

33/136. Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in which it, *inter alia*, called for an increased, predictable, continuous and increasingly assured flow of concessional financial resources for development on more favourable terms and conditions,

Recalling further its resolutions 3489 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 32/181 of 19 December 1977 on the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Bearing in mind Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 on debt and development problems of developing countries,¹⁰⁹

Deeply concerned that, during the Second United Nations Development Decade, flows of official development assistance have steadily declined in relation to gross national product, despite repeated commitments by developed countries to increase effectively and substantially their official development assistance,

Convinced of the urgent necessity of a considerable and sustained increase in the transfer of real resources to developing countries in support of their development objectives and priorities,

Welcoming recent increases in development assistance in some developed market economy countries and statements by some developed countries indicating their intention to increase significantly their future official development assistance,

Recognizing that all donor countries should share equitably in the contribution of official development assistance and that the lower their relative performance, the greater their efforts should be,

Considering that stepped-up transfers of resources, both official and private, would enhance the productive capacity of developing countries and could stimulate non-inflationary growth,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁰ submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 32/181;

2. Urges all developed countries that have not reached the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance, established by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to exert all their efforts in order to reach this target by the end of the Decade, and

stresses that possible measures to achieve this could include increasing annually the official development assistance budgets of donor countries by a specific percentage on a multiyear basis, setting aside at least 1 per cent of the annual increase in gross national product expected to accrue in donor countries to augment official development assistance flows, and the inclusion of aid volume targets in the economic planning of the donor countries;

3. Reaffirms that official development assistance flows should be made predictable, continuous, increasingly assured and, to the greatest possible extent, unaffected by budgetary difficulties, balance-of-payment problems or other factors of a similar nature;

4. Calls upon the developed countries to improve the quality of official development assistance flows by calculating their official development assistance net of amortization and interest payments, by raising the minimum grant element for qualifying for inclusion in official development assistance from the present 25 per cent to 50 per cent, by providing official development assistance to the least developed countries essentially in the form of grants, by not including flows to dependent territories in their official development assistance flows, by increasing their share of untied aid and by increasing local cost financing;

5. Emphasizes that the assistance of the United Nations development system must be made available to the developing countries on a more predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis and that it is consequently desirable to achieve an expanding, multiyear financial basis for the programmes and funds concerned;

6. Invites Governments to indicate their probable voluntary contributions to the United Nations development system for a multiyear period;

7. Welcomes decision 25/16 of 3 July 1978,¹¹¹ adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Council requested the Administrator of the Programme to continue consultations on and examine procedures and models for achieving a more secure financial base for the Programme, including the possibility of multiyear financing;

8. Invites the governing bodies of other United Nations development assistance organizations, notably the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to consider ways and means of achieving the long-term financing of their respective organizations;

9. Emphasizes that increased transfers of financial resources, additional to official development assistance flows and made in conformity with and in support of national plans and priorities of developing countries, should be encouraged;

10. Invites the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with a view to appraising the concept of a substantially increased transfer of resources, including potential mechanisms for such transfers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth

¹⁰⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

¹¹⁰ A/33/301.

¹¹¹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13 (E/1978/53/Rev.1), chap. XX, sect. L.

session, taking fully into account the results of negotiations to be held by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, as well as any further negotiations on the subject in the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174;

11. *Calls upon* all countries to participate actively and in a positive manner in the negotiations to be held by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session on the question of the transfer of resources so that satisfactory results can be reached.

88th plenary meeting
19 December 1978

33/137. Finance for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/174 of 21 December 1976 on ways and means of accelerating the transfer of real resources to developing countries on a predictable, assured and continuous basis,

Recalling also its resolution 32/177 of 19 December 1977 entitled "Finance for development",

Convinced of the urgent need to develop policies to ensure the increased flow of resources to developing countries, including the access of developing countries to capital markets, as being indispensable to the mobilization of their resources for development,

Confident that the framework of economic co-operation among developing countries and countries of different economic and social systems can encourage investments in developing countries as determined by them,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on finance for development;¹¹²

2. *Takes note* of the views of the Group of High-Level Experts on Finance for Development as contained in its report and, *inter alia*, of the view that the provision of multilateral guarantees would help developing countries to gain access to foreign and international capital markets and would help to improve the terms of their borrowing;¹¹³

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with other organizations, as appropriate, to study further the suggestions and proposals regarding methods of providing the multilateral guarantees referred to in the report, especially in their technical aspects, and to intensify efforts to evolve practicable solutions for improving, both from a qualitative and a quantitative point of view, the access of developing countries to capital markets;

4. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item at its thirty-fourth session.

88th plenary meeting
19 December 1978

33/144. Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and

the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 December 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolutions 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3488 (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 32/179 of 19 December 1977 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/6 of 4 May 1978, 1978/60 of 3 August 1978 and 1978/75 of 8 November 1978,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,¹¹⁴ adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975, which, *inter alia*, recognized the importance of ensuring an adequate role for the public sector in the expansion of the industrial development of developing countries,

Emphasizing the need for expanding the exchange of experience regarding the role of the public sector, especially among the developing countries, through a more detailed examination of its different aspects,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which reaffirm the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources for the benefit of its people,

Noting with interest the initiatives taken by the Industrial Development Board in its resolution 48 (XII) of 26 May 1978¹¹⁵ and by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in its resolution 181 (XXXIV) of 17 March 1978,¹¹⁶ with a view to strengthening the role of the public sector in promoting the economic and social development of developing countries,

Bearing in mind that every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic and social system in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries;¹¹⁷

2. *Recommends* that the important role of the public sector should be taken into account in formulating proposals concerning the new international development strategy;

3. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/60 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and 1978/6 on public administration and finance for development in the 1980s, as well as resolution 1978/75;

4. *Invites* Governments of developing countries, if they deem it necessary, to study the feasibility of establishing national objectives for strengthening the role of the public sector and that of public administration and finance in their economic development in the

¹¹⁴ See A/10112, chap. IV.

¹¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/33/16)*, annex I.

¹¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 8 (E/1978/48)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹¹⁷ E/1978/76.

¹¹² A/33/280.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, annex, sect. II.