

Noting also the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifth session,⁶¹ particularly resolution 102 (V) of 30 May 1979,⁶² the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development⁶³ and the resolutions and decisions of the Trade and Development Board on the reverse transfer of technology, in particular decision 193 (XIX) of 20 October 1979⁶⁴ and resolution 219 (XXI) of 27 September 1980,⁶⁵

Noting further the proposals made by the Group of Seventy-seven in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,⁶⁶ adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 12 to 16 February 1979,

Expressing its concern regarding the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology on the capacity and potential of scientific and technological development in the developing countries and, thus, on their economic and social development,

Considering that the flow of skilled manpower from developing countries constitutes a reverse transfer of technology,

Aware that the search for solutions to the reverse transfer of technology, which has serious economic, political and social implications for developing countries, is an important concern of the international community in its efforts towards the establishment of a new international economic order,

Convinced that the United Nations system could play a role in the alleviation of the adverse effects of the reverse transfer of technology,

1. *Takes note* of the progress report entitled "Establishment of an international labour compensatory facility",⁶⁷ prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/200, which is to be taken into account as a basis for the completion of the final report;

2. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the final report on this issue, to be prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant United Nations organizations, and to keep under continued review the co-ordination of work on the question of the reverse transfer of technology;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to keep under review, as necessary, the problem of the reverse transfer of technology;

4. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to conclude the consideration of recommendations on appropriate arrangements as

called for in resolution 219 (XXI) of the Trade and Development Board, including the convening of a group of experts to examine the feasibility of measuring human resource flows, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

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5 December 1980

35/63. Restrictive business practices

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 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, convened by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/153 of 20 December 1978, held its first session from 19 November to 8 December 1979 and, in accordance with Assembly decision 34/447 of 19 December 1979, held a second session from 8 to 22 April 1980,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference approved the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and transmitted it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,⁶⁸ having taken all the necessary decisions for its adoption as a resolution,

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by its resolution 103 (V) of 30 May 1979,⁶⁹ requested the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices to make recommendations through the General Assembly to the Trade and Development Board with regard to the institutional aspects of future work on restrictive business practices within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the work done in this field elsewhere in the United Nations,

1. *Adopts* the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,⁶⁸ approved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices;

2. *Decides* to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices regarding international institutional machinery, contained in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules, and requests the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of a committee of the

⁶¹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14).

⁶² *Ibid.*, part one, sect. A.

⁶³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/34/15 and Corr. 1)*, vol. II, part one, annex I.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15)*, vol. II, annex I.

⁶⁶ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), annex VI.

⁶⁷ A/35/198.

⁶⁸ A/C.2/35/6, annex.

⁶⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to perform the functions designated in that section;

4. *Decides also* that the necessary resources should be made available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the tasks embodied in the Set of Principles and Rules.

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35/64. Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the critical condition of the economies of most African countries in the past two decades and the gloomy prospects for their economic development arising from the current crisis in the world economy,

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 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recognizing the useful contribution that the effective execution of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,⁷⁰ adopted on 29 April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session devoted to economic matters, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, can make to the rapid over-all social and economic development of Africa,

Noting, in particular, that successive international development strategies and international economic negotiations have contributed only marginally to an improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries and, particularly, to the African continent, and that Africa remains highly vulnerable to the instability in the world economy,

Realizing that the African continent will benefit more if special economic measures are adopted for its development and are executed in a co-ordinated, consistent and sustained manner,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa;

2. *Recognizes* that special measures should be adopted by the international community for the social and economic development of African countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the contributions that the comprehensive and co-ordinated programme of special measures called for in the Lagos Plan of Action can make;

3. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, to indicate in a comprehensive manner in their next annual reports to the Economic and Social Council the contributions that they can make, within

⁷⁰ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

their areas of competence and within the indicated time-frames, to the achievement of the aims and objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action;

4. *Also invites* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the Council at its second regular session of 1982, suggestions for contributions that they may be able to make to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

5. *Urges* Governments, in the context of a general increase in official development assistance, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,⁷¹ to take into account the need for an adequate flow of resources for the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

6. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other development banks or funds, actively to consider assisting in providing adequate resources which could contribute to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive interim report for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session regarding the steps which have been taken to implement paragraph 3 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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35/65. Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe in list A and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).⁷²

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⁷¹ See resolution 35/56 above, annex.

⁷² For the other changes in the lists since the adoption of resolution 2152 (XXI), see resolutions 2385 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2510 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, 2637 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, 2824 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2954 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3088 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3305 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3401 A (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 3401 B (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/160 of 21 December 1976, 32/108 of 15 December 1977, 33/79 of 15 December 1978 and 34/97 of 13 December 1979.