

4. *Urges* that national efforts and international development cooperation, in particular through supportive financial and technical assistance from donor Governments, multilateral lending institutions and international agencies, be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the initiative for a consultative meeting to consider ways and means for organizing a more effective coalition of resources to meet the scientific and technological needs of the developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to make provisions for convening such a meeting, within existing resources, as soon as possible;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of programme 17, science and technology for development, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997⁵⁰ and the activities planned for the biennium 1994-1995 in the field of science and technology for development, in accordance with the specific mandates provided for in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

7. *Stresses* the urgent need to strengthen the vital role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology, particularly through better coordination, including in the fields of technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting;

8. *Calis upon* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development to interact effectively, through the Economic and Social Council, in carrying out their respective mandates;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation among the developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their comparative advantages and complementarities, and urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional or subregional organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing, as appropriate, for such efforts;

10. *Recognizes also* the potentially important role of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in enhancing endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in the developing countries, and calls upon all countries in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Fund;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on ways and means of reinvigorating the Fund and ensuring its effective operation.

*86th plenary meeting
21 December 1993*

48/180. Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/98 of 14 December 1990, 45/188 of 21 December 1990, 46/166 of 19 December 1991 and 47/171, 47/181 and 47/199 of 22 December 1992.

Taking note of Agenda 21,⁷ the Cartagena Commitment,⁶ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade³ and the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,²

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship and national development,⁵¹

Taking note also of chapter VII of the *World Economic Survey, 1993*,⁵²

Taking into account the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the importance of the market and the private sector for the efficient functioning of economies in various stages of development,

Recognizing also the sovereign right of each State to decide on the development of its private and public sectors, taking into account the comparative advantages of each sector, bearing in mind the economic, social and cultural diversity in the world,

Acknowledging that broad participation by individuals and major groups in decision-making is a fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of economic growth and sustainable development, with entrepreneurship as an important element of that goal,

Noting that many countries continue to attach major importance to the privatization of enterprises, demonopolization and administrative deregulation in the context of their economic restructuring policies, as a means to increase efficiency, economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing further the important role of Governments in creating, through transparent and participatory processes, the enabling environment supportive of entrepreneurship and facilitative of privatization, in particular the establishment of the judicial, executive and legislative frameworks necessary for a market-based exchange of goods and services and for good management, as described in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Cartagena Commitment,

Emphasizing the importance of a supportive international economic environment, including investment and trade, for the promotion of entrepreneurship and privatization in all countries,

Noting also the difficulties that countries encounter in promoting entrepreneurship and in implementing privatization programmes owing to a lack of appropriate experience and technical capacities in those areas,

Welcoming the activities that have been and will be undertaken by the organizations, bodies, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the benefit of recipient countries and in conformity with their own policies and priorities for development, in supporting national efforts aimed at creating enabling environments for entrepreneurship and for the implementation of privatization programmes,

Recalling with satisfaction the active collaboration between the United Nations system and private-sector associations, such as the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Development Programme with the International Chamber of Commerce, the Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Group of 77,

Mindful of the resource constraints of the Secretariat and, therefore, of the need to rationalize related agenda items and requests for reports,

1. *Invites* interested Member States to enhance the exchange of information among themselves and all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on activities, programmes and experiences of Member States and the United Nations system concerning entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of technical cooperation in this field;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and with due priority, the activities of the United Nations system related to the promotion of entrepreneurship and to the implementation of privatization programmes, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, through, *inter alia*, better coordination;

3. *Calls upon* the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, according to their mandates, to develop and, upon request, increase technical assistance and to incorporate in their respective programming and activities specific objectives that will:

(a) Facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of enabling environments for the establishment and growth of small and medium-size enterprises and for the support of local entrepreneurs;

(b) Facilitate, as appropriate, the design and implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation policies and assist relevant national institutions in developing the capacities to institute appropriate policy, legal, regulatory and fiscal frameworks and incentives to promote entrepreneurship;

4. *Encourages* the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in pursuing those activities, to foster active partnerships between public and private entities, taking into account the capacities for self-organization of entrepreneurs, through, for example:

(a) Mechanisms for discussion and consultation by relevant parties as to the appropriate ways to enhance the environment for entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

(b) Promoting initiatives, such as national and, where appropriate, regional workshops, to review and disseminate experience and lessons learned locally and internationally on the promotion of entrepreneurship and on the implementation of privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report, in consultation with the heads of relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system,

on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation, clarifying the focus of their respective activities;

6. *Decides* to review and appraise at its fiftieth session the activities related to the present resolution under an item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation: Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development".

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48/181. Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/175 and 47/187 of 22 December 1992 and all its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,⁴³ decision B (48), adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe on 26 April 1993,⁴³ and resolution 49/1, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on 29 April 1993,⁴⁴

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁴ on the role of the United Nations system in addressing problems facing countries with economies in transition, including the difficulties that those countries are encountering as they integrate their economies into the world economy,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition as well as of all other countries into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports of goods and services, which integration will simultaneously support the systemic transformation of countries with economies in transition towards market-oriented policies and have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and through appropriate arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat, the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition, as well as to promote and enhance mutual cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, within their respective mandates;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to study, within the scope of the implementation of the present resolution and while continuing the existing cooperation with relevant international institutions and entities, possible areas of economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with the developing countries, identifying the role that the United Nations system could play in this field, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially