledges to, the Financing System.

3. Subsequently, the Committee will proceed to adopt the financing plan for the Financing System and to elect the members of the Executive Board as decided in General Assembly resolution 37/244.

4. All decisions in the Executive Board will be taken on the basis of consensus. In cases, other than approval of individual national projects, if consensus cannot be reached, decisions will be taken on the basis of a two-thirds majority; in such cases, a vote would require a quorum made up of at least half the members from both the developed countries and the developing countries. In respect of approval of individual national projects, decisions will be taken on the basis of a two-thirds majority. In the case of individual national projects, if decisions are not reached on this basis, the interested member State may raise this matter in the Intergovernmental Committee for decision. The Executive Board will adopt conciliation procedures in conducting its work. In its report to the Intergovernmental Committee, the Executive Board may call the attention of the Committee to unresolved issues and seek its guidance.

5 (V). Meetings in connection with the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development decides to request the General Assembly and the Committee on Conferences to approve and to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of the meetings, as envisaged in decision 4 (V) above.

6 (V). Contribution of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, recalling General Assembly resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, paragraph h (ii)

of Committee resolution 1 (II) of 4 June 1980 g/ and paragraph 8 of its resolution 2 (3) of 5 June 1981: h/

(a) Takes note with interest of the report of the Preliminary Consultation Meeting on the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, held in Rome from 28 to 30 March 1983, and expresses its appreciation to the Society for International Development for acting as host to that meeting;

(b) Recommends that the involvement of the non-governmental organizations should continue to be encouraged through their co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee to enhance their contribution to the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

7 (V). Advance Technology Alert System

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

1. Takes note with appreciation of the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development with regard to initiating an Advance Technology Alert System for the early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments that may adversely affect the development process as well as those that may have specific and potential importance for that process and for strengthening of the science and technology capacities of the developing countries;

2. Welcomes the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, including those arising from the ad hoc panel of specialists which met at Los Baños;

3. Encourages the Centre to proceed with its plans, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General i/ to issue a semi-annual publication and to undertake other related activities concerning the Advance Technology Alert System, in collaboration with concerned United Nations organizations in order to avoid a duplication of effort, and recommends for this purpose that all national and international potential donors give financial support in the launching phase of the Alert System in 1984-1985;

4. Requests the Centre to report to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session in 1984 on the progress achieved in this matter.

g/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/35/37), annex.

h/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/36/37), annex.

i/ See A/CN.11/40 and Corr.1, annex.

8 (V). Activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development:

- (a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development; j/
- (b) Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development when structuring its activities into the short, medium and long-term, and when establishing a multi-annual programme of work, to take account of the following:
- (i) The Centre for Science and Technology for Development should work on identifying broad intersectoral disciplines of priority (for example, biotechnology), the application of which attacks areas of global concern in sectors such as food production and nutrition, health, energy, natural resources, education, communications, housing and industry, which fall within the competence of several organs or bodies of the United Nations system;
 - (ii) With regard to the needs already expressed by Governments, the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development should give a high priority to identifying necessary scientific and technological infrastructures and facilitating co-operation between national and regional science and technology units or centres for the execution of commonly agreed programmes;
 - (iii) Assessments of necessary improvements to national, regional or wider infrastructures in specific intersectoral disciplines should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee, with the advice of the Advisory Committee, in order to enable the Intergovernmental Committee to call, progressively, the attention of appropriate authorities to the desirability of such investments in science and technology infrastructure;
 - (iv) The list of identified intersectoral disciplines and relevant reports should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its future sessions.

1/ A/CN.11/40 and Corr.1.

9 (V). Overall annual report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

1. Takes note with appreciation of the overall annual report of the Secretary-General on activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development; k/
2. Expresses its appreciation for the activities of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development;
3. Decides to call for the submission of an analytical report, as suggested by the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, l/ conforming to the biennial budgetary cycle of the organizations of the United Nations system, and that accordingly, from 1984, the report will be submitted biennially at the end of each cycle;
4. Decides further that this report should also contain a brief analytical review on the progress made in the implementation of the operational plan, in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 2 (III) of the Committee;
5. Decides also that in alternate years the Committee should be provided with information in written form concerning the activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development.

10 (V). Activities of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development:

- (a) Expresses its thanks to the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development and takes note with appreciation of the report on its third session; m/
- (b) Expresses its thanks to the Governments of the Philippines, Kuwait and Tunisia and also expresses its appreciation to the institutions which served as hosts for their co-operation in the organization of the first three ad hoc panels held so far, as well as to the participants for their valuable contributions;
- (c) Takes note with appreciation of the views of the Advisory Committee on the reports of the panels and on their proceedings;

k/ A/CN.11/35.

l/ Ibid., para. 6.

m/ A/CN.11/34.

(d) Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the question of the levels of attainment in scientific and technological development among different countries; n/

(e) Welcomes the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the integrated application of emerging and traditional technologies and on the development of human resources for the management of science and technology in developing countries; o/

(f) Invites interested Governments to take steps towards the formulation and implementation of pioneer projects suggested by the Advisory Committee, with the co-operation and support of other concerned developing and developed countries;

(g) Recommends that the proceedings of future panels should be published in an appropriate manner using existing budgetary resources in addition to proceeds that may accrue from sale;

(h) Invites Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give serious consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in their programmes and projects on science and technology for development;

(i) Recommends that the General Assembly should authorize the Advisory Committee to constitute a maximum of four ad hoc panels of specialists during the years 1984 and 1985, in accordance with its terms of reference, on the understanding that no more than two ad hoc panel meetings would be held each year and that those meetings should be of a duration of not more than one week;

(j) Notes the choice of topics for in-depth examination by two ad hoc panels of the Advisory Committee in 1984, namely:

- (i) Indices of measurement of the impact of science and technology on national development on the basis of studies of feasibility relevant to such objectives as (a) self-reliance; (b) modernization of agriculture, industry and services; (c) satisfaction of basic human needs, such as housing, health and environmental sanitation; and (d) generation of employment, taking into account the related work being carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other intergovernmental organizations;
- (ii) A global perspective of the strategy of science and technology for development in the context of a mid-decade review of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, especially an analysis of the progress and the problems in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action;

n/ See A/CN.11/25, annex, and Add.1.

o/ See A/CN.11/34, paras. 35-63.

(k) Proposes that the examination of the indices of measurement of impact of science and technology should include measurement of levels of attainment of scientific and technological development among different countries;

(l) Propose further that the methodologies for such measurements should fully take into account the relevant initiatives of the organizations of the United Nations system;

(m) Requests that a progress report on development of objective-oriented indices and on the mid-decade review of implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, to be analysed by the Advisory Committee, should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session, and a final report should be submitted at its seventh session;

(n) Welcomes the proposals for convening, in addition to the two panels, other co-sponsored panels at no additional cost to the United Nations; p/

(o) Requests that the topics for the ad hoc panels in 1985 be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session.

11 (V). Regional advisory bodies in the field of science and technology

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Takes note with interest of the views of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development on regional advisory bodies; g/

(b) Invites the regional commissions to consider the views of the Advisory Committee regarding the development and strengthening of existing advisory bodies and the establishment, if necessary, of new bodies to assist the commissions in the implementation of regional strategies for scientific and technological development within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and to facilitate the interaction with the regional members of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

12 (V). Global network of scientific and technological information

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development:

(a) Takes note of the proposals for the establishment of the network proposed in the note by the Secretariat; r/

p/ Ibid., paras. 75-80.

g/ A/CN.11/30, paras. 99 and 100.

r/ A/CN.11/1983/CRP.3, chap. I.

(b) Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, in co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, appropriate United Nations organizations, the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and other intergovernmental institutions in the field of scientific and technological information, to prepare a study on the long-term plan of action for the establishment of the global scientific and technological information network, including proposals for the steps that need to be taken, the order and timing of those steps and the resources required, particularly by highlighting the needs of the users in developing countries, and requests the Centre to submit the final report on the findings to the Committee at its seventh session and a progress report to it at its sixth session;

(c) Encourages the appropriate United Nations bodies and organizations to continue their work in strengthening or establishing national scientific and technological information systems;

(d) Invites the Task Force to review the joint activities on scientific and technological information in the light of the above study.

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