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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee (Part I)

Rapporteur: Mr. Luis LASCARRO (Colombia)

1. The General Assembly, at its 2237th plenary meeting on 21 September 1974, allocated to the Second Committee certain parts of agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". The parts of the report allocated to the Second Committee were chapters II, III (sections A to D), IV, VI (sections A to D and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3).
2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 1587th to 1598th and 1601st meetings, between 23 September and 8 October 1974, in connexion with its general debate. The Committee resumed its discussion of the item at its 1629th to 1631st, 1633rd and 1635th to 1638th meetings, on 12 to 15, 19, and 21 to 25 November. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/SR.1587-1598, 1601, 1629-1631, 1633, 1635-1638). An account of its discussions at later meetings will be given in part II of the report (A/9886/Add.1).
3. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement at the 1587th meeting, on 23 September.
4. In addition to the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions 1/ and the report of the Council on the work of its resumed fifty-seventh session, 2/ the Committee had before it the following documents:

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3A (A/9603/Add.1).

- (a) Letter dated 26 March 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9588);
- (b) Letter dated 10 April 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9592);
- (c) Letter dated 1 May 1974 from the Permanent Representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9599);
- (d) Letter dated 6 May 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9633);
- (e) Note verbale dated 19 June 1974 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9648 and A/9649);
- (f) Letter dated 9 July 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9656);
- (g) Letter dated 9 August 1974 from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9699);
- (h) Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (A/9716 and Corr.1);
- (i) Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council; draft resolution proposed by the Council in resolution 1622 (LI) and amendments thereto (A/C.2/289);
- (j) Texts of four draft resolutions on the study of the problems of raw materials and development submitted to the General Assembly at its sixth special session (A/C.2/L.1342);
- (k) Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/5425 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
- (l) Report of the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries (E/5467);
- (m) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its second session (E/5473);

- (n) Note by the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries (E/5499);
- (o) Report of the Secretary-General on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries (E/5501);
- (p) Note by the Secretary-General on tourism (E/5519);
- (q) Report of the World Population Conference (E/5585 and Corr.1);
- (r) Report of the World Food Conference (E/5587);
- (s) Report of the Secretary-General on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (E/C.8/21);
- (t) Letter dated 1 October 1974 from the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9813);
- (u) Letter dated 9 October 1974 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/291).

5. The Committee also considered a number of draft resolutions, as set forth in sections I to IV below.

#### I

6. At the 1629th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Mongolia introduced, on behalf of Cuba, India, Iraq, Mongolia, Peru, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1355), entitled "Role of public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries". Subsequently Uganda joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the 1633rd meeting, on 19 November, as a result of informal consultations, Mr. I. Hamid (Sudan), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, orally revised, on behalf of the sponsors, the draft resolution by: (a) deleting in the second preambular paragraph the word "wealth"; and (b) replacing, in operative paragraph 1, the words "in consultation with the countries concerned" by the words "in consultation with the States concerned".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution I).

#### II

9. At the 1630th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea,

Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zaire, a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1372), entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories".

10. At the 1635th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Pakistan introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1372/Rev.1), on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia. In the revised text, after the words "Requests the Secretary-General" in operative paragraph 5, the words "with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development," were inserted.

11. In connexion with the revised draft resolution, the Committee had before it a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.2/L.1385) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 3 and 4 and the revised draft resolution as a whole. The Committee voted as follows:

(a) The Committee retained operative paragraph 3 by a roll-call vote of 93 to 2, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

(b) The Committee retained operative paragraph 4 by a roll-call vote of 95 to 2, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

(c) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1372/Rev.1) as a whole by a roll-call vote of 95 to 2, with 28 abstentions (see para. 21 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,

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Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

### III

13. At the 1629th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the Upper Volta introduced, on behalf of Algeria, Brazil, Chad, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire, a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1370) entitled "International co-operation to combat desertification", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 3168 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973 which noted the need for new action to intensify international co-operation enabling all countries and, in particular, the developing countries to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress,

"Recalling further its resolution 3202 (S-VI) in section I, paragraph 2 (c) of which it recommended that the international community urgently take concrete measures to stem the spread of deserts and to assist developing countries affected by the phenomenon to ensure the economic development of the areas affected,

"Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, inter alia, called for the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

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"Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) which requested all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to pursue their activities and efforts towards a broad, system-wide attack on the drought problem,

"Emphasizing the necessity to ensure that all available knowledge in this area is fully utilized, in particular, the experience available in the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Meteorological Organization and the Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council,

"Fully aware of the need for further research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,

"Recognizing the urgent need to prepare a world integrated programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of desertification in all its ramifications and reclamation of land lost to desertification,

"Convinced that work in this field should be carried out at the national, regional and global levels through studies and meetings at the appropriate technical levels,

"Convinced further that an intergovernmental conference on desertification would provide the international community an opportunity to launch a broad plan of action with a view to resolving the problem of desertification,

"1. Decides to convene in 1977 an intergovernmental conference on desertification under the auspices of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to establish co-ordinating machinery to assist technically in:

"(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

"(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on the development process of the countries affected, through the enlisting of all the expertise available from public and private institutions and organizations of Member States, including ongoing and planned research, studies and activities within the United Nations system;

"(c) The preparation of an effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated action programme against desertification, including the building up of indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the areas concerned;

"3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme to provide assistance for undertaking the collection of data and information, analyses and studies on all aspects of the problem of desertification and sponsor, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, follow-up technical meetings at the regional and subregional levels preparatory to the conference;

"4. Invites all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, particularly those listed in preambular paragraph 5 above, to take all appropriate measures to assist in the preparation of the conference;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session, a report on the convening of the conference."

14. At the 1636th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of the Upper Volta introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1370/Rev.1). The revisions were as follows:

(a) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" were inserted after the words "the World Meteorological Organization";

(b) A new sixth preambular paragraph was inserted, which read as follows:

"Fully aware of certain activities in this area contemplated by Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII) and certain other activities initiated in the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council resolution 8 (II), part A 2, but nevertheless aware also of the need for additional research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,";

(c) The former sixth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(d) Operative paragraphs 1 to 5 were revised to read as follows:

"1. Decides, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification;

"2. Decides further to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on desertification to give impetus to the international action to combat desertification;



"3. Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish immediately, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization and World Meteorological Organization;

"4. Requests further the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to convene an ad hoc interagency task force to assist the secretariat of the Conference in:

"(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

"(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on the development process of the countries affected, through the enlisting of all the expertise available from public and private institutions and organizations of Member States, including ongoing and planned research, studies and activities within the United Nations system;

"(c) The preparation of an effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated action programme against desertification, including the building up of indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the areas concerned;

"5. Requests further the Secretary-General to keep the above-mentioned task force fully informed of the results of the work carried out in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII);

"6. Requests further the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within the framework of paragraph 4 above, to provide financial and technical assistance for undertaking the collection of data and information, analyses and studies on all aspects of the problem of desertification and on that basis, as part of the preparatory process for the conference, and in consultation with the Governments concerned, sponsor, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, technical meetings at the regional and the subregional levels as appropriate;

"7. Invites all Member States to make available through the Secretary-General, to the Conference secretariat, relevant information on combating desertification;

"8. Invites further all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, particularly those listed in preambular paragraph 5 above, to take all appropriate measures to assist in the implementation of paragraph 4 above;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of this resolution."

15. The revised draft resolution was sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

16. At the same meeting, following a statement by a representative of the Budget Division concerning the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1370/Rev.1) without a vote (see para. 21 below, draft resolution III).

IV

17. At the 1630th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of the Philippines introduced and orally corrected, on behalf of Australia, Fiji, Jamaica, Madagascar, New Zealand and the Philippines, the revised draft resolution in A/C.2/L.1354/Rev.1. The correction replaced, in operative paragraph 1, the words "the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development" by the words "international financial institutions, regional development banks,". Subsequently, Japan and Trinidad and Tobago joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

18. At the 1638th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of the Philippines introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, the revised draft resolution in A/C.2/L.1354/Rev.2. The revisions were as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization" were inserted after the words "the World Meteorological Organization"; the words "in the implementation" were deleted; and the words "of the aforementioned resolutions" were replaced by the words "bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions";

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the words "to submit progress reports" were replaced by the words "to report"; and the words "the mid-term review" were replaced by the words "their reporting in relation to the mid-term review".

19. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution, which would insert the words "the relevant provisions of" before the words "the Programme of Action".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto:

(a) The Committee rejected the amendment by a roll-call vote of 93 to 11, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman,

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Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon.

(b) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1354/Rev.2) by 121 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 21 below, draft resolution IV).

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities,

Considering that the public sector has made an important contribution in promoting the economic development of many countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the States concerned, a report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its fifth-ninth session;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session together with the report of the Secretary-General.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the  
occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, especially the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 3/ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of developing countries and the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 4/ and its resolution 3176 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it affirmed the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over its national wealth and resources and called upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize or co-operate with, or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by the occupying Power to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of those territories,

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Order,

Recalling further its resolution 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", and deploring that Israel has not complied with its provisions, in particular those contained in paragraph 2,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over all their resources and wealth;

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3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, 1949, No. 973.

4/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

2. Reaffirms further that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories are illegal, and calls upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures;

3. Further reaffirms the right of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion, loss and damages to the natural and all other resources and wealth of those States, territories and peoples;

4. Declares that the above principles apply to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and apartheid, or subjected to foreign aggression;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

##### International co-operation to combat desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3168 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973, which noted the need for new action to intensify international co-operation enabling all countries, and in particular the developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress,

Recalling further its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in section I, paragraph 2 (c), of which it recommended that the international community urgently take concrete measure to stem the spread of deserts and to assist developing countries affected by the phenomenon to ensure the economic development of the areas affected,

Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, inter alia, called for the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, in which the Council requested all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to pursue their activities and efforts towards a broad, system-wide attack on the drought problem,

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Emphasizing the necessity to ensure that all available knowledge in this area is fully utilized, in particular, the experience available in the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware of certain activities in this area contemplated by Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, and certain other activities initiated in the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with part A 2 of Governing Council resolution 8 (II), but nevertheless aware also of the need for additional research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,

Recognizing the urgent need to prepare a world integrated programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of desertification in all its ramifications and reclamation of land lost to desertification,

Convinced that work in this field should be carried out at the national, regional and global levels through studies and meetings at the appropriate technical levels,

Convinced further that an intergovernmental conference on desertification would provide the international community an opportunity to launch a broad plan of action with a view to resolving the problem of desertification,

1. Decides, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification;

2. Decides further to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification to give impetus to the international action to combat desertification;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish immediately, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to convene an ad hoc interagency task force to assist the secretariat of the Conference in:

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(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on the development process of the countries affected, through the enlisting of all the expertise available from public and private institutions and organizations of Member States, including ongoing and planned research, studies and activities within the United Nations system;

(c) The preparation of an effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated action programme against desertification, including the building-up of indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the areas concerned;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep the above-mentioned task force fully informed of the results of the work carried out in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII);

6. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within the framework of paragraph 4 above, to provide financial and technical assistance for undertaking the collection of data and information, analyses and studies on all aspects of the problem of desertification and on that basis, as part of the preparatory process for the Conference, and in consultation with the Governments concerned, sponsor, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, technical meetings at the regional and the subregional levels as appropriate;

7. Invites all Member States to make available through the Secretary-General, to the Conference secretariat, relevant information on combating desertification;

8. Invites all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, particularly those listed in the fifth preambular paragraph above, to take all appropriate measures to assist in the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.



DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Developing island countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 65 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development <sup>5/</sup> on 19 May 1972, and Trade and Development Board resolutions 101 (XIII) of 8 September 1973 and 108 (XIV) of 12 September 1974, respectively,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which, inter alia, calls upon the international community to assist the developing countries while devoting particular attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities leading to the serious retardation of development processes,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 28 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 on the special economic problems and development needs of geographically disadvantaged developing island countries,

1. Invites the heads of organizations concerned within the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, international financial institutions, regional development banks and the regional economic commissions, to intensify their efforts with respect to developing island countries within their fields of competence, bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions;
2. Calls upon the Secretary-General to take effective measures towards meeting the needs of the developing island countries in accordance with the Programme of Action, on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;
3. Urges the Governments of developed countries, within the context of their assistance programmes, and other countries with the potential to do so, to consider extending appropriate financial and technical assistance to developing island countries, especially for the expansion of their transportation and communication facilities and the development of their marine resources;

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<sup>5/</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Reports and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex A.1.

4. Requests the heads of the United Nations organizations concerned to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session, through the Committee for Review and Appraisal at its 1975 session, within the context of their reporting in relation to the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in preparation for the seventh special session of the General Assembly on development and international economic co-operation, to be held in 1975.

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