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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly at its 2123rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1973, allocated to the Second Committee certain parts of agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". 1/ The parts of the report allocated to the Second Committee were chapters II to IV, V (sections A, C and D), VI to XX, XXI (section B), XXV and XXVII to XXIX. The General Assembly also expressed the view that section B (Establishment of an economic commission for Western Asia) and section E (Question of the admission of Bangladesh to membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) of chapter V of the report of the Economic and Social Council, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, might be of interest to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 1516th to 1529th meetings, between 26 September and 9 October 1973, 1540th meeting, on 26 October, 1553rd meeting, on 9 November, 1569th meeting, on 26 November, 1571st to 1574th meetings, from 27 to 30 November and 1576th to 1580th meetings, from 4 to 7 December. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/SR.1516-1529, 1540, 1553, 1569, 1571-1574, 1576-1580).

3. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement at the 1516th meeting, on 26 September.

4. In addition to the report of the Economic and Social Council 1/ and the report of the Council on the work of its resumed fifty-fifth session, 2/ the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/5425 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries (E/5416);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on economic and social consequences of disarmament (E/5243 and Add.1 and E/5243/Rev.1);

(d) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its first session; 3/

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations (E/5238 and Add.1);

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9003 and Corr.1).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 A (A/9003/Add.1).

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5272).

(f) The World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, 4/

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the Application of Computer Technology for Development (E/C.8/11 and Add.1);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries (E/5343 and Corr.1);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General reproducing the text of Council resolution 1762 (LIV), entitled "Question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration" (A/C.2/L.1288);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council (A/C.2/280);

(k) Note by the Secretariat on the question of the establishment of a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration (A/C.2/282);

(l) Note by the Secretariat on Recommendations for action and reports to be considered by the Second Committee (A/C.2/285);

(m) Letter dated 22 November 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/9330).

5. The Committee had before it nine draft resolutions, as set forth in sections I to IX below, and six draft decisions, as set forth in sections X to XV below.

## II. PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1302

6. At its 1553rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Kenya introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1302) entitled "United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration", on behalf of Bolivia, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia, subsequently joined by the Sudan.

7. At the 1569th meeting, the following oral amendments to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1302) were proposed:

(a) Operative paragraph 2:

(i) By the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to add, after the words "Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme", the phrase "and taking due account of the views of the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system";

(ii) By the representative of Jamaica, the replacement of the words "submission to", by the words "approval by";

(b) Operative paragraph 6: By the representative of Jamaica, to replace, at the end of the paragraph the word "completed" by "approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme".

8. At the same meeting, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1302), the representative of Japan accepted the amendments to operative paragraph 2 proposed by the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The representative of Jamaica withdrew his amendment to operative paragraph 6 (see paragraph 7 (b) above).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1302) by a roll-call vote of 98 to none, with 21 abstentions (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ehtiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None

Abstentions: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1313

10. At the 1569th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1313), which he orally revised, entitled "The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States". The draft resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Congo,

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Ghana, Greece, Iran, Madagascar, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Venezuela and Zaire, subsequently joined by the Central African Republic, Cuba, Gabon, India, Jamaica, New Zealand, Spain, the Sudan and Tunisia.

11. At its 1571st meeting, on 27 November, the Committee received a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1313/Rev.1). The revisions consisted of:

(a) The addition to the preamble of the following paragraph:

"Having in mind the increased level of activities and greater attention being given to this subject by the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and in particular the useful work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of transfer of technology to developing countries,";

(b) The revision of operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"4. Endorses further the idea of the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology and takes note that the Economic and Social Council will consider the advisability of convening a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV);".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution II).

#### C. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1310

13. At the 1569th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310) entitled "Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries", on behalf also of Bolivia, Chad, Nepal, Paraguay and the Upper Volta, subsequently joined by Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.

14. At the 1571st meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of the sponsors, made the following oral amendments in the text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310):

(a) Second preambular paragraph:

(i) The replacement of the word "poor" by the word "inadequate";

(ii) The deletion of the word "the" before the words "transit countries";

(b) Fifth preambular paragraph: the addition of the word "developing" between the words "land-locked" and "countries".

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15. Several oral amendments were suggested at the 1571st meeting, following which the sponsors circulated a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.1). The amendments were the following:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was reworded as follows:

"Recognizing that as a result of their geographic situation and the high cost of transportation, poor development of their infrastructure in all fields, inadequate transport, storage and port facilities in the developing transit countries, their expansion of trade and economic development is inhibited,";

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was reworded as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1755 (LIV) and in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries;".

16. At the 1572nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of the sponsors, introduced a second revision of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.2). The revision consisted of the rewording of the second preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Recognizing that as a result of the geographic situation of the land-locked developing countries and the high cost of transportation, poor development of their infrastructure in all fields, the expansion of their trade and economic development is inhibited,".

17. During the discussion of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.2), the following oral amendments were suggested:

(a) Operative paragraph 1:

- (i) The representative of Kenya proposed the replacement of the word "free" by the words "freedom of";
- (ii) The representative of the Ivory Coast proposed the replacement of the words "the exercise of their right of free" by the phrase "within the framework of appropriate agreements" before the word "access";
- (iii) The representative of Mauritania proposed the insertion of the phrase "within the framework of appropriate agreements" between the words "facilitating" and "the exercise";

(b) Operative paragraph 2: the representative of Dahomey proposed the insertion of the words "and transit" between the words "land-locked" and "developing countries";

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(c) New operative paragraph: the representative of Dahomey also proposed the insertion of a new operative paragraph between operative paragraphs 1 and 2 reading as follows:

"Draws the attention of the international community to the difficulties experienced by developing transit countries with respect to their infrastructure in the areas of transportation, storage and port facilities, and the need to obtain international assistance in order to solve this problem;"

18. The representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the oral amendment to operative paragraph 1 proposed by the representative of Kenya (see paragraph 17 (a) (i) above).

19. The representative of the Philippines proposed the closure of the debate under rule 119 of the rules of procedure. The Committee adopted the motion by 52 votes to 5, with 61 abstentions.

20. The Committee voted as follows on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.2), as orally revised by the sponsors, and on the oral amendments thereto:

(a) The amendment proposed by Dahomey to add a new operative paragraph (see paragraph 17 (c) above) was rejected by 33 votes to 8, with 78 abstentions;

(b) The amendment submitted by Dahomey to operative paragraph 2 (see paragraph 17 (b) above) was rejected by 32 votes to 6, with 80 abstentions;

(c) The amendment submitted by the Ivory Coast to operative paragraph 1 (see paragraph 17 (a) (ii) above) was adopted by 39 votes to 25, with 53 abstentions;

(d) A proposal made by the representative of Paraguay under rule 125 of the rules of procedure to reconsider the amendment of the Ivory Coast to operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 67 votes to 23, with 19 abstentions;

(e) The amendment submitted by the Ivory Coast to operative paragraph 1 (see paragraph 17 (a) (ii) above) was then rejected by 29 votes to 25, with 62 abstentions.

21. The representative of Afghanistan announced that the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.2) had accepted the amendment of Mauritania to operative paragraph 1 (see paragraph 17 (a) (iii) above).

22. At the request of the representatives of Togo and the Upper Volta, the Committee took a separate vote on the words "the exercise of their right of freedom of" in operative paragraph 1. The words were retained by a recorded vote of 70 to 7, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Cameroon, Congo, Dahomey, India, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Pakistan.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania.

23. Operative paragraph 1 as a whole, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 1, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Congo.

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Abstaining: Barbados, Burma, Canada, Dahomey, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania.

24. Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to none, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Canada, Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

25. Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 98 to none, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines,

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Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Barbados, Canada, Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

26. The revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1310/Rev.2) as a whole, as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by a recorded vote of 101 to none, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Barbados, Canada, Congo, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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D. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1326

27. At the 1572nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of New Zealand introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1326) entitled "International years and anniversaries". At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1328 and Corr.1

28. At the 1573rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Iceland, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328 and Corr.1) entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources".

29. At the 1576th meeting, on 4 December, the representative of Iceland, on behalf of the sponsors who were joined by Ecuador, Guyana and Zaire, and subsequently Burundi, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328/Rev.1) incorporating the following changes:

(a) Fourth paragraph of the preamble: the addition of "and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972" after "11 December 1970";

(b) Fifth paragraph of the preamble: the replacement of the phrase "Mindful in particular of its resolution 3016 (XXVII)" by the phrase "Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations";

(c) Operative paragraph 2: the replacement of the word "domination" by the words "and racial domination and foreign occupation";

(d) Operative paragraph 5: the deletion of the phrase "Draws particular attention to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and";

(e) Operative paragraph 6: the addition of the phrase "as stressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1737 (LIV)," after the words "Recognizes that,";

(f) Operative paragraph 7: the replacement of the words "paragraph 1" by the words "the eighth preambular paragraph".

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq, on behalf of Algeria, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, introduced an amendment (A/C.2/L.1334) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328/Rev.1), which provided for the insertion of the following new paragraph between operative paragraphs 2 and 3:

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"Affirms that the application of the principle of nationalization carried out by States, as an expression of their sovereignty in order to safeguard their natural resources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and the mode of payment, and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State carrying out such measures."

31. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the 1577th meeting, on 4 December, proposed the following three oral amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328/Rev.1):

(a) Operative paragraph 1: the phrase "and in the superadjacent waters" which appears at the end of the paragraph, should be inserted after the phrase "in the subsoil thereof";

(b) Operative paragraph 4:

(1) The insertion of the words "contrary to international law" between the words "States" and "aimed";

(2) The replacement of the phrase "and in their coastal waters" by the phrase "and in their territorial waters".

32. On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Iceland accepted the amendment submitted by Algeria, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/C.2/L.1334). Operative paragraphs 3 to 7 were renumbered accordingly.

33. In view of the acceptance of the amendment, Algeria, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq orally proposed that the end of new operative paragraph 4 be amended to read "in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3;".

35. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328/Rev.1), as orally revised by the sponsors, and on the amendments thereto.

36. The Committee voted on the two oral amendments submitted by the United Kingdom to operative paragraph 4, as follows:

(a) The first amendment was rejected by 72 votes to 36, with 15 abstentions;

(b) The second amendment was rejected by 72 votes to 28, with 20 abstentions.

37. The Committee rejected the oral amendment to operative paragraph 1 proposed by the United Kingdom (see paragraph 32 (a) above) by a roll-call vote of 53 to 23, with 39 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

/...

- In favour: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
- Against: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.
- Abstaining: Barbados, Bhutan, Burma, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Zambia.

38. At the request of the representative of Australia, the Committee took a separate vote on the new operative paragraph 3. The paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 81 to 11, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Against: Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

39. At the request of the representative of Canada, the Committee took a separate vote on operative paragraph 2. The paragraph was retained by 93 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

40. The revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1328/Rev.1) as a whole, as amended and as orally revised by the sponsors, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 99 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United States of America.

#### F. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1322

41. At the 1571st meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian

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Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, and Zaire, subsequently joined by El Salvador and Haiti, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1322) entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation".

42. At the 1578th meeting, on 5 December, Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the sponsors and Belgium, Cameroon, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1322/Rev.1).

43. In the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1322/Rev.1), the operative part was reworded to read as follows:

"1. Decides to meet in special session at a high political level on an appropriate date just before its thirtieth regular session for the purpose of examining the political and other implications of the state of world development and international economic co-operation, expanding the dimensions and concepts of world economic and developmental co-operation, and giving the goal of development its rightful place in the United Nations system and on the international stage. The special session will also, in the light of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, consider new concepts and options with a view to promoting effectively the solution of world economic problems, and in particular those of developing countries, and assist in the evolution of a system of world economic relations based on the equality and common interests of all countries. The session will also initiate the necessary and appropriate structural changes to make the United Nations system a more effective instrument of world economic co-operation and for the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the various specialized organs of the United Nations system, a preliminary report based on the points included in paragraph 1 above, and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session;

"3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session to:

"(a) Consider this preliminary report;

"(b) Prepare a draft agenda for the special session;

"(c) Appoint, if necessary, a preparatory committee and to transmit its report on these issues to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

"4. Further calls upon the Economic and Social Council to propose to the General Assembly a date for the special session of the General Assembly and to take all necessary measures concerning the organization of that session, including the final preparation of documentation."

44. A statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1322/Rev.1) was before the Committee in document A/C.2/L.1336 and Corr.1.

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45. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1322/Rev.1) without a vote (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution VI).

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1330/Rev.1

46. At the 1578th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Kenya introduced, on behalf of Afghanistan, Austria, Egypt, Guyana, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Republic, Peru, Romania, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta and Zaire, subsequently joined by Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Burundi, the Congo, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Iran, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Sudan, Sweden, Uganda and Yugoslavia, a draft resolution entitled "Economic assistance to Zambia" (A/C.2/L.1330/Rev.1).

47. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1330/Rev.1) without a vote (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution VII).

H. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1331

48. At the 1578th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Iran, the Sudan, the Upper Volta and Yemen, later joined by Afghanistan, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda and Somalia, and Bhutan, Cameroon and the Syrian Arab Republic, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1331) entitled "Special Measures in favour of the least developed countries".

49. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the Sudan revised it

(a) by adding two paragraphs to the preamble reading as follows:

"Further recalling Trade and Development Board decision 100 (XIII) of 8 September 1973,"

"Noting the resolution adopted by the Non-Aligned Summit Conference at Algiers on 9 September 1973 which recommended that in international economic action top priority should be given to the urgent implementation of the programmes of special measures in favour of the least developed countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session and by other specialized international institutions,"

(b) by inserting, in operative paragraph 4, the phrase "for submission through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session" between the words "requests the Secretary-General to prepare" and "a summary".

50. At the 1579th meeting, on 6 December, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1331) and of Dahomey, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1331/Rev.1).

51. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors accepted the suggestion by the representative of Norway to add, in operative paragraph 5, the word "possible" between the words "principles and" and "mode of operations".

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52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1331/Rev.1) as orally revised (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution VIII).

I. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1333

53. At the 1578th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Upper Volta and Yugoslavia, later joined by Afghanistan, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, the Niger, Somalia, Uganda and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1333) entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories".

54. At its 1579th meeting, on 6 December, the Committee voted on the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of Canada, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 4. The paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 94 to 4, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Israel, Nicaragua, Portugal, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

55. The draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1333) as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 91 to 5, with 27 abstentions (see paragraph 63 below, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

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- In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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 Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Against: Barbados, Bolivia, Israel, Nicaragua, United States of America.
- Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Khmer Republic, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

J. Draft decision A/C.2/280

56. At the 1572nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the General Assembly should postpone to its twenty-ninth session further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and the amendments thereto submitted during consideration of the draft resolution by the Second Committee (A/C.2/280), with a view to taking a decision at that session.

57. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, without a vote (see paragraph 64 below, draft resolution I).

K. Draft decision I contained in document A/C.2/L.1325

58. At the 1572nd meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted without a vote draft decision I entitled "Reports on protein" proposed by the Chairman and contained in document A/C.2/L.1325 (see paragraph 64 below, draft decision II).

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L. Draft decision II contained in document A/C.2/L.1325

59. At the 1572nd meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted without a vote draft decision II entitled "Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries to developed countries" proposed by the Chairman and contained in document A/C.2/L.1325 (see paragraph 64 below, draft decision III).

M. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

60. At the 1574th meeting, on 30 November, on a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee adopted without objection a draft decision entitled "World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans" (see paragraph 64 below, draft decision IV).

N. Draft decision I contained in document A/C.2/L.1332

61. At the 1580th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee adopted, without a vote, draft decision I entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament", proposed by the Chairman and contained in document A/C.2/L.1332 (see paragraph 64 below, draft decision V).

O. Draft decision II contained in document A/C.2/L.1332

62. At the 1580th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee adopted, without a vote, draft decision II entitled "The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries", proposed by the Chairman and contained in document A/C.2/L.1332 (see paragraph 64 below, draft decision VI).

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

##### The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, contained in resolution 1762 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, that the General Assembly should decide to establish a United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration at its twenty-eighth session, and the relevant documents prepared by the Secretary-General,

Recognizing the need to extend and intensify the activities of the United Nations system to meet the need for increased natural resources exploration in developing countries to accelerate their economic development,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the revolving nature of the fund derived from the self-help principles for the mutual benefit of the developing countries,

Noting the essential importance of voluntary contributions to the revolving fund at the initial stage, which are to be made without prejudice to the growth of resources of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration as a trust fund, placed in charge of the Secretary-General and administered on his behalf by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and based on the principles and objectives contained in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1762 (LIV);

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and taking due account of the views of appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare operational procedures and administrative arrangements of the Revolving Fund for approval by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts aimed at exploring possible sources of financial assistance to the Revolving Fund and to organize, if necessary, pledging conferences for the Fund;

4. Invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to co-operate with the Revolving Fund and, initially, to participate in the preparation of the procedural arrangements to be carried out under paragraph 2 above;

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5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to receive contributions to the Revolving Fund, as far as possible in convertible currency;

6. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to start operational activities in 1974, as soon as the preparation of the above-mentioned procedural arrangements to be carried out has been completed.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 2658 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States,

Recognizing, in the light of the conclusions of the first review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, that the application of science and technology to development constitutes one of the main factors for the final implementation of the goals of the Strategy,

Having in mind the increased level of activities and greater attention being given to this subject by the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and in particular the useful work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of transfer of technology to developing countries,

Convinced that at this stage it is imperative to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and the organizations of the United Nations system towards the efficient utilization of modern science and technology to contribute to meeting the fundamental needs of the developing countries,

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973;

2. Endorses the views expressed by the Economic and Social Council in the above-mentioned resolution to the effect that it is necessary to initiate new actions to intensify international co-operation permitting all countries, in particular developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress by assisting in the creation of an indigenous capacity for scientific and technological growth;

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3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to give priority, through the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, to the consideration of the issues related to the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic, technical and scientific co-operation among States;

4. Endorses further the idea of the need for the elaboration of a United Nations policy in the field of science and technology, and notes that the Economic and Social Council will consider the advisability of convening a United Nations Conference on Science and Technology in the light of its resolution 1826 (LV);

5. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development all the necessary assistance in the implementation of the actions provided for by the resolution of the Economic and Social Council 1826 (LV);

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

##### Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 63 (III) of 19 May 1972, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session 5/ and its resolution 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972,

Recognizing that, as a result of the geographic situation of the land-locked developing countries, the high cost of transportation and the poor development of their infrastructure in all fields, the expansion of their trade and economic development is inhibited,

Recognizing the need for urgent extension of financial and technical assistance to land-locked developing countries by the international community and international organizations on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations system as a whole, particularly in the field of infrastructure of all kinds,

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5/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and annexes, p. 74.

Recalling the decision taken in this respect by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973, 6/

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked developing countries and the special measures that must be considered and implemented in their favour,

1. Invites all Member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating, within the framework of appropriate agreements, the exercise of their right of freedom of access to and from the sea;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1755 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to undertake a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries;

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and other related resolutions of the different organs of the United Nations system.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### International years and anniversaries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1800 (LV) of 7 August 1973,

Decides to instruct its subsidiary bodies to propose the designation of international years only on the most important occasions and, where possible, to propose instead celebrations of brief duration.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the inalienable right of each State to the full exercise of

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6/ A/9330, p. 77.

national sovereignty over its natural resources has been repeatedly recognized by the international community in numerous resolutions of various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating also that an intrinsic condition of the exercise of the sovereignty of every State is that it be exercised fully and effectively over all its natural resources whether found on land or in the sea,

Reaffirming the inviolable principle that every country has the right to adopt the economic and social system which it deems most favourable to its development,

Recalling its resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, and Security Council resolution 330 (1973) of 21 March 1973, concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 7/ which proclaims that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measure to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind,

Considering that the full exercise by each State of sovereignty over its natural resources is an essential condition for achieving the objectives and targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that this exercise requires that action by States aimed at achieving a better utilization and use of those resources must cover all stages, from exploration to marketing,

Taking note of section VII of the Economic Declaration of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973, 8/

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, 9/

1. Strongly reaffirms the inalienable rights of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, on land within their international boundaries, as well as those in the sea-bed, in the subsoil thereof, within their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters;

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7/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

8/ A/9330, p. 66.

9/ E/5425 and Corr.1 and E/5425/Add.1.



2. Supports resolutely the efforts of the developing countries and of the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources;
3. Affirms that the application of the principle of nationalization carried out by States, as an expression of their sovereignty in order to safeguard their natural resources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and the mode of payment, and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State carrying out such measures;
4. Deplores acts of States which use force, armed aggression, economic coercion or any other illegal or improper means in resolving disputes concerning the exercise of the sovereign rights mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3 above;
5. Re-emphasizes that actions, measures or legislative regulations by States aimed at coercing, directly or indirectly, other States or peoples engaged in the reorganization of their internal structure or in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources, both on land and in their coastal waters, are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration contained in resolution 2625 (XXV) and contradict the targets, objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and that to persist therein could constitute a threat to international peace and security;
6. Emphasizes the duty of all States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the territorial integrity of any State and the exercise of its national jurisdiction;
7. Recognizes that, as stressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1737 (LIV) of 4 May 1973, one of the most effective ways in which the developing countries can protect their natural resources is to establish, promote or strengthen machinery for co-operation among them which has as its main purpose to concert pricing policies, to improve conditions of access to markets, to co-ordinate production policies and, thus, to guarantee the full exercise of sovereignty by developing countries over their natural resources;
8. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its fifty-sixth session, to consider the report of the Secretary-General mentioned in the eighth preambular paragraph above and further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a supplement to that report in the light of the discussions that will take place at the fifty-sixth session of the Council and of any other relevant developments, and to submit that supplementary report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development  
and international economic co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need fully to study and review the general status of international development co-operation,

Aware of the growth of interdependence in the world economy and of the urgent need for international co-operation to be adapted to the requirements of economic and social development throughout the world, particularly in the developing countries,

Recalling resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and other relevant decisions of the General Assembly,

Disturbed by the growing gap between developed and developing countries and by the slow rate of progress in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy,

Noting that the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973, called for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted exclusively to development problems,

1. Decides to hold a special session of the General Assembly at a high political level on an appropriate date just before the thirtieth regular session for the purpose of examining the political and other implications of the state of world development and international economic co-operation, expanding the dimensions and concepts of world economic and developmental co-operation, and giving the goal of development its rightful place in the United Nations system and on the international stage; at the special session the Assembly will also, in the light of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade:

(a) Consider new concepts and options with a view to promoting effectively the solution of world economic problems, in particular those of developing countries, and assist in the evolution of a system of world economic relations based on the equality and common interests of all countries;

(b) Initiate the necessary and appropriate structural changes to make the United Nations system a more effective instrument of world economic co-operation and for the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the various specialized bodies of the United Nations system, a preliminary report

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based on the points included in paragraph 1 above, and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session;

3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session:

(a) To consider this preliminary report;

(b) To prepare a draft agenda for the special session; and

(c) Appoint, if necessary, a preparatory committee and to transmit its report on these issues to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

4. Further calls upon the Economic and Social Council to propose to the General Assembly a date for the special session of the Assembly and to take all necessary measures concerning the organization of that session, including the final preparation of the documentation.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

##### Economic assistance to Zambia

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Security Council concerning the question of assistance to Zambia and in particular resolution 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973,

Recalling further resolution 1798 (LV) of 24 July 1973 adopted by the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming that Zambia's decision to divert its trade from the southern route is in compliance with the relevant decisions of the Security Council and designed to enhance its capacity to implement fully the mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased international assistance to supplement Zambia's national effort to overcome the special economic problems arising from the closure of its southern border,

1. Commends all those Member States which have responded positively to the appeals contained in Security Council resolution 329 (1973) as well as in Economic and Social Council resolution 1798 (LV) of 24 July 1973;

2. Renews the appeal for more and greater contributions by the world community to enable Zambia to maintain its normal flow of traffic;

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3. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures taken and specific proposals made by the Secretary-General designed to achieve the objective envisaged in Security Council resolution 329 (1973);

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations within the United Nations system, to maintain his efforts to generate maximum assistance.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

##### Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 10/ in which the Conference recommended, inter alia, that developed countries should give urgent consideration to the modalities for increasing flows of multilateral and bilateral assistance to the least developed countries and, for this purpose, spelt out certain measures for the implementation of which the Conference called for the study of ways and means for establishing institutional arrangements, including a study on the principle of establishing a special voluntary fund for the least developed countries,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 100 (XIII) of 8 September 1973, 11/

Noting the resolution adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers on 9 September 1973, 12/ which recommended that in international economic action top priority should be given to the urgent implementation of the programmes of special measures in favour of the least developed countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session and by other specialized international institutions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1710 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, in which the Council, inter alia, called upon developed countries and multilateral institutions and agencies to respond favourably to the needs of the least developed countries in different fields of trade and development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3036 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, in

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10/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and annexes, p. 68.

11/ A/9015 (Part III), annex I, p. 8.

12/ A/9330, p. 81.

which the Assembly recognized that the relevant provisions of resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and those of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade must be applied in practice as soon as possible,

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Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1753 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 in which the Council recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly should review at its twenty-eighth session the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, and consider ways and means of further employing sizable sums of the resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, as well as other sources and arrangements, for assisting the least developed countries in overcoming their basic handicaps,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1754 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, in which the Council recognized that the organizations of the United Nations system should take further concerted measures, including the adaptation of their operational rules, the terms and conditions under which assistance is provided, and their institutional arrangements, for according priority and co-ordinated attention to the particular problems and needs of the least developed countries.

Noting with appreciation the concern of and reporting by different United Nations bodies, particularly the Trade and Development Board and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in response to General Assembly resolution 3036 (XXVII) under which they were requested to initiate and accelerate the implementation of their respective action programmes in favour of the least developed countries in areas within their competence,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General 13/ on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a special fund for the least developed among the developing countries, and the note by the Secretary-General 14/ on institutional arrangements for the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, including the need for the creation of a special fund for these countries,

1. Calls upon the developed countries to give the highest priority to the urgent implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries as envisaged in resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to evolve innovative measures in different fields of assistance to the least developed countries with a view to enhancing their capacity to derive equitable and effective benefits from the policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

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13/ E/5269.

14/ E/5416.

2. Urges the concerned organizations within the United Nations system, and the bilateral and multilateral sources of development financing, to expedite action on Economic and Social Council resolutions 1753 (LIV) and 1754 (LIV), and to introduce the necessary ways and means for increasing their capacity of participating more effectively in the implementation of the measures for assisting the least developed countries as spelt out in resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. Requests all developed countries to respond favourably to the trend for reactivating and reorienting the United Nations Capital Development Fund by contributing to it and enforcing its operational activities through the annual pledging conferences;

4. Decides to consider further at its twenty-ninth session the question of the creation of a special development fund for the least developed countries for the purpose of complementing the services accorded them by existing financial institutions, and for this purpose, requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to it through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session, a summary of the studies already made, together with any additional information, on the need for creating a special fund for the least developed countries and the institutional arrangements for the purpose;

5. Further decides that a comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries, together with a decision on the principles and possible mode of operation of a special fund for the least developed countries, should be undertaken at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, and that, on the basis of the reports and studies requested by the Economic and Social Council from the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, a review of the special measures in favour of the least developed countries should be conducted with the purpose of enhancing the capacity of the organizations in the United Nations system to carry out all the provisions of resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of adapting policy guidelines, operational rules, terms and conditions, and institutional frameworks suitable to the conditions and problems of the least developed countries.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

##### 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, and especially the

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fourth Geneva Convention, 15/ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, including resolution 1803 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 which declares the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 16/

Recalling also its resolution 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which the General Assembly affirmed the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over their 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,

1. Affirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under foreign occupation to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources;

2. Reaffirms that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human and natural resources of the occupied Arab territories are illegal and calls upon Israel to halt such measures forthwith;

3. Affirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation and looting of, and damages to, the natural resources, as well as the exploitation and manipulation of the human resources, of the occupied territories;

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

64. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

#### DRAFT DECISION I

##### Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council

The General Assembly decides to postpone to its twenty-ninth session

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15/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

16/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and the amendments submitted thereto during the consideration of the draft resolution by the Second Committee, 17/ with a view to taking a decision at that session.

#### DRAFT DECISION II

##### Reports on protein

The General Assembly decides, in view of the request for triennial reports from the Protein Advisory Group contained in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1728 A (LIIII) of 28 July 1972, that separate reports by the Secretary-General on the progress being made towards the solution of the protein problem, as requested in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, shall no longer be required, on the understanding that the present decision would not preclude the Secretary-General from issuing a covering note to those triennial reports incorporating a statement on the protein problem, so as to permit him to highlight his particular concerns in a distinctive manner.

#### DRAFT DECISION III

##### Outflow of trained personnel from developing countries to developed countries

The General Assembly decides to defer until its twenty-ninth session the consideration of the question of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing to the developed countries, following examination of that question by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session.

#### DRAFT DECISION IV

##### World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans

The General Assembly decides to take note of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development 18/ as a means of strengthening the scientific and technological components in international co-operation and in national development plans.

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17/ A/C.2/280.

18/ United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.18.



DRAFT DECISION V

Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The General Assembly takes note of the report on economic and social consequences of disarmament 19/ submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 2685 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 2171 (XXI) of 6 December 1966.

DRAFT DECISION VI

The problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries

The General Assembly takes note of the report on the problem of mass poverty and unemployment in developing countries 20/ prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3018 (XXVII).

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19/ E/5243 and Add.1 and 2.

20/ E/5343 and Corr.1.