

3. *Notes* the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people held at Geneva on 2 July 1986 in response to General Assembly resolution 40/170;

4. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for convening the meeting on assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Regards* such a meeting as a valuable opportunity to assess progress in economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to explore ways and means of enhancing such assistance;

6. *Urges* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other form of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories only for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

(b) To invite the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab host countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the meeting;

8. *Requests* the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

9. *Also requests* that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986*

41/182. Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the right of each country, in accordance with its chosen economic and social system and priorities, to determine its objectives, to endeavour to fulfil its development plans, to strengthen the public and private sectors of its economy and to promote the development of its human resources,

Recognizing the responsibility of the international community, in particular of the developed countries, to promote and endeavour to provide an equitable international economic environment, supportive of the development of developing countries, in the light of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,³⁴

Recognizing also the role and responsibility of each Government to promote development and provide an environment conducive to it.

Reaffirming its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/10 of 28 May 1985 on public administration and finance for development and 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 on the development of human resources,

Noting that indigenous entrepreneurs can play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development,

Aware that many countries are actively seeking to encourage, strengthen and improve the effectiveness of indigenous entrepreneurs in expanding and modernizing productive capacities, particularly by increasing productivity and technological capabilities, and in contributing generally to the development process,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and development of indigenous entrepreneurs requires a dynamic capital formation process in developing countries, which is also related to financial and technical resources and to broader market opportunities available to these countries,

Recognizing that people are the mainspring and inspiration of social and economic progress,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities:

(a) To continue to support, through, *inter alia*, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations;

(b) To facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors to the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council.

*100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986*

41/183. United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979 on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Affirming resolution 6 (VIII) of 6 June 1986 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development³⁵ and decision 86/38 of 27 June 1986 of the

³⁴ Resolution 35/56, annex.

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/41/37), sect. II.A.

Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,³⁶

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on the termination of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the transfer of its resources and responsibilities,³⁷

1. *Decides* to terminate the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development as at 31 December 1986 and to transfer its responsibilities and resources to an identifiable facility entitled "United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development", to be established as a trust fund within the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide policy guidance and priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;³⁸

3. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, when identifying projects to be financed from the Fund, to take into account the policy guidance and priorities recommended by the Committee and to report to the Committee on their application;

4. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to establish close working relationships between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development on programmatic and substantive matters, and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee at its ninth session about the arrangements made;

5. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to inform the Committee at its ninth session on the arrangements made for the Fund;

6. *Invites* Governments and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to give greater emphasis to science and technology for development;

7. *Urges* all Governments and the international community as a whole to provide the Fund with adequate financial resources to enable it to carry out its functions.

*100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986*

41/184. Report of the Secretary-General in implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/173

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/173 of 17 December 1985, as adopted, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on a concept of international economic security for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing, in this regard, that an integrated and co-ordinated approach to economic development and co-operation, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, has been a primary accomplishment

of the United Nations since its founding and is enshrined in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General, keeping in mind the already existing consensus on economic development and international co-operation, in preparing his report on international economic security, *inter alia*:

(a) To analyse approaches and contributions to economic development and international economic co-operation, and identify common elements in those approaches with emphasis on those that can further contribute to promoting international economic co-operation and development, particularly that of developing countries;

(b) To take into account the views expressed at the forty-first session of the General Assembly regarding possible ways and means of strengthening the dialogue on development and international economic co-operation for the benefit of all;

(c) To keep in mind the role and responsibilities of existing international and regional organizations, institutions and forums.

*100th plenary meeting
8 December 1986*

41/185. Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, in which it noted the importance of, *inter alia*, increased food production to meet the needs of Africa, and its resolution 41/29 of 31 October 1986 on the emergency situation in Africa,

Recalling also the disaster in Africa resulting from the drought of 1984 and 1985, and conscious of the ongoing efforts to combat the adverse effects of the resulting famine,

Noting resolution CM/Res.1072 (XLIV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,³⁹

Alarmed by the unrelenting destructive effects of the current locust and grasshopper invasion of many African countries and the potential spread of the infestation within Africa and beyond, and concerned at the economic and social consequences, including the reduction in agricultural production, which could continue for several years, the consequent displacement of affected populations, and, in particular, the effects on longer-term economic and social development,

Recognizing the potential problem created by billions of insects capable of devouring as much as 80,000 metric tons of cereal crops per swarm daily, of migrating great distances from points of origin and thus of denying agricultural production to millions of producers and ultimately consumers,

Noting that the resources of Africa are insufficient to control the locust infestation, which will need to be countered by concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the efforts of the African countries, national and international organizations and the international donor community in support of the control of locusts and

³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 9 (E/1986/29), annex I.*

³⁷ A/C.2/41/3.

³⁸ *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.