

6. *Endorses* the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 2124 (LXIII).

*107th plenary meeting  
19 December 1977*

**32/191. Specific action related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972, 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3311 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and 31/157 of 21 December 1976,

*Bearing in mind* Trade and Development Board resolution 109 (XIV) of 12 September 1974,<sup>172</sup> in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was requested to take appropriate and positive action on the relevant recommendations of the Group of Experts on the Transport Infrastructure for Land-locked Developing Countries,

*Recalling also* resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972<sup>173</sup> and 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976<sup>174</sup> of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

*Bearing in mind* the other resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its related agencies envisaging special action in favour of the land-locked developing countries,

*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977,

*Concerned* with the slow progress being made in the implementation of specific action in favour of those countries,

*Recalling* the provisions of its resolution 31/157 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations with respect to the exercise of the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea, as well as their right to freedom of transit,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of free access to and from the sea of the developing land-locked countries, as well as their right to freedom of transit;

2. *Invites* the developed countries, other States and international organizations and financial institutions to implement specific action for the benefit of such countries, as envisaged in resolutions 63 (III) and 98 (IV) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other resolutions adopted by the United Nations;

3. *Urges* members of the international community to provide land-locked developing countries with technical and financial assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, improvement

and maintenance of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities;

4. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other agencies within the United Nations system to take effective measures in order to provide increased resources to meet the technical assistance needs of the land-locked developing countries;

5. *Confirms* paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2127 (LXIII).

*107th plenary meeting  
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**32/192. Reverse transfer of technology**

*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 and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 3017 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1904 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, in which the Council, *inter alia*, recommended that countries which benefit from the "brain drain", particularly those which gain most from the "brain drain" from developing countries, should consider the adoption of measures which would help, directly or indirectly, to diminish the gravity of the problem,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, in which it emphasized, in section III, paragraph 10, the urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects,

*Endorsing* resolution 87 (IV) of 30 May 1976 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development<sup>174</sup> concerning the strengthening of the technological capacity of developing countries and, in particular, paragraph 18 thereof, in which the Conference recommended that all countries, particularly those benefiting from the "brain drain", should, in the light of the studies assessing the magnitude, composition, causes and effects of the outflow of trained personnel from the developing countries which were called for in resolution 2 (I) of 5 December 1975 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology,<sup>175</sup> consider what measures might be necessary to deal with the problems posed by such an outflow,

*Conscious* that the development process of the developing countries, particularly their capacity to strengthen their domestic technological potential, is crucially dependent on the supply of highly trained personnel, and

<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1)*, annex I.

<sup>173</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

<sup>174</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

<sup>175</sup> See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/593)*, annex I.