

**Proceedings
of the
United Nations Conference
on
Trade and Development**

**SIXTH SESSION
Belgrade, 6 June-2 July 1983**

**Volume I
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NOTE

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For the recommendations, resolutions, declarations and decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, see:

First session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.11), pp. 17-65;

Second session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.II.D.14), annex I, A, pp. 27-58;

Third session: *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, pp. 51-114;

Fourth session: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I and Corr.1, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A, pp. 6-43;

Fifth session: *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, pp. 6-50.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations	vi
Explanatory notes	vi
 Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session 	
Preface	3
Part one. Action taken by the Conference	5
A. Statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference	6
1. Statement, resolutions and decisions.....	6
2. Other decisions	39
B. Index to observations and reservations by delegations or groups of delegations on the statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference, as reported in the summary of proceedings	40
C. Check-list of statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference.....	43
	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Part two. Summary of proceedings	1-402 47
I. General debate (agenda item 7)	4-6 47
II. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order (agenda item 8)	7-23 48
III. Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of: (a) Stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets; (b) Marketing, processing and distribution, including transportation; and (c) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings; with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development (agenda item 9)	24-79 49
IV. Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries (agenda item 10).....	80-102 54
V. Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments (agenda item 11)	103-140 56
VI. Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (agenda item 12)	141-160 59
VII. UNCTAD activities in the fields of: (a) technology; (b) shipping; (c) land-locked and island developing countries; (d) trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom; (e) economic co-operation among developing countries; (f) assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations; (g) institutional matters (agenda item 13)	161-316 61
A. Technology	162-179 61
B. Shipping	180-202 62
C. Land-locked and island developing countries	203-223 65

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
D. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom.....	224-239	66
E. Economic co-operation among developing countries.....	240-248	67
F. Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations	249-303	68
G. Institutional matters	304-316	72
VIII. Other business: assistance to disaster-stricken countries and regions; coercive economic measures (agenda item 14).....	317-368	73
A. Assistance to Lebanon.....	317-329	73
B. Assistance to Yemen	330-333	74
C. Assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian region.....	334-337	74
D. Coercive economic measures.....	338-368	75
IX. Statements made at the closing meeting of the session.....	369-402	77
Part three. Organizational and procedural matters	1-60	83
A. Opening of the Conference (agenda item 1).....	1	83
B. Election of the President (agenda item 2).....	2	83
C. Report of the Pre-Conference Meeting	3	83
D. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur (agenda item 4)	4-6	83
E. Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 6).....	7-8	83
F. Credentials of representatives to the Conference (agenda item 5).....	9-12	83
G. Constitution of sessional bodies (agenda item 3).....	13-28	84
H. Bureau of the Conference.....	29-30	85
I. Appointment of "Friends of the Rapporteur".....	31	85
J. Establishment of a High-Level Contact Group of the President of the Conference.	32-33	85
K. Membership and attendance	34-42	85
L. Other business (agenda item 14)	43-55	86
1. Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)	43-44	86
2. Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference and rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board.....	45	86
3. Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Conference	46-47	87
4. General Assembly resolutions 35/10 A, 36/117 A and 37/14 C and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101	48-52	87
5. Review of the calendar of meetings	53-54	87
6. Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the host country	55	87
M. Reports of the Trade and Development Board	56	87
N. Administrative and financial implications of the action of the Conference	57-58	87
O. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly (agenda item 15)	59	87
P. Closure of the sixth session of the Conference	60	88

Annexes

I. Agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	91
II. Texts remitted for further consideration by the Trade and Development Board	92
III. Lists of Heads of State or Government, heads of intergovernmental bodies, and other representatives and observers who addressed the Conference during the general debate.....	95
IV. Addresses delivered at the inaugural ceremony on 6 June 1983	100
A. Welcoming address by Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	100

	<i>Pages</i>
B. Keynote address by Mr. Mika Spiljak, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	101
V. Messages received by the Conference	104
A. Messages received from Heads of State or Government	104
His Holiness Pope John Paul II	104
Mr. Fernando Belaunde Terry, President of the Republic of Peru	105
Mr. J. Batmunh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic	105
Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba	106
Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China	106
Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic	107
The Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	107
Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic	108
Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	108
Mr. Belisario Betancur, President of the Republic of Colombia	109
Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, in his capacity as outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity	109
Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and Member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front	110
Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives	110
Mr. Ahmad Sekou Touré, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea	110
B. Other messages	111
Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Office	111
Mr. Raúl Sierra Franco, Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration	112
Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	112
Mr. Edgar Pisani, Commissioner of the European Communities	113
VI. The Buenos Aires Platform: Final document of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 28 March to 9 April 1983	114
VII. Documents submitted to the Conference by certain countries or groups of countries	146
A. <i>Agenda items 7 and 8</i>	
Bulgaria's economic assistance to the developing countries	
Document submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria	146
Communication from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	147
B. <i>Agenda items 8, 11, 12 and 13</i>	
Economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with developing countries	
Document submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	150
C. <i>Agenda item 11</i>	
Assistance given by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and liberation movements in 1982	
Statement submitted by the German Democratic Republic	151
D. <i>Agenda items 8 and 10</i>	
Restoring confidence in international trade	
Declaration submitted by the socialist countries of Group D and Mongolia	152
VIII. Report of the Credentials Committee	154
IX. Administrative and financial implications of the action of the Conference at its sixth session	156
<i>Appendix. Detailed statements of financial implications</i>	<i>156</i>
X. Check-list of documents	158

ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
GSP	generalized system of preferences
EEC	European Economic Community
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IDA	International Development Association (of the World Bank)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MFN	most favoured nation
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDRs	special drawing rights
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTES

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise specified.

A hyphen between years, e.g. 1983-1985, signifies the entire period covered, including the first and last years.

The abbreviated title "*Proceedings...*" in footnotes refers to *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* for the session indicated.

References in footnotes to "volume II" and "volume III" are to volume II of *Proceedings...*, *Sixth Session*, vol. II, *Statements and Summary Records* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.7), and *Proceedings...*, *Sixth Session*, vol. III, *Basic Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.8).

The summary records (TD/SR. ...) are reproduced in volume II.

**REPORT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE
AND DEVELOPMENT ON ITS SIXTH SESSION**

Preface

1. In conformity with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and pursuant to resolution 37/208 of 20 December 1982, the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 6 June to 2 July 1983.

2. The Trade and Development Board, in the exercise of its functions under General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), and in particular paragraph 21 thereof, served as a preparatory committee for the sixth session of the Conference. The Board began these preparations at the first part of its twenty-third session, when it agreed, in its decision 237 (XXIII) of 8 October 1981, to recommend to the General Assembly that the sixth session of the Conference be held in a country member State of the African Group and on the understanding that the final decision concerning the venue would be taken at the second part of its twenty-third session.

3. At the second part of its twenty-third session, the Board, after noting with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Gabon to hold the sixth session of the Conference at Libreville, recommended in resolution 245 (XXIII) of 5 November 1981 to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session that it convene the sixth session of the Conference at Libreville. It decided that the agenda should be selective, supported by concise, action-oriented documents, and should be so organized as to ensure the attendance of ministers and other high-level policy-makers and to permit all delegations to contribute effectively to its decision-making process. It further decided to hold a one-week special session early in 1983 to consider substantive proposals for action by the Conference at its sixth session and to advance negotiations on them.

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 36/142 of 16 December 1981, welcoming the offer of the Government of Gabon, decided to convene the sixth session of the Conference at Libreville in May-June 1983, and endorsed the decision of the Trade and Development Board concerning the agenda, documentation and organization of the session.

5. At the second part of its twenty-fourth session, the Board, in its resolution 253 (XXIV) of 18 May 1982, having heard the statement made on behalf of Gabon at the first part of its twenty-fourth session that, because of physical and financial constraints, it regrettably would not be in a position to host the sixth session of the Conference, expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Yugoslavia, which had generously offered to host the session, and recommended to the General Assembly that the sixth session of the Conference be convened at Belgrade in May-June 1983, preceded by a meeting of senior officials.

6. The Board considered the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Conference at the first, second

and third parts of its twenty-fourth session and adopted the provisional agenda for the session in its decision 256 (XXIV) of 2 July 1982.

7. The General Assembly, in its resolution 37/208, welcoming with appreciation the offer of Yugoslavia, decided to convene the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade, from 6 to 30 June 1983, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials, on 2 and 3 June 1983, took note of the provisional agenda for the session adopted by the Board, and endorsed Board resolution 253 (XXIV) of 18 May 1982 and decision 258 (XXV) of 17 September 1982. It expressed its deepest concern at the serious crisis facing the world economy and, in particular, its grave negative impact on the development process of the developing countries, and emphasized the particular importance of the sixth session of the Conference as a major opportunity to review, in a comprehensive and interrelated manner, world development and its impact on the trade and development of developing countries, at a time when the developing countries in particular continued to face grave economic problems. It urged all countries to work towards ensuring a positive, constructive, meaningful and action-oriented outcome of the Conference on the important issues concerning trade, development and related problems, taking fully into account their inter-relationship, and thus contribute effectively to the overcoming of the grave difficulties facing the world economy, to the economic development of developing countries and to the attainment of a new international economic order.

8. At its twelfth special session, held from 25 to 30 April and on 6 May 1983, in conjunction with its twenty-sixth regular session, the Board finalized arrangements for the sixth session of the Conference, adopting on 6 May 1983 decision 272 (S-XII) on the organization of the sixth session of the Conference, and decision 273 (S-XII), containing agreed conclusions on preparatory work for the session.

9. As part of the preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, a number of regional intergovernmental meetings were held at the ministerial level: the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 at Baghdad, Iraq, from 12 to 14 February 1983, the Latin American Co-ordination Meeting at ministerial level prior to the sixth session of the Conference, of the Latin American Economic System, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 21 to 26 February 1983, and the Extraordinary Conference of African Ministers of Trade held at Libreville, Gabon, on 25 and 26 February 1983.

10. The results of these meetings were considered at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 28 March to 9 April 1983, which was attended by the Secretary-General of

UNCTAD. The Fifth Ministerial Meeting adopted the Buenos Aires Platform,¹ which was presented to the Conference by General Reynaldo Bignone, President of the Republic of Argentina.²

11. In May 1983, the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development met at ministerial level and discussed, *inter alia*, the dialogue with the developing countries, in particular preparations for the sixth session of the Conference. In that connection, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD addressed the OECD Council on 3 May 1983.

12. In April 1983, the Ministers of Foreign Trade of the countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance met in Moscow to exchange views on preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, and were addressed by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD on 14 April 1983.

13. The Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, at their Seventh Conference, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, included in their Economic Declaration a section devoted to the sixth session of the Conference.³

14. In the context of the preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD consulted with representatives of States members of UNCTAD. In addition, in the months preceding the sixth session, the secretariat sponsored a series of seminars bringing together policy-makers and members of the academic community to discuss the issues before the Conference in both developed and developing countries. Efforts were also made to mobilize the interest of non-governmental organizations and information media in these issues.

15. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/208, the sixth session of the Conference was preceded by a meeting, on 2 and 3 June 1983, of senior officials representing the States participating in the Conference. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the work of the session. The report on the pre-Conference meeting⁴ was submitted by its Chairman, Mr. R. Hlavaty (Czechoslovakia), President of the Trade and Development Board, at the 172nd meeting of the Conference, on 6 June 1983.

16. The representatives of 148 members of UNCTAD assembled at the Sava Centar, Belgrade, from 6 June to 2 July 1983, to take part in the sixth session of the Conference.⁵

17. In the course of a special inaugural ceremony arranged by the Government of the host country, a

welcoming address was delivered by Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and a keynote address was delivered by the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Mika Spiljak.⁶ In response, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, thanked the Government and people of Yugoslavia for their kind invitation to hold the sixth session of the Conference at Belgrade and expressed his best wishes for the success of the Conference.

18. In the course of the session, messages and good wishes were received from the Heads of State or Government of Algeria, China, Colombia, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Kenya,⁷ Maldives, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Peru, Somalia, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and from his Holiness Pope John Paul II, as well as from the Commission of the European Communities, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.⁸

19. The Conference was addressed at its opening meeting, on 6 June 1983, by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.⁹

20. During the session, the Conference was addressed by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina,¹⁰ Bangladesh, Egypt, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, and Zimbabwe.¹¹

21. At its 185th meeting, on 14 June 1983, the Conference, having heard statements by the President, the spokesmen for the regional groups and the representative of China,¹² extended its deepest condolences to the bereaved families and friends of the three members of the African National Congress of South Africa, executed in spite of international appeals for clemency and of Security Council resolution 533 (1983) of 7 June 1983, in which the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to commute the death sentences.

22. At its 194th meeting, on 21 June 1983, the Conference commemorated the bicentenary of the birth of Simón Bolívar and heard in that connection a statement by the President of the Conference, and by the representative of Venezuela speaking on behalf of the Latin American Group.

¹ The texts of the addresses are reproduced in annex IV below.

² On behalf of the Organization of African Unity, in his capacity as outgoing Chairman.

³ The texts of the messages are reproduced in annex V below.

⁴ The text of the statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations was issued at the Conference as TD/295, and is reproduced in volume II.

⁵ See paragraph 10 above.

⁶ The texts of these addresses were issued at the Conference as TD/298, TD/297 and Corr.1, TD/314, TD/308, TD/306 and TD/307 respectively, and are reproduced in volume II.

⁷ These statements are fully reported in the summary records of the 185th meeting (TD/SR.185).

¹ Reproduced in annex VI below.

² The text of the statement by the President of Argentina was issued at the Conference as TD/290 and is reproduced in volume II.

³ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, section X of the Economic Declaration.

⁴ TD/289.

⁵ For the list of members of UNCTAD and of intergovernmental and other bodies represented at the sixth session of the Conference, see part three below, section K.

Part One

ACTION TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
A. Statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference.....	6	<i>Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments (agenda item 11)</i>	
1. STATEMENT, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS		161 (VI). External debt	
<i>Credentials of representatives to the Conference (agenda item 5)</i>		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	17
136 (VI). Credentials of representatives to the sixth session of the Conference		162 (VI). International monetary issues	
Resolution of 29 June 1983.....	6	Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	18
<i>The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order (agenda item 8)</i>		163 (VI). International Export Credit Guarantee Facility	
Statement of 2 July 1983.....	6	Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	19
<i>Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of: (a) Stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets; (b) Marketing, processing and distribution including transportation; and (c) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings; with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development (agenda item 9)</i>		164 (VI). Official development assistance	
153 (VI). Common Fund for Commodities		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	20
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	9	165 (VI). Multilateral development institutions	
154 (VI). United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	20
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	10	<i>Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (agenda item 12)</i>	
155 (VI). Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets		142 (VI). Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	10	Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	21
156 (VI). Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation		<i>UNCTAD activities in the fields of: (a) technology; (b) shipping; (c) land-locked and island developing countries; (d) trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom; (e) economic co-operation among developing countries; (f) assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations; (g) institutional matters (agenda item 13)</i>	
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	11	143 (VI). Towards the technological transformation of developing countries	
157 (VI). Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	24
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	12	144 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping	
158 (VI). Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	26
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	13	137 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries	
<i>Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries (agenda item 10)</i>		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	28
159 (VI). International trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system		138 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of island developing countries	
Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	14	Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	29
160 (VI). Work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment		145 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom	
Decision of 2 July 1983.....	16	Decision of 2 July 1983.....	31
		139 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries	
		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	33
		146 (VI). Assistance to the Palestinian people	
		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	34
		147 (VI). Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa	
		Resolution of 2 July 1983.....	34
		148 (VI). Institutional matters	
		Decision of 2 July 1983.....	35

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
<i>Other business</i> (agenda item 14)		167 (VI). Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Resolution of 2 July 1983	39
140 (VI). General Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101 of 4 February 1983 Resolution of 2 July 1983	35		
141 (VI). General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982 Resolution of 2 July 1983	35		
149 (VI). Provision of assistance for Lebanon Resolution of 2 July 1983	35		
150 (VI). Assistance to Yemen Resolution of 2 July 1983	36		
151 (VI). Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region Resolution of 2 July 1983	36		
152 (VI). Rejection of coercive economic measures Resolution of 2 July 1983	37		
166 (VI). Review of the calendar of meetings Decision of 2 July 1983	37		
		2. OTHER DECISIONS	
		(a) Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)	39
		(b) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference and rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board	40
		(c) Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Conference....	40
		B. Index to observations and reservations by delegations or groups of delegations on the statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference, as reported in the summary of proceedings	40
		C. Check-list of statement, resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference	43

A. STATEMENT, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

1. Statement, resolutions and decisions

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE (Agenda item 5)

RESOLUTION

136 (VI). Credentials of representatives to the sixth session of the Conference¹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.²

*198th plenary meeting
29 June 1983*

THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON DEVELOPMENT: APPROACHES TO THE CURRENT WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE 1980s, INCLUDING ISSUES, POLICIES AND MEASURES RELEVANT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF A NEW INTER- NATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

(Agenda item 8)

STATEMENT³

1. Since 1980, the world economy has been in the throes of the most pervasive crisis since the Great Depression. Most countries have been caught in a spiral

of declining production, employment and trade. It is a crisis in which the deeper underlying problems of a structural and systemic nature have been compounded by cyclical factors.

2. The past three years have seen a sharp decline in the rate of growth of world production, reaching in 1982 its lowest figure in three decades. For the first time since the Second World War, world trade was stagnant in 1981, and declined by 6 per cent in real value in 1982. Signs of recovery have recently emerged in some countries, but they appear tentative. If the malaise were to persist, the growth prospects of all countries would suf-

¹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

² TD/316, reproduced in annex VIII below.

³ At its 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference adopted the report of the working group on agenda item 8, with the statement annexed to it, as set out above. After the decision, the delegation of the United States of America dissociated itself from the statement. For statements made, see part two below, paragraphs 15-23.

fer even greater damage, with serious implications for peace and stability.

3. While it has left no segment of the world economy untouched, the brunt of the crisis has fallen most heavily on the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, most of which are located in Africa and which are facing problems of a critical nature. Much of the past achievements of the developing countries has been undermined; their current development efforts have been disrupted and their prospects for growth have been weakened. Most developing countries have experienced a decline in per capita income during the past two years. Non-oil commodity prices in real terms have slumped to their lowest levels in fifty years. Export markets have shrunk, owing to the recession and to protectionist trends in many developed market-economy countries. The burden of external debt has been aggravated by the international economic environment; real interest rates on foreign loans have reached unprecedented levels, capital inflows have dwindled and debt-service payments have substantially increased. As a result, most developing countries have had to undertake contractionary adjustments, at considerable cost to their economies; their import capacity has been impaired; they have had to curtail sharply investments in agriculture, industry and basic services that are at the heart of the development process; and many of them have had to seek a rescheduling of debt-service payments.

4. The effects of recession on developed market-economy countries were also severe. In most of these countries, production was stagnant or declining, unemployment reached levels unprecedented since the 1930s, and capacity utilization likewise fell to a record low. This deceleration of growth fuelled protectionist trends. For their part, the economies of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were characterized by slower growth than they had experienced over the past twenty-five years owing, on the one hand, to external factors and, on the other hand, to changes in their growth strategies.

5. Certain economic indicators point to a partial alleviation of the economic situation of some major developed market-economy countries. The signs are tentative and it is far from certain that a sustained and durable recovery is under way. If appropriate policy measures, including the necessary structural adjustment measures, were taken to broaden and deepen the incipient upturn in economic activity in these countries, the recovery would contribute to the growth of world output, trade expansion and development. But the recovery of the developed market-economy countries by itself would not suffice, and it could be aborted unless these policy measures addressed both the revitalization of the world economy and the reactivation of the development process in the developing world. The reactivation of development in developing countries would in itself be an important element in the revitalization of the world economy.

6. Multilateral economic co-operation, already beset by difficulties, has not escaped the impact of the crisis. The international trade and payments systems established in the aftermath of the Second World War under-

pinned international economic relations for three decades. The institutions concerned underwent several adaptations in response to circumstances. Yet, from the outset these institutions were neither universal nor always geared to support the development process. They have not been sufficiently adapted to cope with the changing realities of the world economy and with the shifting interrelationships between issues in its key areas. The functioning of the international monetary system has faced severe problems. The resources at the disposal of the international financial institutions have proved inadequate to respond to the increased demands made upon them. The multilateral trading system has been seriously endangered. The accepted rules and principles of international trade have been eroded. Reinforcement of confidence in international trade relations among all countries requires, *inter alia*, that Governments abstain from taking restrictive trade measures for reasons of a non-economic character which are not consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Charter of the United Nations. It also calls for the proper and effective discharge of internationally agreed obligations. In order to provide firm support for the development process, to ensure adequate participation of developing countries in the decision-making processes and to cope with the consequences of the crisis as well as to prevent its recurrence, the necessary processes of change in the international economic system must be urgently set in motion.

7. The developing countries have now become a significant partner in the international economy. They absorb more than 30 per cent of the exports of the developed countries and account for about 20 per cent of world output. Their rates of savings, investment and growth surpassed those of the developed countries in the 1970s. The recession in the developed market-economy countries during that period would have been deeper, and their levels of unemployment higher, without an expansion of imports into developing countries from them. In addition, developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in international financial markets.

8. The various manifestations of the crisis have brought out the growing interlinkages between national economies and the close interactions between world economic problems in the different sectors, particularly in the interrelated fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance, as well as the interrelationships between current problems and their longer-term structural aspects. Because of these realities of interdependence, no isolated solution in individual sectors or in one group of countries can be adequate or self-sustaining. The strategy for surmounting the crisis must fully recognize the new role of the developing countries as full partners in world development. Similarly, any measures to deal with the crisis through short-term solutions would not suffice. The situation calls for a coherent set of international policies that address both short-term conjunctural problems and longer-term structural problems.

9. In spite of the deterioration in, and the uncertainties of, the external environment which have exposed the limitations of the domestic economic policies of the

developing countries, they continue in their efforts to formulate and put into effect their own programmes for the revitalization of their economies, being conscious that the primary responsibility for their development rests with these countries themselves.

10. The developed market-economy countries have seen inflation brought down through counter-inflationary measures and have agreed to pursue economic policies to support economic recovery and promote development, including measures conducive to low inflation, reduced interest rates, higher productive investment, increased employment opportunities and greater stability of exchange rates.

11. The threat that the present crisis poses to the stability of developed and developing countries alike makes it necessary, therefore, for the international community to launch a programme of concerted measures for the reactivation of the global economy and for accelerated growth and development on a sustained basis in developing countries, as well as for strengthening international economic co-operation. Problems of the magnitude and complexity that the world faces today call for a global approach in which all countries must play their part. The reactivation of the growth process in the developing countries will not come about merely as the trickle-down effect of growth in developed countries. What is needed is an integrated set of policies, encompassing short-term measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries and long-term changes relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order.

12. Specific regional problems of developing countries which are dealt with in such regional development strategies as the Lagos Plan of Action⁴ will be given adequate attention in the programme for the reactivation of development in developing countries.

13. In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic future and the political stability of all countries, developed and developing alike, are interlinked. Peace and development are closely interrelated. Durable peace can be best assured by narrowing the economic disparity between nations. Sustained global development and a viable international economic order in turn require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and co-operation, the halting of the arms race, and the adop-

tion of disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development.

14. In the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, money and finance and development, the Conference has adopted a programme of immediate measures incorporating the elements contained in the resolutions as adopted and mentioned below and providing for urgent action on them:

I. *Commodities*

(a) Common Fund for Commodities (resolution 153 (VI));

(b) Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (resolution 155 (VI));

(c) Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation (resolution 156 (VI));

(d) Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls (resolution 157 (VI)).

II. *Trade*

International trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system (resolution 159 (VI)).

III. *Money and finance*

(a) Official development assistance (resolution 164 (VI));

(b) International monetary issues (resolution 162 (VI));

(c) Multilateral development institutions (resolution 165 (VI));

(d) External debt (resolution 161(VI));

(e) International export credit guarantee facility (resolution 163 (VI)).

IV. *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (resolution 142 (VI)).

15. The revitalization of the development process in developing countries and the accompanying requirement of structural changes in the global economy have to be central to any programme for its reactivation and for the development of developing countries.

⁴ Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted at the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Lagos, Nigeria, on 28 and 29 April 1980 (see A/S—11/14, annex I).

COMMODITY ISSUES. REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE AREA OF COMMODITY TRADE. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES IN THE AREA OF: (a) STABILIZING AND STRENGTHENING COMMODITY MARKETS; (b) MARKETING, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION; AND (c) COMPENSATORY FINANCING OF SHORTFALLS IN EXPORT EARNINGS; WITH A VIEW TO THE ADOPTION OF POLICIES TO PROMOTE COMMODITY TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 9)

RESOLUTIONS

153 (VI). Common Fund for Commodities⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 35/60 of 5 December 1980, and resolutions 36/143 of 16 December 1981 and 37/211 of 20 December 1982 on the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1982 on identification of the least developed among the developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the Common Fund for Commodities as a major element of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Bearing in mind that the period for the fulfilment of the requirements for entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities⁶ has been extended until 30 September 1983, pursuant to article 57, paragraph 1, of that Agreement,

Taking note of the progress reports by the UNCTAD secretariat on the signature and ratification of the Agreement,⁷

Expressing concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement,

Welcoming the pledges already announced of voluntary contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the States members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, as well as by Norway and the European Economic Community, to pay the full capital subscriptions of least developed countries and a number of other developing countries concerned,

Recalling the provisions of the Agreement regarding the financing of international buffer stocks and internationally co-ordinated national stocks through the First Account,

Reaffirming the provisions of article 18, paragraph 3 (c), of the Agreement, in which it is envisaged that the operations of the Common Fund in the Second Account may take the form of loans and grants to, *inter alia*, a member of the Common Fund designated by an international commodity body for projects in conformity with the other pertinent provisions of that article,

Emphasizing the importance of the early entry into force of the Agreement and of the early beginning of operations of the Common Fund,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the Common Fund for Commodities and for the entry into force of the Agreement without any further delay;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the prompt action taken by those States that have already ratified the Agreement;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without any further delay;

4. *Urges* that all efforts be made in order that the operations of the Common Fund begin as soon as possible after the Agreement enters into force, and preferably by 1 January 1984;

5. *Expresses the hope* that least developed countries and other developing countries whose ratification of the Agreement has been delayed by their inability to pay their capital subscriptions to the Common Fund may now be able to ratify the Agreement by taking advantage of the offers made by the States members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Norway and the European Economic Community, and of any similar offers that may be forthcoming, and requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to use his good offices in this regard, if necessary;

6. *Invites* Governments parties to international commodity agreements or arrangements providing for either international buffer stocks or internationally co-ordinated national stocks to consider as soon as possible ways and means of associating their international commodity organizations with the Common Fund for Commodities for the purposes of the First Account;

7. *Also invites* all countries, particularly developed countries, which have not yet announced specific pledges of contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund to do so at an early date, with a view to meeting the agreed target for voluntary contributions;

8. *Further invites* Governments members of inter-governmental bodies which may meet the eligibility criteria of international commodity bodies referred to in the Agreement to consider projects appropriate for financing through the Second Account, in order that appropriate decisions can be taken as soon as possible after the entry into force of the Agreement;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit, in conformity with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 37/211, a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made towards entry into force of the Agreement;

⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8.

⁷ TD/287 and TD/321.

10. *Further requests* the Preparatory Commission for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation to finalize expeditiously its work on administrative, legal, procedural, operational and financial matters.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

154 (VI). United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended⁸

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 126 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended,

Noting the ongoing co-operation between producers and consumers in the International Wheat Council,

Recalling the decision by the International Wheat Council to extend the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, to 30 June 1986 upon its expiry on 30 June 1983,

Noting the commitments of various donor countries under the Food Aid Convention, 1980,

Noting with concern the rapidly increasing reliance of developing countries on imports of cereals, particularly wheat,

Urges all Governments concerned to consider within the International Wheat Council, at its next session, the early resumption of the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, in order to conclude as soon as possible a new agreement that will contribute to the efficient operation of the international wheat market, taking into account the interests of developing countries.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

155 (VI). Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets⁹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 124 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Concerned that progress made so far in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on many of the commodities under the Integrated Programme for Commodities has been limited, while noting the conclusion of the agreements on natural rubber and on jute and jute products, and of the renegotiated agreements on tin, coffee and cocoa,

Convinced of the importance of establishing commodity agreements or arrangements containing provisions on price stabilization and/or developmental measures, wherever appropriate, in the light of the characteristics and problems of each commodity,

Concerned that, while some international commodity agreements have had mitigating effects on the recent fall in commodity prices, others have not fully attained their objectives because, *inter alia*, of the absence of sufficiently effective price stabilization measures as well as the limited participation in those agreements,

Concerned further that many commodity markets remain vulnerable to the effects of sudden shifts in demand and supply, causing disproportionately large fluctuations in prices and in the earnings of developing countries,

Reaffirming the need to expedite the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Noting the work already accomplished in UNCTAD within the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities with regard to the preparation of draft project proposals on a number of commodities of particular export interest to developing countries,

Recognizing that activities aimed at co-ordinating the positions of producing and consuming countries in international discussions on commodities constitute an integral part of negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference, entitled "Commodity issues: a review and proposals for further action",¹⁰

1. *Urges* all Governments to reaffirm their commitments made in adopting Conference resolution 93 (IV) on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and in particular to reiterate their firm commitment to the objectives and measures contained therein;

2. *Urges* producing and consuming countries to adopt measures that will contribute to achieving stable conditions in commodity markets in accordance with the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, keeping in mind the overall balance of benefits they are likely to derive from such measures;

3. *Urges* countries to refrain from applying policies that could destabilize commodity markets and discourage efficient producers;

4. *Urges* the Governments concerned that have not yet done so to consider joining existing commodity agreements with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of those agreements;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with interested producing and consuming countries, to convene at an early date negotiating conferences on commodities on which preparatory work has reached an advanced stage, with a view to the early conclusion of international agreements or arrangements for those commodities, containing provisions on price stabilization and/or developmental measures;

⁸ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two below, paragraph 41.

⁹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two below, paragraphs 45-50.

¹⁰ TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2, reproduced in volume III.

6. *Requests* that the preparatory work on the other commodities should be finalized expeditiously, with a view to proceeding to the stage of negotiations of international agreements, arrangements or other instruments of international co-operation, as appropriate, in conformity with the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Commodities to take appropriate action to provide a forum for interested Governments of producing and consuming countries to consider the preparation or elaboration of project proposals or other arrangements on hides and skins within the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

8. *Decides* that, without prejudice to the continued efforts to conclude commodity agreements containing both price stabilization and developmental measures, the Committee on Commodities shall examine, in the area of commodities of particular export interest to developing countries which are not covered by international commodity agreements or arrangements, the feasibility of provisional agreements or arrangements, as appropriate, which could be applied on a temporary basis by interested producing and consuming countries with the objective of mitigating sudden collapses in prices. Such examination should include, *inter alia*, consideration of the objectives, elements, sources of finance, economic viability and legal aspects of such agreements or arrangements;

9. *Reaffirms* that commodity agreements, as independent international instruments, can only be revised according to their respective provisions and by member countries in their own forums; and requests the Trade and Development Board to convene a special session of the Committee on Commodities to examine, in close cooperation with the commodity councils concerned, the role of international commodity agreements or arrangements negotiated or renegotiated within UNCTAD in attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

10. *Requests* all producing and consuming countries to participate actively in the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement so as to arrive at undertakings allowing the world market in this product to be effectively stabilized;

11. *Urges* that negotiations on an international tropical timber agreement be finalized as soon as possible;

12. *Requests* multilateral and bilateral sources, including the United Nations Development Programme, to consider sympathetically the provision of finance for the elaboration into full projects of the summary project proposals on developmental measures approved by preparatory meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities and invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake appropriate action in this regard;

13. *Further requests* multilateral and bilateral sources to consider sympathetically the financing of activities such as seminars and workshops designed to promote the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

14. *Urges* all Governments to avoid or minimize disruptions of international commodity markets when they dispose of government-held non-commercial reserves and stockpiles, bearing in mind decision 4 (V) of 17 July 1970 of the Committee on Commodities, and requests the Committee on Commodities at its eleventh session to review the problems involved in the implementation of that decision and to report thereon to the Trade and Development Board.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

156 (VI). Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation¹¹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 124 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Conscious of the continued dependence of many developing countries on the export of primary products, and of the need to facilitate the diversification of the structure of their economies,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Permanent Subcommittee on Commodities on its second and third sessions,¹² resolution 18 (IX) of 7 October 1980 and agreed conclusions 19 (S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities and the report of the Committee on Commodities on its tenth session,¹³

Recognizing that the studies on processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, on a number of commodities included in the indicative list in resolution 93 (IV) and the ongoing consideration of those studies in the Committee on Commodities provide a useful basis for the formulation of frameworks of international cooperation in this field,

Noting that the efforts of developing countries to increase their participation in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of their commodities are being adversely affected by various barriers to their exports of processed and semi-processed commodities and by the lack of capital and technical know-how,

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference, entitled "Commodity issues: a review and proposals for further action";¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* the need for greater participation by developing countries in the economy of their commodities through measures to increase local processing as well as greater participation, by these countries in the marketing and distribution, including transportation, of their commodity exports, bearing in mind economic justifications;

¹¹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

¹² TD/B/C.1/230 and TD/B/C.1/246.

¹³ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/944).*

¹⁴ TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2, reproduced in volume III.

2. *Requests* the Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities to proceed with its consideration of studies on the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of individual commodities;

3. *Decides* that a special session of the Committee on Commodities shall be convened for the purpose of elaborating the elements of the frameworks for international co-operation in the field of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities of export interest to the developing countries, drawing upon the deliberations of the Permanent Sub-Committee on the studies submitted to it;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Commodities to submit its report on its special session to the Trade and Development Board not later than 31 December 1984;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board, preferably at a special session, to consider and decide, on the basis of the above report, what further action should be taken.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

157 (VI). Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls¹⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and particularly section I, paragraph 2, and section III, paragraph 2 (f), thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 125 (V) of 3 June 1979 on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings,

Reaffirming the objective of improving and sustaining the real income of individual developing countries through increased export earnings and of protecting them from excessive fluctuations in export earnings, especially from commodities,

Taking note of the measures to improve and enlarge compensatory financing facilities for stabilization in

¹⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 90 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 57-77.

response to the changing circumstances affecting the export earnings of developing countries, notably the Compensatory Financing Facility of the International Monetary Fund and STABEX of the Lomé Convention,¹⁶ and taking note further of the forthcoming review by the Fund of the operation of its Facility,

Taking note also of the relevant studies prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat¹⁷ and of the consideration of these issues in other international forums,

Taking note further of agreed conclusions 19 (S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities¹⁸ and of the report of the Committee on its tenth session,¹⁹

Conscious of the particular and urgent needs of the least developed countries, especially in the context of their heavy dependence on commodity exports for their foreign exchange earnings,

1. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to complete expeditiously the forthcoming review by the Executive Board of its Compensatory Financing Facility, and to consider the establishment of special arrangements for the benefit of the least developed countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, after consultation with interested Governments, an expert group on the compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls;

3. *Instructs* the expert group to consider, without prejudice to an eventual decision on appropriate follow-up action that may be taken in accordance with paragraph 6 below:

(a) The need for an additional complementary facility to compensate for the export earnings shortfalls of developing countries, bearing in mind the needs of those countries which are most dependent on commodity exports, particularly the least developed among them;

(b) The nature of an additional complementary facility;

(c) Sources of finance for an additional complementary facility;

(d) The operational rules and modalities of an additional complementary facility;

(e) The relationship of an additional complementary facility to existing facilities and intergovernmental organizations. In conducting its analysis, the expert group should examine, *inter alia*, the nature and causes of export earnings instability, the role and impact of existing facilities, the impact of export earnings stabilization on commodity markets, the financial and economic

¹⁶ System of stabilization of export earnings established by the first Lomé Convention, concluded between EEC and 46 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States on 28 February 1975, and reinforced by the Second ACP-EEC Convention, concluded between EEC and 58 ACP States on 31 October 1979 (see *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol. 23, No. L 347 (22 December 1980)).

¹⁷ Reference is made, *inter alia*, to the reports by the UNCTAD secretariat, TD/B/C.1/234, TD/B/C.1/237 and TD/B/C.1/243.

¹⁸ See the report of the Committee on its first special session (*Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2* (TD/B/894)), annex I.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4* (TD/B/944).

costs of stabilizing export earnings, and the possible stabilizing influence of commodity agreements and the Common Fund for Commodities. In so doing, it should take due account of relevant studies and suggestions made by the UNCTAD secretariat, other competent intergovernmental organizations, and interested Governments, as well as of previous intergovernmental consideration of the issues involved, particularly the discussions in the Committee on Commodities. The expert group may wish to draw upon the expertise of the staff of the International Monetary Fund and of other international bodies;

4. *Invites* Governments of member countries to transmit to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, prior to 31 December 1983, any suggestions and proposals they may have concerning the above and related issues;

5. *Instructs* the expert group to complete its work not later than 30 September 1984;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit the report of the expert group to a special session of the Trade and Development Board not later than 31 December 1984, and instructs the Board to decide upon requisite follow-up action, including the convening of a possible negotiating conference on an additional complementary facility.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

158 (VI). Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities²⁰

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 124 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and in particular section III of resolution 124 (V),

Bearing in mind paragraph 79 (e) of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1981,²¹

²⁰ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

²¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

Recognizing the important contributions of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT towards enlarging the participation of developing countries in international trade, in particular in commodities, and its potential for expansion in the area of providing technical assistance, while noting the important work undertaken in this area by other international organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and by regional and subregional organizations or agencies, to this end,

Recognizing also that the organizational structure of the International Trade Centre, through its affiliation to UNCTAD and GATT, enables it to draw on the professional competence of these two organizations,

Recognizing further the need of developing countries to receive additional technical assistance in the marketing and distribution of their processed and unprocessed commodities,

1. *Requests* the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT to support, within its mandate, the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and to this end further requests the Centre to co-operate closely with other competent agencies, particularly UNCTAD and GATT, drawing fully on their expertise, and to enlarge its programme for the provision of technical assistance for developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in market research, market development and promotion in the commodity field;

2. *Recognizes* that the level of voluntary contributions from the international community to the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT will need to be significantly increased as appropriate so as to provide in particular for additional resources for the commodity promotion programme in accordance with its mandate, and invites the Executive Director of the Centre to undertake appropriate action to this end;

3. *Urges* States members of UNCTAD, particularly those which have made a limited or no contribution, to consider making adequate voluntary contributions to the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, with a view, *inter alia*, to strengthening its commodity-related activities in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present resolution.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

ISSUES IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES: PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORUMS; POLICIES TO EXPAND TRADE AND PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT, PARTICULARLY THAT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Agenda item 10)

RESOLUTION

159 (VI). International trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system²²

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the importance of the role of international trade in economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries, and the links between the promotion of industrial production and international trade, as well as between international trade and the solution of balance-of-payments problems, including the indebtedness of developing countries,

Recognizing also the harmful effects of the world economic crisis, especially on the economic development of developing countries, and accordingly affirming the importance of achieving a sustained world economic recovery and ensuring rapid expansion of international trade that is supportive of economic growth and development, in particular that of developing countries,

Stressing the close relationship between the process of structural adjustment, trade liberalization, an effective international trading system, issues of money and finance and the growth and development of all countries, and the need to strive individually and collectively for an improved, strengthened, open and expanding international trading system so as to restore and reinforce confidence in its capacity to provide for a stable and predictable trading environment and to enhance harmonious trading relations,

Reaffirming the importance of structural adjustment for the containment of protectionism and for an effective international division of labour and for the attainment of the development objectives of the developing countries, and recognizing the need to adopt effective policy measures to promote the economic growth and development of developing countries, particularly countries where the level of industrialization is very low, bearing in mind that the operations should be carried out within the framework of a dynamic international division of labour, bearing also in mind, *inter alia*, the target of developing countries of a 25 per cent share of world production by the year 2000, as set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,²³

Stressing the positive role that developing countries have played in the world economy by providing dynamic markets for export and the positive role that developed countries can play by improving access to their markets for exports from developing countries so as to enable the latter countries to expand their purchasing power and import capacity,

Noting that developing countries, with, *inter alia*, the implementation of the global system of trade preferences among developing countries, would be adopting and strengthening policies that would permit them to continue to expand trade among themselves and thus to further their economic growth and development, to increase their purchasing power and to further contribute to world economic growth,

Recalling General Assembly 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, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, 31/163 of 21 December 1976 on industrial redeployment in favour of developing countries, 33/196 of 29 January 1979 on protectionism, 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 36/145 of 16 December 1981 on UNCTAD, as well as Conference resolutions 21 (II) of 26 March 1968 on preferential or free entry of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to the developed countries, 96 (IV) of 31 May 1976 on a set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries and 131 (V) of 3 June 1979 on protectionism and structural adjustment, and also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

Noting the importance of the generalized system of preferences for increasing export earnings, promoting industrialization and accelerating rates of economic growth in developing countries,

Stressing the plight of the least developed countries and the need for significant measures to increase their participation in the world economy,

Agrees:

I. PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

A. Protectionism

1. It is recognized that protectionism is harmful to trade and development, in particular to that of develop-

²² The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. A separate vote was taken on paragraphs 22 and 23, which were adopted by a vote of 95 in favour, 1 against, and 1 abstention. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 95-102.

²³ Adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Lima, Peru, from 12 to 26 March 1975 (ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV).

ing countries, and it is agreed that it should be resisted. The developed countries commit themselves to halt protectionism by fully implementing and strictly adhering to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries;

2. The developed countries agree to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effect, in accordance with Conference resolution 131 (V), in particular paragraph 7 thereof, and periodically to review progress with a view to maintaining impetus to this process;

3. The developed countries recognize the role which trade liberalization, *inter alia*, can play in helping to achieve economic growth and development and that the process referred to above may be accelerated by favourable economic conditions in individual developed countries;

4. The developed countries should effectively fulfil their commitments in the field of international trade. They should effectively fulfil their commitments to provide differential and more favourable treatment to developing countries in the field of international trade;

5. The developed countries should review their existing trade legislation, regulations and procedures relating to anti-dumping and countervailing duties, in order to assure themselves that there are no unjustifiable impediments to the trade of other countries, in particular to that of the developing countries, and to take remedial action as appropriate;

6. The Trade and Development Board, in its annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment in accordance with Conference resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979 and Board resolution 226 (XXII) of 20 March 1981 and decision 250 (XXIV) of 19 March 1982, should:

(a) Monitor the implementation of the present resolution and, where necessary, formulate appropriate recommendations concerning the general problems of protectionism;

(b) Continue its work relating to non-tariff barriers in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Conference resolution 131 (V). The Board should address questions relating to definitions and to the dissemination of the results of the inventory;

7. Countries should take note of the results of the thirty-eighth session of GATT, held at ministerial level, in November 1982, and in particular of the decision to carry out an examination of the prospects for increasing trade between developed and developing countries;²⁴

8. In view of the need for an improved and more efficient safeguard system, work under way in GATT on a comprehensive understanding to be based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should be continued actively, with consideration being given to the possibility of the participation of all interested countries and with a view to reaching concrete results within the agreed time-frame. The Trade and Development Board should follow the work closely with

a view to assisting developing countries to participate fully in this process;

9. The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above, and special attention should be paid to their needs;

B. Structural adjustment

10. All countries agree that structural adjustment is a global and ongoing phenomenon which should be facilitated with a view to ensuring optimum overall growth, including the development and diversification of the economies of developing countries and an effective, equitable and dynamic international division of labour enabling developing countries to secure an increase in their share in world production of and trade in processed goods and in manufactures. They also recognize the role which, *inter alia*, a liberal trade régime can play in the successful achievement of structural adjustment, as well as the role which effective structural adjustment can play in facilitating the achievement of a more liberal trade régime and the connection between structural adjustment, economic growth and development and a reversal of protectionist trends. The developed countries, in line with Conference resolutions 96 (IV) and 131 (V), should follow policies to facilitate structural adjustment based on a dynamic pattern of comparative advantage. Industrial collaboration arrangements, including international subcontracting, could also be employed in this regard;

11. The Trade and Development Board should, pursuant to Conference resolution 131 (V), and to Board resolution 226 (XXII) and decision 250 (XXIV), continue annually to review patterns of production and trade in the world economy, and in this regard:

(a) Provide a forum for exchange of information on and discussion of the experience of all members with regard to structural adjustment, with a view, *inter alia*, to fostering greater transparency;

(b) Review and monitor trade developments and, where appropriate, make general policy recommendations, with a view, *inter alia*, to encouraging factors of production to move progressively into lines of production where they are internationally competitive in the light of the dynamics of comparative advantage and to the attainment of optimal overall economic growth, including the development and diversification of the economies of the developing countries and an effective international division of labour;

12. The sessional committee of the Trade and Development Board, established by its resolution 226 (XXII), should review progress on structural adjustment and make appropriate recommendations to the Board if necessary;

13. Particular attention should be paid in the above regard to the special problems of the least developed countries;

II. INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM

14. The Trade and Development Board should review and study in depth developments in the international trading system. The Board could, while fully

²⁴ See the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982, GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), p. 9.

respecting the principles of most-favoured-nation treatment and non-discrimination, make recommendations on principles and policies related to international trade, and make proposals as to the strengthening and improvement of the trading system with a view to giving it a more universal and dynamic character, as well as to making it more responsive to the needs of developing countries and supportive of accelerated economic growth and development, particularly that of developing countries;

III. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

15. Developed countries should make improvements in their schemes in accordance with the role, objectives and character of the generalized system of preferences, as determined by Conference resolution 21 (II), in particular as to its generalized, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal character, and as set out in the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences at its fourth session and noted by the Trade and Development Board in its decision 75 (S-IV) of 13 October 1970. With respect to product coverage, special attention should be given to products not adequately covered by existing schemes in both the agricultural and the industrial sectors and to the products of interest to the least developed countries. The relevant interests of those developing countries enjoying special advantages and the need for finding ways and means of protecting their interests should be taken into account;

16. Any preference-giving country taking action to modify its scheme shall afford adequate opportunity for prompt consultations, upon request, with respect to any difficulty or matter that may arise;

17. The Trade and Development Board should study the operation of the generalized system of preferences in order to assess its stability and effectiveness;

18. The rules of origin should be further liberalized and harmonized and their operation should be simplified. The rules for cumulative origin should also be improved;

19. The United Nations Development Programme is invited to continue to support the UNCTAD/UNDP technical assistance programme beyond 1983 in order to permit developing countries to benefit adequately from the schemes; the scope of the programme should be expanded to cover other laws, regulations and procedures of the preference-giving countries which affect the exports of developing countries;

20. Special attention should be given to the particular problems of the least developed countries in undertaking the tasks mentioned above, with a view to providing the fullest possible duty-free treatment;

IV. SERVICES

21. Trade in services is recognized as a growing phenomenon worldwide and as an activity in need of further study and understanding;

22. The importance of the activities which international organizations can undertake in the area of services is recognized. In this connection, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will continue his studies of the

issues involved and UNCTAD will, *inter alia*, consider the role of the services sector in the development process. The special problem of the least developed countries should be kept in view;

23. The Trade and Development Board is invited to consider at its twenty-ninth session appropriate future work by UNCTAD on services.

200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983

DECISION

160 (VI). Work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment²⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Takes note of the agreed conclusions on protectionism and structural adjustment adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-sixth session by which the Conference at its sixth session was requested to deal with the issue of a work programme in the area of protectionism and structural adjustment;²⁶

2. Decides that the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session shall establish a work programme with respect to the continuing work of the Board in this area, taking into account Conference resolution 159 (VI) of 2 July 1983 and other proposals under consideration at the sixth session of the Conference, as annexed hereto.

200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983

ANNEX

The Trade and Development Board should:

- (i) Act as a mechanism for co-operation with respect to policies relating to production and trade and, in this context, devise principles governing adjustment assistance, in particular to developing countries;
- (ii) With a view to enlarging the export markets of the developing countries in the field of agricultural products, formulate, in co-operation with competent international organizations, universally acceptable principles that take duly into account the interest of the developing countries in the production of and trade in agricultural products;
- (iii) In order to accelerate restructuring in developed countries in accordance with Conference resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979, and to make possible a transfer of industries of real benefit to developing countries in sectors where they possess a comparative advantage, request the secretariats of UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with other competent international organizations, to elaborate a plan of action on industrial co-operation arrangements between developed and developing countries;
- (iv) Request the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with other competent international organizations, notably the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Council, to undertake an in-depth study of agro-industrial production and the consequences of concentration of economic power in that sector on the trade and

²⁵ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent.

²⁶ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (TD/B/979 (vol. I)), Other decisions: (j).

development of developing countries and propose measures necessary to strengthen the participation of these countries in the production of and trade in agro-industrial products;]^a

- [(v) Formulate policies to assist developing countries to promote and diversify their exports;]^a
[Assist developing countries in formulating policies to promote and diversify their exports;]^b

^a Proposal by the Group of 77.

^b Proposal by Group B.

- [(vi) Adopt measures designed to assist the developing countries in establishing facilities for export finance and insurance;

- (vii) Devise appropriate means to provide guarantees concerning the quality and performance of imported capital goods and technology by developing countries;]^a

- [(viii) Endeavour to identify future trends in factors important in the structural adjustment process, such as technological development, employment, consumer preference, international economic demand and international trade;]^b

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY ISSUES: DEVELOPMENTS IN MONETARY AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT, IN PARTICULAR OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; POLICIES TO PROMOTE THE EXPANSION OF ALL FLOWS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCES AND IN PARTICULAR TO INCREASE THE NET FLOW AND IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF THE TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TO FACILITATE BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS ADJUSTMENTS

(Agenda item 11)

RESOLUTIONS

161 (VI). External debt²⁷

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 on the debt problems of developing countries and Trade and Development Board decision 149 (XVI) of 23 October 1976, concerning subparagraphs 10 (d), 10 (e) and 10 (f) of Conference resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976,

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolution 132 (XV) of 15 August 1975 in which, *inter alia*, the Board established that *ad hoc* meetings be convened to assess the overall economic situation of interested developing countries with debt problems,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 on the debt and development problems of developing countries,

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980 on the debt and development problems of developing countries and noting the steps taken to implement it,

Noting with concern that the debt-servicing difficulties faced by many developing countries adversely affect their development prospects,

1. Urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to implement fully and rapidly the commitments undertaken in pursuance of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), without any form of discrimination with respect to qualified debtor countries as determined according to paragraph 5 thereof;

2. Calls upon developed countries to respond in a positive manner to requests from individual least developed countries, taking into account the particular circumstances and the requirements of the situation of the debtor country, for an alleviation of their debt

burden resulting from official development assistance loans provided by the developed country concerned;

3. Invites the developed countries to consider measures of immediate effect to alleviate the debt service of developing countries resulting from official and officially-guaranteed loans, on the basis of specific analyses of the difficulties being faced by debtor countries, whenever they are raised, taking into account the requirements of the situation of the country concerned;

4. Invites Governments of member States, within the context of the commitment to implement section B of Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI), with particular reference to the agreed features, which are an integral part of that resolution, to continue to improve the effective functioning of official creditor groups in response to debtor countries in acute debt-servicing difficulties;

5. Requests the Trade and Development Board to undertake at its twenty-eighth session a review of the implementation of the guidelines contained in its resolution 222 (XXI);

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a report on this issue for consideration by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session and, in this respect, invites him to consult with the Chairman of the Paris Club and with the relevant multilateral organizations and Governments, with a view to augmenting the basis for the review of the implementation of Board resolution 222 (XXI);

7. In pursuance of the commitment to implement Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI) as envisaged in paragraph 4 above:

(a) Stresses that debt-restructuring operations should aim at contributing to debtor countries' efforts to re-establish their creditworthiness and therefore regain access to financial resources on appropriate terms and conditions, thereby restoring their development momentum and establishing a sound basis for long-term economic development;

(b) Stresses further the need for continued collaboration between all parties involved in dealing with debt-

²⁷ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 114-116 and 137.

servicing problems, taking into account the requirements of the situation of the country concerned, and in this respect notes the results that have been achieved through co-operation between debtors, official and private creditors and multilateral institutions;

(c) *Invites* bilateral and multilateral donors to ensure that their actions in favour of the debtor countries are based upon an adequate assessment of the economic situation and medium-term development objectives and prospects of the country concerned, and are supportive of and, as far as possible, consistent with, rescheduling and refinancing operations by official creditors in furtherance of the adjustment and development objectives of the country;

(d) While recognizing the sovereign right of every member State to determine in accordance with its own national priorities the timing of its approach to the International Monetary Fund for a drawing,

(i) *Emphasizes* the desirability of a debtor country's approaching the Fund in the early stages of emerging debt difficulties so that its problems may be examined, in order that effective adjustment measures can be undertaken without jeopardizing its medium-term development objectives and prospects;

(ii) *Invites* in this context, in the interest of encouraging early corrective action, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue to respond positively and pragmatically within, so far as the International Monetary Fund is concerned, the framework of its principle of uniformity of treatment, to evolutions in the nature of the adjustment problems faced by countries, especially developing countries, in respect of their lending activities, so as to ensure that their financial support is available on a suitable basis for the adjustment period in prospect on a basis of relevant conditionality;

(e) *Urges* all bilateral official creditors to facilitate debt rescheduling operations, on a basis which is fully equitable as between all official creditors;

8. *Stresses* the desirability of the competent multilateral institutions' improving information concerning capital market operations and other financial flows, so as to provide greater transparency and be of assistance to debtor and creditor countries, and invites debtor countries to continue to collaborate with the competent multilateral institutions to improve the data on external debt;

9. *Invites* the relevant multilateral institutions to respond favourably to requests of interested developing countries for technical support, including technical assistance, in dealing with debt situations.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

162 (VI). International monetary issues²⁸

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

²⁸ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 119-123 and 137.

Recognizing the leading responsibility of developed countries in promoting conditions conducive to world recovery, the need for reviving development momentum in the developing countries, and the need for sound policies in both developed and developing countries to restore sustainable development and growth,

Urging accordingly developed countries to take fully into account the international implications of their policy decisions, including the impact on developing countries,

Recognizing the importance for durable world economic growth, and sustained development in the developing countries, of promoting convergence of economic performance and greater exchange rate stability and a co-operative and stable monetary framework,

Recognizing the responsibility of the International Monetary Fund in the world monetary system,

I. ALLOCATIONS OF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

1. *Stresses* the importance for world economic growth of an adequate, non-inflationary supply of global liquidity;

2. *Notes* the agreement that the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund should review the question of allocation of special drawing rights on the basis of a review of the latest trends in growth, inflation and international liquidity;

3. *Notes* the very difficult growth, world trade and payments environment, stagnation in world reserves—the present inadequacy of reserves of many developing economies being of special concern to the Conference—and the declining rates of inflation in several important economies, and further notes, however, that a judgement remains to be made about the global long-term need for supplementary liquidity;

4. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund and its members to take these and other relevant factors into account in the forthcoming deliberations on the appropriateness of making an allocation of special drawing rights in the fourth basic period and to make it possible for the Managing Director of the Fund, if the judgement is positive and the other prescribed criteria are met, to make a special proposal to the next meeting of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the Fund;

II. RESOURCES

5. *Urges* member countries of the International Monetary Fund to continue to recognize the need for the Fund to be adequately provided with resources in order to fulfil its role in meeting its members' financing and adjustment needs, and in this connection invites the Fund to keep under consideration:

(a) Timely quota increases in the light of the objective that the financial resources of the Fund should be primarily quota-financed;

(b) Activating the General Arrangements to Borrow;

(c) Recourse to other borrowed resources;

III. ACCESS

6. *Notes* the severe impact of external developments on the balance of payments of many members of the International Monetary Fund, in particular the sharp deterioration in their terms of trade and substantial cyclical shortfalls in their export earnings; the acute strains on the external position of many member countries, requiring substantial financing in support of adjustment programmes; and the impact of inflation on the quotas of many members;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of maintaining an adequate level of access to Fund facilities;

8. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to complete expeditiously the forthcoming reviews by the Executive Board of the Fund's Compensatory Financing Facility and the policy of enlarged access to Fund resources, taking into account these and other relevant factors, including its available resources and priorities;

IV. CONDITIONALITY

9. *Encourages* member countries of the International Monetary Fund, when they consider it appropriate, to consult with the Fund at an early stage of emerging difficulties in their balance of payments and invites the Fund to encourage such approaches with a view to establishing how the Fund can help, including, where appropriate, the provision of financing in support of a suitable programme designed to restore a sustainable external position and help to maintain external confidence;

10. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund, in its policies on conditionality, to continue to keep under review and respond positively and pragmatically to evolutions in the nature and scale of the financing and adjustment problems faced by its members, in particular by developing countries;

11. *Underlines* that, besides sound demand management policies, emphasis also needs to be placed on measures to improve supply conditions and strengthen the productive base of the economy, with corresponding emphasis on extended arrangements, where appropriate, and having regard to the objective of avoiding disruption of the development process of developing countries;

12. *Encourages* the International Monetary Fund to maintain its fundamental principle of uniformity of treatment of its members, paying due regard to their domestic social and political objectives, economic priorities and circumstances, including the causes of their balance-of-payments problems, among them factors attributable to external developments;

V. SURVEILLANCE

13. *Urges* member countries of the International Monetary Fund to co-operate fully with the Fund in order to ensure its effective and symmetrical surveillance of the exchange rate and economic policies of all members;

14. *Takes note* in this connection of the commitment of several major industrialized countries to co-operate with the Fund in near-term policy actions leading to

convergence of economic conditions in the medium term;

15. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to continue to give close attention to exchange-rate policies, to improve its monitoring of exchange-rate developments, in particular those of major economies which have wide-ranging impact, and to draw attention to economic policies that should usefully be pursued by members and that would reduce exchange-rate instability;

16. *Notes* the interest of developing countries in the following questions and their desire that they be studied further:

(a) Establishing a link between special drawing rights and development finance;

(b) Reviving the Trust Fund;

(c) Establishing a low-conditional, medium-term facility;

(d) Making a special adjustment of small quotas, that is, those below ten million special drawing rights.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

163 (VI). International Export Credit Guarantee Facility²⁹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the extensive technical analysis carried out in UNCTAD on the need for an international mechanism to refinance export credits extended by developing countries,

Recalling decisions 17 (IX) of 11 July 1980 and 24 (X) of 11 March 1983 adopted by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade,

Recalling further decision 249 (XXIV) adopted on 19 March 1982 by the Trade and Development Board in which the board invited the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, at its tenth session, to establish a sessional committee to evaluate the operational features of an export credit guarantee facility with a view to completing consideration of this matter,

Recalling also the discussions at the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade³⁰ and at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on an Export Credit Guarantee Facility, which was convened from 11 to 22 January 1982,³¹

Requests The Trade and Development board, at its twenty-seventh session, to finalize its consideration of this issue.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

²⁹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For a statement, see part two below, paragraph 126.

³⁰ See the reports of the Committee on the first part of its ninth session and on the second part of its tenth session (*Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (TD/B/821)* and *ibid.*, *Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (TD/B/949)*).

³¹ See the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (TD/B/889, reproduced in *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8 (c)).

164 (VI). Official development assistance³²

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 129 (V) of 3 June 1979, particularly section I thereof, relating to bilateral official development assistance,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1981,³³

Noting that, while a number of donor countries have exceeded the 0.7 per cent target for net disbursement of official development assistance as a proportion of gross national product, a number of others have not reached it,

Noting with concern that net disbursements of official development assistance by developed countries as a whole fall considerably short of the 0.7 per cent target,

Recognizing that, apart from aid volume and terms of aid, aid quality and aid effectiveness are important, and that aid should complement the development efforts of recipient countries,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of developing countries in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries to provide concessional assistance to other developing countries, and aware that developing countries in a position to do so are continuing to provide assistance to other developing countries,

1. *Urges* that the developed countries reaffirm the commitments they undertook under the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade with respect to the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance and to the achievement of that goal by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the decade. Developed countries that have not yet reached the target agree to redouble their efforts to that end. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter. The efforts of developed countries should be greater, the lower their relative performance. Individual donor countries should consider adopting interim plans to increase official development assistance, for example through quantitative official development assistance targets;

2. *Recognizes* the importance to the least developed countries that the flows of official development assistance to them be doubled by 1985, as compared with the transfers to them during the period 1976-1980, and urges donor countries, within the overall context of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries as adopted and of

progress towards the 0.7 per cent target, to attain 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance or to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries by 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter;

3. *Recognizes also* that:

(a) Donor and recipient countries should together seek to ensure that aid is provided in support of development objectives and used with increasing effectiveness;

(b) Official development assistance should be provided in more flexible forms, including programme and quick disbursing aid tailored to both development and short-term needs at the macro-economic and at the sectoral level;

(c) Measures to improve co-ordination agreed between donor and recipient countries should be encouraged;

(d) Further efforts should be made to improve the modalities and quality of aid;

(e) Official development assistance from developed to developing countries should be on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis;

(f) Official development assistance loans and grants should be untied to the maximum extent possible;

4. *Instructs* the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, without prejudice to its mandate to examine all resource flows, to carry out the general monitoring and review in respect of the above measures, and urges all developed donor countries to provide the necessary information for consideration by the Committee at its eleventh session.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

165 (VI). Multilateral development institutions³⁴

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 128 (V) and 129 (V) of 3 June 1979 and General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the substantial capital requirements of developing countries and the significant role of multilateral development institutions, as a source of external financing, in providing technical assistance and in assisting developing countries in their development efforts, including structural adjustment programmes, and in mobilizing additional private financing,

1. *Agrees* that an adequate level of funding of the multilateral development finance institutions is essential so as to provide a sound basis for continuing significant growth in their lending in active pursuance of their increasingly important development role;

2. *Invites* the World Bank to pursue its study of the scope for an expansion by 5 per cent per annum in real terms of its lending programme, beginning in 1985, and

³² The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 129-134.

³³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.L.8), part one, sect. A.

³⁴ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 137-140.

of the consequent implications for its capital requirements, and urges the Governments of States members of the Bank to consider constructively the Bank's proposals on these points, noting in this connection that a specific proposal for a selective capital increase following and in line with the Eighth General Review of Quotas in the International Monetary Fund is to be presented shortly;

3. *Invites* the World Bank to:

(a) Review periodically, preferably every six months, its Special Action Program of accelerated disbursements;

(b) Consider increases in programme lending, including structural adjustment lending, and in local cost financing;

(c) Continue, in the design of structural adjustment loans, to give due consideration to the burden of adjustment carried by the disadvantaged in recipient countries;

(d) Pursue its efforts to increase co-financing with public funds and the banking sector, on the understanding that such co-financing is additional to, and not a substitute for, the normal lending of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation and does not prejudice any increase in the Bank's resources;

(e) Maintain, consistent with recently reaffirmed Bank policy, priority on investment in energy development, and keep under review institutional proposals for an energy affiliate and other similar arrangements;

(f) Continue to apply flexibility in its policy of graduation, avoiding premature phasing out of access by developing countries to ordinary lending, taking into account the availability of alternative sources of long-term development finance;

(g) Keep under review the permissible margin of preference;

4. *Calls upon* donors to meet expeditiously their commitments to the Sixth Replenishment of the International Development Association and urges that all contributions to the replenishment be completed in the Bank's financial year 1984;

5. *Stresses* the need for negotiations on the Seventh Replenishment of the International Development

Association to be completed as soon as possible, so as to ensure that it becomes effective by 1 July 1984, and for the replenishment to occur at a substantial level, taking account of the need to accommodate an expanded recipient community and the desirability of reversing negative growth rates in the Association's most distressed borrowing countries. The replenishment would need to reflect an equitable sharing of burden;

6. *Notes* the important role of the multilateral regional development finance institutions in the development efforts of their member countries; welcomes their recent capital increase and fund replenishments and urges member countries to take appropriate steps to meet the pledges as previously committed; and encourages these institutions to adopt in the course of 1983 special programmes envisaged to accelerate disbursements, similar to those adopted by the World Bank;

7. *Urges* Governments to provide adequate funding of the United Nations Development Programme so that it may effectively fulfil its central funding and co-ordinating role in the field of technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 as set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, and with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 35/81 of 5 December 1980, and invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to formulate promptly proposals to ensure such financing over the longer term at a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured level;

8. *Invites* all member States to commence discussions, as early as possible, on all aspects of a second replenishment of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with the aim of providing the Fund with the necessary resources to enable it to fulfil its mandate in helping small farmers and the landless in developing countries, whilst taking into account the necessity of completing the first replenishment and the need for effecting all payments due under the initial contributions to the Fund.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980s FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Agenda item 12)

RESOLUTION

142 (VI). Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries³⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. *Reaffirms* the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries³⁶ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981; recalls that the Substantial New Programme of Action is a broad spectrum programme geared to meet the critical

³⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 150-160.

³⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

needs of the least developed countries and to help them promote more rapid economic and social development, through the implementation of national measures by those countries themselves as well as through international support measures by the donor countries and relevant international organizations; and further recalls the joint responsibility of donors and recipients for the implementation of the Programme;

2. *Reaffirms also* the commitments of the international community to the Programme and urges all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement their commitments under the Programme fully and effectively;

3. *Recognizes* that only a substantial increase in official development assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Programme in accordance with aid targets and modalities contained therein and emphasizes that external assistance complements and reinforces domestic efforts in the least developed countries themselves;

4. *Recognizes* the importance to the least developed countries that flows of official development assistance to them be doubled by 1985, as compared with the transfers to them during the period 1976-1980, and urges donor countries, within the overall context of the Programme as adopted and of progress towards the 0.7 per cent target, to attain 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance or to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries by 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter;

5. *Recalls* the attention paid in the Programme to the critical role of the multilateral development institutions in its implementation, reiterates the call in that Programme on Governments to channel a substantial part of their aid through existing multilateral agencies and urges Governments to make adequate contributions to these institutions, in particular the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, regional development banks, the United Nations Development Programme and its Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, so that they can fill this role effectively;

6. *Stresses* the critical importance of the International Development Association to the least developed countries, calls upon Governments to implement speedily their commitments undertaken with regard to the Sixth Replenishment of the International Development Association and urges negotiations on the Seventh Replenishment to be completed as soon as possible and at an adequate level;

7. *Notes* the agreed conclusions of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives

of the Least Developed Countries³⁷ and recommends that these conclusions be put to practical use in the co-operation between these institutions and countries;

8. *Welcomes* the provision by some donors of assistance to least developed countries fully in the form of grants, as well as in more flexible forms such as local and recurrent costs financing, maintenance aid, rehabilitation aid, as well as balance-of-payments support, adapted to the special needs of the least developed countries and in response to their deteriorating economic and social situation, and urges other donors to take similar steps as a general rule;

9. *Calls upon* donor countries to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries on an untied basis to the maximum extent possible;

10. *Urges* developed donor countries that have not yet done so to implement fully and rapidly the commitments undertaken in pursuance of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, in respect of the least developed countries, and calls upon developed countries to respond in a positive manner to requests from individual least developed countries, taking into account the particular circumstances and the requirements of the situation of the debtor country, for an alleviation of their debt burden resulting from official development assistance loans provided by the developed country concerned;

11. *Recognizes* the heavy dependence of many least developed countries on the export of commodities for their foreign exchange earnings, notes that progress reports by developed countries trading in primary commodities on ways and means of helping the least developed countries to offset the damaging effects of loss of foreign exchange earnings arising from fluctuations in the least developed countries' exports of primary commodities to the developed countries, as referred to in paragraph 83 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, have not yet been submitted, and urges that such reports be submitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD prior to 31 December 1983;

12. *Welcomes* the Ministerial Declaration made by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on 29 November 1982, in which the contracting parties are invited to pursue action towards facilitating trade of least developed countries and reducing tariff and non-tariff obstacles to their exports, as follows:

(a) Further improve GSP or MFN treatment for products of particular export interest to least developed countries, with the objective of providing fullest possible duty-free access to such products;

(b) Use, upon request and where feasible, more flexible requirements for rules of origin for products of particular export interest to least developed countries;

(c) Eliminate or reduce non-tariff measures affecting products of particular export interest to least developed countries;

(d) Facilitate the participation of least developed countries in MTN agreements and arrangements;

³⁷ See the report of the Meeting, held at Geneva from 11 to 20 October 1982, reproduced in *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/933, part two.

(e) Strengthen the technical assistance facilities of the GATT secretariat targeted to the special requirements of least developed countries;

(f) Strengthen trade promotion activities, through the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and other initiatives, such as by encouraging the establishment of import promotion offices in importing countries;

(g) Give more emphasis to the discussion and examination of policy issues of interest to least developed countries in the context of further efforts to liberalize trade;³⁸

and urges that these steps be taken by other Governments as well;

13. *Calls upon* the developing countries in a position to do so to provide assistance to the least developed countries in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries and in the spirit of collective self-reliance, as follows:

(a) Provide preferential treatment to imports of goods produced by the least developed countries;

(b) Assist the least developed countries to develop their production potential for food, energy and other resources, including manufactures;

(c) Provide, under preferential terms and conditions and at minimum cost, the results of scientific and technological development adapted to the developing needs of the least developed countries;

(d) Provide increased flows of financial and technical assistance and goods for the benefit of the least developed countries through special preferential arrangements;

(e) Promote and expand joint ventures with the least developed countries involving the transfer of equipment and technology, in the context of long-term bilateral agreements or special arrangements;

(f) Explore the possibilities of undertaking long-term arrangements to assist least developed countries to achieve a reasonable level of sales of their products;

(g) Strengthen subregional and regional co-operation arrangements;

(h) Assist the least developed countries in their efforts to develop human resources;

14. *Urges* the international community to provide substantial financial and material assistance to the least developed countries in order to mitigate the effects of major man-made and natural disasters, with a view to complementing their efforts to provide essential services as well as to maintaining their development capacities;

15. *Stresses* the critical importance of country review meetings, urges the lead agencies, in close co-operation with the other relevant international organizations, to assist effectively in the preparation and prompt convening of such meetings and requests donor and recipient countries to work with those agencies in order to promote the success of the meetings, keeping in mind their purpose as agreed in the Substantial New Programme of Action. To this end, and in order to be able to indicate the steps they have taken or are prepared to take, in par-

ticular with regard to commitments and the modalities of co-operation to implement the Programme, donors and recipients should prepare themselves adequately for the meetings, calling whenever necessary upon assistance from relevant international organizations;

16. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that, at its thirty-eighth session, it should confirm that those least developed countries that have not yet held their first review meetings may do so, if they so desire, as soon as possible during 1984 without prejudice to the timing of the global review of 1985;

17. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session to consider convening a third meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries, as part of the preparation for the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and to decide at the same time on the precise mandate for such a meeting, taking into account the wish of the least developed countries that it should in particular:

(a) Undertake a review and assessment of the economic situation of the least developed countries and of assistance requirements for their accelerated progress;

(b) Evaluate and put forward relevant recommendations to improve aid practices and management, notably as regards terms and conditions of aid, adapting assistance criteria to the specific needs of the least developed countries, types of aid and priority areas, administration and management of aid programmes, and technical assistance;

(c) Evaluate the results of the individual country meetings and make recommendations aimed at improving the co-ordination of assistance programmes;

18. *Reaffirms* the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as endorsed by the General Assembly, that a mid-term review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action should be carried out in 1985 and urges that all necessary steps be taken to ensure appropriate preparations for an in-depth review on that occasion, stressing the importance of the timely preparation of the necessary documentation, including specific recommendations for the full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action by UNCTAD and other competent organizations, as requested in the Programme;

19. *Recognizes* that the role of UNCTAD in the global monitoring of progress and specifically the mid-term review is of great importance for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue his efforts to ensure that the unit of the UNCTAD secretariat which deals with these matters be organized in such a way as to ensure that the greatest effectiveness can be achieved in the performance of the unit in the global monitoring of the Programme, this being of critical importance to the least developed countries.

³⁸ See GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), pp. 22-23.

UNCTAD ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF: (a) TECHNOLOGY; (b) SHIPPING; (c) LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; (d) TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND ALL TRADE FLOWS RESULTING THEREFROM; (e) ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; (f) ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS; (g) INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

(Agenda item 13)

RESOLUTIONS

143 (VI). Towards the technological transformation of developing countries³⁹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting the serious efforts made by developing countries at the national, regional and international levels, supported by the international community, to benefit from the fullest use of technologies needed for accelerating their technological transformation in the context of overall development,

Welcoming the desire of countries to intensify efforts in their technological transformation through effective national, regional and international programmes and activities,

Recognizing that the present world economic situation makes even more urgent the need for coherent action towards the technological transformation of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the responsibility, competence and work of other United Nations bodies in the field of technology, especially the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Believing that it is important to examine developments in the field of technology and to recommend further action thereon within UNCTAD,

Noting the reports by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries"⁴⁰ and "Work programme of UNCTAD in the development and transfer of technology",⁴¹ which provide important contributions to further consideration of future action in the field of technology,

I. RESTRUCTURING THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

A. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

1. Urges the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete the formulation of the code at

its fifth session so as to enable the General Assembly to adopt the code at its thirty-eighth session, and recommends that all countries participate fully in this process;

2. Strongly urges that the proposals of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology should provide a basis for finding solutions to the issues still outstanding so as to arrive at a code that is to the benefit of all countries;

B. Economic, commercial and developmental aspects of the industrial property system

3. Invites all countries attending the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property to co-operate in concluding the revision of the Convention in a manner which takes fully into account the interests of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

4. Recommends that those countries attending the Diplomatic Conference expedite their work with the objective of finding solutions to, *inter alia*, the questions of the adequate working of patents and the various forms of protection of industrial property; and further recommends that those countries attending the Diplomatic Conference should take into account that the industrial property system should contribute to the economic and technological development and industrialization of the developing countries;

5. Welcomes the progress made at the national level by a number of countries in examining and taking appropriate action on the question of industrial property legislation;

6. Recalls its resolutions 39 (III) of 16 May 1972, 88 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 101 (V) of 30 May 1979, and Committee on Transfer of Technology resolutions 3 (I) of 5 December 1975, 14 (III) of 28 November 1980 and 21 (IV) of 10 December 1982, and decision 4 (II) of 6 December 1978, and invites UNCTAD to continue its work on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of the industrial property system in accordance with Committee resolution 21 (IV) in particular and any relevant future resolution which may be agreed on this subject;

7. Invites the UNCTAD secretariat to continue to provide adequate advice and assistance to the developing countries on the economic, commercial and developmental aspects of the industrial property system;

C. National laws and regulations on the transfer, acquisition and development of technology

8. Recognizing the importance of an adequate legal and institutional framework, including national

³⁹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 175-177 and 179.

⁴⁰ TD/277 (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

⁴¹ TD/284, reproduced in volume III.

policies, for the transfer, acquisition and development of technology, particularly in developing countries, *further recognizes* that the framework and policies should contribute to increasing both the technological capacity of developing countries and the contribution of technology to the overall social and economic development of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

9. *Notes with interest* the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Common approaches to laws and regulations on the transfer and acquisition of technology"⁴² and endorses resolution 20 (IV) of 10 December 1982 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology;

II. DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

10. *Notes* the decision of the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-sixth session, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/207 of 20 December 1982, to schedule a meeting of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology⁴³ and invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold consultations with the regional groups with a view to obtaining as broad participation at this meeting as possible;

III. TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE ADVISORY SERVICE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to be responsive to the pressing requests and requirements of developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, and to provide effective technical and operational assistance by the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology within available resources and in areas outlined in resolution 17 (IV) of 10 December 1982 of the Committee on Transfer and Technology;

12. *Strongly urges* that the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology be provided with sufficient resources, in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of resolution 17 (IV) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, to enable it to perform its functions effectively, within its mandate, having regard to the increasing requirements of developing countries;

IV. NEW, OTHER ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

13. *Believes firmly* that further action towards the technological transformation of developing countries is urgently called for;

14. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 10 and 11 of Conference resolution 112 (V) of 3 June 1979 and requests the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its fifth session to take up the issues of the establishment of appropriate interregional linkages and co-operative arrangements, as defined in paragraphs 10 and 11 of that resolution on the basis of revised secretariat documentation and the comments made at the twenty-sixth session of the Trade and Development Board;

15. *Endorses* resolution 18 (IV) of 10 December 1982 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on issues in individual sectors of critical importance to developing countries, with a view to strengthening the domestic technological capacity of developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue work on the transfer, application and development of technology in specific areas and sectors of critical importance to developing countries in accordance with relevant resolutions of UNCTAD, in particular Committee resolution 18 (IV). In the light of the work of the UNCTAD secretariat, the Committee at its fifth session will decide on the question of convening, between the sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference, up to three meetings of governmental experts to examine and recommend appropriate policies, including concrete measures, on the transfer, application and development of technology in sectors and specific areas selected by the Committee for in-depth examination;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to give urgent consideration to new areas and issues of importance to the technological transformation of developing countries in accordance with resolution 24 (IV) of 10 December 1982 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology; and endorses Committee resolution 19 (IV) of 10 December 1982 on the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the international transfer of technology, and, having noted with satisfaction the previous studies carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat, welcomes the proposals contained in Committee resolution 19 (IV) for further work in this field;

17. *Notes* the work carried out by UNCTAD in the field of pharmaceuticals and the proposed participation of UNCTAD, together with the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in the project on the formulation of appropriate strategies for facilitating pharmaceutical supplies to the developing countries, for which the World Health Organization has been designated as the lead agency, and requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-eighth session on the possible collaboration of UNCTAD with the World Health Organization in this sector, particularly in the area of transfer of technology;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with other United Nations bodies active in specific fields of new and emerging technologies, such as biotechnology, solar energy technology, and micro-electronics, to prepare proposals for the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its fifth session on possible complementary work by UNCTAD on economic, commercial and developmental aspects of new and emerging technologies so as to provide the basis for consideration by Governments of appropriate action;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine the modalities for the commercialization of the results of United Nations system-funded research and development and to devise ways and means of making it a more efficient instrument for the building up of the endogenous capacities of the developing countries in

⁴² TD/B/C.6/91.

⁴³ Trade and Development Board decision 271 (XXVI) of 28 April 1983 on the calendar of meetings.

science and technology, as a contribution to their technological transformation, and submit proposals for consideration by the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its fifth session;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine ways and means whereby developing countries can obtain the fullest and freest possible access to technology in the public domain. In this connection, UNCTAD, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should consult one another on appropriate methods whereby information on technologies in the public domain could benefit developing countries;

V. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNCTAD AND OTHER RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS BODIES

21. *Recommends* that UNCTAD should continue to develop its co-operation with relevant United Nations bodies and organs, particularly the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, with the objective of increasing the efficiency of the United Nations system and avoiding overlap in the field of technology;

VI. FURTHER ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STRATEGY FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transmit the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries"⁴⁴ to the Committee on Transfer of Technology at a special session to be held before the twenty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board for review and relevant action, including modalities for the formulation of a strategy for the technological transformation of the developing countries.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

144 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping⁴⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering that maritime transport is one of the essential supports for the harmonious development of the economies of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of shipping in international trade and the need for developing countries to participate more effectively in world shipping,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Inter-

national Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which calls, *inter alia*, for an increase in the participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade and, to this end, for appropriate structural changes to be carried out where necessary and for the international community to continue to take the necessary steps to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and to expand their national and multinational merchant fleets so as to increase their share substantially, with a view to reaching as close as possible to 20 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990,

Recalling also the resolution unanimously adopted by the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry at its first session,⁴⁶

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982, in which it was decided to convene the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships,

Noting with concern that the world shipping industry is undergoing a sustained serious crisis which inhibits the fleets of all countries from operating in a situation of economic viability and which poses particular problems for developing countries,

Noting also that the participation of developing countries in the carriage of bulk and refrigerated cargoes is relatively low and noting further their determination to increase substantially their share in the transportation of these cargoes,

Conscious that the problems prevailing in the world shipping industry can be solved through negotiations and co-operation at the international level,

Expressing satisfaction that the pre-conditions for the entry into force in 1983 of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences⁴⁷ have been met,

Noting the views and concerns expressed by a number of developed and developing countries—both States parties to the Convention and those which are in the process of becoming contracting parties—on the actions needed for the preparations concerning the implementation of the Convention in full conformity with its provisions, after its entry into force,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to review and update the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Ship and port financing for developing countries"⁴⁸ in order to determine the availability of financial resources and organizational arrangements for the developing countries in their efforts to increase their participation in the world seaborne transport of international trade, as envisaged in General

⁴⁴ See the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group (TD/B/C.4/177), annex.

⁴⁵ See *United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences*, vol. II, *Final Act (including the Convention and resolutions) and tonnage requirements* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.12).

⁴⁶ TD/B/C.4/190.

⁴⁴ See note 40 above.

⁴⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. Liberia reserved its position on operative paragraph 3. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 191-202.

Assembly resolution 35/56, bearing in mind in their context relevant resolutions of UNCTAD on the financing of ships, and paying particular attention to the special problem of the least developed countries;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 35/56, to examine the structure of the world shipping industry with the aim of identifying the causes and effects of protectionist policies and monopolistic practices where they may exist, particularly with respect to the carriage of bulk and refrigerated cargo and taking into account the report, including the recommendations, of the Group of Experts on Problems faced by the Developing Countries in the Carriage of Bulk Cargoes⁴⁹ and the report, including the recommendations, of the Group of Experts on International Sea Transport of Liquid Hydrocarbons in Bulk when they are available,⁵⁰ as well as all information supplied to the two groups of experts, with a view to drawing up conclusions and, if necessary, recommendations on possible adjustments of these policies and practices and to report thereon to the Committee on Shipping;

3. *Urges* the expeditious completion of the work on conditions for the registration of ships, including in particular the establishment of a genuine link between the vessels and flag States, taking into account paragraph 1 (b) of the resolution adopted by the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry at its first session and including the need for the flag States to exercise effectively their jurisdiction and control over the ships;

4. *Invites* all States members of UNCTAD to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the plenipotentiary conference of the United Nations on conditions for registration of ships called for explicitly in General Assembly resolution 37/209 on the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake a study of policies of Governments and of practices in the world shipping industry which might be detrimental to the interests of developing countries, particularly investment and support policies in this sector;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake a preliminary study for consideration by the Committee on Shipping on the freight rate levels and structures of liner shipping and of selected non-liner commodities, covering dry cargoes of all kinds and liquid cargoes of vegetable origin, and of their possible effects on the exports of developing countries, in conformity with the work programme of the Committee on Shipping;

7. *Urges* the early completion of the ongoing international negotiations in the areas of:

(a) Maritime legislation, including marine insurance, and the elaboration of model national maritime legislation;

(b) Liens and mortgages, in accordance with the arrangements currently being discussed between the secretariats of UNCTAD and the International Maritime Organization in order to avoid possible duplication of work between them;

8. *Further urges* the Group of Experts on Model Rules for Multimodal Container Tariffs and the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Group to consider Means of Combating all Aspects of Maritime Fraud, including Piracy, to expedite their work on these areas;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare for the Committee on Shipping a preliminary study on a non-mandatory model agreement for feeder services and trans-shipment ports and also to examine the modalities of foreign investments in ports, as well as rights and duties of container terminal operators and users;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(a) To undertake an in-depth study on the development of bulk terminals, their physical characteristics, management, operation and availability and conditions of international financing and to invite donor countries and financial institutions to send to the UNCTAD secretariat, upon request, relevant information for issuing every two years addenda to the SHIPASSIST Directory,⁵¹ the coverage of which shall be extended to the availability and conditions of international financing for port development;

(b) To elaborate, in close collaboration with the relevant commercial parties, a standard form and model provisions for multimodal transport documents;

(c) To elaborate guidelines to be disseminated on the application of computer software packages to multimodal transport;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a draft programme of action for co-operation among developing countries in the area of shipping, ports and multimodal transport and to submit it to the Committee on Shipping for consideration at its eleventh session. The Committee on Shipping is requested to ensure that the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries is kept informed of its deliberations on this subject;

12. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue to provide substantive support for technical assistance to the developing countries financed by the United Nations Development Programme and other financial sources, including the provision of commentaries, workshops and seminars, in order that they take the domestic measures needed for the implementation of conventions adopted under the auspices of UNCTAD. In this context, the availability of resources in non-convertible currencies for financing such work should also be taken into account, in accordance with the policy of the United Nations Development Programme to assist developing countries;

13. *Invites* those States members of UNCTAD which have not yet become contracting parties to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences,

⁴⁹ See TD/B/C.4/234.

⁵⁰ The Group of Experts is scheduled to hold its second session from 30 January to 3 February 1984.

⁵¹ "Directory of services for technical assistance in shipping and ports to developing countries" (UNCTAD/SHIP/196 and Add.1).

which is to come into force in October 1983, to consider ratifying or acceding to that Convention;

14. *Invites also* those States members of UNCTAD which have not yet become contracting parties to the United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods⁵² and the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules)⁵³ to consider ratifying or acceding to those Conventions;

15. *Calls upon* all States members of UNCTAD which have become parties to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, or are in the process of so doing, to take prompt measures for its implementation at the national level in complete conformity with its scope and provisions, bearing in mind the annexes to the Final Act;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences by contracting States and to submit the report to the Committee on Shipping.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

137 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries⁵⁴

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries and that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Further recognizing that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries renders their economies particularly vulnerable and thus reduces their overall capability to cope with the mounting challenges of extreme underdevelopment,

Agreeing that the remoteness of most land-locked developing countries from markets, coupled with underdeveloped transport and communication infrastructures in developing transit countries, contributes to the high transport costs which these countries must bear,

Recognizing that there are accepted international conventions on transit trade, the implementation of which would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting regional transit traffic,

1. *Reaffirms* section IV of its resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 and also its resolution 123 (V) of 3 June 1979,

⁵² *United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport*, vol. I, *Final Act and Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.H.D.7 (vol. 1)).

⁵³ See A/CONF.89/13.

⁵⁴ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 211-215 and 222. For the financial implications of the resolution, referred to by the President, see part two below, paragraph 220. See also the detailed statement of financial implications in annex IX below, appendix, section A.

on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

2. *Expresses* its deep concern at the grave economic situation of the land-locked developing countries and, noting that the above resolutions have been only partially implemented, urges the international community to continue its efforts to implement them fully;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require effective co-operation and close collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours. Where any study or programme of action is to be undertaken in, or in relation to, any transit country, such study or programme of action will be carried out in consultation with, and with the approval of, the transit country concerned;

4. *Requests* the international community to provide financial assistance for specific action for improving transit transport infrastructure in land-locked developing countries and their transit countries;

5. *Agrees on* the following further specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries and urges the international community to give, in accordance with the priorities of the land-locked developing countries and accepted development criteria, strong financial and technical assistance support, through specific actions in the areas of:

(a) Rehabilitation and preventive maintenance of transit transport facilities in land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, including the provision of spare parts, tools and building materials;

(b) Implementation of training programmes for all involved in transit transport operations at all levels;

(c) Provision of all-weather through-road transport routes linking the main commercial centres in the land-locked developing countries with the seaports, and provision of vehicles;

(d) Assistance, if requested by the Governments concerned, in the effective implementation of road transit transport agreements between land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours related to such areas as transit fees, customs procedures, vehicle dimensions, axle loading specifications, the equitable sharing of inter-State traffic, road permits and visas;

(e) Extension, where possible, of the existing rail system in transit countries into the land-locked developing countries, so as to avoid the need for transshipments and provision of locomotives, rolling stock and railway marshalling facilities;

(f) Provision of storage facilities, in both the ports and the rail terminals of the land-locked country, and provision of adequate berthing and handling facilities;

(g) Assistance in harmonizing transit documentation and procedures, technical standards and management practices and in arranging, where appropriate, the shared use of railway wagons and of port terminal facilities, as well as the sharing of capital investment in new physical infrastructure created in transit countries primarily for the use of land-locked developing countries;

(h) Extension and strengthening of runways at airports, provision of adequate navigational aid and cargo-handling facilities, improvement of the surface collection and distribution system, training of skilled manpower and the support, where necessary, of subregional and regional co-operation arrangements in air freighting operations;

(i) Improvement of communications links between various ports and commercial centres in land-locked developing countries and between ports and overseas markets;

(j) Support in the assessment of the potentials for restructuring the economies of land-locked developing countries through the promotion of import substitution industries producing high-bulk, low-value products and developing high-value, low-bulk products for export;

(k) Assistance to the land-locked developing countries in increasing their exports to the markets of developed and developing countries;

(l) Assistance for institutional arrangements within land-locked developing countries and, where necessary, between them and their transit neighbours to oversee the overall co-ordination of transit transport planning policy and operations as required;

(m) Assistance in the preparation and implementation of subregional and regional schemes, where necessary and upon request of the concerned Governments, in various aspects of economic activities such as trade, production, development of physical infrastructure and exploitation of energy and other natural resources;

(n) Where the projects are related to, or have a bearing on, transit transport infrastructure (roads, railways, waterways, ports, etc.) in the transit countries, a joint request by the land-locked developing countries concerned and their transit countries would have to be made;

6. *Takes note* of the concerns expressed by some countries relating to the effect on the exports of certain developing countries, in particular land-locked developing countries, of the levying of customs tariffs by some countries on a basis which includes high transport costs;

7. *Invites* member States to ratify, and implement the relevant provisions of, the international conventions on transit Trade;

8. *Requests* developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, to pledge substantial contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which is currently administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to pursue further the work of the technical advisory services of UNCTAD in order;

(a) To review on a continuous basis the transit-transport situation, facilities and arrangements in different areas, with a view to facilitating Government action for improving transport procedures and regulations and transit, transport and port infrastructure;

(b) To provide technical support for the improvement of administrative and managerial capacity to meet the requirements of an efficient transit system;

(c) To identify training needs and opportunities required for an efficient operation of transit facilities and to develop a comprehensive training programme;

(d) To assist the Governments of land-locked developing countries in the assessment of the potential for restructuring their economies through the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

10. *Recommends* that suitable ways of financing the above advisory services be found, keeping in mind the need for continuity;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, using existing resources, to appoint a small *ad hoc* group of experts from developed and developing countries, serving in an individual capacity, which would meet for one week in order to study, in co-operation with the regional commissions and appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations system, ways and means of improving the transit transport infrastructures and services as part of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries and submit its findings to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with international organizations and the regional commissions, to keep under constant review the progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries contained in the present resolution, as well as in Conference resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972, 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 and 123 (V) of 3 June 1979, and to submit a report annually to the General Assembly through the Trade and Development Board.

199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983

138 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of island developing countries⁴⁴

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982,

Noting that the steps undertaken so far have resulted in only partial implementation of Conference resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 and 111 (V) of 3 June 1979,

Reiterating the urgency of putting into effect the specific action in favour of island developing countries envisaged in those Conference resolutions,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, in particular those which suffer handicaps due especially to their smallness, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, constraints in

⁴⁴ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

transport, great distance from market centres, a highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Taking into account the fact that a number of island developing countries are small or archipelagic, which makes the provision of services difficult and at a very high overhead cost, because of inter-island distances,

1. *Urges* the international community to provide appropriate support, both financial and technical, for:

(a) The development of infrastructure, feeder and inter-island services, by sea and air, of island developing countries;

(b) The development of telecommunications serving island developing countries, including access on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities using new technology;

(c) Specific studies concerning the types and combinations of air and sea transport services and telecommunications best suited to their needs in the light of changing circumstances, including assistance in the design, construction and testing under operational conditions of new types of ship, aircraft or other equipment designed to meet the specific needs of island developing countries;

(d) The planning of the management of disaster risk and integration of disaster mitigation or prevention into their development strategies, including the examination of the possibility of setting up regional or interregional disaster insurance schemes or funds, bearing in mind the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(e) The facilitation of the transfer and acquisition on fair and reasonable terms and conditions of marine technology needed to derive benefits from the marine resources of their exclusive economic zones;

(f) The acquisition of appropriate equipment for the development of land-based facilities in the island developing countries necessary to increase local value-added from the exploitation of the oceans;

(g) Help in achieving greater self-reliance in their priority sectors, in particular in the areas of food and agriculture, energy, fishing, industry, transport and tourism;

(h) Studies and technical assistance efforts to assist small islands in planning rationally in order to deal with the peculiar problems which their precarious environment and rugged topography impose upon human settlements;

(i) The adoption of population and manpower policies appropriate to the human resource problems of the island developing countries;

(j) The establishment of an information exchange system at the regional and global levels, including a systematic bibliographic reference service on island developing countries;

2. *Requests* the international community to consider ways of providing financial support to those island developing countries which face constraints restricting their ability to participate adequately in international conferences;

3. *Urges* the international financial institutions to consider increasing substantially the flow of real resources to these countries, through the application of policies and credit criteria which are appropriate to their economic and financial situation;

4. *Invites* the attention of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the appropriate regional institutions to the policy issues involved in the development of air transport services as described in paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 111 (V) and invites their collaboration with UNCTAD in studying the policy issues involved;

5. *Urges* that the availability of task forces from UNCTAD, the regional commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to provide technical assistance to island developing countries at short notice be enhanced;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in co-operation with Governments and regional and other competent institutions, to continue the programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and of the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat, with a view to proposing concrete specific action, taking into account, *inter alia*, geographical factors, their traditional island life and institutions, physical environment and development priorities and the problems of island developing countries in the international economy;

7. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to pursue further its role, not only as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries, but also, where necessary, to act as a catalyst in this regard. UNCTAD should collaborate fully with appropriate regional and subregional organizations, particularly the regional commissions, in the spirit of the regional and subregional approach;

8. *Further requests* the UNCTAD secretariat, in collaboration with the regional commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations and appropriate international organizations, to continue its work in the field of inter-island and feeder transport, by air and sea, of island developing countries, paying due attention to the opportunities provided by progress in communications;

9. *Requests* that efforts be made at the international, regional and national levels, bearing in mind the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other appropriate agencies of the United Nations system, to improve methods of mitigating or preventing social and economic damage from natural disasters, given the vulnerability of the countries concerned;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to study, in co-operation with the regional commissions and appropriate specialized agencies of the United Nations, ways and means of minimizing the handicaps resulting from the geographical situation of island developing countries and to submit his findings to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with all Governments concerned, in particular

those of island developing countries, with international organizations and with the regional commissions, should keep under constant review the progress in the implementation of the specific action related to the particular needs and problems of the island developing countries set out in the present resolution, as well as in Conference resolutions 98 (IV) and 111 (V), and should submit a report to the General Assembly through the Trade and Development Board in 1984.

199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983

DECISION

145 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom⁵⁶

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Requests member States and the secretariat of UNCTAD to further implement the provisions of Conference resolution 95 (IV) of 31 May 1976;

2. Decides to remit to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session the informal text⁵⁷ remitted to the Conference at its sixth session under agenda item 13 (d), as amended in the course of negotiations at the session and annexed to the present decision.

199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983

⁵⁶ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 234-239.

⁵⁷ Annexed to Board resolution 243 (XXIII).

ANNEX

Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

[Recognizing that full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country, abstention from the threat or use of force against any State, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and the settlement by peaceful means of disputes among States are of the utmost importance for the success of international economic relations, and recognizing further that there should be concrete progress towards the goals of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, including the urgent implementation of measures of disarmament, which would release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for social and economic development, especially of the developing countries,]

Noting that, although progress has been made in trade and economic relations between countries having different economic and social systems, nevertheless those relations could be further increased and improved,

Recalling the importance and relevance of Conference resolutions 15 (II) of 25 March 1968, 53 (III) of 19 May 1972 and 95 (IV) of 31 May 1976 to agenda item 13 (d) of its sixth session and the need to implement them,

Convinced that relations between countries having different economic and social systems should be developed on the basis of equality, [non-discrimination,] reciprocity and mutual advantage and that it is important to ensure appropriate conditions for the conduct

of normal economic relations among the parties, irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Referring to the relevant proposals of developing countries members of the Group of 77 as contained in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations,⁵⁸

Considering the urgent and important need for the developing countries to diversify, increase and improve their overall economic and trade relations, and taking into account the present situation of the international economy, as well as the protectionist measures and pressures, it is necessary for the economic and trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems to be developed and strengthened in conformity with the objectives of the new international economic order,

Calling upon all countries to play an increasingly more active role in bringing about the early establishment of the new international economic order,

Emphasizing that among some of the elements which would contribute to the achievement of a greater and better economic relationship between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe are:

(a) The need for planning trade by means of long-term agreements and contracts,

(b) Consideration of comprehensive approaches to economic relations,

(c) The greater capacity of the developing countries to formulate policies for foreign economic relations and to achieve their implementation,

(d) Mutual expansion of trade based, among other measures, on the extension to the developing countries of non-reciprocal tariff preferences, and a greater impact of multilateral approaches,

I

1. Invites developing countries, socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developed market-economy countries to continue to implement Conference resolutions 15 (II), 53 (III) and 95 (IV) with the aim of intensifying their mutual trade and economic relations;

[2. Calls upon the partners in East-West trade to endeavour to intensify co-operation on the basis of equality, mutual advantage, reciprocity and non-discrimination and to take measures to remove economic, administrative, commercial and other obstacles in economic relations between these groups of countries, and not to permit the introduction of new restrictions;]

[3. Calls upon the partners in East-West trade to make efforts to diversify trade flows in both directions in order to eliminate the unbalanced nature of export-import patterns as well as imbalances in such trade, which might, in a number of instances, constitute obstacles to the expansion of imports from the developing countries;]

4. Invites developing countries, socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developed market-economy countries to expand multilateral forms of economic co-operation and to continue to study the possibilities of, and thereafter to implement, tripartite economic co-operation in the fields, *inter alia*, of industry, energy, agricultural production, research and infrastructure, with the participation of developing countries, socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developed market-economy countries, paying particular attention to the specific problems of developing countries;

5. Notes in that context the useful role [that can be] played by bilateral agreements on commercial, economic, industrial and technical co-operation including, where appropriate, those of a long-term nature and stresses the importance of making [relevant] [complete] economic and commercial information available so that existing possibilities for co-operation can be fully developed;

6. Invites the countries participating in East-West trade, in expanding their trade and economic relations, to take fully into account the interests of developing countries in order to provide them with really positive trade possibilities;

⁵⁸ See *Proceedings... Fifth Session*, vol. I, annex VI, sect. III, "Item 17 of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference".

II

1. *Calls upon* the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries to give new impetus to their co-operation and to continue to expand the volume thereof by increasing the reliability of their mutual relations and by promoting their development;

2. *Recommends* that measures aimed at the establishment of new, and the improvement of existing, instruments for the promotion of economic trade relations between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries should embody the following provisions:

(a) The extension of the practice of long-term intergovernmental agreements covering potential areas of trade development with the developing countries, particularly in the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, without prejudice to developing countries' traditional exports; in this manner developing countries will be aware of the potential that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe would have for their exports, with a view to enabling the developing countries to diversify their export trade;

(b) The elaboration on a bilateral basis of long-term programmes of economic, commercial and scientific and technical co-operation, which should encompass a wide range of sectors, define projects to be carried out, and include new spheres and forms of co-operation in addition to traditional ones;

(c) The adoption of measures to ensure that the execution of such programmes contributes to the further expansion of mutual trade and to greater balance in its composition, through the extension of the range of goods delivered in each direction, and provides opportunities for a determined search for ways and means, which include expansion in the developing countries of certain types of production for which local conditions are conducive;

(d) The expansion of assistance to developing countries in the exploitation of their natural resources under conditions which guarantee genuine sovereignty and respect for the legitimate rights of the co-operating parties;

(e) The encouragement, on the basis of measures ranging from extension to the developing countries of non-reciprocal tariff preferences to preferential duty-free entry, of purchases of the manufactures and semi-manufactures produced by the national industries of those countries; the continuation of efforts to improve and perfect the systems of preferences in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, particularly through the application of the unified rules of origin in respect of goods from developing States;

(f) (i) Payments between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe should be made in convertible currency, except in those cases where the parties to the agreement express a preference for or interest in other special arrangements, such as the clearing account system;

(ii) If a clearing agreement is discontinued, settlement by the developing countries of credits foreseen to be effected in products should be made on terms which are just and equitable and which are mutually agreed;

(g) (i) Where the parties to co-operation consider it advantageous, joint ventures should be promoted and established, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture and trade; such joint ventures should be based on effective participation of nationals of developing countries and greater utilization of local materials;

(ii) The objective of such joint ventures should be to promote the industrialization of developing countries and to increase the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from those countries.

3. *Financial assistance*

(a) The socialist countries of Eastern Europe should accelerate their financial assistance to developing countries with a view to meeting before the end of 1980 the target of 0.7 per cent for official development assistance set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(b) The socialist countries of Eastern Europe should adopt the necessary measures which would make the Special Fund of the International Investment Bank effective, so that its available resources would be provided to developing countries for the identification and financing of national, subregional and regional projects directly or through the regional development banks;

(c) Through this Bank, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe should arrange and improve the use of resources earmarked for financial assistance to developing countries by, *inter alia*, increasing the share of convertible currencies therein and lowering the rates of interest levied on borrowings in convertible currency by developing countries;]

3. (a) *Notes* the readiness of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to develop further economic and technical co-operation with the developing countries which is aimed at the development of their national economies and the enhancement of their industrial, scientific and technical potential, and which also contributes to the further expansion of commercial and economic relations with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe on a long-term, stable and mutually beneficial basis;

(b) *Recommends* the continuation of the practice of including in agreements and contracts, when this is mutually acceptable and feasible, provisions on the repayment of loans by deliveries and the purchase on commercial terms of the output of enterprises which are built in developing States with the assistance of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe;

(c) *Further recommends* that, when specific problems arise, a search for mutually acceptable solutions should be conducted, on a bilateral basis, to questions of the volume and conditions of economic and technical co-operation and the related credits, including the repayment of such credits;

4. *Recommends also* the continuation of efforts to improve the work of bilateral intergovernmental commissions (committees) of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries on commercial, economic and scientific and technical co-operation, with a view to further enhancing their role in the organization and administration of co-operation and in the determination of prospects for its development; adjustment and expansion of contacts between the planning organs of the socialist and the developing countries and between their chambers of commerce; and the provision to interested developing countries of assistance in the preparation of economic development plans and programmes, including the foreign trade sector;

5. *Urges* the encouragement of multilateral approaches in relations between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries, which will make possible further relations between one or several countries of one group and one or several countries of the other group, *inter alia*, through the corresponding secretariats of their economic groupings;

III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(a) To intensify the existing technical assistance activities of UNCTAD in its capacity as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme, in close co-operation with the United Nations regional commissions, in order to respond more effectively to the requests and needs of the developing countries in this field, by organizing more specific training courses, by providing wider dissemination of practical trade and economic information and by expanding and improving the advisory services to the developing countries when so requested, in order to assist them in the formulation and implementation of specific policies aimed at promoting and developing trade and economic co-operation with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe;

(b) To take steps to strengthen the services of the UNCTAD secretariat with a view to ensuring support for the technical assistance projects, including the UNDP/UNCTAD comprehensive programme for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, of the United Nations Development Programme, to be implemented in co-operation with the regional commissions of the United Nations and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT;

(c) To continue to organize bilateral and multilateral consultations on specific issues not only at regular sessions of the Board but also outside its framework;

(d) Pursuant to Trade and Development Board decision 186 (XIX) of 17 October 1979, to report to the Board on action undertaken in implementing the various recommendations and requests contained in the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to increase its support of the activities mentioned in the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries to take an active part, and upon the United Nations Development Programme, UNCTAD, the regional commissions of the United Nations and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, to provide all possible assistance, in the execution of the technical assistance activities mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) of this section.

IV

Decides in the context of section III of the present resolution, to establish an advisory service on the development of trade between developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe within UNCTAD to provide technical and operational assistance, at the request of developing countries, from the regular budget of UNCTAD.]

RESOLUTIONS

139 (VI). UNCTAD activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries⁴¹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among developing countries is an integral part of a global development effort and of an interdependent world economy,

Recalling its resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Bearing in mind the concrete measures through which support for economic co-operation among developing countries should be forthcoming,

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Economic co-operation among developing countries: review of activities in the major programme areas and proposals for future work"⁴², and transmitting that report to the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at its third session,

Decides:

(a) To continue implementing its resolution 127 (V) and to request the Trade and Development Board and the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to adopt forward-looking decisions and to consider, *inter alia*, effective measures of support and to call on the Committee at its third session, when reviewing the work programme in this area, to consider ways of giving further impetus to economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in relation to:

- (i) The continuation of the work towards the establishment of the global system of trade preferences among developing countries, taking duly into account the proposal regarding "Support required from the UNCTAD secretariat for negotiation of the global system of trade preferences"⁴³ submitted by the Group of 77;

- (ii) Co-operation among State trading organizations of developing countries;
- (iii) The establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries;
- (iv) The promotion, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, of multinational production enterprises among developing countries;
- (v) The strengthening of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation and integration among developing countries, taking into account measures of support proposed by the Working Party on Trade Expansion and Regional Economic Integration among Developing Countries;⁴⁴
- (vi) Relevant aspects of monetary and financial co-operation among developing countries, within the competence of UNCTAD, including the question of a "Bank of developing countries"; the establishment of subregional, regional and interregional export credit and export credit guarantee schemes; and the establishment of regional and subregional multilateral payments arrangements among developing countries;

(b) To reiterate the need for appropriate support by the UNCTAD secretariat in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries;

(c) To request the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at its third session, when reviewing the UNCTAD work programme on economic co-operation among developing countries and its implementation, as outlined in Conference resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979 and resolution 1 (I) of 9 May 1977 of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, to consider, *inter alia*, the adoption of further measures of support by UNCTAD and of forward-looking decisions, giving due regard to the Arusha Action Plan⁴⁵ and the Caracas Programme of Action,⁴⁶ and to give appropriate guidance to the UNCTAD secretariat in this respect;

(d) To call, as appropriate, on other competent international bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GATT, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the financial development institutions, the regional commissions and the competent intergovernmental regional and subregional organizations, and on the developed countries, to support the efforts of the developing countries to implement economic co-operation programmes among themselves, as a contribution towards the attainment of the objectives of the International Development

⁴¹ See the report of the Working Party on its second session (TD/B/C.7/55), part two.

⁴² First Short Medium-Term Action Plan for Global Priorities on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (see *Proceedings...*, Fifth Session, vol. I, annex VI (Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations), sect. II).

⁴³ See "Report of the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries", Caracas, 13-19 May 1981 (A/36/333 and Corr.1).

⁴⁴ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

⁴⁵ TD/281 and Corr.1, reproduced in volume III.

⁴⁶ See the report of the Meeting enabling the Developing Countries participating in the Negotiations on a Global System of Trade Preferences *inter alia* to define the Nature, Scope and Extent of the Support requested from UNCTAD (TD/B/C.7/58), annex.

Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

146 (VI). Assistance to the Palestinian people⁶⁴

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979 on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981 entitled "Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations: Palestine",

Gravely concerned at the ever-increasing number of Israeli colonies in the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and the Gaza strip,

Alarmed by the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Alarmed also at the imposed Israeli domination of the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recognizing the need to monitor and investigate closely the policies of the Israeli occupation authorities hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to set up a special economic unit to monitor and investigate the above-mentioned policies of the Israeli occupation authorities;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution, in-

⁶⁴ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 263-291.

cluding the work done by the economic unit referred to in paragraph 1 above.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

147 (VI). Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa⁶⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979 on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations,

Recalling also paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982 on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming the importance of providing continuing and increased assistance by the United Nations organizations to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations,

1. *Urges* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to cooperate with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, through the provision of appropriate technical expertise, in preparing a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/233 E;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, a comprehensive survey of the economic and social conditions of the oppressed people of South Africa and urges the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate resources to the UNCTAD secretariat to this end.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

⁶⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 84 to 1, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 295-303.

DECISION

148 (VI). Institutional matters⁶⁶*The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

Decides to remit the draft decision on institutional matters submitted by Canada on behalf of States members of Group B⁶⁷ and the draft resolution on the

same subject submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77⁶⁸ to the Trade and Development Board for further consideration.⁶⁹

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

⁶⁶ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent. For a statement, see part two below, paragraph 316.

⁶⁷ TD(VI)/C.4/L.14. For the text, see annex II below.

⁶⁸ TD (VI)/C.4/L.17. For the text, see annex II below.

⁶⁹ For the texts of the draft decision and draft resolution, see annex II below.

OTHER BUSINESS

(Agenda item 14)

RESOLUTIONS

140 (VI). General Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101 of 4 February 1983⁷⁰*The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

Having considered General Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 in which the Assembly instructed all its subsidiary organs to complete their reports for the following session not later than 1 September, and to report any activity after the adoption of such reports, where necessary, to the Assembly in addenda to the reports,

Having also considered decision 1983/101 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 4 February 1983 in which the Council invited the Trade and Development Board to consider the possibility of rescheduling its meetings so that, as from 1984, its reports could be submitted to the General Assembly through the Council at its second regular session,

2. *Decides* that the Board shall continue to hold two regular sessions in each year in accordance with Conference resolution 114 (V) of 3 June 1979 and Trade and Development Board resolution 231 (XXII) of 20 March 1981;

2. *Considers* that under present circumstances it has no possibility of rescheduling sessions of the Trade and Development Board so as to conform fully to General Assembly resolution 35/10 A and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101;

3. *Requests* the President of the Conference to communicate the present resolution to the President of the General Assembly;

4. *Further requests* the President of the Conference to inform the President of the Economic and Social Council of the present resolution.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

141 (VI). General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982⁷¹*The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 36/117 A of 10 December 1981, in which the Assembly requested subsidiary organs to ensure that their reports would be as brief as possible and not exceed the desired limit of thirty-two pages,

1. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 259 (XXV) of 17 September 1982, in which the Board adopted guidelines for the preparation of its reports to the General Assembly;

2. *Invites* the Board to make every possible effort to keep its reports within the desired limit;

4. *Authorizes* the Board to exceed the limit when fuller reporting to the General Assembly is considered indispensable to the understanding by the General Assembly of a matter considered by the Board;

4. *Informs* the General Assembly that under present circumstances it will not be possible to confine the report on its sixth session within the limit of thirty-two pages;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-ninth session, should it decide to continue the practice of preparing the full version of its reports on its sessions, to consider dispensing with the summary records that are at present provided for its plenary meetings.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

149 (VI). Provision of assistance for Lebanon⁷²*The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

Noting that the wars and disturbances that have taken place on the Lebanese territory, including the recent

⁷¹ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

⁷² The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent. For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 321-329.

⁷⁰ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

Israeli invasion, have caused extensive damage to the Lebanese economy, destroying a number of farms, factories and vital utilities and bringing about the death or displacement of large numbers of Lebanese citizens,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 33/146 of 20 December 1978, 34/135 of 14 December 1979 and 36/205 of 17 December 1981 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon and the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of a United Nations special fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon,

Recalling further the resolutions of the Economic Commission for Western Asia concerning assistance for the reconstruction of Lebanon and, in particular, resolutions 65 (V) of 6 October 1978 and 77 (VII) of 22 April 1980, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/15 of 29 April 1980,

1. *Urges* donor countries and institutions to provide all possible forms of assistance to enable Lebanon to overcome the economic and social ordeal to which it has been subjected as a result of the wars and disturbances that have taken place on the Lebanese territory, from which it has been suffering for eight years, including the recent Israeli invasion;

2. *Invites* international financial institutions, and in particular the World Bank, to consider favourably granting Lebanon appropriate financing to enable it to reconstruct its damaged infrastructure and other vital utilities;

3. *Appeals* to the international community to consider favourably appropriate trade measures with a view to the promotion of a revival of Lebanese industrial and agricultural commodity exports, and requests the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT to assist Lebanon in regaining its traditional markets for this production.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

150 (VI). Assistance to Yemen⁷³

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Fully aware of the extensive devastation and substantial loss of life caused by the earthquake which struck hundreds of towns and villages in Yemen on 12 December 1982,

Concerned at the damages to infrastructures affecting adversely the implementation of the national development plan of that country,

Recognizing the efforts being made by the Government of Yemen to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the earthquake,

Recognizing also that Yemen, being one of the least developed countries, is unable to bear the mounting burden of the relief efforts, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/166 of 17 December 1982 on assistance to Yemen,

⁷³ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

Recalling also the relevant section of the Economic Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,⁷⁴

1. *Appeals* to developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so to contribute generously to the relief efforts, through bilateral and/or multilateral channels, for the rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the affected areas in Yemen;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and international and regional organizations that have undertaken efforts to provide relief assistance to Yemen;

3. *Requests* the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and expand their programmes of assistance to Yemen;

4. *Calls upon* regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to give urgent relief contributions to Yemen.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

151 (VI). Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region⁷⁵

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/165 of 17 December 1982,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/49 of 28 July 1982,

Noting decision 82/27 of 18 June 1982 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, concerning the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region,

Noting further the Economic Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, namely, the appeal made to the international community, in particular to the developed countries, to intensify efforts and adopt appropriate urgent measures to mitigate the problems of desertification and to augment assistance to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region victims of drought,⁷⁶

Noting also that the climatic conditions which affect the countries of the Sahel have an adverse effect on their economic and social development, particularly in the agricultural sector, thus impeding the development efforts of these countries,

Considering that the nature and magnitude of the needs of these countries call for a continuation and intensification of the actions of solidarity of the international community in their favour,

⁷⁴ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, paragraph 137 of the Economic Declaration.

⁷⁵ The Conference adopted this resolution without dissent.

⁷⁶ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, paragraph 135 of the Economic Declaration.

Concerned about the critical food situation which prevails in the countries of the Sahel,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community for its contribution to the efforts and to the programmes undertaken by the member countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

2. *Invites* the international community, in particular the developed countries, to continue and to intensify its support for the implementation of the medium-term and long-term programme of recovery and rehabilitation undertaken in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region;

3. *Invites* all competent international organizations to consider taking concrete action with a view to mitigating the consequences of the drought for the economies of these countries;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, within the area of competence of UNCTAD and through the appropriate channels, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the contribution of UNCTAD to the implementation of the present resolution.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

152 (VI). Rejection of coercive economic measures⁷⁷

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

⁷⁷ The Conference adopted this resolution by a roll-call vote of 81 of 18, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Considering the relevant articles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,⁷⁸

Bearing in mind the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Contracting Parties to GATT at their thirty-eighth session,⁷⁹

Bearing in mind also the General Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development adopted by the Conference at its first session,⁸⁰

Considering that some developed countries are resorting more and more frequently to the application of coercive and restrictive measures of increasing scope, as an instrument for exerting political pressure on some developing countries,

Recognizing that these measures are at variance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Considering that coercive measures have a negative effect on external trade, which plays a crucial part in the economies of developing countries, particularly during the present international economic crisis,

Considering further that such measures do not help to create the climate of peace needed for development,

Reiterates that all developed countries shall refrain from applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political coercion which affects their economic, political and social development.

*199th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

For statements, see part two below, paragraphs 345-368.

⁷⁸ General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

⁷⁹ See GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), p. 9.

⁸⁰ See *Proceedings...* (first session), vol. 1, Final Act, third part, annexes, recommendation A.I.1.

DECISION

166 (VI). Review of the calendar of meetings⁸¹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Approves the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1983 annexed hereto.

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

⁸¹ The Conference adopted this decision without dissent.

ANNEX^aCALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR THE REMAINDER
OF 1983

	<i>Date</i>
Meeting of governmental experts on the reverse transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 37/207)*	29 August-7 September
Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, third session	12-23 September
United Nations Sugar Conference, 1983, second part.....	12-30 September
Meeting of Experts from Tea-exporting Countries on Minimum Export Standards, second session	3-5 October
Trade and Development Board, twenty-seventh session ^b	3-14 October
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tea, fourth session	6-14 October
Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget, seventh session.....	17-26 October
United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, fifth session	17 October-4 November
United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber, 1983, second part.....	7-18 November
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships	7-18 November
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, second session.....	21-30 November
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Intergovernmental Group to Consider Means of combating all Aspects of Maritime Fraud, including Piracy (resolution 49 (X) of the Committee on Shipping)*	28 November-9 December
Committee on Tungsten, fifteenth session.....	12-16 December

Meetings for which the dates are to be determined^c

	<i>Duration</i>
Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, tenth session.....	2 weeks
Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes, seventh session (if required).....	1 week
Permanent Sub-Committee on Commodities, fourth session	1 week
United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, fourth part (if required).....	Up to 4 weeks
Second Preparatory Meeting on Bauxite.....	1 week
Seventh (third part) or Eighth Preparatory Meeting on Copper	1 week
Resumed Sixth Preparatory Meeting on Cotton.....	1 week
(Preparatory) Meeting on Hard Fibres	1 week
Third Preparatory Meeting on Iron Ore	1 week
Third Preparatory Meeting on Manganese	1 week
Third Preparatory Meeting on Phosphates	1 week
Meeting of Representatives of Interested Governments on Bulk Cargo Shipments (Conference resolution 120 (V), para.5)*	1 week
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Intergovernmental High-level Group of Experts on the Evolution of the International Monetary System, second session*	1 week

*
* *

Commodity conferences and other commodity meetings	As required (up to 15 1/2 weeks)
Working parties, study groups and expert groups	As required (up to 5 1/2 weeks)

^a Unless otherwise indicated, all meetings will be held in Geneva. Meetings marked with an asterisk are deductible from the block provision for "Working parties, study groups and expert groups".

^b The Board will resume its twenty-seventh regular session on 28 October 1983 to consider and adopt the report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its seventh session.

^c Should any of the meetings listed under this heading not be held in 1983, they will be carried forward into 1984.

RESOLUTION

167 (VI). Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia²²

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Meeting at its sixth session in Belgrade at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Deeply appreciative of that invitation and of the great efforts by the Government and peoples of Yugoslavia in the preparation and organization of the Conference and for the outstanding success of those efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the efficiency and thoroughness of the services generously placed at the disposal of the Conference at the Sava Centar, Belgrade,

Noting also with gratitude the warm welcome and hospitality extended by the peoples of Yugoslavia to all participants at the Conference,

1. *Records its sincere appreciation to the Government and peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the generous hospitality and universal friendship accorded to participants in the Conference;*

2. *Requests the President of the Conference to express the deep gratitude and appreciation of the Conference to the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;*

3. *Further requests the President of the Conference to assure the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that the participants in the Conference cherish an abiding memory of the warm welcome, hospitality and friendliness of the peoples of Yugoslavia.*

*200th plenary meeting
2 July 1983*

²² The Conference adopted this resolution by acclamation.

2. Other decisions**(a) Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)²³**

1. In conformity with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, the Conference, at its 172th plenary meeting, on 6 June 1983, reviewed the lists of States contained in the annex to that resolution, as amended.²⁴ The Conference approved the inclusion, in the appropriate lists, of the following States which had become members of UNCTAD since the fifth session of the Conference:

In list A: Vanuatu, Zimbabwe.

In list C: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

2. The Conference agreed that Namibia, which had become a member of UNCTAD by virtue of General Assembly resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979, should be included in list A.

3. The lists of members of UNCTAD given in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) have accordingly been amended by this decision. The amended lists are set out below:

A	
Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Algeria	Benin
Angola	Bhutan
Bahrain	Botswana

Burma	Mongolia
Burundi	Morocco
Cape Verde	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Nepal
China	Niger
Comoros	Nigeria
Congo	Oman
Democratic Kampuchea	Pakistan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Papua New Guinea
Democratic Yemen	Philippines
Djibouti	Qatar
Egypt	Republic of Korea
Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda
Ethiopia	Samoa
Fiji	Sao Tome and Principe
Gabon	Saudi Arabia
Gambia	Senegal
Ghana	Seychelles
Guinea	Sierra Leone
Guinea-Bissau	Singapore
India	Solomon Islands
Indonesia	Somalia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	South Africa
Iraq	Sri Lanka
Israel	Sudan
Ivory Coast	Swaziland
Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic
Kenya	Thailand
Kuwait	Togo
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Tonga
Lebanon	Tunisia
Lesotho	Uganda
Liberia	United Arab Emirates
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Republic of Cameroon
Madagascar	United Republic of Tanzania
Malawi	Upper Volta
Malaysia	Vanuatu
Maldives	Viet Nam
Mali	Yemen
Mauritania	Yugoslavia
Mauritius	Zaire
	Zambia
	Zimbabwe

²³ See part three below, paragraphs 43 and 44.

²⁴ Paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) provides that "the members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

	B	
Australia		Luxembourg
Austria		Malta
Belgium		Monaco
Canada		Netherlands
Cyprus		New Zealand
Denmark		Norway
Finland		Portugal
France		San Marino
Germany, Federal Republic of		Spain
Greece		Sweden
Holy See		Switzerland
Iceland		Turkey
Ireland		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy		United States of America
Japan		
Liechtenstein		

(b) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference and rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board⁶⁵

At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference decided to designate the undermentioned intergovernmental body for the purpose of participation in its proceedings under rule 80 of its rules of procedure and in the deliberations of the Board under rule 78 of the Board's rules of procedure:

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics.

C

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Argentina	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Mexico
Bolivia	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Saint Lucia
Cuba	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominica	Suriname
Dominican Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Uruguay
El Salvador	Venezuela
Grenada	
Guatemala	

(c) Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Conference⁶⁶

At its 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983, the Conference amended the first sentence of rule 1 and the first sentence of paragraph 1 of rule 74 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

Rule 1

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (hereinafter referred to as the Conference) shall normally meet at intervals of not more than four years.

Rule 74

1. Summary records authorized by the General Assembly for public meetings of the Conference and of its main committees shall be prepared by the secretariat.

	D	
Albania		Poland
Bulgaria		Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
German Democratic Republic		
Hungary		

⁶⁵ See part three below, paragraph 45.

⁶⁶ See part three below, paragraphs 46 and 47.

B. INDEX TO OBSERVATIONS AND RESERVATIONS BY DELEGATIONS OR GROUPS OF DELEGATIONS ON THE STATEMENT, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE, AS REPORTED IN THE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS⁶⁷

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Paragraphs in the summary of proceedings</i>
—	Statement on the world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order.....	7-14
	United States of America	15
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan.....	16-17

⁶⁷ See part two below.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Paragraphs in the summary of proceedings</i>
	Netherlands	18
	Denmark	19
	Australia.....	20
	New Zealand.....	21
	Switzerland	22
	Belgium.....	23
137 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries	
	Group B	211, 214 and 222
	Group D	213
	United States of America	212
	India.....	215
142 (VI).	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	150
	United States of America	151-157
	Group D	158-160
143 (VI).	Towards the technological transformation of developing countries	
	Group of 77.....	175-177
	Group D	179
144 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping	
	Liberia	191-192
	Group of 77.....	193-199
	Group B	200
	United States of America	201-202
145 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom	
	Group D	234-237
	Group B	238-239
146 (VI).	Assistance to the Palestinian people	
	Holy See	263
	Israel	264-265
	Jordan	266-270
	Syrian Arab Republic.....	271
	Japan.....	272-273
	Switzerland	274
	Sweden.....	275
	Portugal	276
	Netherlands	277
	Austria	278
	Federal Republic of Germany.....	279
	Group D and Mongolia	280-281
	Finland.....	282
	France.....	283
	Denmark	283
	Belgium.....	283
	Ireland	283
	Italy.....	283
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	283
	Luxembourg	283
	New Zealand.....	284
	Norway	285
	Australia.....	286
	Senegal.....	287-288

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Paragraphs in the summary of proceedings</i>
	Israel**	289-290
	Grenada	291
147 (VI).	Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa	
	Canada.....	295
	Portugal	296
	United States of America	297
	Norway	298
	Group D (also on behalf of Mongolia).....	299
	Greece (on behalf of the States members of EEC).....	300
	Switzerland	301
	Australia.....	302
	Japan.....	303
148 (VI).	Institutional matters	
	Group of 77	316
149 (VI).	Provision of assistance for Lebanon	
	United States of America	321-322
	Syrian Arab Republic.....	323-324
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	325
	Israel	326-327
	Group D (also on behalf of Mongolia).....	328
	Lebanon	329
152 (VI).	Rejection of coercive economic measures	
	Spain	345
	United States of America	346
	Sweden.....	347
	Suriname	348
	Greece (on behalf of the States members of EEC).....	349
	Switzerland	350
	Japan.....	351
	Mexico	352
	Panama.....	353
	Nicaragua	354
	Group D (also on behalf of Mongolia).....	355-357
	Grenada	358
	Turkey	359
	Austria.....	360
	Israel	361
	Portugal	362
	Cuba.....	363-364
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	365
	Burundi.....	366
	Jordan	367
	Syrian Arab Republic**.....	368
154 (VI).	United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended	
	United States of America	41
155 (VI).	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets	
	United States of America	45-50
157 (VI).	Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls	
	United States of America	57
	Group D	58
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	59
	Sweden (also on behalf of Finland and Norway)	60

** In exercise of the right of reply.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Paragraphs in the summary of proceedings</i>
	Turkey	61
	Australia.....	62-65
	France.....	66
	Japan.....	67
	New Zealand.....	68
	Canada.....	69-73
	Denmark	74
	Austria	75
	Federal Republic of Germany and Netherlands.....	76
	Italy.....	77
159 (VI).	International trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system	
	United States of America	95-96
	Group B	97-100
	Group D (also on behalf of Mongolia).....	101
	Group of 77.....	102
161 (VI).	External debt	
	Group B	114-116
	Group of 77.....	137
162 (VI).	International monetary issues	
	Group B	119-122
	Turkey	123
	Group of 77.....	137
163 (VI).	International export credit guarantee facility	
	United States of America	126
164 (VI).	Official development assistance	
	Group B	129-132
	Group D.....	133-134
165 (VI).	Multilateral development institutions	
	Group of 77	137
	Group B	138-140

**C. CHECK-LIST OF STATEMENT, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE**

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Page</i>
136 (VI).	Credentials of representatives to the sixth session of the Conference Resolution of 29 June 1983	5	6
137 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (c)	28
138 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of island developing countries Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (c)	29
139 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (e)	33
140 (VI).	General Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101 of 4 February 1983 Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	35

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Page</i>
141 (VI).	General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982 Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	35
142 (VI).	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries Resolution of 2 July 1983	12	21
143 (VI).	Towards the technological transformation of developing countries Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (a)	24
144 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (b)	26
145 (VI).	UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom Decision of 2 July 1983	13 (d)	31
146 (VI).	Assistance to the Palestinian people Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (f)	34
147 (VI).	Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa Resolution of 2 July 1983	13 (f)	34
148 (VI).	Institutional matters Decision of 2 July 1983	13 (g)	35
149 (VI).	Provision of assistance for Lebanon Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	35
150 (VI).	Assistance to Yemen Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	36
151 (VI).	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	36
152 (VI).	Rejection of coercive economic measures Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	37
153 (VI).	Common Fund for Commodities Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	9
154 (VI).	United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	10
155 (VI).	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	10
156 (VI).	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	11
157 (VI).	Compensatory financing of exports earnings shortfalls Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	12
158 (VI).	Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities Resolution of 2 July 1983	9	13
159 (VI).	International trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system Resolution of 2 July 1983	10	14
160 (VI).	Work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment Decision of 2 July 1983	10	16

<i>Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Page</i>
161 (VI).	External debt		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	11	17
162 (VI).	International monetary issues		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	11	18
163 (VI).	International Export Credit Guarantee Facility		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	11	20
164 (VI).	Official development assistance		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	11	20
165 (VI).	Multilateral development institutions		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	11	20
166 (VI).	Review of the calendar of meetings		
	Decision of 2 July 1983	14	37
167 (VI).	Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
	Resolution of 2 July 1983	14	39
—	Statement of 2 July 1983	8	6

Part Two

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

1. At the opening meeting of the sixth session (172nd plenary meeting), on 6 June 1983, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was addressed by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.¹

2. For its consideration of the substantive items of the agenda, the Conference had before it the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled, "Development and recovery: the realities of the new interdependence" (TD/271),² outlining the main issues before the Conference in the context of the need for structural changes in international economic relations and in the global economy, as well as for more immediate measures to bring about a revival of the world economy. It also had before it, in document TD/INF.21, the texts of decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-sixth regular and twelfth special sessions of relevance to the Conference at its sixth session.³

3. The Buenos Aires Platform (TD/285)⁴ was presented to the Conference as constituting the position of the Group of 77 on the issues before it.⁵

I. General debate⁶ (Agenda item 7)

4. The general debate was opened by Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD,⁷ at the 173rd

¹ The text of the statement was distributed at the Conference as TD/295, and is reproduced in volume II.

² Reproduced in volume III and also issued as a United Nations publication (Sales No. E.83.II.D.12).

³ The twelfth special session, held in conjunction with the twenty-sixth session, from 25 to 30 April and on 6 May 1983, was convened in order to consider substantive proposals for action by the Conference at its sixth session and to advance negotiations on them. For the full text of the report of the Board on its twenty-sixth session and the decisions taken, see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 A* (TD/B/957 (vol. II)), and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 1* (TD/B/957 (vol. I)); for the twelfth special session, *ibid.*, *Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 A* (TD/B/958 (vol. II)) and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 1* (TD/B/958 (vol. I)).

⁴ Final document of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 28 March to 9 April 1983; reproduced in annex VI below.

⁵ See paragraph 10 of the preface to the present volume.

⁶ For a list of Heads of delegation who made statements during the general debate, see annex III below. For the summaries of the statements made by Heads of delegation and of other statements made during the general debate, see the summary records of the 173rd-192nd and 194th meetings /TD/SR.173-192 and 194).

⁷ The text of the statement by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was issued at the Conference as TD/296, and is reproduced in volume II.

meeting of the Conference, on 7 June 1983, and was concluded at the 194th meeting, on 21 June 1983.⁸ In the course of the general debate, the Conference was addressed by Heads of delegations of members of the Conference as well as by the executive heads or representatives of a number of regional commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations and by heads of department of the United Nations Secretariat, representatives of intergovernmental bodies and observers for non-governmental organizations, and by other representatives and observers. At the 181st meeting, on 10 June 1983, the Conference heard a statement by Mr. Raúl Prebisch, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD.⁹

5. In connection with the general debate, which the Conference conducted in conjunction with its consideration of agenda item 8, communications were distributed to the Conference by the Governments of Bulgaria (TD/291)¹⁰ and of Czechoslovakia (TD/301)¹¹ on co-operation with, and assistance to, developing countries, and from the Head of delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics attaching a resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union (TD/309).¹²

6. Subsequently, the secretariat distributed, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic, a joint statement by participants in the meeting of party and State leaders of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR, held in Moscow on 28 June 1983 (TD/322). At the request of the delegation of Thailand, the secretariat distributed relevant portions of the joint communiqué of the 16th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, issued in Bangkok on 25 June 1983 (TD/317).¹³

⁸ At the 198th meeting, on 28 June 1983, the representative of the Bahamas, who had been unable to attend the Conference earlier in the session, made a statement presenting the views of his Government on the issues before, and the work of, the Conference.

⁹ The statement made by Mr. Prebisch was distributed at the Conference as TD/303 and Corr.1, and is reproduced in volume II.

¹⁰ Reproduced in annex VII below, section A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² For a communication from the Government of the USSR relating to items 8, 11, 12 and 13, see section II below.

¹³ The complete text of the communiqué was subsequently distributed to the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/38/302-S/15875).

II. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order
(Agenda item 8)

7. Item 8 was considered by the Conference in plenary, in conjunction with the general debate.

8. In addition to the relevant parts of the Buenos Aires Platform,¹⁴ the Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "The current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s" (TD/272).¹⁵ The report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference (TD/271),¹⁶ covering agenda items 8-13, was particularly relevant to item 8.

9. At the 191st meeting, on 17 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution on a consultation mechanism (TD/L.222), constituting a partially revised version of the resolution on agenda item 8 contained in the Buenos Aires Platform,¹⁷ and a text (TD/L.223) containing a partially revised version of the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 on the same agenda item.¹⁸ Both documents were submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77.

10. During the session, the German Democratic Republic submitted, on behalf of States members of Group D, a proposal entitled "The world economic situation, with special emphasis on development" (TD/L.230). The Government of the USSR submitted a communication on its economic co-operation with developing countries, in conjunction with items 8, 11, 12 and 13 (TD/302).¹⁹ Towards the end of the session, the countries of Group D and Mongolia submitted a declaration on restoring confidence in international trade, in conjunction with agenda item 10 (see paragraph 101 below).

11. Further consideration of item 8 was pursued in a working group, established by the Conference at its 191st meeting, open to all participants.²⁰

12. At the 197th meeting, on 24 June 1983, the *Chairman* reported on the progress of the working group, indicating that it had been agreed that the results of its work should take the form of a non-technical text of a substantive character and that there was a wide measure of agreement that the text to be submitted by the working group to the Conference should incorporate the results of the work of the various committees on the substantive issues which had been referred to them.

13. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *Chairman* introduced the report of the working group (TD/L.260). He stated that, since his progress report at the 197th meeting, the work of the group had proceeded principally through intensive consultations among the

regional groups, which had led to an agreement on the text of a statement (annexed to the report of the working group) which the Conference might wish to adopt. He added that, for lack of time, the working group had been unable to consider the question of an international conference on money and finance for development, or draft resolution TD/L.222 on a consultation mechanism; nor had it been able, for the same reason, to propose specific arrangements for following up the measures set out in the resolutions adopted by the Conference which were listed in the annex to the report of the working group. He noted, however, that procedures existed in UNCTAD which would allow the matter to be considered by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session in the light of Conference resolutions 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979.

Action by the Conference

14. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the report of the working group on agenda item 8, with the statement annexed to it.²¹

15. The representative of the *United States of America* stated that his delegation regretted having to dissociate itself from the statement by the Conference. It had participated actively in the discussions leading to the drafting of the statement because it took seriously the intellectual concepts and language which should be used to describe the collective economic situation of members of UNCTAD. In the end, it had found the text of the statement to be too negative, one-sided, and in places too ideological to be acceptable. His Government had expressed its views on the world economic situation in recent declarations at the meeting of the OECD Council, held at ministerial level, and the Williamsburg Summit, in May 1983. While it had no illusions about the economic problems the world continued to face, it was also convinced that economic recovery was now under way and that there was an opportunity to build on that recovery and strengthen mutual confidence and determination to achieve sustained, non-inflationary growth and development for all countries. His Government supported the common effort in UNCTAD to shape shared views of the world economic situation and looked forward to participating actively in future discussions of the world economy in both UNCTAD and other organizations.

16. The representative of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, speaking also on behalf of the *Federal Republic of Germany* and *Japan*, stated that those delegations had some qualifications regarding the statement. They had participated actively in the discussions in a spirit of co-operation and compromise and had hoped that agreement could be reached on a common analysis of the international economic situation and a common approach to the transition to sustained economic growth in an interdependent world. They regretted that differing perspectives and lack of time had not allowed full agreement to be reached, despite sincere efforts on all sides.

¹⁴ See annex VI below, sections III and IV.

¹⁵ Reproduced in volume III.

¹⁶ See note 2 above.

¹⁷ See annex VI below, section IV, item 8, resolution.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, section III.

¹⁹ Reproduced in annex VII below, section B.

²⁰ See part three below, section G.

²¹ For the text of the statement, see part one above, section A, 1.

17. The Governments for which he spoke subscribed to the view of the world economic situation recently expressed in the declarations of the OECD ministerial and Williamsburg Summit meetings. There were significant differences between that view and the analysis in the statement by the Conference. That was hardly surprising: at a time of rapid transition from crisis to the beginnings of economic recovery, perceptions of the world economic situation were bound to differ. They were encouraged that, despite those differences, all delegations had agreed on a number of themes, particularly those of interdependence and the special needs of the poorest countries. Despite problems with the text of the statement, the three Governments would remain true to those principles and continue to pursue them in all possible ways.

18. The representative of the *Netherlands* said that, while all delegations agreed on the notion of interdependence, attempts to translate the notion into action immediately created difficulties. That deadlock had to be broken; action, indeed immediate and specific action, was required, especially for the least developed countries and other countries in particular economic difficulty. It was to that end that his Government had tried, during the session, to organize an action programme geared to the immediate needs of least developed and other poorer countries. It had received many valuable suggestions and encouraging reactions to its ideas and was determined to continue to work for a comprehensive package that would enable the international community to supply additional and speedily available support geared to the various needs of the poorer countries, in particular the least developed countries.

19. The representative of *Denmark* said that his delegation had been able to join in the consensus on the statement as constituting a valuable input into the continuing search for a common understanding of the world economic situation and for solutions to the problems faced by all countries. Nevertheless, the text contained several assessments and formulations to which his delegation could not subscribe. It would have wished the statement to contain a resolve to pursue individually and collectively measures that would serve to sustain the emerging economic recovery and to reactivate development in the developing countries. It hoped, however, that the statement would help to lay the foundations for a concerted effort to those ends.

20. The representative of *Australia* said that his delegation had difficulty in associating itself with all aspects of the statement. Some fine judgements were involved in the assessment of the current and prospective international economic situation, and his delegation saw UNCTAD as having a special responsibility in respect of any signals it conveyed to the world at large concerning its views on where the remedies might lie. Like several other representatives who had spoken, he recalled that differing perspectives and lack of time had not allowed fuller agreement to be achieved despite sincere efforts on both sides.

21. The representative of *New Zealand* stated that, while he certainly welcomed adoption of the statement, he was bound to register disappointment that it had not

been possible to achieve a more constructive outcome. The interrelated themes involved in the consideration of item 8 provided a unique opportunity to emphasize the importance of ensuring that institutional and other arrangements were adapted to the realities and demands of the profoundly interdependent world economy of the 1980s and beyond. In particular, the Conference had missed an opportunity to provide political impetus to a process, involving comprehensive examination of the interrelated issues in the fields of trade, payments and development, which would have provided the basis for what was described, in order to emphasize the dimensions and importance of the task, as a new Bretton Woods-type conference. Those concerns extended as well to other, related areas of the Conference agenda. General political support by the Conference for movement in the direction outlined by the Prime Minister of New Zealand at the outset of the session (173rd meeting), and by a number of other Heads of delegation, would have made a significant contribution to confidence in the future of the world economy.

22. The representative of *Switzerland* regretted that, on such an important topic, it had not been possible to work out a text with a substantive content completely acceptable to all. There had not been enough time to make a systematic analysis of the statement, which had just been distributed, but at first sight it appeared that there were several elements which were not in keeping with the views of his delegation.

23. The representative of *Belgium* stated that, in a spirit of compromise, his delegation had finally decided to support the text annexed to the report of the working group, even though the wording was not as it would have wished. The statement could have distinguished the sixth session of the Conference by a new tone and a new spirit. In particular, Belgium could have wished that, following a more balanced survey of the international economic situation, the text had emphasized the necessity for international action on the basis of distinct but joint and convergent efforts by all countries, both developing and developed, taken in the common interest with a view to reviving the international economy and accelerating the development of the third world.

III. Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of: (a) Stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets; (b) Marketing, processing and distribution, including transportation; and (c) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings; with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development

(Agenda item 9)

24. Item 9 was allocated to Committee I for consideration and report.²²

25. In addition to the relevant parts of the Buenos Aires Platform,²³ the Conference had before it, for the consideration of item 9, a policy paper prepared by the

²² See part three below, section G.

²³ See annex VI below, section III, and section IV, item 9.

UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Commodity issues: a review and proposals for further action" (TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2)²⁴ and a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities (TD/287).

26. During the session, a working paper entitled "Components of a commodity development programme of ITC" was submitted by Sweden, also on behalf of Finland and Norway (TD(VI)/C.1/CRP.1).

27. Towards the end of the session, the secretariat distributed a note on signature and ratification of the Agreement (TD/321) in which it provided updated information on the subject, including information concerning signatures or ratifications that had taken place at Belgrade during the sixth session of the Conference, where the Agreement had exceptionally been open for signature or ratification.²⁵

28. Also towards the end of the session, a communication from the delegation of Morocco was distributed concerning the phosphates and sulphur markets (TD/320).

Consideration in Committee I

29. At the 1st meeting of the Committee, on 7 June 1983, the *representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD* made an introductory statement. At the 2nd meeting, on 8 June 1983, general statements were made by the spokesmen for *Group B* and for *Group D*, and by the representative of *China*.

30. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution on the Common Fund for Commodities (TD(VI)/C.1/L.1) and another on implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (TD(VI)/C.1/L.2), both of which were contained in the Buenos Aires Platform and were submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

31. At the 4th meeting, on 10 June 1983, spokesmen for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution on implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution (TD(VI)/C.1/L.3) and another on compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings (TD(VI)/C.1/L.4), both of which were contained in the Buenos Aires Platform and were submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

32. At the same meeting, the representative of *China* announced that his country had joined the sponsors of

draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.1/L.1 and TD(VI)/C.1/L.3.²⁶

33. Further consideration of the four draft resolutions was remitted to the Chairman of the Committee.

34. Subsequently, draft resolutions were submitted by Switzerland, on behalf of Group B, on the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended (TD(VI)/C.1/L.5), on implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the areas of processing, marketing and distribution (TD(VI)/C.1/L.6), on compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls (TD(VI)/C.1/L.7), and on strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities (TD(VI)/C.1/L.8). The spokesman for Group D proposed amendments (subsequently issued as TD(VI)/C.1/L.12) to draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.3.

35. At the 6th (closing) meeting of the Committee, on 27 June 1983, the *Chairman* introduced two draft texts which had been prepared by the drafting group established to consider the issues remitted to the Chairman for further consideration. One text concerned the Common Fund for Commodities (TD(VI)/C.1/L.10 and Corr.1), and the other, implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (TD(VI)/C.1/L.11 and Corr.1). He added that the informal consultations would continue on the remaining issues.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to remit to the Contact Group of the President of the Conference the draft text prepared by the drafting group, on the Common Fund for Commodities (TD(VI)/C.1/L.10 and Corr.1), together with draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.1 and Add.1 on the same subject, and the draft text prepared by the drafting group on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (TD(VI)/C.1/L.11 and Corr.1), together with draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.2 on the same subject. The Committee noted that informal consultations were continuing on draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.1/L.3 and Add.1, and the proposed amendments thereto in TD(VI)/C.1/L.12; TD(VI)/C.1/L.4; TD(VI)/C.1/L.5; TD(VI)/C.1/L.6; TD(VI)/C.1/L.7; and TD(VI)/C.1/L.8. It further noted that the results of the informal consultations would be reported directly to the President of the Conference.

Consideration in plenary

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

37. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.261), and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.1 and Add.1 was withdrawn.

²⁴ Reproduced in volume III.

²⁵ At the 173rd meeting, on 7 June 1983, the Deputy Prime Minister of Canada announced that Canada intended to ratify the Agreement by 30 September 1983. At the 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983 the representative of Malaysia announced his Government's decision to ratify the Agreement. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the representative of Argentina announced the ratification by his Government of the Agreement.

²⁶ See TD(VI)/C.1/L.1/Add.1 and TD(VI)/C.1/L.3/Add.1.

Action by the Conference

38. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.261 submitted by the President.²⁷

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO NEGOTIATE AN INTERNATIONAL WHEAT ARRANGEMENT TO REPLACE THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT, 1971, AS EXTENDED

39. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.262), and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.5 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

40. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.262 submitted by the President.²⁸

41. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his Government had acquiesced in the adoption of the resolution as an expression of its willingness to maintain a process of dialogue concerning international co-operation in wheat, despite several difficulties with the tone and substance of the text. Nevertheless, he emphasized that its position on the text did not in any way change its doubts concerning the feasibility or advisability of a new international wheat agreement with economic provisions. Not only had the Government found in the past that it had not been possible to conclude such an agreement, but also it had not been convinced that any such agreement would be an improvement over reliance on market forces or that it would make any meaningful contribution to world food security. Its acceptance of the fourth paragraph of the preamble in no way prejudiced its position on any proposals put forth by developing countries. Although the Conference had now agreed to take up the matter again in the International Wheat Council, he doubted that that would result in a resumption of the United Nations Conference.

3. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES IN THE AREA OF STABILIZATION AND STRENGTHENING OF COMMODITY MARKETS

42. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.263), drawing attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat.²⁹

43. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.2 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

44. At the same meeting, the Conference, having noted the financial implications, adopted without dis-

sent draft resolution TD/L.263 submitted by the President.³⁰

45. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his delegation had joined in the consensus on the resolution as a symbol of its continuing willingness to abide by Conference resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and to participate constructively in the Integrated Programme for Commodities, despite its well-known reservations on the need for more price stabilization agreements and despite a number of difficulties with regard to the wording of the resolution, which he proceeded to enumerate.

46. The fourth paragraph of the preamble could be read to imply that a principal reason for the inability of commodity agreements to attain their objectives was that major consumers and producers had failed to support them. His delegation believed, on the contrary, that some of those agreements had failed to attract universal participation because of inherent weaknesses in their economic and financial structure.

47. Paragraph 7 of the resolution implied the need for a new body to address issues relating to hides and skins. The United States remained unconvinced that such action was either useful or necessary and believed that such issues were properly handled through consultation between all interested producers and consumers, a procedure which had been begun but never completed in the case of hides and skins.

48. With respect to paragraph 8, the United States was prepared to enter into a discussion of the feasibility of provisional agreements or arrangements at a future session of the Committee on Commodities. Nevertheless, it continued to believe that such agreements or arrangements were neither feasible nor practicable. Moreover, the suggestion that commodity agreements should be used to mitigate price declines without addressing price increases was a recipe for a long-term structural surplus which was inconsistent with the interests of both producers and consumers. From the standpoint of the legal system of the United States, the procedures to be followed in the consideration of provisional agreements or arrangements would be exactly the same as for any commodity agreements with price stabilization provisions.

49. His delegation accepted paragraph 9 on the understanding that the proposed review of commodity agreements or arrangements would be general in nature, rather than an assessment of the performance of individual agreements or arrangements, and that it should consider the disadvantages, as well as the advantages, of such agreements or arrangements.

50. Referring to paragraph 14 of the resolution, he said his Government would continue to honour its international and domestic commitments to avoid or minimize disruptions of international commodity markets when disposing of Government-held non-commercial reserves.

²⁷ For the text adopted, see resolution 153 (VI).

²⁸ For the text adopted, see resolution 154 (VI).

²⁹ For the text of the statement, see annex IX below, appendix, section E.

³⁰ For the text adopted, see resolution 155 (VI).

4. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR COMMODITIES IN THE AREA OF PROCESSING, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION, INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION

51. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution that he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.264).

52. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.3 and Add.1, with the amendments proposed thereto in TD(VI)/C.1/L.12, and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.6 were withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

53. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.264 submitted by the President.³¹

5. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON COMPENSATORY FINANCING OF EXPORT EARNINGS SHORTFALLS

54. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.265), drawing attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat.³² He informed the Conference that draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.1/L.4 and TD(VI)/C.1/L.7 had been withdrawn by their sponsors in view of the consensus that appeared to have been reached on the text now before the Conference for adoption. However, the representative of the United States had requested that a vote be taken on the draft resolution by roll-call and he was accordingly putting it to the vote.

Action by the Conference

55. At the same meeting, the Conference, having noted the financial implication, adopted draft resolution TD/L.265 by a roll-call vote of 90 to 1, with 10 abstentions.³³

56. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea,

Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

57. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his delegation had called for a vote on the draft resolution, and had voted against it, primarily because export earnings stabilization was an overall balance-of-payments issue which should be addressed in IMF, and not in UNCTAD. Moreover, the text itself had a number of serious shortcomings. His delegation believed that it represented a deliberate attempt to exert pressure on deliberations in another international organization while severely prejudicing the conclusions of an expert-level examination, whose only chance of success was its impartiality and professional character. The numerous deficiencies and biases reflected throughout the text were no doubt an unfortunate part of the negotiating process in UNCTAD, but such weaknesses made it difficult to portray the text as a proposal for serious and impartial policy analysis. Paragraph 1 of the resolution made a proposal to IMF that it conduct itself in a manner contrary to both its basic articles and its operating procedures; such an attempt at influence, however feeble its effect, was unacceptable in principle to his Government. Paragraph 3 had been transformed from its original intent of seeking a relatively detached feasibility study into a thinly disguised effort to presume a need where none had been proven and to meet the presumed need through a totally inappropriate and impracticable institutional arrangement.

58. The spokesman for *Group D* stated that the countries of his Group wished to reaffirm that the existing and proposed schemes in the area of compensatory financing or any other activities related to them were an attempt to respond to a situation which was created by the malfunctioning of the mechanism of the market-economy system. Consequently, such schemes were not applicable to the economic relations of socialist countries with developing countries.

59. The representative of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* said that paragraph 1 of the resolution should not be interpreted as calling into question the non-discriminatory treatment accorded by IMF to all its members under its articles and operating procedures.

60. The representative of *Sweden*, speaking also on behalf of *Finland* and *Norway*, stated that the three Nordic countries welcomed the adoption of the resolution and had voted in favour of it. They also welcomed the fact that the resolution set out precise terms of reference and a timetable for the expert group. The Nordic countries fully recognized the special problems faced

³¹ For the text adopted, see resolution 156 (VI). In connection with this resolution, and with the amendments to draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.3, proposed earlier by Group D, the Group issued a statement on 30 June 1983 which was distributed as document TD/324.

³² For the text of the statement, see annex IX below, appendix, section G.

³³ For the text adopted, see resolution 157 (VI).

by the least developed countries, and their development assistance policies reflected their concern in that regard. They considered that the principle of non-discriminatory treatment must continue to be applied by IMF, but those principles could be respected in the examination of various options by the Fund in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the resolution.

61. The representative of *Turkey* said that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution. However, while supporting the proposal in paragraph 1 that studies should be made of the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility, it considered that any special arrangements the Fund established for the benefit of the least developed countries would have to be supplementary to the existing machinery and not affect the interests of other developing countries.

62. The representative of *Australia* said that it was a disappointment to his delegation that, despite the great efforts to reach consensus on the important issue of the future handling within UNCTAD of compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls, consensus had not been attained, although the Conference had appeared to be very close to consensus in the final stages.

63. Australia had a wide-ranging involvement in commodity trade and a deep conviction about the functioning and problems of commodity markets. It therefore believed that Governments had a responsibility to be certain that any actions they took, individually or collectively, did not create additional impediments or distortions in the operation of commodity markets and that any such actions were equitable in their effect. For those reasons, it had questioned the appropriateness of arrangements for export earnings stabilization which were commodity-specific and not related to overall balance-of-payments difficulties. However, it had been prepared to have an expert group undertake a thorough examination of the need for an additional compensatory financing facility, provided it was soundly based and did not prejudice the issue.

64. In his view, language had been included in the resolution which both prejudged the outcome of the work of the proposed expert group and was not fully consistent with the mandate of the existing responsible international institution in that field. Accordingly, difficulties of principle of the kind to which he had referred arose for his country, and it was for those reasons that his delegation had been obliged to abstain in the vote on the resolution.

65. Australia none the less intended to continue to participate in the consideration in UNCTAD of the issue of compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls.

66. The representative of *France* stated that in the area of compensatory financing his country had always supported the efforts of IMF to improve its 20-year-old Facility. At the present time, in the view of his delegation, the Facility could be further improved. It was in that direction that the search for ways to protect the developing countries from a decline in their export earnings, including those from commodities, should be undertaken. France believed that additional efforts to help the least developed countries were urgently needed and in that context it had, at the beginning of the ses-

sion, advocated the sponsorship by the international community of a STABEX-type facility for the benefit of such countries. It continued to believe that the study of a compensatory facility for commodities should be oriented essentially in that direction.

67. The representative of *Japan* said that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution since it agreed on the importance of the future work of an expert group on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings and expected that such a group would produce a useful report. However, it was concerned about paragraph 1 of the resolution, in which reference was made to the establishment of special arrangements in IMF for the benefit of the least developed countries. He reaffirmed his country's position concerning the non-discriminatory treatment that should be accorded by IMF to all its members, adding that his delegation's support for the resolution should not be interpreted as agreement to deviate in the Fund from the fundamental principle of non-discriminatory treatment.

68. The representative of *New Zealand* stated that his country, being itself a commodity producer, was very much alive to the consequences of the current situation in the commodities field for export earnings receipts. However, it felt that the resolution just adopted might usefully have gone further in some respects so as to reflect some additional approaches of relevance, such as the possibilities for regional or subregional schemes. Moreover, some aspects of paragraphs 1 and 3 of the resolution were in its view potentially prejudicial to elements of value in the existing IMF Facility. His delegation had accordingly abstained in the vote on the resolution.

69. The representative of *Canada* said his delegation regretted that it had not been able to join in the consensus on the resolution. A consensus resolution on the important issue of export earnings stabilization would have been one of the major achievements of the Conference, but unfortunately had proved impossible to achieve.

70. Canada had long held the view that the issue fell properly within the ambit of IMF. The Fund had established the Compensatory Financing Facility for that purpose and Canada and other Fund members had long sought to ensure that the Facility operated in such a manner as the compensate for export earnings shortfalls promptly, efficiently and on a non-discriminatory basis. His Government believed that relief of temporary export earnings shortfalls should only be extended on a net, balance-of-payments basis. The assistance provided by the IMF Facility was consistent with that position.

71. Over the years, the view had developed, however, that there should be additional compensation for developing country commodity exporters on a gross and commodity-specific basis. Canada did not share that view. The issues involved were complicated and controversial, and such an approach would inject an element of discrimination, build rigidities into commodity markets and discourage necessary structural adjustments. A number of the schemes that had been proposed at various times would constitute largely an automatic but inefficient form of aid. Because the issues were complicated, however, it would be useful to ex-

amine them as thoroughly and professionally as possible, and he regretted that the resolution did not provide for just such a study.

72. Moreover, the study should be carried out by a small, high-calibre, independent group of experts, since only a thorough, credible study would provide the basis upon which Governments could eventually proceed to the difficult decisions which might need to be taken. To achieve that objective, the experts would first of all need to establish whether there existed a need for an additional facility and, if so, to what extent. If the need were established, they would have to consider ways and means of responding to it and thus provide the basis upon which Governments could decide whether, how and where to proceed. The study would thus need to be conducted without prejudice to any eventual decisions by Governments. He regretted that it had not been possible to formulate, on that basis, the text of a draft resolution capable of attracting sufficient support to be adopted by consensus.

73. Furthermore, paragraph 1 of the resolution not only was prejudicial to the eventual outcome of the study to be undertaken by the expert group, but also called upon IMF to introduce an element of discrimination into the operation of its Compensatory Financing Facility, an element inconsistent with the principle of uniformity of treatment. However laudable the general objective of providing assistance to the least developed countries might be, his Government regarded the principle of non-discrimination as one of the fundamental precepts of IMF and one which it did not believe should be quickly abandoned.

74. The representative of *Denmark* associated himself with the statement made by the representative of the United Kingdom. He added that there was need for further action with regard to the stabilization of commodity-related export earnings of the developing countries. Moreover, his delegation continued to believe that the particular and urgent needs of the least developed countries could be met through arrangements similar to the STABEX scheme under the Lomé Convention.³⁴

75. The representative of *Austria* said that his delegation's vote in favour of the resolution had been on the understanding that paragraph 1 recognized the need for additional arrangements specifically benefiting those developing countries that were critically dependent on a few commodities for their export earnings, but that such arrangements should not be incompatible with the principle of non-discriminatory treatment of the members of IMF. His delegation interpreted the provisions of paragraph 3 regarding the mandate of the expert group as not prejudging the question of the need for, and nature of, an additional compensatory facility.

76. The representatives of the *Federal Republic of Germany* and of the *Netherlands* said that their delega-

tions fully supported the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom.

77. The representative of *Italy* stated that, had his delegation been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

6. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

78. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.266), and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.8 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

79. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.266 submitted by the *President*.³⁵

IV. Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries

(Agenda item 10)

80. Item 10 was allocated to Committee II for consideration and report.³⁶

81. For the consideration of the item, the Conference had before it a policy paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Protectionism, trade relations and structural adjustment" (TD/274 and Corr.1).³⁷ It also had before it the relevant parts of the Buenos Aires Platform.³⁸

Consideration in Committee II

82. At the opening meeting, on 8 June 1983, the representative of the *Secretary-General of UNCTAD* made an introductory statement.

83. Statements were made by the spokesmen for the *Group of 77*, for *Group B* and for *Group D*, and by the representatives of *China* and of *Albania*.

84. At the same meeting, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced draft resolution TD(VI)/C.2/L.1, submitted by *Somalia* on behalf of the Group, on protectionism and structural adjustment, the generalized system of preferences, the international trading system, rules and principles of trade, and services, containing the text of the relevant resolution in the Buenos Aires Platform.

85. The representative of *China* subsequently indicated that his country had become a sponsor of the draft resolution.³⁹

³⁴ System of stabilization of export earnings established by the first Lomé Convention, concluded between EEC and 46 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States on 28 February 1975, and reinforced by the Second ACP-EEC Convention, concluded between EEC and 58 ACP States on 31 October 1979 (see *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol. 23, No. L 347 (22 December 1980)).

³⁵ For the text adopted, see resolution 158 (VI).

³⁶ See part three below, section G

³⁷ Reproduced in volume III.

³⁸ See annex VI below, section III, and section IV, item 10.

³⁹ See TD(VI)/C.2/L.1/Add.1.

86. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 June 1983, the spokesman for *Group D* submitted the position of the socialist countries of Group D as set out in TD(VI)/C.2/CRP.1.

87. At the 6th meeting, on 17 June 1983, the spokesman for *Group B* introduced draft resolution TD(VI)/C.2/L.2, submitted by the United States on behalf of the Group, on countering protectionism and improving the trading system, structural adjustment, the generalized system of preferences and services.

88. At the same meeting, the spokesman for *Group D* introduced preliminary draft proposals on protectionism and structural adjustment (TD(VI)/C.2/L.3), submitted by Czechoslovakia on behalf of Group D.

89. The representative of *Australia*, commenting on operative paragraphs 6 and 10 of draft resolution TD(VI)/C.2/L.2 submitted by Group B, said that his country's position on agricultural protectionism, and on the work UNCTAD had done and would continue to do, had been set out unequivocally by the ministerial head of the Australian delegation at the 189th plenary meeting.⁴⁰ His delegation considered that the draft resolution failed to make Australia's position absolutely clear. Any resolution on trade to emerge from the Conference should, in Australia's view, confirm that the role of UNCTAD in the ongoing work on protectionism and structural adjustment should involve devoting commensurate attention to the situation in agriculture.

90. At the 4th meeting, on 13 June 1983, a Contact Group of the Chairman was established, and at the 6th meeting, on 17 June 1983, the Chairman was requested by the Committee to present a comparative table of the proposals submitted to facilitate the work of the Contact Group (issued as TD(VI)/C.2/L.4 and Corr.1).

91. At its closing meeting, on 25 June 1983, the Committee noted that informal consultations on agenda item 10 were continuing and that the results thereof would be reported directly to the President of the Conference.

Consideration in plenary

92. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* reported on the intensive consultations that had taken place on draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.2/L.1 and Add.1, TD(VI)/C.2/L.2 and TD(VI)/C.2/L.3, as a result of which he was pleased to announce that there was general agreement on a draft decision (TD/L.258) on a work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment and on a draft resolution (TD/L.259 and Corr.1) on international trade in goods and services: protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system which he had submitted for adoption by the Conference. The other three draft resolutions to which he had referred had accordingly been withdrawn. However, one delegation had requested a separate vote on the last two operative paragraphs of draft resolution TD/L.259 and Corr.1, and he would accordingly put those two paragraphs to the vote.

Action by the Conference

93. At the same meeting, the Conference decided to retain the last two operative paragraphs of draft resolution TD/L.259 and Corr.1 by a vote of 95 to 1, with 1 abstention. It then adopted without dissent the draft resolution as a whole.⁴¹

94. Draft decision TD/L.258 was adopted without dissent.⁴²

95. The representative of the *United States of America* stated that, as indicated in paragraph 21 of the resolution, international trade in services was an activity requiring further study and understanding. International institutions had an important role to play in promoting such understanding, and his country had been among the strongest proponents of such work. Nevertheless, his delegation had voted against that part of the resolution because it dealt inadequately with the issue of complementarity between GATT and UNCTAD in the area of services. Throughout the current session, the Group of 77 had repeatedly taken the position that GATT had no role in services. In the light of that position, his delegation had been unable to associate itself with that part of the resolution.

96. It supported the other parts of the resolution, which it considered as an important contribution by the Conference to the rejuvenation of world trade and to increasing significantly growth and development in developing countries.

97. The spokesman for *Group B* referring to paragraph 6 (a) of the resolution, said that Group B countries had accepted the monitoring of individual measures in other forums. He reiterated the view of his Group that the Trade and Development Board should monitor only the general situation and should not involve itself in the consideration of implementation by individual countries of the various commitments contained in the resolution. Recommendations by the Board should, moreover, relate to the general problems of protectionism. That position was in full conformity with the mandate to carry out an annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment given to the Board by Conference resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979.

98. As regards section II of the resolution just adopted, on the international trading system, he reiterated the view of Group B that any review or study by the Trade and Development Board should be of a general character and should not be aimed at establishing a new set of rules for international trade.

99. Speaking on the resolution as a whole, he drew attention to a number of positive and constructive elements which it contained, such as the reaffirmation of undertakings made and understandings reached in the fields of protectionism and of structural adjustment and with respect to the GSP. Moreover, the resolution underlined the commitment to halt protectionism and progressively dismantle trade restrictions. Those elements were an illustration of the spirit in which the countries of Group B had entered into discussion of that important agenda item.

⁴⁰ See TD/SR.189, paras. 26 and 27.

⁴¹ For the text adopted, see resolution 159 (VI).

⁴² For the text adopted, see decision 160 (VI).

100. The same spokesman, speaking on behalf of the countries of Group B which had voted in favour of paragraphs 22 and 23 of the resolution, stated that the support of those countries for continued work by UNCTAD in the field of services, pursuant to Board decision 250 (XXIV) of 19 March 1982, was without prejudice to their views on the competence of other international organizations in that area.

101. The spokesman for *Group D*, speaking also on behalf of *Mongolia*, said that those countries supported the resolution since it represented a clear reaffirmation of the validity of the basic principles of the world trading system, such as the principle of MFN treatment and non-discrimination. They believed that that reaffirmation was most important as the initial step on the road towards building and enhancing a new international economic order based on equity and on participation on an equal footing by all countries. They were prepared to give their further support to efforts in that regard undertaken by the Trade and Development Board.⁴³

102. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* stated that the work of UNCTAD in the area of services stemmed from General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and the Final Act of the first session of the Conference,⁴⁴ as well as from subsequent relevant decisions, including Board decision 250 (XXIV). Furthermore, with regard to paragraph 6 (a) of the resolution just adopted, it was the understanding of the *Group of 77* that monitoring of the implementation of the resolution by individual countries was in no way excluded.

V. Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments

(Agenda item 11)

103. Item 11 was allocated to Committee III for consideration and report.⁴⁵

104. In addition to the relevant parts of the Buenos Aires Platform,⁴⁶ the Conference had before it, for the consideration of the item, a policy paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "International financial and monetary issues" (TD/275).⁴⁷

105. During the session, a communication from the delegation of the German Democratic Republic was distributed concerning that country's assistance to

developing countries and national liberation movements in 1982 (TD/304).⁴⁸

Consideration in Committee III

106. At the 1st meeting of the Committee, on 8 June 1983, item 11 was introduced by the *representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD*. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 June 1983, general statements were made by the spokesmen for the *Group of 77*, for *Group B*, for *Group D*, and for the *European Economic Community and its member States*, and by the representatives of *China, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey and United States of America*.

107. At the 3rd meeting, on 10 June 1983, the representatives of *Sweden* and the *Holy See* made statements on the item and the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced draft resolutions on external debt (TD(VI)/C.3/L.1), multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform (TD(VI)/C.3/L.2), and ODA (TD(VI)/C.3/L.3). The three draft resolutions were contained in the Buenos Aires Platform⁴⁹ and were submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the *Group of 77*.

108. The draft resolutions were remitted for further consideration to a Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

109. Subsequently, the following draft resolutions were also submitted and considered in the Contact Group of the Chairman: TD(VI)/C.3/L.4, on ODA, multilateral financing and foreign direct investment, submitted by Norway on behalf of *Group B*; TD(VI)/C.3/L.5, on export credit, submitted by Somalia on behalf of the *Group of 77*; and TD(VI)/C.3/L.6, on external debt, and TD(VI)/C.3/L.7, on international monetary arrangements, submitted by France on behalf of *Group B*.

110. The sponsors of draft resolution TD(VI)/C.3/L.2 subsequently added paragraph 4 to section I, A of the text (see TD(VI)/C.3/L.2/Add.1).

111. At its closing meeting, on 25 June 1983, the Committee noted that informal consultations were continuing on all the draft resolutions referred to above and that the results thereof would be reported directly to the President of the Conference.

Consideration in plenary

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EXTERNAL DEBT

112. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.267),⁵⁰ and draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.3/L.1 and TD(VI)/C.3/L.6 were withdrawn.

⁴³ The declaration by the countries of *Group D* and *Mongolia* on restoring confidence in international trade, submitted on 30 June 1983 under agenda items 8 and 10 (TD/323), is reproduced in annex VII, section D below.

⁴⁴ *Proceedings ...* (first session), vol. I.

⁴⁵ See part three below, section G.

⁴⁶ See annex VI below, section III, and section IV, item 11.

⁴⁷ Reproduced in volume III.

⁴⁸ Reproduced in annex VII below, section C.

⁴⁹ See annex VI below, section IV, item 11.

⁵⁰ Incorporating an oral revision, announced by the President, to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution originally issued as a conference room paper.

Action by the Conference

113. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.267 submitted by the President.⁵¹

114. The spokesman for *Group B*, referring to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution, said he wished to confirm that the countries of his Group were prepared, in cases of acute balance-of-payments difficulties, to consider measures to alleviate the debt service of developing debtor countries on a case-by-case basis, in the context of the appropriate multilateral forums, in accordance with the agreed features annexed to Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980. Group B also recognized that all countries might grant ODA debt relief at any time to any borrower. Some less advanced Group B countries considered that among the factors to be taken into account should be included the financial possibilities of creditor countries, with due respect for the multilateral reschedulings principle of equal treatment between creditors.

115. With regard to paragraph 6 of the resolution just adopted, Group B interpreted the text to mean that the purpose of the consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with the Chairman of the Paris Club, Governments, and the relevant multilateral organizations was limited to improving the basis for preparing a report for the review of the implementation of Board resolution 222 (XXI) that would be carried out by the Board at its twenty-eighth session. Group B did not consider that the resolution just adopted expanded the mandate of UNCTAD in the field of multilateral debt rescheduling operations.

116. His Group considered that the competent institutions mentioned in paragraph 8 of the resolution were the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements. It was the interpretation of most Group B countries that the relevant institutions referred to in paragraph 9 were the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.⁵²

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ISSUES

117. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.268), and draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.3/L.2 and Add.1 and TD(VI)/C.3/L.7 were withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

118. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.268 submitted by the President.⁵³

119. The spokesman for *Group B* said that his Group welcomed the underlying recognition in the resolution of the interdependence of all countries, both developed

and developing, the part which both should play in ensuring sound growth and development, and the importance in that regard of a monetary and exchange rate system which functioned and evolved in an orderly way. The role of IMF was central, and well-delineated. Group B recognized that the Conference had an interest in considering international financial and monetary issues in those areas most closely related to trade and development. The resolution contained a number of invitations to IMF to take into account particular factors or to make analyses. The issues involved were highly technical and complex and could only be profitably pursued through the detailed knowledge and expertise available within IMF. Moreover, the invitations had to be interpreted in the light of article IV of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Fund.⁵⁴ It was necessary to respect the Articles of Agreement and fundamental principles of the Fund and to reach a common understanding that no part of the resolution was designed either to prejudge decisions yet to be taken in the Fund or to reopen decisions and conclusions which had already been reached. It was in that light that paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 14, in particular, of the resolution should be viewed. Paragraphs 3 and 4, on SDR allocations, had been drafted with care, and they in no way prejudiced the outcome of the complex discussions which would be taking place in the Executive Board of IMF.

120. While his Group recognized that a financially strong International Monetary Fund was in the interests of all countries, it believed that the Conference should not interfere in the methods and time table for reviewing the quotas of States members of IMF. That applied equally to the Fund's borrowing arrangements and more generally to its policies and operations.

121. Other parts of the resolution dealt with issues requiring careful balance. He emphasized the need for the Fund's policies on access to strike a proper balance between an empirical forecast of demands upon it and the current and contingent resources available to it. He emphasized that the Fund's primary concern in its lending policies was to promote adjustment, and that supply-side policies must be implemented in the context of a sound macro-economic framework.

122. Referring to paragraph 12 of the resolution, he stated that the words "among them factors attributable to external developments" should not be taken as qualifying the Fund's guidelines on conditionality. Similarly, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7, quotas and access should be determined solely according to the criteria of the Fund.⁵⁵

123. The representative of *Turkey*, supporting in general the statement by the spokesman for Group B, underlined his delegation's interpretation of paragraph 12 of the resolution. His Government was aware of the importance of the principle of uniformity but believed that factors attributable to external

⁵¹ For the text adopted, see resolution 161 (VI).

⁵² See also paragraph 137 below for a statement by the Group of 77.

⁵³ For the text adopted, see resolution 162 (VI).

⁵⁴ See the Protocol concerning the entry into force of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, signed at New York on 15 April 1948 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 16, No. 108, p. 332).

⁵⁵ See also paragraph 137 below for a statement by the Group of 77.

developments were extremely important in balance-of-payments adjustments for all countries, and in particular for developing countries. Most of the adjustment problems of developing countries were the result of a deteriorating external environment to which they were all compelled to adjust in a manner which contracted trade. In an interdependent world economy, such adjustment inevitably contributed to a further deepening of the recession. Therefore, appropriate international economic management should take into account both the impact of external developments on the balance of payments of developing countries and the cumulative impact of the individual domestic adjustment programmes on the world economy. Only such a counter-cyclical approach to recessionary or, as the case might be, expansionary developments in the external environment could ensure sustained global growth and development.

3. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON AN INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE FACILITY

124. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution that he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.269), and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.3/L.5 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

125. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution TD/L.269 submitted by the *President*.⁵⁶

126. The representative of the *United States of America* stated that, although his delegation had joined in the consensus on the resolution, it was not convinced of the need for an international export credit guarantee facility.

4. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

127. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.270),⁵⁷ and draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.3/L.3 and TD(VI)/C.3/L.4 were withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

128. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.270 submitted by the *President*.⁵⁸

129. The spokesman for *Group B* said that his Group warmly welcomed the adoption by consensus of the resolution, which represented an important reaffirmation of political will on one of the main issues before the Conference. On the basis of the resolution, efforts would be redoubled to increase ODA by both those Group B countries which had accepted the 0.7 per cent target, with or without a fixed time-frame for its achievement, and those countries which, while not ac-

cepting the target, were nevertheless committed to expanding their ODA. When the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade⁵⁹ (the 1980s) had been adopted, a number of Group B countries had been able to commit themselves fully to the 0.7 and 1 per cent targets and the time-frame for their achievement. Some members of Group B had regretted that it had not been possible to reach consensus on an even firmer commitment. Some had taken the view that the text of the Strategy, as it stood, defined the full scope of their commitments. Others had felt it necessary to make statements of reservation or interpretation regarding the targets and time-frames. In that context, some Group B countries had indicated at that time that progress towards the 0.7 per cent target would be made as economic circumstances permitted. Those positions remained valid and continued to provide the basis for the efforts of Group B countries in the coming years.

130. He recalled that a very small number of Group B countries, not members of DAC, while making their best efforts to increase ODA, had not yet reached the level of development at which they could be expected to assume commitments regarding ODA targets.

131. He noted that, since the adoption of the International Development Strategy, progress towards the 0.7 per cent target had been maintained. Some countries of his Group had continued to surpass the target, while others had made considerable progress either towards meeting the target or increasing their ODA substantially. On average, DAC member countries together had succeeded in increasing their ODA by some 5 per cent per annum in real terms. Exceptional performance had been recorded by a few donor countries, which had exceeded the 1 per cent target. Those developments had taken place in spite of the difficult financial and budgetary circumstances over the past few years. It could be expected that the undertaking would be further pursued as economic recovery proceeded in the world economy.

132. Referring to paragraph 2 of the resolution, on ODA to the least developed countries, he drew attention to the statements of interpretation by members of his Group⁶⁰ on resolution 142 (VI) which the Conference had adopted under agenda item 12.

133. The spokesman for *Group D* said that the socialist members of *Group D* provided substantial economic and technical assistance to the developing countries and firmly intended to continue doing so. Official data on the subject had been provided by the delegations of several socialist countries during the session. The position of the socialist countries on fixed targets as a percentage of GNP was well known and had been reaffirmed on the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed

⁵⁶ For the text adopted, see resolution 163 (VI).

⁵⁷ Incorporating corrections, orally announced, to the draft resolution originally issued as a conference room paper.

⁵⁸ For the text adopted, see resolution 164 (VI).

⁵⁹ See General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

⁶⁰ See paragraph 159 below. See also paragraph 137 for a statement by the Group of 77.

Countries.⁶¹ Consequently, the socialist countries did not feel obliged to provide information in the context of fulfilment of ODA targets.

134. Furthermore, they were convinced that ODA could only be properly measured in the context of overall resources flows, that is, taking duly into account not only inflows to but also outflows from the developing countries. Consequently, the countries of his Group regretted that their proposal on monitoring and review of financial outflows had not found a place in the resolution adopted. They hoped that the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade would undertake practical steps after the Conference to start examining the outflow of resources from developing countries.

5. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

135. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.271), and noted that draft resolution TD(VI)/C.3/L.2 and Add.1 had been withdrawn (see paragraph 117 above).

Action by the Conference

136. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.271 submitted by the *President*.⁶²

137. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* said that his Group had reached an agreement with Group B that the draft resolutions on the issues covered by agenda item 11 should be limited to a restatement of earlier positions. Accordingly, the texts of the resolutions negotiated and agreed upon had taken account of the positions of individual countries and groups of countries. The Group of 77 had thus been much surprised at the tone and content of some of the statements made by certain Group B countries. It continued to believe that the texts agreed upon by consensus themselves reflected the positions of the international community on the subjects with which they dealt. It could not, therefore, accept reservations or interpretative statements aimed at further diluting or weakening texts which had earlier been negotiated in good faith with Group B.

138. The spokesman for *Group B* noted with great interest that in the Buenos Aires Platform the Group of 77 had recognized that direct private foreign investment represented a significant contribution to development and to the strengthening of the national capacities of developing countries. Group B shared that recognition of the contribution which such investment could make for the mutual benefit of host and capital-exporting countries. As the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had stated in his report to the Conference, foreign direct investment was, indeed, "a powerful channel for the transmission of managerial and technological know-how, in addition to capital".⁶³

⁶¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

⁶² For the text adopted, see resolution 165 (VI).

⁶³ See TD/271, para. 93. The report is reproduced in volume III, and is also issued as a United Nations publication (Sales No. E.83.II.D.12).

139. Group B countries had welcomed the opportunity for an exchange of views on that subject with other groups during the discussions on transfer of resources in Committee III. Among other things, his Group considered it important to recall that in paragraph 110 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, developing countries interested in foreign direct investments were urged to make efforts to create and maintain a favourable investment climate in the framework of their national plans and policies. He stressed in that connection the relevance and importance of general economic policies conducive to such a climate.

140. Group B believed that there was sufficient common ground for reaching a consensus resolution on the recognition of the significant contribution of foreign direct investment, as well as on useful ways and means of promoting and enhancing its contribution. It was in that belief that it had submitted a specific proposal on the subject, in the final section of draft resolution TD(VI)/C.3/L.4. He regretted that there had not been sufficient time to reach agreement on the subject during the Conference, and hoped that the serious and constructive discussion which had been started would be pursued in the appropriate forum of UNCTAD.

VI. Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

(Agenda item 12)

141. For the consideration of item 12, the Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" (TD/276).⁶⁴ An addendum to that document (TD/276/Add.1) contained basic data on the least developed countries.

142. At the 184th meeting, on 14 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced⁶⁵ the draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of his Group (TD/L.217), reproducing the text of the resolution contained in the Buenos Aires Platform.⁶⁶

143. The *Secretary-General of UNCTAD* made an introductory statement on the item.⁶⁷

144. At the same meeting, the Conference established a working group, open to all participants, to consider the item further.⁶⁸

145. At the 193rd meeting, on 20 June 1983, the *Chairman of the working group* gave an account of the progress of the group, indicating that some issues had still to be resolved and that it needed additional time to complete its work.

⁶⁴ Reproduced in volume III.

⁶⁵ The text of his introductory statement was distributed as TD/L.218, by decision of the Conference at its 184th meeting, and is also reproduced in volume II.

⁶⁶ See annex VI below, section IV, item 12.

⁶⁷ The text of the statement was distributed as TD/L.220, by decision of the Conference at its 184th meeting, and is reproduced in volume II.

⁶⁸ See part three below, section G.

146. In the debate on the item held at the 193rd-195th meetings, on 20 and 21 June 1983, statements were made by spokesmen for regional groups and for the European Economic Community and its member States, the representative of Sweden on behalf of the Nordic countries, the representatives of least developed countries and of other countries, and of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.⁶⁹

147. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *Chairman of the working group*, referring to his earlier statement, noted that the group had been unable to complete its task in the time allotted to it and that outstanding issues had been referred to the Contact Group of the President. As a result of consultations in the Contact Group, he was pleased to announce that agreement had been reached on the text of a draft resolution for adoption by the Conference (TD/L.272).

148. The *President* noted that draft resolution TD/L.217 was being withdrawn and invited the Conference to adopt the draft resolution resulting from consultations in the Contact Group.

Action by the Conference

149. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.272 submitted by the President.⁷⁰

150. The representative of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* said that the Conference had quite properly recognized the serious situation of the least developed countries. While his country had very willingly reaffirmed the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, there was one aspect of the resolution just adopted on which it was necessary to restate the position of his Government. It fully recognized the needs of the least developed countries and was substantially increasing its assistance to them, compared with the period 1976-1980. At the same time, it had to pay attention to the very real needs of other developing countries which, though some of the poorest, were not included in the United Nations list of least developed countries and with many of which the United Kingdom had particularly close links. It intended to continue to concentrate the bulk of its aid on the least developed countries and on those other very poor countries. For that reason, its progress towards the targets referred to in paragraph 4 of the resolution would be influenced by those claims and by the overall constraints on public expenditure.

151. The representative of the *United States of America* said his delegation had been pleased to join the consensus on the resolution, which in its view reaffirmed the commitments of the international community and of the least developed countries themselves to work in partnership towards realization of the goals and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries and

provided further impetus to the implementation of that Programme.

152. He recalled the statement by the United States delegation on the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action⁷¹ and its understanding of the conclusions of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries conveyed on the adoption of those conclusions.⁷² The explanations and interpretations made in those statements were equally applicable to the current resolution.

153. The United States had pledged itself to work with the least developed countries towards the achievement of their development objectives. The commitments that had been accepted to make a special effort to increase contributions and to direct them increasingly towards the least developed countries were in its view an implicit recognition that due account must be taken of national circumstances and that donor countries and institutions would employ a variety of criteria in allocating assistance funds. The well-known position of the United States of not accepting specific targets for ODA in relation to GNP had not changed.

154. With respect to paragraph 10 of the resolution, his delegation considered that the second part of the paragraph, which called upon developed countries to respond positively to requests for an alleviation of debt burdens resulting from ODA, elaborated upon the commitments made by developed countries in Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978. The alleviation called for would be effected for the purpose of improving net ODA flows in order to enhance the development efforts of the least developed countries. Alleviation of the debt-service obligations of specific least developed countries might also take place within the framework of section B of Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980 for those countries facing acute balance-of-payments difficulties or longer-run problems.

155. With respect to the question of export earnings shortfalls (paragraph 11 of the resolution), he recalled the statement made by his delegation on adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to which he had already referred, and in which his delegation had indicated that the United States considered that IMF was the appropriate and best qualified forum for dealing with financial difficulties caused by such shortfalls. The Fund's Compensatory Financing Facility had indeed been a very useful mechanism for providing assistance of that type. Discussion at the Paris Conference had suggested possible new programmes for the least developed countries analogous to STABEX. The United States, for its part, did not consider that that would be either feasible for it or a significant way to assist the least developed countries. On the other hand, if other

⁶⁹ See the summary records of the 193rd-195th meetings (TD/SR.193-195).

⁷⁰ For the text adopted, see resolution 142 (VI).

⁷¹ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. B, paras. 28-38, pp. 43-45.

⁷² See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document TD/B/933, part one, para. 106.*

countries felt that they could provide useful assistance to the least developed countries in that manner, the United States would view their action with sympathy.

156. As his delegation had pointed out at the 194th meeting, since the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action the United States had substantially increased its ODA to the least developed countries. It had also adopted a highly flexible approach to the modalities of its assistance. It welcomed the GATT Ministerial Declaration of November 1982⁷³ inviting contracting parties to pursue action toward facilitating the trade of the least developed countries, and urged all countries to consider taking similar steps. It hoped to provide further special measures to improve the use of the United States scheme of generalized preferences.

157. His country remained fully dedicated to working the least developed countries towards the acceleration of their economic and social development and a better life for their people and in that spirit reiterated its pleasure in joining the consensus in support of the resolution.

158. The spokesman for *Group D*, noting the great importance for the least developed countries of the issues discussed and the resolution adopted, expressed the profound understanding of those countries of the determination of the least developed countries to overcome their economic backwardness and to progress along the path of independent economic and social development. The socialist countries co-operated over a wide range with the interested least developed countries in conformity with their economic and social systems and possibilities and thereby made an important contribution to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action. They were firmly determined to develop further such co-operation.

159. With respect to the appeals in the resolution to the developed donor countries on the granting of financial and other assistance to the least developed countries, including the attainment of fixed targets, countries members of *Group D* considered it necessary to confirm their well-known position, as reiterated at previous United Nations meetings, *inter alia*, upon the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed countries.

160. As for the preparation of progress reports by developed countries on ways and means of helping the least developed countries to offset the damaging effects of loss of foreign exchange earnings arising from fluctuations in the latter's exports of primary commodities (paragraph 11 of the resolution), *Group D* countries were convinced that the problem was entirely generated by the functioning of the mechanisms of the capitalist economy and could not be applied to the relations between the socialist and developing countries, including the least developed among them. The countries of *Group D* would act on that issue accordingly.

VII. UNCTAD activities in the fields of:
(a) technology; (b) shipping; (c) land-locked and island developing countries; (d) trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom; (e) economic co-operation among developing countries; (f) assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations; (g) institutional matters

(Agenda item 13)

161. Item 13 was allocated to Committee IV for consideration and report.⁷⁴

A. TECHNOLOGY (agenda item 13 (a))

162. In addition to the Buenos Aires Platform, the Conference had before it a policy paper by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries" (TD/277)⁷⁵ and an addendum (FD/277/Add.1 and Corr.1) entitled "Comments by Governments on document TD/B/C.6/90 at the fourth session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology". In a further policy paper (TD/284),⁷⁶ the secretariat submitted a report entitled "Work programme of UNCTAD in the development and transfer of technology". An addendum to that document (TD/284/Add.1) contained the text of the proposal by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on interregional linkages towards the implementation of strategies for the technological transformation of developing countries and comments made thereon at the twenty-sixth session of the Board.

Consideration in Committee IV

163. The representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made an introductory statement.

164. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.1, submitted by Somalia on behalf of his Group, reproducing the text of the resolution contained in the Buenos Aires Platform.⁷⁷

165. The spokesman for *Group B* introduced draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.2 submitted by the United Kingdom on behalf of *Group B*.

166. In the general debate on the subject, statements were made by the spokesman for *Group D*, the representative of China, the spokesman for *Group B*, the representatives of Argentina, Israel and Iraq and the representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

167. Further consideration of the item was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

168. At the 9th meeting of the Committee, on 21 June 1983, the *Chairman* introduced a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.15) which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group. The draft con-

⁷³ Adopted at the thirty-eighth session of GATT, held at ministerial level, (see GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents*, *Twenty-ninth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), p. 9).

⁷⁴ See part three below, section G.

⁷⁵ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (a).

tained agreed texts of certain paragraphs and alternative texts proposed by different groups on other paragraphs. The Committee decided to transmit the draft resolution to the President of the Conference for further consideration.

169. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* expressed his deep disappointment and regret that the flexibility and moderation of his Group in accepting compromise proposals had not met with an adequate response by Group B, thus preventing agreement being reached on the few issues outstanding. Several paragraphs of the Chairman's draft resolution had been agreed to by consensus and on some of the critical issues compromise texts had already been under consideration. Unfortunately, Group B had withdrawn from the agreed informal consensus at the last minute. The Group of 77 was still prepared to continue negotiations until the few outstanding issues were resolved, if other Groups were also prepared to do so. He believed that a consensus could still be reached on operative paragraph 22 of the draft resolution, relating to a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries, to which his Group attached great importance.

170. The spokesman for *Group B* stated that its agreement to operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution had been *ad referendum*. As the other groups could not accept certain major elements of the informally agreed package, the package as a whole had automatically fallen through. His Group was ready to continue negotiations on that subitem, but he was bound to point out that major difficulties remained in some areas, particularly in relation to operative paragraph 17, on pharmaceuticals, an issue which was being considered by WHO and in which UNCTAD, for the time being, had no role to play.

171. The spokesman for *Group D* and the representative of *China*, also expressing regret at the failure to reach consensus, said that they too were prepared to continue negotiations on the subitem.

172. The spokesmen for all the regional groups expressed appreciation to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee for conducting the work of the informal drafting group.

Consideration in plenary

173. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.254), drawing attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/L.254/Add.1 and Corr.1).⁷⁸

174. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.1 and draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.2 were withdrawn.

175. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* stated that they had come to Belgrade with high expectations. The Buenos Aires Platform had spelled out concisely, but in relatively moderate tones, the broad framework of their expectations. The negotiations on technology had spanned almost the entire duration of the Conference.

However, despite the delicate nature of the issues involved, the negotiations had been carried out in an even tone. In order to achieve a consensus, the Group of 77 had made many concessions, but he was pleased to note that its negotiating partners had also moved from their original positions.

176. With the adoption of the draft resolution, the Group of 77 was convinced that a new chapter would begin to unfold in the discussions on technology at the national, regional and international levels. Ten years of pioneering work by UNCTAD had brought the issue of technology from near obscurity to international prominence. On the threshold of the 1980s, a new phase was opening up, with international consensus on the first step towards the formulation of a strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries. It was important that several new initiatives should follow from that framework. His Group, therefore, considered that the adoption of the resolution would mark a positive step forward in the international dialogue on technology.

177. However, his Group was surprised to find that at that late stage of the Conference there were what almost amounted to two different versions of the financial implications of the draft resolution. The Group of 77 believed that the resolution was a consensus one, of an executive nature for the UNCTAD secretariat and, in particular, for its Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology. Indeed, it felt strongly that the resources of the Advisory Service should be reinforced by all possible means, so as to enable it to respond effectively to the increasing needs of developing countries in their endeavour towards their technological transformation and as a positive contribution of the international community to that end. Those convictions had been unequivocally expressed in the Buenos Aires Platform. In the view of his Group, the financial implications which had been given by the secretariat were extremely modest, compared with what was really required. It therefore strongly urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to do his utmost to ensure that all possible means were utilized in order to meet the resource requirements of the Advisory Service.

Action by the Conference

178. At the same meeting, the Conference, having noted the financial implications, adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.254 submitted by the *President*.⁷⁹

179. The spokesman for *Group D* stated that it was the understanding of his Group that the convening of a special session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, provided for in paragraph 22 of the resolution, would be financed within the framework of the regular budget of UNCTAD and that the question of its duration would be decided by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session.

B. SHIPPING (agenda item 13 (b))

180. In addition to the Buenos Aires Platform, the Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD

⁷⁸ For the text of the statement, see annex IX below, appendix, section B.

⁷⁹ For the text adopted, see resolution 143 (VI).

secretariat entitled "UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping" (TD/278 and Corr.1).⁸⁰

Consideration in Committee IV

181. The representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made an introductory statement.

182. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.4/L.4 on UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping and TD(VI)/C.4/L.5 on entry into force of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, reproducing the texts of the resolutions contained in the Buenos Aires Platform.⁸¹

183. The spokesman for *Group B* introduced draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.3 on UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping.

184. In the general debate on the subitem, statements were made by the spokesmen for the *Group of 77*, *Group B* and *Group D*, as well as by the representative of the Holy See. Statements were also made by the spokesman for the European Economic Community and its member States, the President of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, by the representatives of Panama, Liberia and Albania and by observers for the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners and for the International Chamber of Commerce (Sea Transport Commission).

185. Further consideration of item 13 (b) was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

186. At the 9th meeting of the Committee, on 21 June 1983, the Chairman submitted a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.16), containing agreed texts on certain paragraphs and alternative texts proposed by different groups on other paragraphs as a result of consideration in the Contact Group. The Committee decided to transmit the draft resolution to the President of the Conference for further consideration.

187. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* stated that since, in spite of the many concessions made by his Group, it had not been possible to reach consensus on the draft resolution as a whole, his Group reserved its right to revert to its original position if no consensus was reached in further negotiations.

Consideration in plenary

188. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the President introduced a draft resolution which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.251), drawing attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/L.251/Add.1).⁸²

189. Draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.3 and draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.4/L.4, and TD(VI)/C.4/L.5 were withdrawn.

⁸⁰ Reproduced in volume III.

⁸¹ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (b).

⁸² For the text of the statement, see annex IX below, appendix, section C.

Action by the Conference

190. At the same meeting, the Conference, having noted the financial implications, adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.251 submitted by the President.⁸³

191. The representative of *Liberia* stated that his delegation could not associate itself with paragraph 3 of the resolution. General Assembly resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982 had rendered obsolete the resolution of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group⁸⁴ referred to in that paragraph. He recognized however, that the concepts proposed by the resolution still survived and had not been dismissed by the General Assembly. Nevertheless, the General Assembly, in its consideration of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its twenty-fifth session, had opted not to accept the recommendations of the Board, but rather to create a new body, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, to review the conditions for registration of ships in a systematic manner that would bring about a unity of efforts and put an end to the deadlock and confrontation that had characterized the work of UNCTAD on the open-registry issue.

192. It was, indeed, regrettable that the spirit and intent of General Assembly resolution 37/209 was being disregarded, and even violated, by the reintroduction of the very elements that had led to deadlock in the past. Both the venue of the Conference and the task ahead had been prescribed by the General Assembly. His Government had no objection to discussion of the "genuine economic link" concept at the proper time, but placing in an operative context a resolution that was now obsolete, instead of making a simple reference to it, was in his view, an effort to prejudice and misdirect the work of the preparatory committee, and thereby distort the intent of the General Assembly.

193. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* said that peace, so threatened by man's activities at the end of the twentieth century, appeared to be finding a refuge on the seas, which had been described by the Head of State of his country as "the true bastion of world peace for the decades to come". Since the beginning of the 1970s, the third world and all nations of goodwill had been conducting a pacific but determined struggle to establish the concept of the seas shared in development and peace—an evolution of historic importance in view of the importance of maritime activities to all sectors in the developing countries.

194. Two major international instruments, worked out under the auspices of the United Nations, marked the victorious advance of the new maritime order. The first was the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences,⁸⁵ which was to enter into force on

⁸³ For the text adopted, see resolution 144 (VI).

⁸⁴ See the report of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry (Geneva, 6-10 February 1978) (TD/B/C.4/177), annex.

⁸⁵ See *United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences*, vol. II, *Final Act (including the Convention and resolutions) and tonnage requirements* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.12).

6 October 1983 and thus become an important pillar in the task of restructuring world shipping markets so as to promote an orderly and equitable expansion of world shipping which duly balanced the legitimate interests of developing and industrial countries, exporters and importers, shippers and the suppliers of maritime services. Second, there had been the new United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁶⁶ signed by the plenipotentiaries of 119 developed and developing countries in December 1982. Those two major instruments, which were among the first successes of the North-South dialogue, were based on a synergic approach to world problems and furnished a lively illustration of the concept of interdependence in the service of global and balanced development.

195. Although the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences had been supplemented by the "Hamburg Rules"⁶⁷ and the Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods,⁶⁸ the machinery was not yet adequate to ensure the irreversible progress of the new maritime order. Liner conferences covered only 20 per cent by tonnage of world freight and there were still grave imbalances in the sector of liquid and solid bulk transport, which represented over two thirds by tonnage of world shipping. The third world, which generated 58.5 per cent of world cargo, had only 13 per cent of world shipping tonnage. One reason was that the volume of freight transported by sea, which was dominated by bulk transport, was about the same as it had been 10 years previously, whereas the corresponding tonnage of shipping had multiplied by 1.7 during the same period, producing a considerable excess of capacity in the North, which was still increasing owing to the promotion of shipbuilding in the industrialized countries. That trend was accentuated by the monopolistic practices, at the expense of the third world, of transnational corporations in the bulk and refrigerated cargo sectors. A careful examination of the world shipping industry was required so that the excess capacity could be reabsorbed while assuring the growing participation of the third world in the world transport of bulk and refrigerated cargo, with the assistance of institutional arrangements designed by UNCTAD.

196. The second serious imbalance to which the Group of 77 had drawn attention was the open registry of ships, which currently affected about one third of world shipping and might rapidly attain the unacceptable level of 50 per cent if appropriate steps were not taken in time. The open registry of ships was completely contrary to the spirit of fair competition in that it unjustly prevented the transfer of tonnage from North to South as a result of the comparative advantage of the merchant marines of developing countries in the matter of the cost of qualified crews. Furthermore, it was almost universally acknowledged that the absence of a

genuine economic link between the vessel and the flag State was one of the main causes of "deregulation" and insecurity in international shipping. Although a compromise had been reached, which was reflected in paragraph 3 of the resolution just adopted, that should not be interpreted as an abandonment of principles. The developing countries reaffirmed their adherence to the principle that there should be a genuine economic link between the vessel and the flag State and to the principle of the gradual conversion of free registries to normal registries. In that spirit, they intended to play an active part in the work of the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships and of its Preparatory Committee.

197. The resolution just adopted by consensus did not fully reflect all the legitimate aspirations of the Group of 77, as set out in the Buenos Aires Platform. However, it did represent a realistic and reasonable compromise between the concerns of the Group's partners, which could not be overlooked, particularly when they were justified, and the Group's determination substantially to promote the liner and bulk shipping of the developing countries in order to reach by 1990 the target of a 20 per cent participation in world shipping. The resolution also reaffirmed the will of the States members of UNCTAD to renew and to rationalize the legal instruments relating to world shipping.

198. In addition to North-South co-operation in the matter of shipping, particularly through the UNCTAD secretariat, there was also a need for South-South co-operation, as recommended in the Buenos Aires Platform, in the shape of high-level meetings to work out a programme of action for horizontal maritime co-operation, including multimodal transport and port activities, and for the strengthening of intraregional and interregional maritime transport between Africa, Asia and Latin America. Such a programme was essential not only for the endogenous development of those regions, but also for the effective promotion of the merchant marines of the developing countries, since it would enable them to take full advantage of their competitiveness in that sector.

199. In conclusion, he said that the Group of 77 had been pleased to note the spirit of openness and mutual respect which had prevailed during the work on agenda item 13 (b), and wished to express its thanks to all concerned.

200. The spokesman for *Group B* said that his Group did not wish, in any way, to go back on the well-balanced compromise which had been reached, and was in fact very pleased with the compromise. However, as regards the reference in paragraph 12 of the resolution to possible use of UNDP resources in non-convertible currencies, that did not imply any change in the well-known positions of the countries members of Group B, which had been consistently maintained in UNDP as well as in other competent organizations. Furthermore, while Group B had taken note of the statement of financial implications, its acceptance of the resolution was on the understanding that the work undertaken in implementation of the resolution did not require extra financial resources.

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3) document A/CONF.62/122.

⁶⁷ United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978, signed at Hamburg on 31 March 1978 (see A/CONF.89/13).

⁶⁸ See *United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport*, vol. 1, *Final Act and Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.7 (vol. 1)).

201. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his delegation had decided to join in the consensus on the resolution, despite recommendations which would only serve to harden the positions of member countries and aggravate sterile controversy between developing and developed countries. The resolution disregarded the recommendation of the UNCTAD secretariat not to reopen "large conceptual questions appertaining to the rationale of market regulation, or to the place of shipping in national plans for economic development".⁹¹ Specifically, paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 of the resolution directed the UNCTAD secretariat to re-examine the structure of the shipping market and the effects of government regulation, with particular emphasis on the trades in bulk commodities.

202. The secretariat's position on those questions was well known: it was only necessary to consult document TD/278 and Corr.1 for a summary of unacceptably biased arguments the secretariat had consistently cited in a number of past reports as justification to push its view of the structure and operations of world shipping. The United States believed that the terms of reference spelled out in paragraphs 2, 5 and 6 of the resolution were excessively broad. It did not believe that the new studies called for therein would contain any new conclusions or uncover any additional information that would materially contribute to the efforts of developing countries to participate fully in world seaborne trade. It would not be in a position either to support findings parallel to those of the secretariat in several of its past studies on similar issues, or to consider the Committee on Shipping bound by them. The recommendation in paragraph 3 of the resolution held special interest for the United States. His country had not attended the meetings of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on Conditions for Registration of Ships in protest over the fact that the Committee on Shipping had acted in disregard of the views of a significant portion of its members. It had been particularly pleased to note that the General Assembly had directed the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Conditions for Registration of Ships, which would meet in November 1983, to take account of the views of all interested parties, and expected that the Preparatory Committee would take full account of General Assembly resolution 37/209. The United States had not yet decided whether to attend the meeting of the Preparatory Committee. That decision would be determined by the commitment shown by other participants to that resolution.

C. LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (agenda item 13 (c))

203. In addition to the Buenos Aires Platform, the Conference had before it a report in two parts by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries" (TD/279 (Part I)) and "Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries" (TD/279 (Part II)).⁹²

⁹¹ TD/278 and Corr.1 (reproduced in volume III), para. 105.

⁹² Both parts are reproduced in volume III.

Consideration in Committee IV

204. The representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made an introductory statement.

205. Spokesmen for the *Group of 77* introduced draft resolutions TD(VI)/C.4/L.6 and Corr.1, on UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries, and TD(VI)/C.4/L.7, on those in the field of island developing countries, reproducing the texts of the resolutions contained in the Buenos Aires Platform.⁹³

206. In the general debate on the item, statements were made by the spokesmen for Group B and Group D, the representatives of China, Nepal and Grenada and the observer for the International Chamber of Commerce.

207. Further consideration of the draft resolutions was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

208. At the 7th meeting, on 17 June 1983, the *Chairman* introduced a draft resolution on land-locked developing countries (TD(VI)/C.4/L.9/Rev.1) which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.6 and Corr.1 was withdrawn.

209. The Committee recommended draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.9/Rev.1 for adoption by the Conference.⁹⁴

210. In an oral statement, the representative of the UNCTAD secretariat drew attention to the financial implications of the draft resolution.⁹⁵

211. The spokesman for *Group B* said that his Group maintained its position on the draft resolution, as expressed on the adoption of Conference resolution 123 (V) of 3 June 1979.⁹⁶

212. The representative of the *United States of America* reserved the position of his delegation on the draft resolution in view of its financial implications.

213. The spokesman for *Group D* said that his Group's understanding was that the financial implications would be covered from within existing resources.

214. The spokesman for *Group B* said that his Group's understanding was that the financial implications of operative paragraph 9 of the draft resolution would be covered from within existing budgetary resources, although that did not exclude voluntary contributions or other extrabudgetary resources.

215. The representative of *India* suggested that the group of experts referred to in operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution should include members from both land-locked countries and transit countries and added that the terms of reference of the expert group should take into account the provisions of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

⁹³ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (c).

⁹⁴ The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reissued as TD/L.233.

⁹⁵ Subsequently issued as TD/L.233/Add.1, reproduced in annex IX below, appendix, section A.

⁹⁶ See *Proceedings ... Fifth Session*, vol. I, part two, para. 229.

216. At the 8th meeting, on 20 June 1983, the *Chairman* introduced a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.13) on island developing countries which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.7 was withdrawn.

217. The Committee recommended draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.13⁹⁵ for adoption by the Conference.

218. In response to the spokesmen for Groups B and D, the *Chairman* confirmed that the draft resolution had no financial implications.

219. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* stated that it had been recognized in the informal consultations that two staff members would be required for the work to be carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat called for in the draft resolution; it had also been recognized that the work was to be achieved within existing resources.

Consideration in plenary

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON UNCTAD ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

220. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* invited the Conference to adopt the draft resolution recommended by Committee IV (TD/L.233). Drawing attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications,⁹⁶ he stated that he had been informed that it was the understanding of the regional groups that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would seek extrabudgetary resources, including funds from UNDP and other voluntary contributions, in order to enable him to comply with operative paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, and that he would report on his progress to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session for review. That understanding was reflected in the statement of administrative and financial implications.

Action by the Conference

221. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference, having noted the financial implications, adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.233 recommended by Committee IV.⁹⁷

222. The spokesman for *Group B* expressed his Group's satisfaction with the resolution just adopted by consensus. The Group had already explained in Committee IV its position concerning special categories of developing countries. It still maintained the position it had expressed on the adoption at Manila of Conference resolution 123 (V) concerning the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, referred to in paragraph 8 of the resolution.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON UNCTAD ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Action by the Conference

223. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.234 recommended by Committee IV.⁹⁸

D. TRADE RELATIONS AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND ALL TRADE FLOWS RESULTING THEREFROM (agenda item 13 (d))

224. The Committee had before it the Buenos Aires Platform, a report by the UNCTAD secretariat on UNCTAD activities in that area (TD/280),⁹⁹ as well as the informal text annexed to Trade and Development Board resolution 243 (XXIII), which was remitted by the Board to the Conference in its resolution 262 (XXV) of 17 September 1982.¹⁰⁰

Consideration in Committee IV

225. The *representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD* made an introductory statement.

226. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* presented the position of his Group on subitem 13 (d), based on the Buenos Aires Platform.¹⁰¹

227. The spokesman for Group D presented the views of his Group, subsequently reproduced in a position paper (TD(VI)/C.4/CRP.1 and Corr.1).

228. Statements were also made by the spokesmen for *Group B* and *China*.

229. Further consideration of the informal text was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

230. At its 8th meeting, on 20 June 1983, the Committee, having heard a report by the Chairman on the state of negotiations on the informal text, agreed that the informal text remitted by the Board, together with amendments thereto agreed in the Contact Group, should be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the Conference for further consideration. The text was transmitted by the Chairman in his letter to the President of 21 June 1983 (TD/L.232).

231. All groups expressed regret that it had not been possible to reach agreement within the Committee and that it had been necessary to refer the matter to the President of the Conference.

Consideration in plenary

232. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft decision that he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.256).

Action by the Conference

233. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft decision TD/L.256 submitted by the President.¹⁰²

234. The spokesman for *Group D* said that his Group regretted that it had not been possible to adopt a comprehensive resolution on agenda item 13 (d). In conformity with its mandate, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, the promotion of international trade, including trade

⁹⁵ Reproduced in volume III.

⁹⁶ Document TD/302, distributed at the request of the USSR (reproduced in annex VII below, section B), was also relevant to the consideration of this item (see paragraph 10 above).

⁹⁷ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (d).

⁹⁸ For the text adopted, see decision 145 (VI).

⁹⁵ Subsequently reissued as TD/L.234.

⁹⁶ See note 93 above.

⁹⁷ For the text adopted, see resolution 137 (VI).

⁹⁸ For the text adopted, see resolution 138 (VI).

between countries having different economic and social systems, namely, between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries and between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and developed capitalist countries, was one of the major tasks of UNCTAD. Any resolution or decision on the subject elaborated in UNCTAD should include both of those trade flows. The countries members of Group D would be guided by that consideration in the further negotiations within UNCTAD on the issue of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems.

235. The discussions during the session had demonstrated that Group B took a position with regard to the mandate of UNCTAD in that field, as well as with regard to the fundamental principles of trade relations, that was inconsistent with resolution 1995 (XIX) and with the concept of interdependence. Just as in a number of other fields, Group B had displayed its intention of stepping back from the resolutions, decisions and understandings previously reached within UNCTAD, thereby presenting a major obstacle to the resolution of the tasks before the Conference in that particular field. Group D countries naturally could not agree to those attempts to modify the mandate of UNCTAD.

236. So far as the countries members of Group D were concerned, they had made every effort to conclude successfully the work on the draft resolution that had been transmitted by the Board to the Conference and had not proposed any revision to the previously agreed provisions of that text. On the other hand, they had introduced a number of proposals aimed at resolving outstanding issues (texts in square brackets), in particular in the section of the draft resolution dealing with trade between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Group D had been prepared to accept compromise proposals that had been put forward during consultations in the Contact Group of the President, but to its regret agreement had not been possible owing to the position of some of its negotiating partners.

237. The countries of Group D were convinced that the majority of the members of UNCTAD were aware of the consequences of the existing situation and shared their concern about it.

238. The spokesman for *Group B* expressed the regret of his Group that, not for the first time, prolonged negotiations in UNCTAD had failed to yield an agreed resolution on that subject. The negotiations had stalled on important issues of principle and practice in the key section of a draft resolution, concerned with economic relations between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries. He firmly rejected the accusation by Group D that his Group was to blame for the failure of those negotiations and expressed regret that Group D had sought to divert attention away from development questions, which were at the heart of the resolution, to issues for which UNCTAD was not the appropriate forum.

239. He reaffirmed the view of his Group that UNCTAD had a unique role to play in developing economic relations between the socialist countries of

Eastern Europe and the developing countries. In that area, as in other areas of its activity, the success or failure of UNCTAD would be judged primarily by the extent to which its work facilitated real economic progress in the developing countries. Until real progress was made in the negotiations, it was the countries of the Group of 77 that would have most cause for disquiet.

E. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (agenda item 13 (e))

240. In addition to the Buenos Aires Platform, the Conference had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Economic co-operation among developing countries: review of activities in the major programme areas and proposals for future work" (TD/281 and Corr.1),¹⁰³ which summarized current trends and problems in economic co-operation among developing countries and reviewed UNCTAD activities in that area.

Consideration in Committee IV

241. At the 7th meeting of the Committee, on 17 June 1983, the *representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD* made an introductory statement.

242. In the general debate on the sub-item, statements were made by the spokesman for *Group B* and the spokesman for the *Group of 77* (introducing a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.10) contained in the Buenos Aires Platform¹⁰⁴ and submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77). Statements were also made by the spokesman for *Group D* and by the representatives of *China* and *Chile*.

243. At the closing meeting of the Committee, on 24 June 1983, the Vice-Chairman, who had chaired a drafting group on the sub-item, reported to the Committee on an agreed text of a draft resolution which had been submitted by the Chairman of the Committee (TD(VI)/C.4/L.20).

244. Draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.10 was withdrawn.

245. The Committee approved by acclamation the draft resolution submitted by the Chairman¹⁰⁵ and recommended it to the Conference for adoption.

246. Spokesman for all groups expressed satisfaction that the Committee had been able to reach consensus on the text of a draft resolution on the subject.

247. The spokesman for Group D, expressing his profound satisfaction that agreement had been reached after negotiations in which each group had made compromises, said that Group D had been pleased to join in the consensus, bearing in mind the clear explanation of the secretariat that the draft resolution did not entail any financial implications whatsoever. Had it been otherwise, Group D would have reserved its position with respect to those implications and to certain parts of subparagraphs (v) and (vi) of operative paragraph (a) of the draft resolution. He recalled the statements made by

¹⁰³ Reproduced in volume III.

¹⁰⁴ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (e)

¹⁰⁵ The text of the draft resolution was subsequently reissued as TD/L.246.

Group D upon the adoption of Conference resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979¹⁰⁶ and of resolution 1 (I) of 9 May 1977 of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries,¹⁰⁷ which he said remained valid.

Consideration in plenary

Action by the Conference

248. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.246 recommended by Committee IV.¹⁰⁸

F. ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (agenda item 13 (f))

249. In addition to the relevant part of the Buenos Aires Platform,¹⁰⁹ the Conference had before it, for the consideration of subitem 13 (f), a policy paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "UNCTAD assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations" (TD/282).¹¹⁰

250. During the session, the delegation of Israel submitted a communication on the economic development and the standard of living in the West Bank and Gaza (TD/305) and the delegations of Arab countries participating in the sixth session of the Conference submitted a document on the repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the national economy of Palestine (TD/313).

Consideration in Committee IV

251. At the 7th meeting of the Committee, on 17 June 1983, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made an introductory statement.

252. At the same meeting, the spokesman for the Group of 77 introduced a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1) entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", reproducing the text contained in the Buenos Aires Platform, and a draft resolution (TD(VI)/C.4/L.12), entitled "Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa", both of which were submitted by Somalia on behalf of his Group.

253. In the general debate on the subitem, statements were made by the spokesmen for the Group of 77, for Group B, and for the African Group, the representative of China, the representative of Mongolia, speaking on behalf of Group D and Mongolia, the representative of Israel, the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the representative of Cuba. The representative of Jordan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

254. Further consideration of the subitem was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee.

255. At the 10th meeting, on 22 June 1983, the Chairman proposed, at the request of the parties concerned, that no action be taken by the Committee on the two draft resolutions. The Committee accordingly agreed that the two draft resolutions be remitted to the President of the Conference for further consideration.

256. The representative of Mongolia, speaking also on behalf of Group D, requested that it be made clear to the President of the Conference that his country, Group D, and the Group of 77 all supported the two draft resolutions.

257. The representative of Sweden requested that the President be informed that Group B had no collective position on the subitem and that each Group B delegation would determine its own position.

Consideration in plenary

1. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

258. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the President reported that, in spite of intensive consultations on draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1 submitted by the Group of 77, it had proved impossible to reach agreement on a text that would be generally acceptable, and he had been requested to put the draft resolution to the vote by roll-call.

259. Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, he drew attention to the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD(VI)/C.4/L.11/Add.1).¹¹¹

Action by the Conference

260. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1 by a roll-call vote of 84 to 2, with 20 abstentions.¹¹²

261. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

¹⁰⁶ See *Proceedings ... Fifth Session*, vol. I, part two, para. 250.

¹⁰⁷ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 2* (TD/B/652), paras. 68-70.

¹⁰⁸ For the text adopted, see resolution 139 (VI).

¹⁰⁹ See annex VI below, section IV, item 13 (f).

¹¹⁰ Reproduced in volume III.

¹¹¹ For the text of the statement, see annex IX below, appendix, section D.

¹¹² For the text adopted, see resolution 146 (VI).

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

262. Statements in explanation of the vote were made before and after the vote.

Statements before the vote

263. The representative of the *Holy See* noted that his delegation had already indicated that it attached much importance to the success of the Conference. Some very commendable efforts had been made to reach compromise solutions, but they did not appear to be sufficient for the outcome of the session to be regarded as clearly positive. Furthermore, political considerations appeared to be taking precedence over technical ones in respect of certain resolutions. For those reasons, and also because the *Holy See* thought it more in keeping with its special character to play the part of an observer, his delegation had decided to abstain or, as appropriate, not to participate in votes on controversial matters or resolutions. In such highly regrettable cases, the *Holy See* was unable to make any positive contribution to the exciting adventure of development in which all mankind, with all its hopes, was engaged.

264. The representative of *Israel* said that, as the representative of the *Holy See* had just pointed out, the draft resolution dealt with a political, not an economic, issue. There were other forums in the United Nations system where that issue and others of a similar nature could be debated and decided. UNCTAD should devote itself wholly to questions of trade and economic development for the benefit of the developing countries. The establishment of a special unit within UNCTAD to deal with political issues, as proposed in the draft resolution, would not only divert important resources from the main task of the UNCTAD secretariat but would also contribute nothing positive to the solution of problems in the Middle East. Furthermore, UNDP, as the competent organ within the United Nations family, was already engaged, with the fullest co-operation of his Government, in a large-scale programme of economic assistance to the Palestinian population.

265. Since the draft resolution expressed alarm "at the imposed Israeli domination of the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories", he wished to point out that Israel had maintained a policy of open bridges since 1967 and did not impose any specific restrictions on trade between the West Bank or Gaza and Jordan or any other economy east of the Jordan river. Moreover, there were no restrictions on trade between the West Bank or Gaza and Israel. It was Jordan and the other Arab countries which restricted the trade of the West Bank and Gaza by imposing on it the Arab boycott. The draft resolution further alleged that the living conditions of the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza had deteriorated, although his delegation had already provided, in document TD/305, full information to refute that allegation. For the reasons he had just stated, his delegations was unable to support the draft

resolution and it urged all delegations with a sense of justice and an interest in development problems, rather than political arguments, to follow suit.

266. The representative of *Jordan*, expressing appreciation to all the delegations that had supported draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1, as well as draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.12 on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, during their consideration in Committee IV, said that such support showed the universal awareness of the suffering inflicted on peoples still subjected to the vestiges of colonialism. Such vestiges were exemplified in the Zionist theories of expansion and settlement, and in the policies of discrimination and violation of human rights exercised by the Government of South Africa against the people of South Africa and Namibia, practices which had been rejected by world public opinion.

267. As an occupying and expansionist State, Israel had given irrefutable evidence of the fact that there could not be any satisfactory or happy occupation. That fact had in particular been revealed by Israel's usurpation of the riches of the occupied territories, the suffering inflicted on the population, and the illegitimate actions undertaken in the occupied territories aimed at changing their demographic character and altering their geographic features, to which should be added expulsion and arrest, the annexation of territories, the establishment of settlements and the control of natural resources.

268. In the communication submitted by the delegation of Israel (TD/305), the Arab population in the occupied territories was described as leading a life of affluence and constant progress. The figures given in that document were misleading to a large extent and attempted to undermine facts well known to the entire world, and known best of all to the United Nations and its sister organizations.

269. The Arab Group had therefore distributed to members of the Conference a document (TD/313) revealing the real facts, and reaffirming the spirit and legitimacy of the draft resolution calling for the establishment of a special economic unit. That unit was to be entrusted with a study of the conditions and circumstances under which the Palestinian people were living, and would serve to bring to light the extent of the falsity of the allegations implied by the Israeli figures.

270. A quick glance at the statement of financial implications of the draft resolution revealed that the estimated cost of establishing the special economic unit to monitor and survey Israel's occupation policies would not exceed \$186,000. He believed that the obstacle voiced and raised by Group B was not due to the need to pause and meditate over that amount, but rather to the outcome of specific political stances well known to all.

271. The representative of the *Syrian Arab Republic* said that the Zionist entity wedged in the heart of the Arab world was but an aggressive, expansionist and racist entity. The economic defensive measures adopted by the Arab side against that entity were justified by the right of the Arab States to counter aggression, expansionism and racism in their region.

Statements after the vote

272. The representative of *Japan* stated that his delegation had abstained from voting on the draft resolution because it considered that UNCTAD was not an appropriate forum to deal with the subject-matter of agenda item 13 (f), as had been explicitly stated at the time of adoption by the Board of the provisional agenda of the Conference. The matter fell under the responsibility of the Division for Palestinian Rights within the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York and there was accordingly no need for another United Nations body like UNCTAD to be involved in it. Instead, UNCTAD should devote all efforts to finding satisfactory solutions to the North-South problems which were entrusted to it.

273. That having been said, he reiterated the belief of his Government that the Israeli settlements policy in the occupied areas had no legal validity and was illegal.

274. The representative of *Switzerland* stated that his delegation had abstained in the vote because it considered that UNCTAD was not an appropriate forum to deal with questions of an essentially political nature. Switzerland was also opposed to the setting up of a special economic unit, as requested in paragraph 1 of the resolution, primarily for institutional reasons.

275. The representative of *Sweden* stated that his voting in favour of the resolution did not imply that his delegation approved of all elements of the text. In particular, the establishment of a special economic unit within UNCTAD and the financial and administrative implications stemming therefrom had caused some hesitation on the part of Sweden.

276. The representative of *Portugal* stated that his delegation had abstained owing to its position of principle concerning the fields of competence of various United Nations bodies and the need to focus every effort on achieving an atmosphere within UNCTAD that would make it possible to obtain positive results on the fundamental issues with which the Conference was concerned. That abstention did not imply any change in his Government's substantive position on Palestine, which had been stated many times in the appropriate forums.

277. The representative of the *Netherlands* stated that she wished to make the following explanation of her vote. She recalled that, at Manila, the Netherlands delegation had been unable to support Conference resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979. During the twenty-third session of the Trade and Development Board, the Netherlands delegation had also abstained on a similar resolution because it believed that UNCTAD was not the proper forum for those questions. The vote today on the resolution contained in document TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1 could in no way be taken as an indication of its views on the substantive issues in question. Those views had already been fully explained in the appropriate United Nations forums where such issues were regularly dealt with.

278. The representative of *Austria* stated that his delegation had voted for the resolution because it reflected in general the concern of his Government with regard to the economic situation of the Palestinian people. As his delegation had indicated to the sponsors,

it would have preferred a different wording in certain parts of the resolution. As for paragraph 1, it should have been left to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make what administrative arrangements he considered appropriate to carry out his mandate.

279. The representative of the *Federal Republic of Germany*, noting that his delegation had abstained on the resolution, recalled that his country had been unable to support Conference resolution 109 (V) adopted at Manila and that, at the twenty-third session of the Trade and Development Board, it had abstained in the vote on Board resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981 because, as it had explained on that occasion, it believed UNCTAD was not the proper forum for such questions. His delegation's vote should in no way be taken as an indication of the views of his Government on the substantive issues in question. Those views had already been fully explained in the appropriate United Nations forums where the issues were regularly being dealt with. His country's concern continued to be that UNCTAD should concentrate available resources on activities falling within its competence.

280. The spokesman for *Group D*, speaking also on behalf of *Mongolia*, said that the position of the socialist countries with regard to rendering assistance to national liberation movements found expression in their unwavering support of the fight for national and social liberation. In keeping with that principle, they had voted for the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77. The socialist countries stood firmly for the intensification of UNCTAD activities in that field in harmony with United Nations decisions calling on all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to render assistance to peoples fighting for national liberation. By adopting the resolution, the Conference had given expression to the deep concern of the international community at the deterioration in the economic situation of the Palestinian people and at the lack of progress in the implementation of its legitimate and inalienable rights.

281. The group of Arab countries had submitted to the Conference a document entitled "Repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the national economy of Palestine" (TD/313) which described the situation prevailing in the occupied territories. In addition to the economic exploitation of those Arab territories, Israel was pursuing a settlement policy to the detriment of the Arab population. The socialist countries had repeatedly declared that the Palestinian problem could be finally settled only within the context of a general solution in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions. The reaction of certain countries to the resolution was further proof that their aim was to maintain Israeli rule over the occupied Arab territories together with their natural and human resources.

282. The representative of *Finland* said that his delegation's abstention on the vote had been motivated by operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. In his delegation's view, that request was an attempt to influence an administrative decision which was clearly a prerogative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. However, that attitude should in no way be interpreted as indicating any change in his Government's position

on the substantive issues dealt with in the resolution, a position that had been amply explained in the appropriate United Nations forums.

283. The representatives of *France, Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Luxembourg* stated that their respective delegations had abstained from voting for the reasons which had already been explained by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

284. The representative of New Zealand stated that his delegation had abstained because his Government considered that UNCTAD was not the appropriate forum and because it was concerned at the way in which the monitoring unit, mentioned in paragraph 1, was to be established. His delegation's abstention did not reflect in any way on the goodwill of New Zealand towards the Palestinian people. New Zealand policy on such issues had been clearly enunciated in what his Government regarded as the proper United Nations forums.

285. The representative of *Norway* stated that his delegation had abstained because the issue with which the resolution dealt was outside the competence of the sixth session of the Conference. It should be pursued in other forums.

286. The representative of *Australia* stated that his delegation had abstained because it considered that UNCTAD was not the appropriate forum to discuss issues which, however important, were essentially of a political nature.

287. The representative of *Senegal* stated that assistance to the Palestinian people was indeed discussed in a number of United Nations bodies but that his delegation had wished, through its vote in favour of the draft resolution, to reaffirm the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to a homeland in which they could develop freely. In addition, the situation prevailing in the occupied Arab territories made the living conditions of the Palestinian people precarious and involved serious violations of human rights.

288. It was a well-known fact that that situation precluded all possibility of development and if, by solving the Palestinian problem in the way his delegation would like to see, it proved possible to combine the natural resources and rich cultural heritage of all the people in the area, both Jews and Arabs, international co-operation and peace would be much strengthened. It was primarily from that point of view, the standpoint of development, that his delegation had concluded that it was fitting for the draft resolution to be submitted to the Conference.

289. The representative of *Israel*, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, thanked all those delegations that had refrained from supporting the draft resolution, whether by abstaining or by being absent when the vote was taken. Those who claimed that the draft resolution had received overwhelming support should consider the number of those absent, which even included some of the sponsors. Two representatives had referred to document TD/313, and had adduced arguments along the lines that it hardly mattered about statistics, and that

the main point was to leave the Palestinian people alone. That was similar to the plea of the man who said that he should not be confused with the facts since his mind was already made up.

290. The claim that the Palestinian people should be left to exercise their legitimate rights over their own land implied that Israel must disappear, but Israel had no intention of disappearing. There was only one solution—direct negotiations. That method had been tried twice, and each time it had been crowned with success. For that reason, his delegation looked forward to the future with confidence.

291. The representative of *Grenada* said that it would be wrong to assume, as the Israeli representative apparently did, that the delegations absent at the time of voting were, in point of fact, voting against the resolution.

2. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

292. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution that he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.249), which he understood had attracted broad consensus. In the light of that, he stated that the Group of 77 had withdrawn draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.12. However, he had since been requested to put draft resolution TD/L.249 to a vote by roll-call, and in those circumstances the Group of 77 had indicated that it wished to assume sponsorship of the text.

Action by the Conference

293. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution TD/L.249 (now sponsored by the Group of 77) by a roll-call vote of 84 to 1, with 19 abstentions.¹¹³

294. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

¹¹³ For the text adopted, see resolution 147 (VI).

Against: United States of America.

Abstentions: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

295. The representative of *Canada* said that his delegation would have been prepared to support a resolution authorizing the preparation of a document on economic planning for Namibia but had unfortunately been unable to do so because other elements, extraneous to that objective, had been introduced into operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

296. The representative of *Portugal* said that his delegation had abstained because of its position of principle with regard to the spheres of competence of the different United Nations bodies, as he had explained in connection with the vote on resolution 146 (VI) on assistance to the Palestinian people. He wished, however, to reiterate his Government's support for the achievement of Namibian independence and its unequivocal condemnation of the policy of *apartheid* practised by South Africa. He also wished to express his delegation's concern regarding the living conditions of the people of Namibia.

297. The representative of the *United States of America* said that, his delegation having opposed the inclusion of item 13 (f) in the agenda for the sixth session of the Conference, there was no need to elaborate further on his Government's well-known arguments against considering such resolutions in UNCTAD. His delegation welcomed the efforts which had been made to depoliticize the resolutions and remove the linkage between the activities proposed and the national liberation movements. However, they had fallen far short in the case of resolution 146 (VI) on assistance to the Palestinian people, which contained some politically-inspired phraseology. In the present case, had it not been for the inclusion of one preambular paragraph and a phrase in operative paragraph 2, his delegation might have been able to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

298. The representative of *Norway* stated that his delegation's abstention was of a purely procedural nature and did not reflect any opinion concerning the subject-matter. In his Government's view, the resolution fell outside the competence of the sixth session of the Conference. Being one of the largest contributors to liberation movements in southern Africa, it was with regret that his Government had been obliged to adopt that position.

299. The spokesman for *Group D*, speaking also on behalf of *Mongolia*, said it was common knowledge that the socialist countries had been the initiators of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In keeping with that basic principle of their foreign policy, the socialist countries stood for the full implementation of the Declaration and other United Nations statements in support of the fight of peoples for national and social liberation, independence and progress. The Group D countries and Mongolia had therefore voted in favour of the resolu-

tion, considering as they did that UNCTAD activities designed to assist national liberation movements would further the fight of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and contribute to improving their social and economic situation. He expressed concern at the negative vote of certain countries on the resolution.

300. The representative of *Greece*, speaking on behalf of the States members of the *European Economic Community*, stated that, as on previous occasions, the abstention of those countries should in no way be taken as an indication of their views on the substantive issues in question. It was in other places and on other occasions in the United Nations system that such questions should be treated. They also continued to believe that UNCTAD should concentrate available resources on activities falling clearly within its competence.

301. The representative of *Switzerland* stated that his delegation had abstained because UNCTAD was not the appropriate forum to deal with issues which were essentially political. He wished, however, to recall the often expressed hope of his Government that Namibia would attain its independence as soon as possible.

302. The representative of *Australia* stated that his delegation had abstained because it considered that UNCTAD was not an appropriate forum for discussing issues which, however important, were essentially of a political character. He wished, however, to reiterate Australia's strong opposition to *apartheid* and its longstanding support for Namibian independence.

303. The representative of *Japan* stated that his delegation had abstained solely because it believed that UNCTAD was not an appropriate forum for dealing with such issues.

G. INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS (agenda item 13 (g))

304. In addition to the Buenos Aires Platform, the Conference had before it a policy paper by the UNCTAD secretariat on institutional matters (TD/283).¹¹⁴

Consideration in Committee IV

305. The Committee considered item 13 (g) in conjunction with the following matters, which were before the Conference under agenda item 14 (Other business):

(a) General Assembly resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980 on the future work of the Committee on Conferences and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101 of 4 February 1983 on the basic programme of work of the Council for 1983 and 1984;

(b) General Assembly resolution 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 on future work of the Committee on Conferences;

(c) General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982 on meeting records and documentation for subsidiary organs.

¹¹⁴ Reproduced in volume III.

306. Those matters were referred to Committee IV by the Bureau of the Conference.¹¹⁵

307. At the 8th meeting of the Committee, on 20 June 1983, the subitem was introduced by the *representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD*.

308. At the same meeting, the spokesman for *Group B* introduced a draft decision (TD(VI)/C.4/L.14) entitled "UNCTAD activities in the field of institutional matters" submitted by Canada on behalf of the States members of Group B.

309. At the 10th meeting, on 22 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution on the same subject (TD(VI)/C.4/L.17) submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

310. Further consideration of the two draft texts was remitted to the Contact Group of the Chairman of the Committee, which appointed a drafting group for the purpose.

311. At the closing meeting, on 24 June 1983, the *Chairman of the drafting group* informed the Committee that the group had been unable to agree on a text which could be placed before the Committee. He drew attention to a draft text, prepared under his own responsibility, which he stressed had not been considered by any of the regional groups or other participants in the Contact Group.

312. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to transmit to the President of the Conference draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.14 and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.17, for such action as he considered appropriate.

313. The *Chairman* stated that he would transmit informally the text prepared by the drafting group to the President of the Conference.

Consideration in plenary

314. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* reported that, in spite of intensive consultations on draft decision TD(VI)/C.4/L.14 and draft resolution TD(VI)/C.4/L.17, it had not been possible to reach agreement. He consequently invited the Conference to adopt the draft decision which he had submitted (TD/L.257), whereby the draft decision and draft resolution to which he had referred, submitted respectively by Group B and by the Group of 77, would be transmitted to the Trade and Development Board for further consideration.

Action by the Conference

315. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft decision TD/L.257 submitted by the President.¹¹⁶

316. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* stated it would have been possible to adopt a more meaningful and substantial decision on the matter in question, were it not for the wide gap, in terms of political will and pur-

pose, between the Group of 77, Group D and China, on the one hand, and the other group that had participated in the negotiations, on the other hand.

VIII. Other business: assistance to disaster-stricken countries and regions; coercive economic measures (Agenda item 14)

A. ASSISTANCE TO LEBANON

317. At the 194th meeting, on 21 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution, submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, on the provision of assistance for Lebanon (TD/L.231).

318. After hearing a statement by the representative of *Israel*, in connection with which the spokesman for the *Group of 77* raised a point of order, the Conference decided to remit the draft resolution to the Contact Group of the President.

319. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution on the subject which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group (TD/L.250), and draft resolution TD/L.231 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

320. At the same meeting the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.250 submitted by the President.¹¹⁷

321. The representative of the *United States of America* stated that his delegation had been pleased to join the consensus in support of extraordinary assistance to Lebanon, a country which had suffered the ravages of wars and disturbances on its soil for eight years. His country welcomed the opportunity to reaffirm its full support for the bilateral and multilateral efforts being made to assist in the reconstruction of Lebanon. Its own efforts in that regard had been considerable and would continue. He was nevertheless bound to note an imbalance in the way in which the cause of Lebanon's difficulties was presented in the first paragraph of the preamble and in paragraph 1 of the resolution. In singling out only one country—*Israel*—by name, the Conference was ignoring the greater responsibility borne by other foreign forces for Lebanon's troubles. His delegation would have preferred a more balanced reference in those two paragraphs.

322. At the same time, he also wished to note that one of the more positive elements of the sixth session of the Conference had been the first steps taken toward reducing references to political issues in discussions at the Conference and in its resolutions. He had been particularly encouraged by the efforts in that regard with respect to the resolution just adopted and expressed particular appreciation to the delegations of Lebanon and Saudi Arabia for their efforts and their effectiveness.

323. The representative of the *Syrian Arab Republic*, clarifying the position of his delegation, stated that it

¹¹⁵ See part three below, section G, paragraph 14. For the Committee's consideration of these matters and the action taken thereon by the Conference, see part three below, section L.

¹¹⁶ For the text adopted, see decision 148 (VI).

¹¹⁷ For the text adopted, see resolution 149 (VI).

had joined the consensus of those giving assistance to Lebanon because it considered it to be its duty to support anyone who was acting for the good of an Arab country. It favoured lightening the burden on Lebanon and hoped that conditions in that sister country would soon be restored to normal.

324. He wished to make it clear, however, that his delegation had reservations about the wording in the first paragraph of the preamble and in paragraph 1, in which the expression "wars and disturbances that have taken place on the Lebanese territory, including the recent Israeli invasion" put the civil war and the Israeli intervention on the same footing. The result was a completely unbalanced one, unlike the clear resolution on the subject adopted by the Group of 77 at Buenos Aires. The aim of adopting the current drafting was clearly to lighten the responsibility of the Israelis, who had used the most destructive weapons in the war in Lebanon.

325. The representative of the *Libyan Arab Jamahiriya* stated that his delegation was certainly not opposed to the principle of giving assistance to Lebanon. In view of the historic ties linking the Libyan Arab people to the sister nation of Lebanon, his country had been giving that nation, to the extent of its own ability and means, every form of assistance to enable it to face its enemies and overcome the current crisis. However, his delegation had serious reservations about the first paragraph of the preamble and paragraph 1, which put the civil war and Israeli intervention on an equal footing. The domestic problems which existed in Lebanon, and indeed were of daily occurrence in many other countries, had certainly had damaging effects, but their consequences could hardly be compared with the destruction wrought by the Israelis in their all-out attack on an independent sovereign country. Israel was solely responsible for the misfortunes of Lebanon, and the text of the resolution was quite unbalanced.

326. The representative of *Israel* said that when, in the course of the general debate (agenda item 7), the representative of Lebanon, at the 188th plenary meeting, had appealed for the assistance of the world community, he had stated that, for the past eight years, Lebanon had been the victim of a war not of its seeking.¹¹⁸ Throughout those eight years, extensive damage had been caused in that country by many armies and by many factions. Despite that fact, Israel was the only country to be mentioned by name in the resolution just adopted. His delegation was unable to accept such a one-sided approach, although it certainly favoured the general purpose of the resolution. However, because the text singled out Israel unjustly, the resolution would not have received his delegation's support if it had been put to the vote.

327. The representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had attempted to rewrite history and to give the impression that what had been happening in Lebanon for some seven years had been in the nature of street demonstrations with no serious effects. While such had certainly not been the case, he did not wish to dwell on the past but rather to look to the future. In that connection, an important

positive point was the agreement that had been reached between the Governments of Israel and Lebanon, an agreement which had been overwhelmingly approved by the Parliament and people of Lebanon and which, he hoped, would, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary by some other forces, be fully implemented.

328. The spokesman for *Group D*, speaking also on behalf of *Mongolia*, said that those countries fully supported the resolution. For many years, the world had been confronted with the Israeli policy of aggression. The aggression against the Lebanese Republic and against the Palestinian population in that area was the culmination of that policy. It was common knowledge that the aggression had caused heavy material damage to Lebanon, for which Israel and those who supported it had to be held responsible. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, as well as the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to the setting up of their own independent State, continued to be the indispensable conditions for reaching an overall settlement in that area.

329. The representative of *Lebanon* thanked the Conference for expressing its solidarity with Lebanon and expressed appreciation of the assistance given to its Government and people to rebuild their war-torn economy. They were confident that, by their own firm will and determination, and with the assistance of the international community, Lebanon would regain its proper place as a model of economic progress, a centre for commerce and banking and a bridge between East and West. There could be no doubt that Lebanon would be greatly assisted in its task when its Government exercised full authority over all its territory and when all non-Lebanese forces had departed.

B. ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

330. At the 197th meeting, on 24 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution, submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, on assistance to Yemen (TD/L.235).

331. Further consideration of the draft resolution was remitted to the Contact Group of the President.

332. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President*, indicating that there was consensus in the Contact Group, invited the Conference to adopt the draft resolution.

Action by the Conference

333. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution TD/L.235 without dissent.¹¹⁹

C. ASSISTANCE TO THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

334. At the 197th meeting, on 24 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution, submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, on implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (TD/L.240).

¹¹⁸ See TD/SR.188, para. 38.

¹¹⁹ For the text adopted, see resolution 150 (VI).

335. Further consideration of the draft resolution was remitted to the Contact Group of the President.

336. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* introduced a draft resolution that he had submitted as a result of informal consultations (TD/L.255), and draft resolution TD/L.240 was withdrawn.

Action by the Conference

337. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted without dissent draft resolution TD/L.255 submitted by the President.¹²⁰

D. COERCIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES

338. At the 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983, the spokesman for the *Group of 77* introduced a draft resolution, submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, on the rejection of coercive economic measures (TD/L.252).

339. A statement was made by the representative of *Israel*.

340. The representative of the *United States of America* and the observer for the *Palestine Liberation Organization* made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

341. Further consideration of the draft resolution was remitted to the Contact Group of the President.

342. At the 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the *President* announced that it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft resolution and that he had received a request to put it to the vote by roll-call.

Action by the Conference

343. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted draft resolution TD/L.252 by a roll-call vote of 81 to 18, with 7 abstentions.¹²¹

344. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstentions: Austria, Finland, Greece, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

345. The representative of *Spain* stated that his Government was strongly opposed to the use of any type of coercive economic measures as a form of political pressure and was particularly concerned when the countries affected by such measures were developing ones. However, in his view, the draft resolution should have been couched in general terms and should have referred to coercive economic measures applied by any country, whether developed or developing. His delegation would have voted for a general resolution of that type. In the event, it had regretfully had to abstain.

346. The representative of the *United States of America* said that it was not necessary to make a long statement of the reasons why his delegation had voted against the resolution just adopted, which was obviously biased. If economic sanctions adopted by developed countries against developing countries were to be condemned, it would seem logical that sanctions or embargoes adopted by developing countries against other developing countries, or by developing countries against developed countries, should likewise be condemned. Experience over the last decade, especially the 1973 oil boycott directed against the United States and some other countries, had revealed that such actions would prove just as disruptive to world trade, if not more so. Without the recognition of that fundamental fact, any resolution condemning restrictive economic measures was fundamentally flawed.

347. The representative of *Sweden* stated his Government's traditional opposition to coercive measures of the kind mentioned in the draft resolution. Sweden did not want to prejudge the proceedings currently within the framework of GATT. Consequently, his delegation was not in a position to support the resolution tabled.

348. The representative of *Suriname* stated that some economic powers were increasingly resorting to the use of coercive measures against developing countries, especially in the Latin American region. In that connection, he referred to his delegation's statement in the general debate, at the 190th plenary meeting, concerning the use of such measures against Suriname.¹²² Political pressure of that kind, especially when accompanied by coercive measures, was totally unacceptable in the Latin American region, which wished to be a zone of peace and development.

349. The representative of *Greece*, speaking on behalf of the member States of the *European Economic Community*, said that those countries had been unable to vote for the resolution just adopted. He confirmed their support for the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in

¹²⁰ For the text adopted, see resolution 151 (VI).

¹²¹ For the text adopted, see resolution 152 (VI).

¹²² See TD/SR.190, para. 71.

accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹²³ which stipulate that: "No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind". However, they regretted that a resolution which was of a clearly political nature had been introduced and put to a vote in UNCTAD. Moreover, they could not accept that the resolution was addressed one-sidedly to developed countries.

350. The representative of *Switzerland* stated that his delegation had abstained on the draft resolution. He reiterated that Switzerland was firmly attached to the maintenance of an open international economic system and to respect by all States for the commitments they had undertaken. Switzerland could not accept, therefore, that a group of States, irrespective of which group was concerned, should be exempted from obligations which were of their very nature universal.

351. The representative of *Japan* stated that his delegation had voted against the draft resolution, since it dealt with a matter of a political nature for which UNCTAD was not an appropriate forum. Moreover, the resolution was unbalanced because it concerned only the coercive economic measures by developed countries against developing countries, disregarding the reverse cases.

352. The representative of *Mexico* stated that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution to express its concern at the growing recourse to such coercive measures, which were contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and to those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. In so voting, his delegation had also reflected the decision adopted by the Latin American Economic System (SELA)¹²⁴ that coercive economic measures, which were increasingly being used to exert pressure on the economies of developing countries, were quite unacceptable. In recent cases in the Latin American region, the use of such measures had merely exacerbated situations and made it more difficult to relax tensions and consolidate peace.

353. The representative of *Panama* stated that her delegation's vote in favour of the resolution demonstrated that Panama was against the application of coercive economic measures to any country, particularly developing countries, as being contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the decision by SELA. Disputes should be settled by means of dialogue and consultations.

354. The representative of *Nicaragua* stated that his country had consistently supported the principle set out in the Buenos Aires Platform and reflected in the pattern of voting on the resolution just adopted. It had voted for the resolution not only on a point of principle but also because, representing as it did a country directly affected by such measures, it appreciated the im-

portance of letting the entire world see how harmful they were to development. Only two days previously, in spite of his own references to the matter in the general debate, at the 181st plenary meeting,¹²⁵ the major Power applying coercive economic measures against his own country had vetoed, in the Inter-American Development Bank, financing for the last phase of an agricultural development project there. Coercive economic measures that were directly detrimental to Nicaragua's development plans were still being applied on a daily basis in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, Security Council resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and the SELA decision.

355. The spokesman for *Group D*, speaking also on behalf of *Mongolia*, noted that those countries had voted in favour of the resolution. They had already expressed on several occasions their concern at the increasing application of restrictive measures, trade blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions taken by some developed market-economy countries for non-economic reasons. Those measures not only were incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, but also undermined established international economic relations, impeded the development of international trade and harmed the economies of all countries, in particular those of the developing countries. Discriminatory measures introduced by the United States against Nicaragua were but one example in that regard.

356. The socialist countries strongly condemned the policy of applying protectionist and discriminatory measures, or any other restrictions, on trade. They equally condemned the concept of using economic and trade relations as an instrument for exerting political pressure or for interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. Their position in that respect was set out in the declaration by the socialist countries of Group D and Mongolia on restoring confidence in international trade (TD/323).¹²⁶

357. The socialist countries rejected the application of coercive measures not only against developing countries. They were convinced that any decision in that regard in the United Nations, in particular the present one, should not disregard the rightful interests of all countries subject to such measures, including the socialist countries.

358. The representative of *Grenada* stated that there should be no fear of, or threat to use, coercion in the development of trade and other economic relations between countries. Such relations should be based on mutual respect for the political, territorial and economic sovereignty of every nation. Another reason for his delegation's vote in favour of the resolution was that it regarded coercive economic measures as being essentially political and believed that the Conference could be used to correct that position. Grenada had for some time been suffering, together with Cuba and Nicaragua, from such measures. Although it was a country with an area of less than 200 square miles, another country, which was 27,000 times as large, had seen fit to adopt economic measures against it and had shamelessly gone

¹²³ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, annex.

¹²⁴ See the final report of the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Latin American Council (Caracas, 27 May 1983), decision 148.

¹²⁵ See TD/SR.181, paras 32 and 33.

¹²⁶ Reproduced in annex VII below, section D.

out of its way to prevent Grenada from obtaining finance for national projects. Grenada constituted no threat to anyone, and he failed to see why such action should be taken against it.

359. The representative of *Turkey* stated that, although the resolution did not single out any particular State, it could not be divorced from the statement made about it when it had been introduced at the 198th meeting. Consequently, it dealt in substance with quite specific acts of economic coercion. His country had always opposed coercive economic measures, and its position remained unchanged. His delegation's vote against the resolution, however, reflected its view that the subject-matter did not fall within the competence of UNCTAD.

360. The representative of *Austria* stated that, as a matter of principle, his Government was opposed to the use of economic measures, and particularly coercive economic measures, for political aims. That position had already been expressed by the Austrian Foreign Minister in his general statement to the Conference at the 180th plenary meeting.¹²⁷ However, his delegation had abstained from voting on the resolution because it addressed only one particular group of countries, whereas the principle applied to all countries alike.

361. The representative of *Israel* stated that when the draft resolution had been introduced at the 198th plenary meeting, he had taken the opportunity of pointing out that his country had a particular interest in preventing the use of coercive economic measures for political reasons.¹²⁸ He had also stated that his delegation had subscribed to the Declaration¹²⁹ adopted at the thirty-eighth session of GATT, held at ministerial level in November 1982 which, *inter alia*, called upon all countries to desist from taking measures contrary to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which included coercive measures. That resolution, however, was drafted in terms applicable to all countries, whereas the resolution just adopted by the Conference was completely one-sided and called for a halt to such measures only if they were applied by developed countries. For that reason, his delegation had voted against it. While there was no need to go into details concerning a 30-year-old Arab boycott, it would be clear to everyone that his country's primary interest was in preventing the application of coercive economic measures also by developing countries.

362. The representative of *Portugal* reaffirmed his country's opposition to any coercive economic measures, wherever they originated. Nevertheless, his delegation had voted against the resolution just adopted because it was unilateral and essentially political in nature. He shared the views on the subject that had been expressed on behalf of the member States of EEC.

363. The representative of *Cuba* stated that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution because it considered that coercive economic measures were contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the

Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and, more generally, to the principles and rules governing international trade. Such measures disrupted the normal evolution of international trade and the development of the developing countries.

364. It was a matter for serious concern that recourse to such measures was becoming increasingly frequent, the most recent examples being the action of the United States against Nicaragua and of certain European countries against Suriname. His own country had been the victim of an economic blockade imposed by the United States for over 22 years, a blockade that not only prevented trade between the two countries concerned, but also involved measures against Cuban products in third-country markets.

365. The representative of the *Islamic Republic of Iran*, stating that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution, said that coercive economic measures had repeatedly been adopted against a number of developing countries. His own country had been exposed many times to illegal action of that type, and it was for that reason that his delegation fully supported the resolution.

366. The representative of *Burundi* stated that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution because it attached the utmost importance to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 52 provided for regional mediation and arbitration in the event of conflicts and one of the parties directly concerned in a recent conflict—Nicaragua—had agreed to accept such mediation. Coercive economic measures were permissible only against a country that was in flagrant and systematic violation of the Charter, such as South Africa. While his delegation in no way wished to exacerbate the situation, it thought that one of the parties, the most powerful, should have intervened to reconcile certain other parties in the subregion involved.

367. The representative of *Jordan* stated that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution because it prohibited the use of economic measures for political purposes. The situation in respect of the Arab boycott of Israel was totally different. The Arab boycott did not constitute economic pressure for political purposes but economic pressure against a State which had invaded and occupied Arab territory.

368. The representative of the *Syrian Arab Republic*, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the Arab boycott was justified by the nature of the aggressive, expansionist and racist Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab world. It was in no way comparable to the coercive economic measures denounced in the resolution that had just been adopted.

IX. Statements made at the closing meeting of the session

369. The *President* said that the outcome of the sixth session of the Conference would be carefully assessed by all the delegations and regional groups. Despite many differences and difficulties, an atmosphere of mutual respect and constructive efforts had prevailed. The session would also be assessed by world public opinion, especially in the developing countries: the impressive participation of statesmen from all over the world was

¹²⁷ See TD/SR.180, paras. 46-59.

¹²⁸ See TD/SR.198, para. 18.

¹²⁹ See GATT, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twentieth Supplement* (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), p. 9.

in itself evidence of the great importance of the issues discussed and of the great hopes placed in the Conference. The results had not been commensurate with the gravity of the international economic situation and the challenges emanating from it, particularly in the most important economic areas. The fact that the session had been held in a very complex global political and economic situation had been an additional obstacle.

370. Nevertheless, after strenuous work and tremendous efforts, a number of agreements had been achieved in areas such as commodities, trade, money and finance, assistance to the least developed among the developing countries, technology, shipping, and the role of UNCTAD in economic co-operation among developing countries. There had been a broad convergence of views on many aspects of those issues. If the Conference had not been able to provide solutions to all the urgent problems, it had preserved the constructive atmosphere of dialogue and kept the door open for further initiatives and efforts in the complex North-South relationship. The prevailing unjustified economic and financial relationships in the world could not be changed overnight, by one international conference, or, indeed, by any international forum. It was a continuous process, which, he was confident, would inevitably end in a historic change.

371. UNCTAD should continue to deal with all unresolved questions, and he was encouraged by the fact that the perception of interdependence, as the reality of the contemporary world, was greater than ever and hence that development, as a global problem, was the common responsibility of the international community as a whole. The achievement of that objective would require fundamental changes in the approaches to the issues as well as in the system of international economic relations, and in that task UNCTAD would continue to play an essential role.

372. He also wished to emphasize that the successful outcome of such efforts would have a favourable impact on international political relations as a whole, since efforts in the economic sphere were an integral part of the endeavour to strengthen peace and security in the world.

373. He had been pleased to note that during the session the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities¹³⁰ had been signed by 16 more countries and that the Governments of 6 countries had decided to ratify that Agreement. That was directly attributable to the good atmosphere prevailing in the general debate, and he hoped it would lead to the Agreement entering into force and the Fund beginning to operate early in 1984.

374. In conclusion, he expressed his sincere gratitude to all those who had participated in the strenuous negotiating process, particularly the Ministers from all over the world who had attended the final stage of the session and assisted in the delicate phase of negotiations on some important issues.

375. The spokesman for the *Group of 77* said that the sixth session of the Conference had been a historic occa-

sion, having taken place at a time when the world economy was in the throes of the deepest crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The crisis had had the most devastating impact on developing countries, particularly the least developed among them. In many of them the development process had come to a halt, past achievements had been seriously impaired and prospects for growth had been undermined. The crisis had dealt a severe blow to international economic co-operation which had been at its lowest ebb during the past few years. It had also dramatically demonstrated the inherent inadequacies, limitations and structural deficiencies of the institutional framework governing international economic relations.

376. It was against that background that the Conference had provided a unique opportunity to discuss the whole gamut of issues arising from the current crisis and their interrelationship, and to agree on a set of concrete and convergent measures which could contribute to the recovery of the world economy and to the reactivation of development in the developing countries.

377. The thorough and painstaking preparations for Belgrade made by the Group of 77 had won wide acclaim. They had formulated their position in the Buenos Aires Platform, which had become known to the developed countries more than two months before the Conference. They had adopted a highly selective approach in formulating their position, and for the first time in the history of UNCTAD had made their proposals in areas of critical importance in the form of resolutions. The Platform contained both immediate measures for bringing relief to the developing countries, and contributing the world recovery and the reactivation of development, and suggestions for the restructuring of the world economic system and economic relations needed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The call had also gone out for consensus, dialogue and co-operation with a view to entering into meaningful negotiations with the developed countries in order to make the Conference a success.

378. In spite of all that, the developed countries had not given any response until the Conference was more than half-way through; and when the response came, it showed no willingness to make any advance from previous positions. In several respects, the developed countries had even refused to comply with commitments already undertaken. They had also tried to impose parallel obligations on developing countries, ignoring the fundamental asymmetry in the situations of developed and developing countries. He had already had occasion, earlier in the session, to express the deep concern of the Group of 77 at the absolute lack of progress in the negotiations, when he had appealed to them to negotiate seriously and meaningfully with his Group during the time that remained.¹³¹

379. The Conference had been held at a critical juncture of the world economy, and had naturally aroused great expectations. The developing countries had expected to reach agreement on a minimum programme of immediate measures which would go towards meeting the challenge facing the world economy. As a minimum:

¹³⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

¹³¹ See TD/SR.196, para. 20.

(a) They had wanted the Conference to facilitate increased flows of resources in real terms to developing countries, in order to meet their critical development needs;

(b) They had expected the Conference to pave the way for the injection of substantial amounts of liquidity into the developing countries, so that those economies could be put back on the rails and their development reactivated;

(c) They had hoped that the Conference would adopt a set of measures that would lead to enlarged access for their exports to the markets of the developed countries, which was the only way many of them could extricate themselves from their current grave debt problems;

(d) They had thought it would be possible to initiate measures to prevent a repetition of the experience during the past two years when commodity prices had virtually collapsed, upsetting the development programmes and prospects of a large number of developing countries;

(e) They had thought a beginning would be made towards setting in motion the long-awaited changes in the international economic institutions in order to make them just and equitable and supportive of development;

(f) Finally, they had expected that the Conference would mark a beginning towards bringing about, within the framework of a well-conceived programme, structural changes in the economies of developed countries, particularly in sectors where protectionism against imports from developing countries had been practised for many years.

380. He consequently had to place on record the deep disappointment of the Group of 77 at the meagre results achieved and the failure in large measure to live up to the expectations of the world community. A historic opportunity had been missed of contributing to world development and recovery, and responsibility for that state of affairs lay squarely on the developed countries. The resolutions adopted by the Conference did not add up to a worth-while programme of immediate measures such as had been hoped for by his Group. By and large, they marked only a slight advance from the positions at earlier sessions of the Conference. Even that had been achieved only by a hard struggle, and in a few areas there seemed to be retrogression.

381. In the field of commodities, he noted that the Conference had mainly reiterated previous positions and that the few advances made had been mainly of a marginal nature. In the field of trade, modest steps had been taken toward obtaining a firmer commitment on standstill on protectionism and commitments of a general nature on the roll-back of the existing protectionist measures and on structural adjustment. But there had been no agreement on a time-frame for implementing the agreed measures, nor on the effective monitoring of their implementation. In the field of money and finance, some advances of a conceptual nature had been made. That was the area where the need to move forward was most critical but where performance had been most niggardly.

382. In spite of all that, the Group of 77 had decided to accept the package of resolutions proposed to the Conference at its two final plenary meetings. They had

done so because they felt that the spirit of international co-operation was now so frail that it could not suffer another setback such as would inevitably have occurred were the Conference to have ended in total failure. The spirit of international co-operation had to be preserved and nurtured.

383. The Group of 77 had accordingly decided to adopt whatever had emerged from the Conference and build on that basis through the forthcoming negotiations within the continuing machinery of UNCTAD and in other forums. In so doing, it would continue to be guided and inspired by the Buenos Aires spirit of dialogue and consensus. It reiterated its determination to co-operate with the developed countries in the common interest of mankind. At the same time, the Group would preserve its unity and cohesion at all costs and by every conceivable means. To that end, co-operation among the members of the Group would be intensified, and pursued with renewed vigour and added determination. The next few years would be crucial in that respect.

384. At Buenos Aires, Ministers had requested the Group of 77 to take the necessary initiatives without delay, in the organizations concerned of the United Nations system, for the implementation of the decision of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their Seventh Conference, held at New Delhi in March 1983, to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of global negotiations by providing a fresh political impetus for that purpose, and also to make concurrent efforts to secure the implementation of a programme of immediate measures in favour of the developing countries in areas of critical importance to them, including the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development. At the current session, members of the Group of 77 had actively pursued the idea of launching the global negotiations and convening a conference on money and finance for development. There had resulted a greater recognition of the need for a comprehensive reform of the international monetary and financial system and for the effective representation of all interests in the forthcoming discussions and consultations on that subject. The Group of 77 believed that the international community must vigorously pursue the preparatory process for the proposed conference and was determined to make its own contribution in that regard. It was also resolved actively to pursue during the coming months the objective of overcoming the remaining hurdles to the launching of global negotiations.

385. He reiterated the great importance that his Group attached to UNCTAD as an institution for conducting a continuing and comprehensive dialogue in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, money and finance and development and for the adoption and implementation of appropriate policies and measures. In the next year or two, when the major preoccupation of the international community would be with world development and recovery, UNCTAD would have a key role to play and everything possible should be done to equip and strengthen UNCTAD to discharge its functions effectively. As a first step in that direction, the Group of 77 called for the convening in 1984 of a special session of the Trade and Development Board at the ministerial level, a major task of which should be to

review the set of resolutions adopted at the Conference with a view to widening and broadening the consensus on the Buenos Aires Platform and imparting to the set of resolutions greater substantive content and operational significance.

386. In spite of its failure to live up to the expectations of the international community, the sixth session of the Conference would be remembered as an important event in the field of international economic co-operation. The Group of 77 would leave Belgrade with renewed and firmer determination to pursue the path of co-operation. Their long-term objective was the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice. That was an arduous and long task, even in the best of circumstances, and the Conference had been yet another step in that direction. Their immediate objective was to contribute to putting the world economy back on the road to recovery and to reactivate development in their own countries. They would spare no effort and deploy all means and resources at their disposal, among which their unity and cohesion took pride of place, to achieve both their immediate and their long-term objectives.

387. The spokesman for *Group B* stated that his Group had also come to Belgrade in a spirit of co-operation and understanding to try to reach solutions to the common problems facing the world economy and, in particular, solutions to the problems of the developing countries. Group B had worked hard with the other groups throughout the session toward that goal. No doubt like others, Group B was pleased at the concrete results obtained, which would, *inter alia*, form the basis for further work in UNCTAD. Some 30 resolutions had been adopted, covering virtually the whole area of international economic co-operation for development. No doubt more extensive results could have been hoped for, but taking into account the economic setting, there were grounds for a certain satisfaction, and it did not seem appropriate to talk about "failure".

388. The spokesman for *Group D* said that the delegations of Group D and Mongolia had come to Belgrade with a clear-cut mandate from their Governments to make it possible for the Conference to be instrumental in improving the tense international situation, normalizing the complicated international economic relations and settling the difficult economic problems of developing countries. The Conference had brought about certain positive results, and the socialist countries had made their contribution to that end, but in the key areas of money and finance, trade, and commodities there had been no break-through. It was common knowledge which group, for well-known reasons, had delayed the adoption of urgently-needed concrete decisions and measures.

389. Neither immediate measures nor longer-term changes in international economic relations could be implemented unless the decisions on the democratic restructuring of international economic relations and on the establishment of a new international economic order were implemented. Like the Group of 77, Group D and Mongolia expected a proper response from all countries to those decisions, which had been adopted by an overwhelming majority in the United Nations. The socialist countries upheld their pledge to contribute towards the

realization of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and of a new international economic order, as was amply proven by the development of their relations with developing countries.

390. The statements made by heads of delegations of the socialist countries during the general debate, as well as the documents submitted by those countries, contained a detailed analysis of the current world situation, of concrete proposals for the solution of current problems concerning international economic relations, and of the contribution of the socialist States to international economic co-operation, as well as to the proceedings of UNCTAD.

391. He noted that it was not the socialist countries that had changed their policy, introduced trade-related sanctions, stopped negotiations or cancelled contracts. Nor was it they that had imposed protectionist measures and embargoes or used their economic relations for political purposes. For that reason, they fully supported the relevant decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983¹³² as well as the Buenos Aires Platform, aiming at economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

392. The cause of peace and of stability in international affairs and development would be served if confidence in international economic relations was restored; if the established international trading principles were fully implemented by all States in their mutual relations; if all States declared their readiness to eliminate protectionism, discrimination and abuse of economic relations for political purposes; and if not only socialist and developing countries, but all countries, stood for a halting of the arms race and for allocating funds thus released for economic prosperity, to the benefit of all peoples.

393. The socialist countries were in favour of solving the burning economic, global and regional problems confronting all countries. The difficulties currently encountered, in particular by developing countries, made it imperative to devote all efforts to the relaxation of tensions and required action by each and every State member of UNCTAD. The socialist States were willing to do so.

394. The joint statement by participants in the meeting of Party and State leaders of socialist countries members of the Warsaw Treaty of 28 June 1983, which had been distributed as a document of the Conference (TD/322), contained specific measures which, if implemented by all countries concerned, would lead to fundamental improvements in international relations and in the world economy.

395. The socialist countries were convinced that only joint and concerted action by all groups of countries could facilitate the successful solution of international economic problems. They urged those involved in world trade and international economic relations to do their utmost to broaden and intensify their economic, scientific and technical co-operation with all interested countries, and to strengthen the activities of UNCTAD in order to continue constructive co-operation.

¹³² See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

396. The representative of *China* said that the world economic situation was extremely difficult and that the North-South dialogue was in a stalemate. It was in those circumstances that members of the Conference had assembled in Belgrade to engage in serious discussions on the various fundamental questions facing the international economy, in particular the problems facing the developing countries. That had undoubtedly contributed to an understanding of each other's positions and views and provided favourable conditions for all parties to continue to search for ways and means of settling outstanding issues.

397. The statement on the world economic situation adopted by the Conference proposed the transformation of the international economic system and structure and called for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. On the various issues of commodities, trade, money and finance and development, the Conference had also proposed the implementation of a set of comprehensive and interrelated international economic policies. In resolution 153 (VI), both the North and the South had expressed willingness to promote the early entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, and in resolution 142 (VI) the Conference had urged the international community and all the developed countries to implement fully and effectively the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. There had also been some progress in shipping and various other areas.

398. It was salutary that for the first time since the fifth session of the Conference, a consensus had been reached on a resolution on economic co-operation among developing countries. He noted that, in another resolution, multilateral international institutions and the developed countries had been requested to support the developing countries in the implementation of their projects of co-operation.

399. Nevertheless, the results of the Conference were very limited. In the key issues of trade, commodities and money and finance, the necessary progress had not been achieved. The Chinese delegation, together with the majority of other participating delegations, was highly dissatisfied with that state of affairs. The resolution of those issues would hasten the economic development of the developing countries and was essential to the revitalization of the world economy. It would also constitute a concrete step toward promoting the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Yet, it

was in precisely those crucial areas that the developed countries had lacked the necessary political will. Certain major developed countries had assumed an inflexible attitude and, relying on their own economic strength, had sought to protect their narrow vested interests. They had not only been opposed to the transformation, but had also been unwilling to adopt substantive measures which had been designed to adapt to the changing situation. Such short-sighted policies ran counter to the trend of the times and were not even in their own interest. Some other developed countries, on the other hand, were adopting wiser policies and had expressed sympathy and support for the reasonable demands of the developing countries. China was very appreciative of those policies.

400. Stating that China placed great value on resolution 139 (VI) on economic co-operation among developing countries, he recalled the statement by the Vice-Premier of China at the 180th plenary meeting when he had said that against the background of a deteriorating world economy and a stalemate in North-South negotiations, it became all the more important to strengthen South-South co-operation, because such co-operation could reinforce the developing countries' economic strength and further encourage the North-South dialogue. Reaffirmation of those words was not only necessary, but also of practical significance.

401. China believed that the various resolutions adopted by the Conference should be effectively implemented. With regard to the unresolved issues, it hoped that all the developed countries, particularly the major economic powers, would adopt an attitude of co-operation and treat their partners on an equal footing in the dialogue in pursuance of solutions to those issues, in order to improve North-South relations, hasten the economic development of developing countries and contribute to the revitalization of the world economy.

402. The *Secretary-General of UNCTAD* said it was not his intention for the time being to make an assessment of the sixth session of the Conference, or of its results, but he did wish to express his conviction that the issues discussed by the Conference, the linkages established between those issues, and the perceptions that had been built up in the course of the very extensive dialogue that had taken place would continue to exert their influence for a considerable time ahead, not only in UNCTAD but also in many other forums. In retrospect, that particular contribution might well be among the most important contributions of the session.

Part Three

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the Conference (Agenda item 1)

1. The sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held at the Sava Centar, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The session was opened on Monday, 6 June 1983, under the temporary presidency of Mr. R. V. Ongpin (Philippines), representing the host country to the fifth session of the Conference.¹

B. Election of the President (Agenda item 2)

2. At its 172nd (opening) meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference elected as its President Mr. L. Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.²

C. Report of the Pre-Conference Meeting

3. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference took note of the report of the Pre-Conference Meeting, held at Belgrade on 2 and 3 June 1983 (TD/289), which was submitted by Mr. R. Hlavaty (Czechoslovakia), President of the Trade and Development Board, in his capacity as Chairman, and accepted the recommendations contained therein.

D. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur (Agenda item 4)

4. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference elected Mr. G. O. Martínez (Argentina) as its Rapporteur.

5. At the same meeting, the Conference elected the representatives of the following 29 States as Vice-Presidents: Algeria, Australia, Chile, China, Cuba, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

6. The representative of the *Islamic Republic of Iran* expressed the reservation of his delegation in respect of the election of Iraq to the office of Vice-President.

¹ The text of the statement of the temporary President, in opening the Conference, was issued at the Conference as TD/293.

² The text of the statement of the President upon his election was issued at the Conference as TD/294.

E. Adoption of the agenda (Agenda item 6)

7. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda (TD/270) for its sixth session, with a drafting amendment to item 12.³

8. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his country, while not wishing to oppose the adoption of the agenda by consensus, had reservations which it had already had occasion to formulate and which had led it to vote against the provisional agenda of the Conference adopted by the Trade and Development Board.⁴

F. Credentials of representatives to the Conference (Agenda item 5)

1. Appointment of the Credentials Committee

9. The Conference, at its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, established a Credentials Committee composed of the same nine States as had been members of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

10. At its 195th meeting, on 21 June 1983, the Conference, noting that Seychelles, a member of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly, would not be attending the sixth session of the Conference, appointed the United Republic of Tanzania in its place.

11. The Credentials Committee was thus composed of Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America.

2. Report of the Credentials Committee

12. At its 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983, the Conference adopted without dissent a draft resolution proposed by the Credentials Committee (TD/L.245)⁵ approving the report of that Committee (TD/316).⁶

³ For the agenda as adopted, see annex I below.

⁴ See the report of the Board on the third part of its twenty-fourth session (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/37/15)*, vol. I, part three), para. 19; see also the summary record of the 172nd meeting of the Conference (TD/SR.172).

⁵ See resolution 136 (VI).

⁶ For the report of the Credentials Committee, see annex VIII below.

G. Constitution of sessional bodies (Agenda item 3)

13. The Conference, at its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, established four main committees, open to the participation of all members of the Conference, to consider and report on agenda items 9, 10, 11 and 13 as follows:

Committee I

Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade.

The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of:

- (a) Stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets;
- (b) Marketing, processing and distribution, including transportation; and
- (c) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings; with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development (agenda item 9).

Committee II

Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries (agenda item 10).

Committee III

Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments (agenda item 11).

Committee IV

UNCTAD activities in the fields of:

- (a) Technology;
- (b) Shipping;
- (c) Land-locked and island developing countries;
- (d) Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom;
- (e) Economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (f) Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations;
- (g) Institutional matters (agenda item 13).

It decided that all other items would be considered in plenary.

14. Subsequently, the Bureau of the Conference decided to refer to Committee IV, for consideration in conjunction with agenda item 13 (g), matters relating to sessions of the Trade and Development Board and to the reports of the Board and the Conference requiring the attention of the Conference, under agenda item 14 (Other business), in response to resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.⁷

15. At its 172nd meeting, the Conference, having waived rules 58 and 65 of its rules of procedure, elected the Chairmen of the four main committees. Subsequently, the committees themselves elected their vice-chairmen and rapporteurs in accordance with rule 65.

The officers of the main committees were thus as follows:

Committee I

Chairman: Mr. Kobayashi (Japan)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. El Gohary (Egypt)
Rapporteur: Miss S. Hiranprueck (Thailand)

Committee II

Chairman: Mr. G. Pirinski (Bulgaria)
Vice-Chairman: Miss A. Plate (Netherlands)
Rapporteur: Miss P. García-Donoso (Ecuador)

Committee III

Chairman: Mr. O. Nwankwo (Nigeria)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Hill (Jamaica)
Rapporteur: Mr. P. Fiori (Canada)

Committee IV

Chairman: Mr. K. Inan (Turkey)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. K. Mahmood (Pakistan)
Rapporteur: Mr. M. Somol (Czechoslovakia)

16. At its 184th meeting, on 14 June 1983, the Conference established a working group, open to all participants, to consider agenda item 12 (Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries) and to report thereon to the Conference before its consideration of that item in plenary during the days set aside for it. After waiving rules 58 and 65 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected Mr. L. J. P. Mazairac (Netherlands) as Chairman of the working group.

17. At its 191st meeting, on 17 June 1983, the Conference established a working group, open to all participants, to consider and report on agenda item 8 (The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order). After waiving rules 58 and 65 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected Mr. K. K. S. Dadzie (Ghana) as Chairman of the working group.

18. Committee I held six meetings, from 7 to 27 June 1983. At its closing meeting, it adopted its draft report (TD(VI)/C.1/L.9) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete it as appropriate for submission to the Conference.

19. The Chairman of the Committee introduced the report of the Committee (TD(VI)/C.1/L.9, as amended and completed by TD/L.248) at the 199th plenary meeting, on 2 July 1983.

20. Committee II held seven meetings, from 8 to 25 June 1983. At its closing meeting, the Committee adopted its draft report (TD(VI)/C.2/L.5) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete it as appropriate for submission to the Conference.

21. The Chairman of the Committee introduced the report of the Committee (TD(VI)/C.2/L.5, as amended and completed by TD/L.241) at the 199th plenary meeting.

22. Committee III held four meetings, from 8 to 25 June 1983. At its closing meeting, it adopted its draft report (TD(VI)/C.3/L.8) and authorized the Rap-

⁷ See part two above, paragraphs 306 and 307.

porteur to complete it as appropriate for submission to the Conference.

23. The Chairman of the Committee introduced the report of the Committee (TD(VI)/C.3/L.8, as amended and completed by TD/L.243) at the 199th plenary meeting.

24. Committee IV held 12 meetings, from 7 to 24 June 1983. At its closing meeting, it adopted its draft report (TD(VI)/C.4/L.8) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete it as appropriate for submission to the Conference.

25. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee introduced the report of the Committee (TD(VI)/C.4/L.8, as amended and completed by TD/L.242) at the 199th plenary meeting.

26. Also at its 199th meeting, the Conference took note of the reports of its main committees and decided that the substance of the reports would be incorporated in the report of the Conference on its sixth session.⁸

27. The working group on agenda item 8 held six meetings, from 20 to 28 June 1983. The report of the Working Group (TD/L.260), to which was annexed a statement recommended for adoption by the Conference, was introduced by the Chairman of the working group at the 200th plenary meeting, on 2 July 1983.⁹

28. The working group on agenda item 12 held 11 meetings, from 14 to 25 June 1983. The Conference took note of the report of the working group (TD/L.244) at its 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983.

H. Bureau of the Conference

29. In accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, the Bureau of the Conference consisted of the following 35 members: the President and the 29 Vice-Presidents of the Conference, the Chairmen of the main committees and the Rapporteur of the Conference.

30. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference decided that the chairmen of other sessional bodies and the co-ordinators of regional groups would be fully associated with the work of the Bureau of the Conference.

I. Appointment of "Friends of the Rapporteur"

31. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, the Conference agreed that the Rapporteur should be assisted in the preparation of his draft report by a group of 11 "Friends of the Rapporteur", composed of two members each from the African, Asian and Latin American Groups, two members each from Groups B and D, and one member from China.

⁸ For the substance of the report of Committee I, see part two above, section III; for Committee II, *ibid.*, section IV; for Committee III, *ibid.*, section V; and for Committee IV, *ibid.*, section VII, and also section L, 4, below.

⁹ For the statement by the Chairman of the Working Group and action by the Conference, see part two above, paragraphs 13 and 14.

J. Establishment of a High-level Contact Group of the President of the Conference

32. At its 197th plenary meeting, on 24 June 1983, the Conference established a High-level Contact Group of the President with the following composition: nine members from the Group of 77 (three from Africa, three from Asia and three from Latin America); six members from Group B; three members from Group D; and China. It was understood that, in line with the usual practice, the Contact Group would be open-ended.

33. In addition, the Conference agreed that the seven regional group co-ordinators (Group of 77, African Group, Asian Group, Latin American Group, Group B, Group D and China) would participate in the work of the Contact Group, and that all Ministers of member States present during the final state of negotiations would be invited to participate fully in its work.

K. Membership and attendance¹⁰

34. The following 148 members of UNCTAD were represented at the sixth session of the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

35. The Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the

¹⁰ For the full list of participants in the Conference, see TD/INF.22 and Corr.1.

Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations were represented.

36. The Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities were also represented.

37. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Maritime Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT were also represented.

38. The following intergovernmental bodies were represented: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Development Bank, African Groundnut Council, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Caribbean Community, Central African Customs and Economic Union, Cocoa Producers' Alliance, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Customs Co-operation Council, Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, Economic Community of West African States, European Economic Community, European Free Trade Association, Inter-American Development Bank, Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, International Bank for Economic Co-operation, International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, International Natural Rubber Organization, International Olive Oil Council, International Sugar Organization, International Tin Council, Islamic Development Bank, Latin American Economic System, Latin American Integration Association, League of Arab States, Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport, OPEC Fund for International Development, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

39. The following non-governmental organizations were represented:

General category: Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers), International Alliance of Women, International Association of Agricultural Economists, International Chamber of Commerce, International Christian Union of Business Executives, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions,

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development, International Council of Women, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Foundation for Development Alternatives, International Organization for Standardization, Third World Foundation, Union of International Fairs, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation.

Special category: Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies, Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners Associations, International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations, International Hotel Association, International Shipowners' Association, Latin American Shipowners' Association.

40. The Palestine Liberation Organization was represented pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.

41. The African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania were represented pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974.

42. The South West Africa People's Organization was represented pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976.

L. Other business (Agenda item 14)

1. *Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)*¹¹

43. In conformity with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), the Conference, at its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, reviewed the list of States contained in the annex to that resolution, as amended. The Conference approved the inclusion, in the appropriate lists, of the following States which had become members of UNCTAD since the fifth session of the Conference:

List A: Vanuatu and Zimbabwe;

List C: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

44. The Conference agreed that Namibia, which had become a member of UNCTAD by virtue of General Assembly resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979, should be included in List A.

2. *Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference and rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board*¹²

45. At its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983, The Conference decided that the Intergovernmental Bureau for

¹¹ See part one above, section A, 2, "Other decisions": (a).

¹² *Ibid.*, "Other decisions": (b).

Informatics (IBI), which had applied for designation under rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference and rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board, should be so designated.¹³

3. Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Conference

46. At its 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983, the Conference considered a note by the President (TD/318) concerning amendments to rules 1 and 74 of the rules of procedure, consequent upon decisions and actions by the General Assembly.

47. At the same meeting, the Conference approved the proposed amendments to the rules of procedure.¹⁴

4. General Assembly resolutions 35/10 A, 36/117 A and 37/14 C and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101

48. Matters concerning sessions of the Trade and Development Board, and the reports of the Board and the Conference, were referred to the Conference by the Board. The Bureau of the Conference allocated consideration of those matters to Committee IV, in conjunction with agenda item 13 (g) (see paragraph 14 above).

Consideration in Committee IV

49. At the 9th meeting of the Committee, on 21 June 1983, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made an introductory statement.

50. The Committee decided to refer the matters before it to the Chairman's Contact Group.

51. At the 11th meeting, on 23 June 1983, the Chairman introduced two draft resolutions (TD(VI)/C.4/L.18 and TD(VI)/C.4/L.19),¹⁵ which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group. The Committee decided to recommend those draft resolutions to the Conference for adoption.

Consideration in plenary

52. At its 199th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference adopted draft resolutions TD/L.237 and TD/L.238 recommended by Committee IV.¹⁶

5. Review of the calendar of meetings

53. The Conference had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat concerning an addition to the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1983 as approved by the Trade and Development Board (TD/L.247).

54. At its 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference approved the proposed inclusion in the calendar

of meetings of the second part of the United Nations Sugar Conference, 1983.¹⁷

6. Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the host country

55. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the spokesman for the Group of 77 introduced a draft resolution, also sponsored by all other regional groups (TD/L.253), expressing gratitude to the Government and peoples of Yugoslavia, the host country to the Conference at its sixth session. The Conference adopted the draft resolution by acclamation.¹⁸

M. Reports of the Trade and Development Board

56. At its 198th meeting, on 29 June 1983, the Conference took note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on its sessions held since the fifth session of the Conference, which were brought to the attention of the Conference in a note by the secretariat (TD/288) and constituted the report of the Board to the Conference.

N. Administrative and financial implications of the action of the Conference

57. In accordance with Financial Regulation 13.1 of the United Nations and rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, the UNCTAD secretariat submitted statements of financial implications on proposals put to the Conference for adoption that involved expenditure from United Nations funds. The secretariat also submitted to the Conference a note (TD/L.229) clarifying the context in which it would give statements of administrative and financial implications. The individual statements, which the Conference noted in each case before adopting the relevant decision, and the note by the secretariat, are annexed to the present report.¹⁹

58. In connection with the statements of financial implications, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, speaking on behalf of the countries members of Group D and Mongolia, recalled the well-known position of those countries. He added that the utmost efforts should be made to obtain the requisite financial resources from within the regular budget by a more effective use and mobilization of reserves in the activities of the UNCTAD secretariat. The countries for which he spoke were opposed to any increase in the budget for UNCTAD as a result of decisions taken at the sixth session of the Conference.

O. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly (Agenda item 15)

59. At its 200th (closing) meeting, on 2 July 1983, the Conference adopted the draft report on its sixth session (TD/L.239 and Corr.1), subject to the customary editorial changes to be approved by the Rapporteur and on the understanding that the Rapporteur was author-

¹³ The application by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, together with information on its structure and activities, is contained in document TD/L.198.

¹⁴ For the amended text, see part one above, section A, 2, "Other decisions": (c).

¹⁵ Subsequently reissued as TD/L.237 and TD/L.238, respectively.

¹⁶ For the texts adopted, see resolutions 140 (VI) and 141 (VI).

¹⁷ For the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1983 as approved by the Conference, see decision 166 (VI).

¹⁸ For the text adopted, see resolution 167 (VI).

¹⁹ See annex IX below.

ized, in consultation with the group of "Friends of the Rapporteur", to complete the report as appropriate.

P. Closure of the sixth session of the Conference

60. At the 200th meeting, on 2 July 1983, the President of the Conference made a statement and, after

statements by the spokesmen for the regional groups, the representative of China and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD,²⁰ declared the sixth session closed.

²⁰ For a summary of the statements, see part two above, section IX.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

as adopted by the Conference at its 172nd plenary meeting, on 6 June 1983

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Constitution of sessional bodies.
4. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur.
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
6. Adoption of the agenda.
7. General debate.
8. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order.
9. Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of:
 - (a) Stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets;
 - (b) Marketing, processing and distribution, including transportation; and
 - (c) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings;with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development.
10. Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries.
11. Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance-of-payments adjustments.
12. Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.
13. UNCTAD activities in the fields of:
 - (a) Technology;
 - (b) Shipping;
 - (c) Land-locked and island developing countries;
 - (d) Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom;
 - (e) Economic co-operation among developing countries;
 - (f) Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations;
 - (g) Institutional matters.
14. Other business.
15. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly.

Annex II

TEXTS REMITTED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION BY THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD*

Institutional matters

Draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77

[TD(VI)/C.4/L.17]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, which provides, *inter alia*, for a regular review of the institutional arrangements of UNCTAD,

Recalling Conference resolution 81 (III) of 20 May 1972 whereby the mandate in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), on the establishment of a comprehensive international trade organization, is reaffirmed,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recalling that UNCTAD has a major role to play in the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling further Conference resolutions 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979, Trade and Development Board decisions 45 (VII) of 21 September 1968 and 105 (XIII) of 8 September 1973 and resolutions 120 (XIV) of 13 September 1974 and 231 (XXII) of 20 March 1981,

Noting that in the foregoing resolutions and decisions, the need for a comprehensive organization to deal in an integrated manner with the problems of trade, development and related matters has been recognized,

Bearing in mind the emphasis given in the general debate, during the sixth session of the Conference, on the need to consider and resolve the crucial problems in

the areas of commodities, trade, money and finance and development in an integrated manner,

I

1. Declares:

(a) That the existing institutions, however closely coordinated their activities and operation procedures may be, would not be capable of discharging the role of a comprehensive organization to deal with the problems of trade, development and related matters;

(b) That, unless such a comprehensive organization came into being, and with the least possible delay, the pressing problems of developing countries would not be dealt with effectively and in an integrated manner, and this would be to the detriment of their efforts directed towards their development and progress;

2. Requests:

(a) That the Trade and Development Board undertake an in-depth study of the ways and means of bringing into existence a comprehensive international organization to deal, in an integrated manner, with all aspects of trade and development and related matters. In undertaking such a study, the Board may adopt the most practical and effective procedure, not excluding the use of consultants, and, as appropriate, take into account the competence, functions and operations of existing relevant organizations and bodies in the United Nations system, including regional commissions. A substantial report hereon shall be submitted to the Board at the (second) part of its session in 1985;

(b) *Decides* that, since the in-depth study mentioned above would be complex and complicated, and therefore require ample time to accomplish, the Conference will further consider the item at its seventh session, to which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Trade and Development Board will submit appropriate substantive reports and specified recommendations;

II

2. Without detracting from the work on a comprehensive organization referred to in paragraph 2 above, the UNCTAD permanent machinery should be adapted as necessary to cope with the new requirements stemming from the need to strengthen intergovernmental consideration of developments in the world economy and in international economic policies in the context of interdependence:

* See decision 148 (VI). For an informal text on agenda item 13 (d) (UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom), remitted for further consideration at the twenty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board, see decision 145 (VI), annex. For proposals on agenda item 10 (Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments, including those in other international forums; policies to expand trade and promote development, particularly that of the developing countries), remitted for further consideration at the twenty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board, see decision 160 (VI), annex.

4. *Accordingly decides* that the Trade and Development Board shall meet at ministerial level in the second half of 1984 and thereafter no less than every two years to review broad policy issues on the basis of careful substantive and political preparation;

5. *Recommends* that the Trade and Development Board should consider what additional modalities might be required to deal effectively with cross-sectoral issues and policies;

III

6. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to organize a programme of training and research designed to contribute to the effectiveness of international economic deliberations and negotiations in the context of interdependence;^b

7. *Endorses* the intention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to deploy available resources in support of this training and research programme and his efforts to seek voluntary contributions for the programme;

8. *Reaffirms* the important role that UNCTAD is required to play in providing technical assistance to developing countries in the fields of trade and development, and urges that adequate resources be made available to it for these purposes;

IV

9. *Recommends:*

(a) That, pending the final outcome of the study on a comprehensive organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should ensure prompt introduction of specific measures to implement previous recommendations contained in various resolutions of the Conference and endorsed by the General Assembly, *inter alia*, to grant to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD flexibility on budgetary, financial and administrative matters and the required delegation of authority in administrative management that will enable him to respond adequately to the important tasks entrusted to him by the Trade and Development Board, the Conference and the General Assembly;

(b) That the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should intensify consultations with executive heads of intergovernmental organizations concerned and, as appropriate, regional commissions, to avoid duplication and ensure co-ordination as called for in Trade and Development Board decision 45 (VII);

V

10. *Decides* that the main task of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget is to help facilitate the effective functioning of UNCTAD and its subsidiary bodies, to review the implementation of the decisions and work programmes of UNCTAD

^b See the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Institutional matters", in document TD/283 (reproduced in volume III), section IV, B.

and recommend where necessary appropriate procedures to achieve these ends;

11. *Stresses* that nothing contained in the resolution dealing with immediate specific measures should in any way impede the achievement of the basic objective of the establishment of a comprehensive organization as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended.

UNCTAD activities in the field of institutional matters

Draft decision submitted by Canada on behalf of the States members of Group B

[TD(VI)/C.4/L.14]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the documentation on institutional issues presented to the Conference at its sixth session,

Bearing in mind the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session,^c

1. *Decides* to establish the following terms of reference for the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget:

(a) To advise the Trade and Development Board on the application of the Regulations to the work of the UNCTAD secretariat;

(b) To examine in alternate years the proposed programme budget on the basis of the UNCTAD section of the proposals made in this respect by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and report thereon to the Trade and Development Board;

(c) To review in intervening years the sections of the draft United Nations medium-term plan relating to the work of UNCTAD, or of draft revisions to them, and report thereon to the Trade and Development Board;

(d) To consider and to advise the Trade and Development Board on the biennial programme performance reports to be provided pursuant to Regulation 5.3 of the above-mentioned Regulations;

(e) To carry out an intergovernmental review of evaluation studies of the work of the UNCTAD secretariat, as prescribed in article 6 of the above-mentioned Regulations;

(f) To prepare, for meetings of the main Committees of the Board, reports on the programming and implementation of relevant programmes and subprogrammes of the medium-term plan and the programme budget;

(g) To review annually the technical assistance activities of UNCTAD on the basis of a comprehensive and detailed report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

2. *Decides* to redesignate the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget as the

^c General Assembly resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982, annex.

Working Party on Programme Planning, Co-ordination and Budget;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/234, of 21 December 1982, to submit to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session specific and detailed recommendations regarding:

(a) The establishment of appropriate evaluation procedures;

(b) The establishment, in consultation with the Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination at United Nations Headquarters, of regulations and pro-

cedures with a view to maximizing budgetary transparency and accountability;

4. *Calls upon* the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-seventh session:

(a) To consider and take decisions on the recommendations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(b) To review the implementation to date of Trade and Development Board resolution 231 (XXII) of 20 March 1981, including emphasis on the problems of documentation, translation, the calendar of meetings and the consultation procedure.

Annex III

LIST OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT, HEADS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES, AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS WHO ADDRESSED THE CONFERENCE DURING THE GENERAL DEBATE

1. Members of UNCTAD

HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT^a

		<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of plenary meeting</i>
Argentina	General Reynaldo R. B. Bignone	7.6.83	173
Bangladesh	Lieutenant-General Hussain M. Ershad	10.6.83	180
Egypt	Mr. Mohamed Hosny Mubarak	9.6.83	177
Netherlands	Mr. Ruud F. M. Lubbers ^b	9.6.83	178
New Zealand	Mr. Robert D. Muldoon, C.H. ^b	7.6.83	173
Sweden	Mr. Olof Palme	21.6.83	194
Zimbabwe	Mr. Robert Mugabe	17.6.83	190

HEADS OF DELEGATION^c

Afghanistan	Mr. Mohamed Khan Jallalar	13.6.83	182
Albania	Mr. Gani Qemo	17.6.83	191
Algeria	Mr. Abdelaziz Khelef	8.6.83	175
Angola	Mr. Francisco Romao de Oliveira Silva	17.6.83	190
Argentina	Mr. Alberto Noguera	16.6.83	188
Australia	Mr. Ralph Willis	16.6.83	189
Austria	Mr. Erwin Lanc	10.6.83	180
Bahrein	Mr. Karim Ebrahim Al-Shakar	14.6.83	185
Bangladesh	Mr. S.M. Shafiul Azam	14.6.83	185
Barbados	Mr. H. Bernard St. John	9.6.83	178
Belgium	Mr. Leo Tindemans	15.6.83	186
Benin	Mr. Manassé Ayayi	15.6.83	187
Bhutan	Mr. Om Pradhan	9.6.83	178
Bolivia	Mr. Luís Adolfo Siles Salinas	18.6.83	192
Botswana	Mr. Moutlakgola Palgrave Kediretse Nwako	18.6.83	192
Brazil	Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro	8.6.83	176
Bulgaria	Mr. Andrei Loukanov	7.6.83	174
Burundi	Mr. Terence Sanzé	9.6.83	178
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Mr. V. I. Peshkow	16.6.83	188
Canada	Mr. Allan J. MacEachen	7.6.83	173
Central African Republic	Mr. Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala	14.6.83	185
Chad	Mr. Amos Reoulengar	17.6.83	190
Chile	Mr. Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza	7.6.83	174
China	Mr. Yao Yi Lin	10.6.83	180

^a For the texts of the statements, see volume II.

^b Also Head of delegation.

^c These statements are reproduced, in summary form unless otherwise indicated, in volume II.

		<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of plenary meeting</i>
Colombia	Mr. Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo	14.6.83	185
Congo	Mr. Ngaporo Elega	15.6.83	186
Costa Rica	Mr. José Figueres Ferrer	14.6.83	185
Cuba	Mr. Ricardo Cabrisas Ruíz	9.6.83	177
Cyprus	Mr. George Andreou	9.6.83	179
Czechoslovakia	Mr. Bohumil Urban	8.6.83	175
Democratic Kampuchea	Mr. Khieu Samphan	13.6.83	182
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. Kim Myon Re	13.6.83	183
Democratic Yemen	Mr. Ahmed Obaid Fadhli	14.6.83	184
Denmark	Mr. Otto E. Moeller	8.6.83	176
Djibouti	Mr. Mohamed Djama Elabe	16.6.83	188
Dominican Republic	Mr. José Augusto Vega Imbert	15.6.83	187
Ecuador	Mr. José Augusto Bermeo	13.6.83	182
El Salvador	Mr. José Luis Lovo Castelar	17.6.83	191
Ethiopia	Mr. Wollie Checkol	9.6.83	178
Finland	Mr. Jermu Laine	9.6.83	177
France	Mr. Jacques Delors	9.6.83	178
Gabon	Mr. Mamadou Diop	16.6.83	189
German Democratic Republic	Mr. Hornst Soelle	10.6.83	181
Germany, Federal Republic of	Otto Graf Lambsdorff ^d	7.6.83	174
Ghana	Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie	17.6.83	191
Greece	Mr. Gerassimos Arsenis	8.6.83	175
Guatemala	Mr. Arturo Fajardo Maldonado	17.6.83	191
Guinea	Mr. Mamouna Touré	17.6.83	191
Guinea-Bissau	Mr. Carlos Correia	18.6.83	192
Guyana	Mr. Wiston Shripal Murray	10.6.83	181
Haiti	Mr. Jean-Robert Estime	17.6.83	191
Holy See	Monsignor Edoardo Rovida	14.6.83	185
Honduras	Mr. Ivan Romero Martínez	16.6.83	188
Hungary	Mr. Peter Veress	9.6.83	177
India	Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh	13.6.83	182
Indonesia	Mr. Ali Wardhana	10.6.83	180
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mr. Mohammad Nasser Sherafat	15.6.83	187
Iraq	Mr. Hamed Alwan	14.6.83	184
Ireland	Mr. James O'Keefe	10.6.83	181
Israel	Mr. Mayer Gabay	14.6.83	184
Italy	Mr. Emilio Colombo	16.6.83	188
Ivory Coast	Mr. Edjampan Thieméle Amoakon	10.6.83	180
Jamaica	Mr. Hugh Lawson Shearer	9.6.83	178
Japan	Mr. Shintaro Abe	7.6.83	174
Jordan	Mr. Walid Al-Saad Al-Bataynah	15.6.83	186
Kenya	Mr. John Henry Okwanyo	17.6.83	190
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mr. Maligna Saignavongs	14.6.83	184
Lebanon	Mr. Yehia Mahmassani	16.6.83	188
Lesotho	Mr. K. T. J. Rakheta	14.6.83	185
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mr. Ahmed Abdulhamid El-Atrash	17.6.83	190
Luxembourg	Mr. Paul Helminger	16.6.83	189
Malaysia	Mr. Abdul Kadir Haji Sheikh Fadzir	16.6.83	188
Maldives	Mr. Ahmed Mujuthaba	16.6.83	188
Malta	Mr. Wistin Abela	18.6.83	192
Mexico	Mr. Héctor Hernandez Cervantes	8.6.83	176
Mongolia	Mr. Yondongiin Ochir	14.6.83	184
Morocco	Mr. Azeddine Guessous	15.6.83	187
Namibia	Mr. Jonathan Lichilana	17.6.83	191
Nepal	Mr. Balam Gharti Magar	16.6.83	189
Nicaragua	Mr. Alejandro Martínez Cuenca	10.6.83	181
Nigeria	Mr. Ibrahim Bunu	13.6.83	183
Norway	Mr. Svern Stray	7.6.83	173
Pakistan	Mr. Izharul Haque	10.6.83	181

^d Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States.

		Date	No. of plenary meeting
Panama	Mr. José María Cabrera Jovane	17.6.83	191
Peru	Mr. José Carlos Mariategui	16.6.83	189
Philippines	Mr. Vicente Valdepeñas, Jr.	7.6.83	174
Poland	Mr. Tadeusz Nestorowicz	8.6.83	175
Portugal	Mr. Fernando Reino	15.6.83	187
Republic of Korea	Mr. Dong-Whie Kim	13.6.83	182
Romania	Mr. Manera Manescu	9.6.83	178
Rwanda	Mr. Mathieu Ngirira	16.6.83	188
Sao Tome and Principe	Mr. Fradique de Menezes	16.6.83	189
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Soliman Al-Solaim	9.6.83	179
Senegal	Mr. Abdourahmane Touré	21.6.83	194
Somalia	Mr. Mohamed Omar Jama	13.6.83	183
	Mr. Abdillahi Said Osman ^e	18.6.83	192
Spain	Mr. Luis de Velasco Rami	10.6.83	181
Sri Lanka	Mr. Lalith W. Athulathmudali	8.6.83	175
Sudan	Mr. Ibrahim Hamra	13.6.83	183
Suriname	Mr. I. E. Fong Poen	17.6.83	190
Swaziland	H.R.H. Prince Nqaba	17.6.83	191
Sweden	Mr. Mats Hellström	8.6.83	176
Switzerland	Mr. Kurt Furgler	7.6.83	174
Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Ammar Jammal	10.6.83	181
Thailand	Mr. Phairojana Jayaphorn	9.6.83	177
Togo	Mr. Assiongbon Agbenou	15.6.83	187
Trinidad and Tobago	Mr. Wilfred Naimool	18.6.83	192
Tunisia	Mr. Abdelaziz Lasram	9.6.83	179
Turkey	Mr. Sermet R. Pasin	14.6.83	185
Uganda	Mr. Joel Milton Aliro-Omara	10.6.83	181
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Mr. Alexei P. Mikhailichenko	15.6.83	186
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. Alexei N. Manzhulo	9.6.83	177
United Arab Emirates	Mr. Saeed Al-Ghaith	15.6.83	187
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Roy Williams	8.6.83	175
United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Amir Habib Jamal	14.6.83	185
United States of America	Mr. Kenneth W. Dam	13.6.83	182
Upper Volta	Mr. Idrissa Yaya	14.6.83	184
Uruguay	Mr. José M. Araneo	15.6.83	186
Venezuela	Mr. José Alberto Zambrano Velasco	7.6.83	174
Viet Nam	Mr. Nguyen Thuong	13.6.83	182
Yemen	Mr. Mohammad Huzam Al-Showhati	15.6.83	187
Yugoslavia	Mr. Anton Vratuša	13.6.83	182
Zaire	Mr. Donge Nigu-Dia-Vanga	14.6.83	184
Zambia	Mr. L.S. Subulwa	18.6.83	192
Zimbabwe	Mr. Bernard T.G. Chidzero	8.6.83	175

2. United Nations Secretariat^e

Secretary-General of the United Nations	Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar ^f	6.6.83	172
Secretary-General of UNCTAD	Mr. Gamani Corea ^g	7.6.83	173
Department for Disarmament Affairs	Mr. Jan Martenson	15.6.83	186
United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	Mr. Sidney Dell	15.6.83	186
Economic Commission for Africa	Mr. Adebayo Adedeji	15.6.83	186
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Mr. B. B. Arzadon	13.6.83	183

^e Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77.

^f For the statement, see TD/295, reproduced in volume II.

^g For the statement, see TD/296, reproduced in volume II.

		Date	No. of plenary meeting
Economic Commission for Latin America	Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias	9.6.83	179
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane	10.6.83	180
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Mr. Rafael M. Salas	13.6.83	183

3. Specialized and related agencies^c

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mr. Edouard Saouma	8.6.83	176
World Bank	Mr. A.W. Clausen	9.6.83	177
International Monetary Fund	Mr. Jacques de Larosière	8.6.83	175
World Intellectual Property Organization	Mr. Marino Porzio	10.6.83	181
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Mr. Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary	15.6.83	186

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* * *

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Mr. Arthur Dunkel	9.6.83	177
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International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	Mr. Göran Engblom	17.6.83	191
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4. Intergovernmental bodies^c

African Development Bank	Mr. Willa Mung'omba	17.6.83	190
Central African Customs and Economic Union	Mr. Joseph Nyama	18.6.83	192
Commonwealth Secretariat	Mr. Shridath S. Ramphal	10.6.83	180
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	Mr. Angel P. Chaushev	10.6.83	180
Inter-American Development Bank	Mr. Antonio Ortiz Mena	17.6.83	190
Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics	Mr. Nasim Ahmed	18.6.83	192
International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries	Mr. Ziga Vodusek	14.6.83	184
International Sugar Organization	Mr. William K. Miller	16.6.83	189
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Mr. Emile van Lennep	8.6.83	176
Organization of the Islamic Conference	Mr. Arshad-uz Zaman	13.6.83	183

5. Non-governmental organizations^c

GENERAL CATEGORY

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization	Mr. Fouad Moursi	18.6.83	192
International Alliance of Women	Ms. Mala Pal	17.6.83	191
International Chamber of Commerce	Mr. François Ceyrac	13.6.83	182
International Christian Union of Business Executives	Mr. Albert Coppé	15.6.83	187
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Mr. V. S. Mathur	16.6.83	189

		<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of plenary meeting</i>
Union of International Fairs	Mr. Durde Miković	16.6.83	189
World Confederation of Labour	Mr. Ernesto Molano	14.6.83	184
World Federation of Trade Unions	Mr. Ibrahim Zakaria	16.6.83	188
SPECIAL CATEGORY			
Latin American Shipowners' Association	Mr. Mario Alberto Franzini	16.6.83	188
	*		
	* *		
Inter-Parliamentary Union ^b	Mr. Carlo P. Terenzio	16.6.83	189
	*		
	* *		
African National Congress of South Africa ^c	Mr. Patrick Magapatona	17.6.83	190
Palestine Liberation Organization ^d	Mr. Mohamed Zuhdi Nashashibi ^k	13.6.83	183
South West Africa People's Organization ^l	Mr. Ben Amathila	16.6.83	189
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	* *		
First Secretary-General of UNCTAD	Mr. Raúl Prebisch ^m	10.6.83	181

^b Invited to address the Conference by decision of the Conference at its 172nd meeting, on 6 June 1983.

^c Invited to participate in the Conference pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX).

^d Invited to participate in the Conference pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX).

^k For the statement, see TD/L.219, reproduced in volume II.

^l Invited to participate in the Conference pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/152.

^m For the statement, see TD/303 and Corr.1, reproduced in volume II.

Annex IV

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY ON 6 JUNE 1983

A. Welcoming address by Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Today, at this solemn hour, I am particularly honoured and privileged to have the opportunity to greet, on behalf of the Yugoslav Government, all the members of the delegations and the guests and to wish you all a cordial welcome. I should also like to express our confidence that your stay in the capital city of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be pleasant, successful and fruitful throughout the whole sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. At the same time, I should like to express our sincere wish that your endeavours in the course of the work of this Conference, which is beginning this afternoon, may mark a new historical milestone in strengthening the role of UNCTAD in its efforts to make a new and constructive contribution to, and to launch new initiatives for, the solution of the problems oppressing all the peoples of the world. I should also like to greet the President of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, whose country recently hosted the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77. I am pleased to welcome in our midst the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. It is with particular pleasure that I also wish to greet the Secretary-General and all his associates.

The member countries of UNCTAD are meeting for the sixth time in the last two decades to look for solutions to problems facing the world in the sphere of international economic relations, and especially in the field of trade and development. The interest of the world's public in all the previous sessions of the Conference was invariably great because the most important international economic issues always figured on its agenda. At present, expectations with regard to the work and final results of the sixth session of the Conference are particularly high in view of the intensity and character of the crises affecting the world economy and of the gravity of the problems burdening international relations as a whole and international economic relations in particular. In the coming 24 days, the eyes of the international public will be turned on us. Our work will be carefully followed and what we achieve will be judged in the end by the extent to which we shall have succeeded in improving the overall climate and increasing the readiness for dialogue and negotiations and thereby, at least, to open avenues for the solution of pressing international economic problems.

I am confident that during your stay here you will be able to get acquainted with the efforts exerted by

Yugoslavia as a non-aligned and socialist community of nations and nationalities having equal rights to promote its economic and social development. These efforts are a component part of the endeavours to contribute towards a better understanding among the peoples and countries of the world and towards the enhancement of their comprehensive mutual co-operation. Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, which for centuries was at the crossroads of various civilizations and which so many times in the past was conquered and destroyed in great conflicts and wars, just as it knew in its turbulent past how to rise against and fight anyone who attempted to encroach upon the freedom of our people, knows even better how to extend a warm welcome to its friends. I hope that you will be able to find some time to spare from your daily duties to become familiar with its historical heritage and feel its heartbeat, to see for yourselves that you are in a city with a rich past and, at the same time, in a city whose present-day life is even richer. I should like to assure you that during your stay in Belgrade you will enjoy the generous hospitality of its citizens, as well as the hospitality of all our nations and nationalities throughout our socialist country.

The sixth session of the Conference constitutes yet another good opportunity for taking joint and co-ordinated action and measures at both the national and international levels with a view to finding a way out of the difficulties confronting the entire international community, and especially the developing countries which, due to specific historical circumstances, have been unable to develop adequately and are therefore suffering the most. The Yugoslav Government has done all that was necessary and possible in such a short period of time to provide the most favourable conditions for the fruitful work of the Conference. As host to this gathering, Yugoslavia will spare no effort in order to ensure its successful conclusion. Furthermore, we wish to express our hope and confidence that all the participants in this Conference will make their contribution so that its outcome may reflect the aspirations and fulfil the expectations of the international community. We are all aware of the extremely difficult times we live in, of the dangerous exacerbations on the international scene, but we are also convinced that by exerting joint efforts we can meet the expectations that a way out of the present crisis can be found as ways and means are developed to overcome the accumulated difficulties burdening the world at large.

**B. Keynote address by Mr. Mika Spiljak, President of the Presidency
of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

I am particularly honoured and pleased to have the opportunity to greet you most cordially, on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to wish you successful deliberations, fruitful results and an enjoyable stay in our country.

I wish to note in particular our satisfaction that a number of Heads of State or Government will visit Yugoslavia during the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and take part in its work.

At this point, I would like to greet particularly our guest, Mr. Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, President of the friendly Argentine Republic, a country which hosted the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

I also wish to extend a cordial welcome to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, whose presence at this Conference we appreciate highly. We are encouraged by the fact that a large number of member States are represented at a high political level, and by the participation of prominent representatives of international organizations. This clearly testifies to the importance attached to this Conference and to the interest in its achieving positive results. This is all the more important, since the meeting is being held in exceptionally difficult international circumstances which are a very serious test of, and a challenge to, the entire international community. Sometimes it has had to bend before threats, pressures and force. Nevertheless, it has always remained the source of new inspiration and hopes for a better and safer future for the world.

Within the framework of the aspirations of peoples and countries for freedom and independence, which is the basic characteristic of our age, the United Nations has made a great contribution to the political and economic emancipation in the world. In pursuit of this path we are still encountering strong resistance from the privileged and the protagonists of inequitable relations, entrenched vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination as well as various forms of foreign domination and exploitation. Many peoples have not yet realized their right to free development and are denied access to scientific and technological advances which are still, by and large, concentrated in the developed regions. A great number of countries, especially the least developed ones, are faced with problems relating to the basic necessities of life. Despite their ample natural resources and unutilized potential, millions of people in developing countries are faced with the tragic reality of poverty, hunger and other serious problems inherited from the past. At the same time, never before has the world had greater possibilities to solve its burning problems. The gap between the developed and the developing countries is, however, constantly widening, constituting a danger looming large over the entire international community.

The extremely unfavourable international situation reflects the crisis in the overall system of economic and political relations. The process of resolving major international problems relating to international peace, security, disarmament and economic development has been blocked. From the deep roots of economic and political tensions in the world there have emerged various manifestations of power politics, economic and political pressure and sanctions, foreign interference and intervention to which many countries and peoples are still exposed. Division into blocs, ideological and other polarization, and the erection of barriers of one kind or another, give rise to a growing number of conflicts throughout the world, intensified competition for expanding spheres of influence, thereby exacerbating tensions on a global scale and further threatening the independence and security of countries, especially of the small ones.

Contrary to the broadest aspirations of peoples for strengthening coexistence, détente and equitable international co-operation on a universal basis, the accelerating trend towards recourse to force as well as attempts to use disputes and international conflicts in order to acquire strategic advantage and domination, have led to situations in which the United Nations is bypassed or side-tracked.

The escalating arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, fraught with unforeseeable dangers to world peace and even to the very survival of mankind, gives rise to the greatest concern. Instead of channelling existing resources and potential as much as possible to economic development, enormous resources are wasted on arms production. Does not the frightening figure of more than 800 billion dollars spent for arms last year, as compared with the very modest figure of 35 billion dollars allocated for official assistance to developing countries, constitute a most serious warning? It is imperative that all of us should exert additional efforts to check these tendencies which can only lead to a general catastrophe, unless we speedily make a turn and try hard to reach agreement.

International economic problems are inextricably linked with the destiny of world peace and security. Therefore, their resolution should be an integral part of the efforts which the world must make at the present decisive juncture in international relations.

This Conference is being held in conditions of great disturbances and crises in the world economy and financial system and, indeed, in the entire field of international economic relations. All spheres of economic life have been affected by global recession. Production is stagnating and last year, for the first time, international trade registered a drop in terms of both its value and volume; this trend is continuing. More than 30 million people are already unemployed in the developed countries, while unemployment in the developing countries is so high that it can hardly be estimated.

The economic crisis has not spared a single country. Not for a minute must we overlook the fact that the burden of the negative effects of the crisis is borne by the developing countries.

The critical situation in the developing countries is reflected in a series of adverse trends in the vital sectors of their economies. Prices of raw materials exported by developing countries have dropped drastically. Ever more pronounced protectionist policies place increasingly numerous obstacles in the way of the access of the industrial products of developing countries to world markets, thus causing a considerable shortfall in their export earnings. The simultaneous upward trend in the prices of equipment and technology, the very high level of indebtedness, the unprecedented increase in interest rates and ever more difficult access to international capital markets, have plunged the majority of developing countries into an almost desperate situation. The problem of their liquidity has assumed such dimensions as to render those countries incapable of servicing their foreign debts. All this has stalled their economic development, while the least developed among them have been brought to the verge of survival.

Among the factors that have caused this situation, we should particularly single out of the problem of the unbearable burden of the debts of developing countries. The acuteness of this problem and the need for its urgent solution are obvious and generally recognized today. The modes and methods of solving this problem will have an impact on all the other urgent measures which should be taken. The solution of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries should facilitate the continuity of economic growth and development within a comprehensive, just and multilateral framework.

The economic problems of the developing countries in an increasingly interdependent world are not theirs alone. These problems are an integral part of world economic difficulties, but they are primarily the consequence of structural disruptions leading to an ever-widening gap between the developed and the developing countries. This is the reason why these problems have assumed global proportions and, therefore, call for global solutions. In the early 1970s, the United Nations made an important and courageous move which aroused many expectations and generated numerous constructive initiatives; the necessity to establish the New International Economic Order was recognized. Unfortunately, these expectations have not been fulfilled. The deepening of the world economic crisis coincided with the general weakening of multilateral economic co-operation. Many useful proposals have not met with a positive response, while many agreements which had already been reached have lost support or have not been implemented at all. Global negotiations must remain the framework for joint efforts aimed at changing international economic relations in accordance with the new needs.

The interdependence of the economies of all countries and the interrelatedness of economic problems are more manifest today than at any period in the past. Therefore, they must be the point of departure of any viable strategy of international economic co-operation.

The interdependence of the economic growth of all countries is so great that there can be no revitalization of the world economy without the active participation in that process of the developing countries on an equal footing. Any further prolongation of the stagnation of their development would impair the prospects of the world economy as a whole. However, we are today witnessing precisely this.

In order to overcome the present situation, it is necessary to solve the problems in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, finance and payments in the context of development, in particular, that of the developing countries. Without resolute and urgent action in this direction we shall be drawing nearer at an ever-accelerating pace to the collapse of the key elements of the system, in particular, in the field of finance and payments.

The creation of more favourable international conditions for development is a fundamental prerequisite for any country to achieve successful results in its own economic development. This is all the more true, since the developing countries long ago ceased to be a marginal factor in the world economy, but are now, on the contrary, its essential component, which will, we hope, be reflected also at this Conference.

The non-aligned and other developing countries are more and more successful in combining their efforts on the basis of the principle of collective self-reliance, and in developing comprehensive mutual co-operation in the economic and other spheres.

There is no doubt that we live in difficult times, full of uncertainty, tensions and conflicts.

Although we do not always all agree on the assessment of the causes of the prevailing situation, we believe it is beyond any doubt that we are faced with a crucial dilemma; should we allow the fruits of human creativeness in science and technology to be used for the purposes of confrontation, or should we use them for the benefit of the entire international community and for the peaceful purposes of development and the progress of all nations?

The challenge we are facing is all the greater, since there are yet no signs that we are progressing towards the necessary changes which will get the world out of the state of permanent insecurity.

Unfortunately, our expectations, reflected also at the Cancún Summit, that international economic problems are on the way to solution, have not been fulfilled. It is encouraging, however, that these problems are being given the attention they deserve, and that the voices of all those who are aware of the need for a broader global action—commensurate with the magnitude of the disruptions affecting all of us—are becoming ever more convincing.

The non-aligned countries have always attached fundamental importance to international co-operation for development. At their first Conference held at Belgrade in 1961, they initiated the process which led to the establishment of UNCTAD, in whose activities they have actively and continuously participated ever since.

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New

Delhi made a comprehensive analysis of international economic relations and problems. Its salient feature is the general awareness that what is involved are the problems which are common to the entire international community, and which, therefore, call for global solutions and a dialogue of all countries on an equal footing. The Conference advanced a number of concrete and constructive initiatives and proposed measures, particularly certain urgent measures aimed at the revival of economic development of the developing countries and the world economy, and at the launching of global negotiations.

The Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Buenos Aires, within the framework of the preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, proposed a set of measures and, in the same spirit, invited the developed countries to display the will to reach agreement and to co-operate so as to enable the Belgrade Conference to produce the necessary results.

We have also noted that at recent meetings of the industrially developed countries, positions have been expressed to the effect that constructive efforts should be made by the international community towards surmounting the present recession and other economic difficulties, particularly those burdening the developing countries, and that the Conference is expected to make an adequate contribution towards this end.

The socialist countries have devoted great attention to the preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, which attests to the importance they attach to it in the context of resolving world economic problems.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is generally considered to be an exceptionally important event in international economic relations. This session will, owing to a number of circumstances, influence significantly future trends not only in world economic, but also in political, relations. We hope that this influence will be a positive one, primarily in the sense of searching for substantial solutions to the acute and long-term economic problems of the world.

I believe that the Conference will succeed in adopting a comprehensive programme of immediate measures in the fields of crucial importance to the developing countries. In order that they may be fully effective, it is

necessary to devote attention also to the structural factors underlying the current economic crisis.

Only in this way will it be possible to gradually strengthen the initial signs of economic recovery which have been recorded lately. However, we are convinced that conjunctural oscillations in economic activity cannot by themselves turn into a durable and steady growth of the world economy, nor can they fundamentally change the inequitable position of developing countries in international economic relations.

I believe we all agree that there is a need to strengthen the role of the United Nations. In this connection, I would like to recall that the message of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries took an important initiative by inviting the Heads of State or Government of all member States to attend the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations so that they might all co-operate in seeking and finding equitable and just solutions to pressing major international problems, among which economic problems no doubt have the highest priority. Yugoslavia pledges its full support to this initiative and is ready to contribute to its success in the common interest.

I would like to conclude my statement not only with my best wishes, but also with a sincere call for bold and far-sighted concerted action. The problems facing this important gathering are exceptionally difficult, but no one can resolve them unless we do so. Least of all can they be resolved by waiting for better times or more favourable international circumstances. I am fully aware that serious differences in the political and economic approaches of the participating States cannot be overlooked. Nevertheless, I believe that what we share in common will outweigh what divides us. Confrontation would be utterly incompatible with the genuine interests of every single group of nations. It is our sincere hope that political realism will prevail. This means that we will jointly get to grips with the gravest problems and reach such agreements as will enable effective action aimed at revitalizing the world economy, at the development of the developing countries, and at establishing a better and more just basis for the broadest possible international co-operation.

I wish to assure you that Yugoslavia will, for its part, make maximum efforts towards a positive outcome of this Conference. May your important and responsible mission be successful.

Annex V

MESSAGES RECEIVED BY THE CONFERENCE

A. Messages from Heads of State or Government

Message from His Holiness Pope John Paul II^a

The sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is meeting at a time when many questions of grave importance claim the attention of leaders and specialists in the fields of politics, social problems, economics and development. In such an atmosphere, in which problems are many and solutions not easy, it is often quite difficult to bring together sufficient resources and energies combined with the necessary political commitment to face up adequately to the many specific challenges in the areas that will be examined by your Conference. Mindful of the very real human factor and informed about the history of previous Conferences, I am writing to you, Mr. Secretary-General, to offer this important meeting words of support and encouragement which stem from my profound wish that this Conference may contribute to the betterment of the conditions of life and thus to the present and future well-being of the developing countries, especially the countries that have the most need for concrete help.

As you know, the task of the Church is spiritual and religious in nature. Animated by the Gospel message of Jesus Christ, the Church, consistent with that spiritual mission, never hesitates to speak a word and to lend a hand, in order to collaborate in the responsibilities we all must face to enhance life and secure a better future for all peoples, especially those who are in the greatest need.

In my Encyclical *Laborem Exercens*, I spoke of the importance of international organizations in the domain of international collaboration, pointing out that they "must let themselves be guided by an exact diagnosis of the complex situations and of the influence exercised by natural, historical, civil and other such circumstances. They must also be more highly operative with regard to plans for action jointly decided on, that is to say, they must be more effective in carrying them out" (IV, 18).

Many and varied are the studies and analyses that have been carried on by various agencies and Governments in the past 20 years concerning development and trade around the world and within individual nations. These have been utilized with varying degrees of success by those responsible. However, what I would want to emphasize today is the need to move from the studies which are already available, or which might be readily available when needed, and to arrive at the next point.

Aware of their mutual dependence, and in a spirit of solidarity, international organizations and nations should bend their efforts at this sixth session of the Conference to plan for action jointly decided upon that might be more effective in furthering the well-being of nations and peoples who come to this forum looking for help.

To this end, there is a need, I believe, for a relaunching of the North-South dialogue with fresh perspectives and with a renewed political will to carry out programmes that will be mutually helpful. Everyone is aware of the domestic problems that for some time have beset all the nations of the world without exception. Great as these are, it would be a pity if the internal difficulties of a developed nation were to be used as an excuse to avoid responsibilities in the international sphere. Thus, one can see that, in the area of development, the fundamental step must be the initiation of a dialogue that accepts the other as an equal partner and that seeks to find ways, through sincere and honest negotiations, of resolving real and concrete problems. There can be no substitute for this dialogue. There is no nation which has the right to exempt itself from the demands that such a dialogue presents.

If the North-South dialogue can be renewed and given new impetus and direction—and this Conference can play an important role in such an endeavour—then a first fruit of that process will be the discovery of a new quality of interdependence. The interdependence of nations is expressed in a number of ways, from the most simple bartering to the most complicated of international economic and trade agreements. These are, however, the plain facts of interdependence which indicate to us that no one nation is able to live solely by itself, looking only to its own interests. Yet in these facts one can discover a more important reality, namely, the quality of interdependence or interchange that must be expressed and developed beyond the mere facts. This must be fostered in the renewal of the North-South dialogue: the quality of the dialogue must be improved. The vision of a world living together in harmony must be emphasized. Esteem for the values of one another's cultures must be deepened. Above all, the full dignity and value of the human person in society must be protected and fostered. The dialogue which you in this Conference must conduct about economics and trade, about development and appropriate technology, will be guided by and expressive of the value you place upon the peoples and nations with whom you are dealing. This is, need I add, a mutual discovery and a mutual

^a Issued at the Conference as TD/L.200.

obligation: to develop a North-South dialogue that embodies and expresses a quality of interdependence that gives to all those involved their true worth and thus opens up the concrete steps to be taken in order to arrive at that sense of the worth of the human person and the common good of all.

It is my earnest hope that the sixth session of the Conference will make a real and lasting contribution to this dialogue, a contribution that will find its way into programmes that overcome the current disparities and give new hope to the lives of peoples and nations most in need—a contribution that will press forward to a world in which the worth of every person and nation is fully respected and honoured.

I pray that God, our Common Father, will bless this Conference, your deliberations and the fruit of your work.

**Message from Mr. Fernando Belaunde Terry,
President of the Republic of Peru^b**

The sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which begins today has the historic responsibility of finding solutions to correct the profoundly serious crisis that is damaging the international economy and the development process.

Never since the first session of the Conference was held in 1964 have any of the five sessions held to date been faced with such an important duty. The well-being and, indeed, the future of millions of human beings will be largely dependent on whether the international community, there in Belgrade, is able to establish a concerted strategy that, with due regard for the main elements shaping the international crisis, will make it possible to adopt a programme of immediate measures designed to prevent the crisis from becoming more serious and to facilitate a prompt reactivation of the world economy and of the development process.

This programme should, as a matter of priority, concentrate on reviving general world demand by means of appropriate monetary and fiscal measures, increasing financial flows for the purpose of both balance-of-payments support and reactivation of the development process, and making a firm commitment to halt and to reverse the protectionist trends that are injuring international trade. The world is one and belongs to us all. It is also the responsibility of us all to overcome the serious problems of the present day.

While emphasizing the short-term problems, which require an urgent solution because of their gravity, we cannot lose sight of the importance of embarking without delay upon global negotiations within the United Nations framework, for the purpose of restructuring the international economic system and adapting it to the contemporary realities and future requirements of a constantly changing world.

The sixth session of the Conference is the appropriate forum in which to undertake these tasks. The third world proposal that a programme of immediate measures should be negotiated and adopted is designed to avoid an economic confrontation and confusion in

the markets. We must demonstrate, by showing results, that international economic co-operation is the best way of halting the crisis and thus help, in a positive way, to secure world peace.

It is my fondest hope that the Conference will achieve its lofty aims.

**Message from Mr. J. Batmunkh, Chairman of the
Council of Ministers of the Mongolian
People's Republic^c**

In the name of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people, and in my own name, I would like to greet the participants in this sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

This representative meeting of UNCTAD is being held in the context of a sharp deterioration of the international situation. The imperialist Powers are not only pushing the world in the direction of nuclear catastrophe; they are calling into question the very foundations of normal international relations, in particular trade and economic ties between countries. The unprecedented arms race dictated by them is diverting huge financial and material resources into the production of weapons calculated to destroy man and the values created by man, imposing a heavy burden on all countries, irrespective of their development, and placing further obstacles in the way of the economic and social progress of nations.

At the same time, the crisis affecting every facet of the capitalist economic system is having adverse effects of the most serious kind, particularly on the economies of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The position of these countries in economic and trade matters has been seriously undermined by the protectionist measures and other restrictions imposed by the developed capitalist countries. The burdens of the economic crisis are increasingly being shifted on to the shoulders of the developing countries.

All this calls for urgent and effective measures on the part of the international community in general and UNCTAD in particular to promote favourable conditions for the socio-economic development of the countries in the interests of healthy international economic relations. In this connection, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic feels that it is important to pursue global negotiations on the most important economic problems, bearing in mind the legitimate interests of all parties, the real needs which must be satisfied if man is to make headway along the road to progress. Such negotiations can represent an important step towards the restoration of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Mongolian People's Republic will support any constructive efforts in this direction and will play an active part in bringing them to fruition.

I wish the participants in this sixth session of the Conference every success in the work of the session, and I hope that this forum will make a substantial contribution towards helping to create a climate conducive to

^b Issued at the Conference as TD/L.203.

^c Issued at the Conference as TD/L.204.

promoting the normal development of trade and economic ties which are so important for all countries without exception.

**Message from Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz,
President of the Council
of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba^d**

Mr. President, I wish to address to you, and through you to the delegations present, my warm greetings and my good wishes for the successful outcome of the work of the important Conference meeting today in Yugoslavia, a country whose people, under the direction of Marshal Josip Broz Tito and the Communist League, made such heroic efforts in the struggle against nazism and fascism, and whose Government has always played such an outstanding role in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and in the Group of 77.

As distinct from the five preceding sessions, this sixth session of the Conference has the unenviable privilege of taking place in the midst of the most serious crisis in the world economy to have occurred since the Great Depression of the 1930s. For the same reason—and also as distinct from preceding sessions—this sixth session of the Conference has an excellent opportunity to direct its discussions and agreements in such a realistic, constructive and far-reaching manner as to represent a significant contribution to the solution of some of the most sensitive economic—and ultimately social—problems oppressing mankind today.

The features of the current crisis—a phase in the inexorable cyclical course of the developed market economies—as it presents itself to us are quite extraordinary in their complexity, depth and scope. It has, moreover, affected not only the developed capitalist countries, where it originated and has persisted up to the present time, and where the incipient signs of a weak, uncertain and still not convincing revival are hardly beginning to show, but also, indeed mainly the underdeveloped countries, as is evident from the very thorough studies prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD for this session.

The prices of most commodities have fallen to the lowest levels of the entire post-war period. The inequitable terms of trade have worsened. Balances of payments on current account show tremendous deficits, amounting to scores of billions. The level of indebtedness and the totally untenable cost of debt servicing have reached appalling peak figures. As a consequence of all this, the economic growth rates of the developing countries, which were always inadequate, have fallen even further, in some cases even to negative figures. In these circumstances, it is obvious that such chronic ills as low income levels and high rates of unemployment and underemployment—in a word, the wretched living standards of thousands of millions of human beings—have in recent times done what appeared to be almost impossible; they have worsened even further.

We are likewise faced with a more complex phenomenon than the effects of a mere conjunctural crisis. The crisis is one in which, against the well-known

backcloth of inadequate domestic social and economic structures, the impact of the unjust structures characteristic of the international economic relations of our time stands out in sharp relief, in other words, the structures sustaining a system of dependence which, while encouraging robbery through unfair trading, the monopolistic operations of transnational corporations, and financial extortion by way of debts, explain to a significant extent the backwardness, poverty and external vulnerability characteristic of the underdeveloped world. The crisis is also a universal crisis, going beyond the three well-known UNCTAD themes of trade, monetary and financial problems, expanding and multiplying as it encroaches upon other areas of activity affecting man's survival, such as food, health and education, energy and other natural resources. It is also a crisis of the neocolonial economic structure, aggravated by the fact that it is reflected in retrograde political behaviour, brutal arrogance and aggressive interventionism such as Nicaragua and other Central American countries, Cuba itself, various African nations, and the Palestinian people, are having to face.

In short, the crisis is one which is taking place in the midst of a dangerous situation of international political tension and the threat of nuclear war which has made the struggle for peace an essential objective of all the peoples of the world. The struggle for peace, in turn, finds specific expression in the efforts to put an end to the absurd arms race, to bring about a drastic reduction in military expenditure and to devote a substantial part of such tremendous resources to economic and social development; for this climate of peace and security to which all peoples aspire is indissolubly linked with the solution of the tragic state of poverty and ignorance in which hundreds of millions of human beings are living today.

Obviously, UNCTAD cannot tackle this complex mass of problems whose extent I described recently as a world economic crisis. This Conference will certainly concentrate on some questions which, although limited to its sphere of competence, nevertheless represent a substantive component of the global solution. The way has certainly been cleared in part both by the work done a few weeks ago by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, culminating in an important Economic Declaration, and by the agreements adopted at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held recently at Buenos Aires. What is certain is that on such bases, and in a forum where the conditions are so exceptionally suitable as in UNCTAD, the most elementary sense of historic responsibility permits us, not to demand, but at any rate to hope for substantial results.

I reiterate, Mr. President, to you and to the delegations present, the assurance of my most sincere wishes for the successful outcome of the Conference.

**Message from Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State
Council of the People's Republic of China^e**

On the occasion of the convening of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and

^d Issued at the Conference as TD/L.205.

^e Issued at the Conference as TD/L.206.

Development in Belgrade, capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to extend our warm congratulations to the session. UNCTAD has been an important forum for discussions on international trade and development issues. For years it has been playing a positive role in strengthening international co-operation, promoting North-South negotiations, advancing the reform of unjust and inequitable international economic relations and safeguarding the just rights and interests of the third world countries and peoples. The Chinese Government expresses its appreciation for this.

The present session convenes at a time when the current world economic situation is grim. It is our hope that the present session will be able to make a useful contribution in revitalizing the world economy, accelerating the sustained economic development of developing countries and stimulating the process of establishing the New International Economic Order.

I wish the present session success.

**Message from Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre,
President of the Somali Democratic Republic^f**

On behalf of the people and Government of Somalia, it is with particular pleasure that I extend cordial greetings to all participants in the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which is being held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Somalia attaches exceptional significance to the Conference in Belgrade and considers that it is essential to search for a way out of the present world economic crisis that would be beneficial to all and be mutually reinforcing. The Conference is uniquely suited to deal with issues in terms of their interdependence. I am convinced that the work of the Conference will open up new ways out of the crisis which demands a set of inter-related measures in the areas of trade, money, finance and commodities, keeping in mind that the least developed among the developing countries have been the hardest hit in the world economy of today.

Somalia, a country which has itself embarked on the course of development, is making extensive efforts to bring economic and social progress to its people.

I take this opportunity to extend to all participants in this session our sincere wishes for success in launching the necessary immediate and urgent action for development and recovery of the world economy which, needless to say, would contribute to the international peace and security of mankind.

**Message from the Council of Ministers of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics^g**

The Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics sends its cordial greetings to the participants in the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The present session of the Conference is being held in a seriously worsening international situation. Forces hostile to peace, détente and international co-operation have adopted a course of building up excessive international pressure and have developed a dangerous arms race of unprecedented proportions, especially in nuclear weapons. Tremendous military expenditures are becoming an increasingly heavy burden for the peoples and are slowing down economic and social progress.

The development of international co-operation is encountering increasing difficulties. For several years now the opponents of a radical restructuring of the unequal economic relations created by imperialism have blocked the start of global negotiations on urgent economic problems. Seeking a way out of their profound crisis, they are shifting its burdens to the shoulders of their own peoples and the peoples of the developing countries, putting up obstacles on the path of normal economic and scientific-technical co-operation, resorting to discriminatory measures, and utilizing economic relations as an instrument of exploitation, political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

These conditions add to the role and significance of UNCTAD as an organ called upon to promote the development of long-term, mutually advantageous trade and economic relations among all States, the strengthening of confidence in international economic relations, and the creation of conditions for accelerating the economic growth of the developing countries.

The principled approach of the Soviet Union to the problems within UNCTAD's sphere of competence is well known. It is reflected in the Political Declaration adopted at Prague in January 1983 by the socialist countries, which once again called for the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order, and complete sovereignty of the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania over their natural resources.

Aid and assistance to the developing countries in their struggle to overcome their economic backwardness is a principled policy of our State, as was stressed at the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. The USSR intends to continue to expand mutually advantageous trade-economic and scientific-technical co-operation on the basis of equality with those developing countries that show interest in such co-operation.

The outlook for world economic development and co-operation depends on the success of peace-loving forces in achieving the principal purpose of the Charter of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge and horrors of war, to preserve and strengthen peace. Today, there is no more important task, and the world community must direct all its efforts to its accomplishment.

We wish the participants in the sixth session of the Conference success in their work for the cause of peace and progress.

^f Issued at the Conference as TD/L.207.

^g Issued at the Conference as TD/L.208.

Message from Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic^b

On behalf of the German Democratic Republic, I extend best regards to you, Mr. President, and all participants in the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In our time, when the preservation of peace, the prevention of a nuclear war, and the development of peaceful international co-operation have more than ever become vital concerns to all mankind, the German Democratic Republic welcomes the objective of the sixth session of the Conference to contribute to the improvement of the international climate and to stimulate the practical resolution of pressing international economic issues.

Trade and development require peace, dialogue inspired by goodwill among States, and an international atmosphere of confidence. The course of confrontation, economic aggression, discrimination and economic sanctions in contravention of international law, as it is being pursued by influential imperialist circles, is directed against all those who want international economic relations to be advantageous and prospering. The German Democratic Republic's policy is aimed at reaching understanding on confidence-building measures in the economic field which would serve to expand co-operation based on equality and mutual benefit in trade, the economy and in the scientific and technological fields and would promote the economic security of States.

The consequences of the economic crisis prevailing in many parts of the world, which are particularly grave for the Asian, African and Latin American countries, underscore that a just and democratic restructuring of international economic relations is more urgent than ever before. The German Democratic Republic supports all steps in that direction. It speaks up for overcoming the unjust division of labour left behind by colonialism and for eliminating all neocolonialist practices. Full equality of rights, respect of sovereignty, non-discrimination, mutual benefit and non-interference in internal affairs—these are the principles which govern the German Democratic Republic's relations with the developing countries. The German Democratic Republic is faithful to its pledge to make the greatest possible contribution to the realization of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and to co-operate actively in the establishment of a new international economic order. It remains a reliable partner to all those who are interested in peaceful trade and mutually advantageous international co-operation.

I wish the session much success in its proceedings in the interests of peace and of economic and social progress.

Message from Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeriaⁱ

For close on 20 years, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has provided one of the

platforms on which the third world, having emerged from the colonial eclipse, can demonstrate its entry into history. In this way it has affirmed its will for economic liberation which is both a condition and a means of reinforcing its political independence.

Your Conference is holding its sixth session at a time of exceptional crisis. The crisis is a structural one, a global one, resistant to cyclical economic remedies, and of such dimensions that it cannot be tackled by specific and isolated measures. The international environment, which is being dangerously troubled by the exacerbation of political tensions and the acute deterioration of monetary, financial and commercial systems, thus projects upon your meeting the deep disquiet of the international community and directs particular interest and attention to it.

The challenge that must be taken up collectively is thus of unprecedented dimensions. Your Conference offers an opportunity—certainly a privileged one—to lay the foundations of a renewed international economic co-operation, new in its ideas, its bases and its methods. At a time when, as never before, mankind is facing the formidable challenge of underdevelopment, and when the existing order is showing abundant evidence of the precarious and fragile state of its essential balances, your meeting can clear the way for a gathering of wills and efforts to provide the conditions for a just and orderly transformation of the existing system of international relations. This would mark a start, in the common interest, towards re-establishing a dialogue which would at last be reconciled with its true objectives.

In this same movement, the terms would be defined of a genuine international co-operation to assume effective responsibility for the urgent concerns of the third world and provide it with the means and the opportunities for development. The message from New Delhi urges the active organization of a co-operation capable of establishing lasting foundations for a shared prosperity. Given the interdependence of peace and development, it commits the international community to join in the beneficial enterprise of establishing in concert a new system of international relations which will respect the ideals and the freedom of choice of every person, guarantee effective security for all and assure collective access to the common weal without discrimination or bias.

The Non-Aligned Movement has adopted measures, made proposals, submitted ideas and suggested measures for carrying out this historic enterprise. They are all based on the firm conviction that the interdependence of nations and the relationship between the parameters of any solution to the current world crisis call for coherence and global vision. In other words, the idea of global negotiations is still relevant, valid and appropriate. The proposal by the Non-aligned Movement that the global negotiations be reactivated opens up new prospects for agreement which must be grasped.

This approach, coupled with and supported by immediate action in the fields of critical importance for the developing countries, calls for resolute support by everyone and the demonstration of the political will which is the vital requirement for fruitful dialogue.

^b Issued at the Conference as TD/L.209.

ⁱ Issued at the Conference as TD/L.211.

These, defined with precision and responsibility, are the major elements of the restructuring that is essential for the world economy and for development. This dual objective calls for immediate common action, which only the United Nations system, with its universal composition, can guide, lead and promote through its multilateral functions in the service of justice, peace and development.

We trust that your Conference will respond to the collective hopes, and I assure you that Algeria will play its part, to the extent of its resources, in this great common enterprise.

**Message from Mr. Belisario Betancur,
President of the Republic of Colombia¹**

May I congratulate you on your election as President of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. I am confident that, under your wise guidance, this Conference will achieve conclusions of world-wide significance. I would be grateful if you would convey the following message to the participants in the Conference.

In the past 10 years, the world economy has gone through a period of transition, with structural adjustment and prolonged recessions, unstable exchange rates, excessively high real interest rates and sudden contractions in international trade flows. As I said in my message to the Williamsburg Summit, such phenomena have occurred in part through lack of an international development strategy which would reconcile the policies of the industrialized, developing and socialist countries. The world economic system cannot grow without a minimum of control, direction and coordination. The events of the past decade give reason to hope that this session of the Conference will constitute one of the mechanisms of the global policy that our planet so urgently needs. In this context, the developing countries have a primordial role in the reactivation of the world economy. Let us not forget that the markets of these countries absorb 30 per cent of the exports of the member countries of OECD and 40 per cent of the foreign sales of the United States of America. For the first time in economic history, the developing world can serve as a locomotive for the growth of the international economy, and to that end they must improve their terms of trade; have access to world markets, capital and technology; and work with reasonable terms and rates of interest, since every point added to interest rates represents \$3 billion annually for Latin America and more than \$7 billion for the developing countries as a whole. Given the recent trend in the international inflation rate, the conditions for reducing interest rates are clear: all that is needed is to resolve the conflicts which have arisen between fiscal and monetary policies in various countries of the North, especially in the United States of America. In my message to the Williamsburg Summit, I suggested a new round of multilateral negotiations under the auspices of GATT, designed especially to remove the tariff and paratariff measures which block the developing countries' exports. It would be desirable to concentrate this initiative in UNCTAD

and to freeze the current level of protection in the Northern countries, as a first start towards the proposed dismantling of tariff and paratariff barriers. Lastly, it is in my opinion essential to provide the world economy with greater liquidity and to strengthen the multilateral credit organizations such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Any delay in replenishing the resources of these bodies will result in heavy costs for all the participants in the international economy. But over and above the replenishments already agreed upon, it will be necessary to attract further resources. In 1983, the world will spend more than \$500 billion on arms and the countries of the North will waste more than \$70 billion on various types of gambling (casinos, bingo, lotteries and so forth). If the world were rational, a large part of these resources would be used to support the growth of the developing countries. I hope that the clear-minded people of the North can remedy these processes before it is too late. One logical possibility would be to impose a 5 per cent tax on arms expenditure and on gambling and use the proceeds for a large international development fund which could be administered by the multilateral credit banks that I have mentioned. This mechanism would discourage armaments and generate sufficient resources to reactivate the developing countries and, as a consequence, the international economy. In these critical moments for mankind, if we do not use our imagination the future of our species will be endangered.

Once more, I wish you fruitful discussions. I send you my cordial greetings.

**Message from Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of
the Republic of Kenya, in his capacity as outgoing
Chairman of the Organization of African Unity^k**

This sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is of crucial importance, especially to the developing countries. It has come at the time when both developing and developed countries are caught in a complicated world economic disorder which requires not only resolutions and declarations but a serious rethinking and re-examination of the very fundamental causes of the present global economic crisis which has hit all nations, with crushing severity on the developing countries. The present economic crisis is fundamentally different from the one which the world experienced during the 1930s, as at that time the problems were rather of a cyclical nature, while today's problems arise from basic institutional and structural rigidities in our economies. The sixth session of the Conference should therefore come up with concrete and implementable proposals in the short, medium and long term, paying particular attention to specific measures aimed at the progressive restructuring of the world economy in all areas, including those of production, consumption, money and finance. In this context, and in the acknowledged interdependence of the economies of the world, all leaders of nations of the world are urged to seriously re-examine their socio-economic and

¹ Issued at the Conference as TD/L.214.

^k Issued at the Conference as TD/L.215.

political policies with a view to addressing themselves collectively to the measures required to deal with the current economic crisis. The sixth session of the Conference provides the international community with a timely opportunity to commit participating member States to collective decisions for necessary follow-up by all Governments concerned. May I, therefore, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, urge our partners from developed countries to assist in the efforts aimed at setting in motion negotiations leading to the establishment of a new international economic order for the benefit of all humanity. I wish you successful deliberations.

Message from Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and Member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front¹

On behalf of the people and Government of Nicaragua, I have pleasure in conveying to you our good wishes, in the assurance that at its sixth session, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be able to respond to the appeals of the peoples of the third world who, today more than ever, are facing the grinding problems of poverty and backwardness as a result of an unjust international economic order.

We trust that the sixth session of the Conference will accept the proposals drawn up by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi and the Group of 77 at Buenos Aires; at both those meetings, the concerns of the countries suffering from the current world economic crisis were once again brought to the fore.

We welcome the growing awareness of the universal damage caused by restrictions on our countries' exports, in particular those barriers that correspond to an attitude of political confrontation on the part of a great Power against countries which, like Nicaragua, love and defend their independence—aggressive political attitudes which were condemned at the recent meeting of the Latin American Economic System at Caracas, Venezuela, and in other international organizations.

This awareness must bring about dialogue and agreement at the sixth session of the Conference on a critical, objective and global approach to the existing economic order.

We are sure that the very extent and the global nature of the international crisis will lead us to fruitful negotiations on the major financial and commercial problems which have to be considered at the Conference and to the adoption of commitments and concrete measures that will increase the hope of a better life for our peoples.

Message from Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives²

As the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is being convened in

Belgrade under your able chairmanship, I have much pleasure in sending my best wishes to you and to all the distinguished representatives participating in the session.

I am fully aware of the important role UNCTAD has been playing in the fields of international trade and economic development and the efforts being exerted towards finding equitable solutions to the stalemate in the North-South dialogue. I also acknowledge its continued endeavours to overcome the failure to agree on modalities for the establishment of a new international economic order. Therefore, I feel justified in saying that the Conference has very wisely decided to hold its sixth session at a time when the need for global consultations on all matters relating to the world economy and trade has been essential.

I am hopeful that the outcome of your deliberations will be beneficial to all countries and that it will provide the necessary support for the acceleration of the economic growth of the developing countries.

Message from Mr. Ahmad Sekou Touré, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea³

On behalf of the people and Government of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, I have the pleasant task of wishing this sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development every success. The session is being held at a particularly difficult time, characterized by the acute and profound crisis in which the world economy is immersed.

The features of this general economic disorder are recession, inflation and increasing unemployment in the developed industrialized countries, the so-called countries of the North, and falling revenue, constantly increasing indebtedness and a slow-down or halt in development in the developing countries, known as the countries of the South.

The crisis undoubtedly derives from serious shortcomings in the structures and the operation of international trade, and in a world economic system which is incapable of solving the problems which it creates and to which it adds with every day that passes.

But in this international situation of economic decline, the developing countries have to face the most serious difficulties, since they represent the weak links in the system and suffer severely from the constraints and pressures resulting from economic disorder. They are finding their basic resources affected by the severe and constant fall in the prices of the commodities they produce, and consequently by a considerable reduction in the resources at their disposal for development or even for mere survival.

The fall in commodity prices, which have reached the lowest level for 50 years, represents the greatest injustice inflicted on the developing peoples by international capitalism. This is the most characteristic manifestation of the neocolonialist exploitation to which our hard-working peoples are subjected, and to it must be added the increased interest rates on bank loans which enable

¹ Issued at the Conference as TD/L.216.

² Issued at the Conference as TD/L.224.

³ Issued at the Conference as TD/L.227.

lenders to earn considerable sums out of the slender resources of the developing countries.

We therefore consider it urgently necessary for the sixth session of the Conference to take definite decisions to rectify this catastrophe economic situation, which has become a danger to world peace and to the social progress of peoples everywhere.

Such decisions, which will take courage, must seek to bring about a radical change in North-South trade and financial relationships—a change directed towards greater human justice. In particular, they involve a realization on the part of the industrialized countries that they cannot overcome their economic difficulties without simultaneously overcoming those created in the developing countries.

The only useful solutions are overall solutions for renewing economic activity in the industrialized countries and giving a new boost to development in the

African, Asian and South American countries, whose peoples are particularly affected by the current crisis.

The peoples of the world need one another, and this interdependence confers a historical value on their relationships inasmuch as it is based on justice, which calls for respect for the legitimate interests of all concerned.

In the conviction that this Conference, in keeping with the legitimate and profound aspirations of the peoples of the world, without distinction as to race, colour or creed, can embody the combined will to peace, justice and progress of all nations, we express our good wishes for its complete success.

The people and Government of Guinea consider that the current crisis has resulted from acts of injustice making for the exploitation of man by man, and that a radical and lasting solution will only come about with the adherence of all concerned to the ideals of justice, brotherhood and solidarity, which are the basis and the essential feature of peace and security.

B. Other messages

Message from Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Office^o

The sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development starts its proceedings at a time when the first hesitant, sporadic signs of recovery are becoming visible. But they must not be allowed to obscure the urgency of joint action and the need to hold out to mankind the prospect of a grand design for solidarity and progress. The ill effects, which are far from ended, of the recession that still affects us are particularly serious from the social standpoint: large-scale unemployment, the growth of underemployment, and the fall in living standards, especially among the poorest—whether nations or individuals—are reminders to the leaders of all the countries meeting in Belgrade that behind the cold economic variables there is a human reality which gives them their true meaning and impels us to take action.

Any such action must be taken in concert, and your Conference is one of the most appropriate places for defining it. Economic recovery is a world problem and cannot come about unless everybody takes part. Not only is it impossible for any country acting on its own to set the world on the path of growth once more, but the task is beyond the power of any group of nations, whatever the economic weight they carry. For what is needed is a new pattern of relationships reflecting mankind's aspirations more closely, a fairer and more efficient pattern, and not a revamped version of an obsolete system, which has plainly broken down and in doing so has brought about our present disorders. To this end, we must all work together.

It would, moreover, be futile to try to escape from the growing interdependence between all the different parts

of the world. The prosperity of the North requires the development of the South, which is the source of its raw materials and the outlet for its production, just as the development of the South implies the recovery of the North, the opening of its markets to the South's growing output of manufactured goods and a resumption of the flow of investment and technology transfers. It is heartening that this interdependence should have been stressed lately by many statesmen both in the South (especially this year at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March, and more recently at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Buenos Aires), and in the North (more particularly at the meeting of the OECD Council held at ministerial level in May 1983) and reaffirmed quite recently by Mr. Gamani Corea in various statements to the press. We share this conviction which, on behalf of my organization, I have endorsed frequently, more particularly in addressing the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

If this context, what conditions must be fulfilled if the world is to break out of its current recession? In my view, there are three principal conditions, all of which are directly related to the purpose of your Conference:

(a) The first is a revival of investment, in North and South alike, which entails a resumption of capital transfers—accompanied, as I have said, by corresponding shifts of technology and know-how—from the North to the South, so that productive employment can be expanded in the latter, thereby contributing to a fair distribution of the increase in wealth. This implies, of course, a fall in real interest rates and a lightening of the third world's burden of debt, in other words, an overhaul of the world's financial machinery;

(b) The second is the setting of stable, fair and remunerative prices for basic commodities, which are

^o Issued at the Conference as TD/300.

the leading exports of the third world countries, so as to give them the necessary resources to finance their own development and to provide their workers with decent living standards—especially the rural workers that produce them. There can be no doubt that the industrialized countries' economic dominance has brought a marked pressure to bear on the terms of trade—to their own advantage. The effect of inflation on their export prices has also aggravated the phenomenon;

(c) But above all, attention should be concentrated on forestalling protectionism and dismantling unwarranted, and sometimes concealed, forms of protection where they exist. There can be no doubt that the falling-off in world economic activity and the associated high levels of unemployment and underemployment have set off an ingrained reflex of protectionism and economic isolationism. The result has been a decline in the imports of the countries of the North, especially from the developing countries, whenever they compete with domestically produced goods, and in capital flows to the South, which are likely to engender fresh competition: the workers threatened by this competition have sometimes described these investments abroad as "exporting jobs".

Yet it is certain that the logical solution to the two major problems facing the North—underemployment and inflation—does not lie in cutting its links with the South. Protectionism makes for higher prices and hampers technical progress. And even in the short term, it leads to unemployment: it has been demonstrated many times, for example in studies carried out by the International Labour Office, that far more jobs have been created in the North through exports to the South than have been "lost" in the North through imports from the third world. Investments abroad have fostered the growth of demand for capital goods in the North, and therefore economic revival, with far less inflationary effects than could be expected from a resumption of activity based on the stimulation of domestic demand.

I am convinced, therefore, that the problem of the current recession must be solved through a reform of the world economic system. In this way, the countries of the South can assume control over their own development—without resorting to "de-linking" or adopting an adversary stance. By control of their development, I mean, of course, the creation of large-scale, up-to-date production facilities. But I also mean the creation of integrated economies, involving the population as a whole and able to satisfy its needs. A certain degree of self-sufficiency, at least between nations with similar global interests, would undoubtedly pave the way for a soundly based world system. This relative autonomy would shield the weak against market fluctuations and upheavals over which they have no control and which, while often straining even the strongest, are liable to have fatal consequences for them. A world where the economies of the South concentrate on meeting the needs of the North and where the most fertile lands of the South, at a time of food shortage, are used to provide the North with cheap raw materials, is certainly not an acceptable model.

It is along these lines that the reform of the world system must be carried out. As long ago as June 1976, the World Employment Conference, meeting in Geneva

under International Labour Office auspices, advocated such an approach, which was reconfirmed by the International Labour Conference in 1979. I should add that in accordance with the International Labour Office Constitution, these two conferences were tripartite—in other words, their resolutions were adopted by representatives of employers and workers as well as Governments. This gives special weight to their appeal, and I hope that it will be heard at your Conference.

Our own annual Conference is meeting in Geneva at the present time, which is why I have been compelled to forgo the idea of visiting you in person. But I know that, like myself, the tripartite delegations of the International Labour Office's 150 member States will be following your proceedings from a distance closely and hopefully. I am sure that I am speaking on their behalf, as well as my own, when I send you my best wishes for a successful meeting.

Message from Mr. Raúl Sierra Franco, Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration^P

On behalf of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, I have pleasure in extending greetings to the participants in the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Secretariat recognizes the immense importance of the present session at Belgrade, particularly for the developing countries.

While there was an urgent need at past sessions of the Conference to take decisions designed to overcome the problems of trade and development, there is today a still more pressing need to find ways and means of at least mitigating the adverse effects of the current world economic crisis on the developing countries' economies.

We know already that the measures adopted by the Conference with regard to basic commodities, financial matters, protectionism and structural adjustment will be of great benefit for world trade and consequently for each and every one of the UNCTAD countries.

As the representative of an organization concerned with integration, I look forward with keen interest to the decisions concerning economic co-operation among developing countries.

The commitment of the Central American countries over 20 years has shown, despite their present difficulties, that this is the best way for the developing countries to attain a greater well-being for their peoples—a situation which is worthy of attention and which is fully in keeping with the objectives of UNCTAD.

Message from Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization^Q

On the occasion of the opening of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

^P Issued at the Conference as TD/L.212.

^Q Issued at the Conference as TD/L.221.

ment, please accept my sincere wishes for success and a fruitful outcome of the Conference.

Message from Mr. Edgard Pisani, Commissioner of the European Communities¹

1. The desire of those who set up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was to link the domestic growth process in third world countries with the development of the world trade system. It is more essential than ever today to reconcile this dual dimension of development without seeking to benefit one side more than the other. The revival of world development calls simultaneously for appropriate domestic policies in the developing countries, increased foreign aid and a more favourable international economic environment.

2. Signs of economic revival are beginning to appear, but they remain limited, uncertain and fragile. The movement that is beginning needs to be strengthened. The responsibility for this is largely that of the major industrialized countries, which must provide support by better co-ordinated economic policies, and must encourage a fall in interest rates and promote greater stability in exchange rates.

But the recovery can only be extended to the impoverished and indebted third world if rigorous measures are taken in this direction. Without the involvement of the countries of the South, recovery would inevitably be stifled. There can be no genuine emergence from the crisis without a concerted strategy for world economic recovery as a whole, or without an immediate medium-term and long-term view offering good prospects for the developing countries.

The crisis through which we are passing is not a simple crisis of chronological adjustment of temporarily divergent factors. It is a structural crisis from which the world will emerge as a different world from that of the past, with a new distribution of wealth, power, knowledge and ways of life. This change could culminate in greater disorder or inequality. On the contrary, it might lead to a better balance. It is a matter of will.

3. The European Community is prepared to participate in the dialogue in the spirit that was manifested in the meetings at New Delhi and Buenos Aires. As a political and trade entity, the Community is naturally bound to promote the organization of an international system in which the idea of interdependence prevails over that of conflict. In this respect, its approach is similar to that of the third world.

Europe conformed to this concept of interdependence when it developed a system of contractual and firm relations with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific under the Lomé Convention. It is preparing, through fresh negotiations, to strengthen and improve this instrument and make it more effective.

The Community thus realizes what is expected of it in the role of mediator, which it is naturally called upon to play in this forum. It is anxious to make Belgrade a success and a new starting-point, a place where progress will have been achieved and where new prospects will be opened up.

4. In this context, the European Community will plead at Belgrade in favour of a joint solution to the crisis by way, for example, of maintaining or rather reinforcing a system of free exchange, improving the functioning in the international monetary system and increasing development assistance. It hopes to see a strengthening of the multilateral financial institutions, including the implementation of decisions on increasing the resources of IMF, and an increase in the measures put into effect by the World Bank and IDA.

The community reiterates its commitment, or rather the commitment of its member States, to achieving as rapidly as possible the objective of 0.7 per cent of their GNP for official development assistance, in particular the specific objective of 0.15 per cent in favour of the least developed countries.

The Community envisages the possibility of extending the benefit of the STABEX scheme to all the least developed countries, provided that other industrialized countries introduce similar schemes for the stabilization of export resources in favour of the same countries. It will continue to make an effort to work out commodity agreements and to set up the Common Fund rapidly. Within this framework, it is studying the possibility of taking over, along with other bodies, the financial contributions of the least developed countries to the capital of the Common Fund.

Finally, the Community is prepared to study any concrete proposal emerging from the discussions in the course of the Conference that is likely to lead to the solution of any of the outstanding problems.

5. No conference can possibly hope to find solutions to all the problems which arise. The sixth session of the Conference can nevertheless make an important contribution to the definition of a concerted strategy for overcoming the crisis. This means that it will have to embark on concrete decisions in the area of commodities, in regard to determining the amount of official development assistance, and in regard to liberal trading. It must likewise make a declaration of intent establishing a basis for agreement on the analysis of the crisis and ways and means of remedying it, on the question of indebtedness, and on recommendations inviting the specialized agencies to work within that framework.

UNCTAD must provide these efforts, essential but distinct, and the immediate concrete measures to be taken, with a framework of reference and a chronological perspective which will make them more intelligible and more effective.

Mr. President, please accept my best wishes for the full success of the Conference, on which the future depends, and my best wishes for you personally and your country, to whom UNCTAD owes so much.

¹ Issued at the Conference as TD/L.228.

Annex VI
THE BUENOS AIRES PLATFORM*

*Final document of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77,
held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 28 March to 9 April 1983*

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. Buenos Aires Message for Dialogue and Consensus	115
II. Ministerial declaration	115
III. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order (item 8 of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Declaration by the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77	118
IV. Action on items 8 to 13 of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	120
<i>Item 8: The world economic situation</i>	120
Resolution on consultation mechanism	120
<i>Item 9: Commodity issues</i>	120
1. Resolution on the Common Fund for Commodities	120
2. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution	121
3. Resolution on compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings	122
4. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets	122
<i>Item 10: Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services</i>	123
Resolution on international trade in goods and services	123
<i>Item 11: Financial and monetary issues</i>	126
A. Position paper by the Group of 77 on financial and monetary issues	126
B. Resolutions	131
1. Resolution on official development assistance	131
2. Resolution on multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform	131
3. Resolution on external debt	133
<i>Item 12: Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries</i> ..	135
Resolution on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries	135
<i>Item 13 (a): Technology</i>	137
Resolution on technology	137
<i>Item 13 (b): Shipping</i>	139
1. Resolution on shipping	139
2. Resolution on the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	140
<i>Item 13 (c): Land-locked and island developing countries</i>	140
1. Resolution on land-locked developing countries	140
2. Resolution on island developing countries	142
<i>Item 13 (d): Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom</i>	143
<i>Item 13 (e): Economic co-operation among developing countries</i>	143
Decision on economic co-operation among developing countries	143
<i>Item 13 (f): Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations</i>	144
1. Resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people	144
2. Resolution on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa	144
<i>Item 13 (g): Institutional matters</i>	144
Declaration on institutional matters	144

* Text issued at the Conference as TD/285.

I. Buenos Aires Message for Dialogue and Consensus

The Ministers responsible for foreign affairs and international economic relations of the member countries of the Group of 77, meeting at Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April 1983, to arrive at a common diagnosis of the current situation and the prospects for the world economy, to define their negotiating strategy for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to formulate their position, through concrete proposals, on the agenda of the Belgrade conference,

Particularly stressing the urgency of launching, at Belgrade, a concerted and sustained programme aimed at the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries;

Reaffirming the necessity of an integrated set of policies, in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, money, and finance, and development, encompassing both an immediate measures programme in areas of critical importance to developing countries and the restructuring of the world economic system and relations needed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and

Underlining the menacing implications of the current economic crisis for international peace and security;

1. Agreed to go to Belgrade in a spirit of understanding and co-operation and to urge their colleagues—responsible for foreign affairs and international economic relations—from advanced countries to bring the same attitude to bear on their participation in the Conference.

2. In pursuance of this call for dialogue and consensus, the Ministers decided, between the Buenos Aires meeting and the Belgrade Conference, to hold intensive consultations on the issues before the Conference. In this connection, they agreed to utilize to the fullest extent possible all opportunities for consultation, particularly the forthcoming twelfth special session of the Trade and Development Board at Geneva, in the last week of April, when the President of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 will present to the Board the outcome of the Buenos Aires meeting. They felt that it was important for all member countries to ensure effective representation in the special session.

3. The Ministers expect the developed countries to come forward with their reactions to the proposal emanating from the Buenos Aires meeting and to take initiatives and make proposals of their own, in order to ensure, at Belgrade, an effective dialogue, conducive to agreement.

With this conviction, the Ministers of the Group of 77 issue this Message in the city of Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, on the ninth day of the month of April of nineteen hundred and eighty three.

II. Ministerial declaration

1. The Ministers of the Group of 77, meeting at Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April 1983 to prepare their common position on the issues to be discussed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on future activities of economic co-operation among developing countries, have taken the opportunity to review the state of the world economy and have considered various aspects of its functioning in relation particularly to the development of the developing countries.

2. The world economy, the Ministers note, is engulfed in the most pervasive and dangerous crisis since the 1930s. This crisis has already imposed incalculable costs on all groups of countries. It has taken a heavy toll of the international trade, monetary and financial systems. Recent indications point to some alleviation of economic stagnation in certain developed countries, but a sustained long-term recovery is nowhere in sight. The essential elements of the crisis remain unabated and the situation is displaying all the symptoms of a global depression. Unless resolved, the crisis will inflict even greater damage on the world economy, with far-reaching implications for peace and stability.

3. Even though the developing countries bear no responsibility for the crisis, its impact on their

economies has been particularly severe. Commodity prices in real terms have slumped to their lowest levels in the past 50 years. Developing country exports of manufactured products are being increasingly denied access to the markets of the developed countries. Their balance-of-payments deficit and external debt burden have assumed crushing proportions. Many of them, particularly the least developed, have in recent years experienced a decline in their per capita GDP; most of them had to curtail drastically their investment programmes and imports of essential goods, and for all of them the development prospects for years to come have been impaired.

4. In the developed countries, production is stagnant or declining. Unemployment has never been higher since the Great Depression. It is being used as a pretext for the intensification of harsh protectionist measures and has raised the spectre of trade warfare among major trading partners. In 1982, for the first time in nearly four decades, the value of world trade declined by 6 per cent.

5. The Ministers reiterate that the current crisis of the world economy is not simply a cyclical phenomenon. It is primarily a consequence of underlying structural maladjustments in virtually all areas of the international

economic system. The resulting global burden of adjustment has fallen disproportionately on the developing countries. More than that, it has eroded the principles and the rules of international co-operation as well as the key institutions which were established after the Second World War to provide the framework for international economic relations. In any case, these institutions of their modalities of operation have proved grossly inadequate to support the development efforts of the developing countries and to deal with the crisis. They not only lack the resources necessary for effective action but their concepts and modes of action call for overhaul and reform. Indeed, the present state of affairs comes close to being a non-system.

6. Accordingly, the Ministers believe that if the present situation is allowed to continue, the resulting economic deterioration and its attendant uncertainties in the global economy will seriously jeopardize the future of humanity. For the developing countries, much of the progress achieved in the past will be undone, with the prospect that further development will be halted for many years.

7. Various recent phenomena, the Ministers note, have enhanced the perception of interdependence in the world economy. These phenomena have brought out more clearly than before the growing interlinkages between national economies, including the unbalanced character of their interdependence. They have also heightened the close interactions that exist between global economic issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. The interrelationship between current problems of the world economy and their long-term structural aspects have likewise become more apparent. Because of these realities of interdependence, no country, or group of countries, however powerful, is in a position to pull the world economy out of the present crisis singlehandedly and put it on a healthy course of recovery, growth and development. Similarly, it has become highly difficult to find and effectively to apply solutions to problems in particular sectors of the world economy without full regard to their consistency with developments and policies in other key areas. For the same reasons, the present world economy will be less responsive to change if proposed solutions of the problems fail to take into consideration the structural issues of international economic relations.

8. In the view of the Ministers, the global character of the crisis calls for global solutions. The current trend towards bilateralism will prove damaging to all, regardless of how attractive it may seem to those having economic leverage. The resort by some developed countries to coercive and discriminatory economic measures against developing countries for political purposes accentuates instability and arbitrariness in international relations and renders the situation of the developing countries even more difficult. What is required is a new multilateralism transcending the framework designed for an earlier, different era; an approach founded on the systematic concertation of policies involving all groups of countries on a global basis; an approach designed to reverse the deterioration in the world economy, to promote growth, and to effect orderly structural changes in preference to sudden and painful

mutations. The international community must work towards new rules and principles of co-operation geared to steady and even international development which each country will respect.

9. The Ministers note with interest the increasing recognition in developed countries of the need to stimulate non-inflationary growth in their economies. However, the measures envisaged to that end cannot be adequate for a revitalization of the world economy on a sustained basis, unless they take full account of the development imperatives of the developing countries. Recent experience shows that an expansion of the purchasing power and import capacity of developing countries was instrumental in cushioning the severity of the recession in the developed countries. Thus, the developed countries stand to suffer when productive capacities in developing countries are under-utilized, just as the developing countries have been seriously affected by sluggishness in the developed countries. Furthermore, the developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in international financial markets. Their ability to service their external debts, which ultimately depends on export earnings, has become crucial to the stability of the international banking system.

10. These considerations point to the urgency of launching a concerted and sustained programme by the entire international community aimed at the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries. Such an immediate action programme should be launched on the basis of a parallel set of policies encompassing both immediate measures in areas of critical importance to the developing countries and well-planned structural change in the world economy together with far-reaching reforms in the institutional framework governing international economic relations. Bearing in mind that many of the problems of the developing countries, particularly those of the least developed among them, brook no delay, these measures should be set in motion at the sixth session of the Conference and at other forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system. Their objective should be to reactivate the world economy and to promote sustained development through interrelated measures, in areas such as food, development of energy resources, balance-of-payments support, financial flows, trade and raw materials.

11. The Ministers reiterate their firm commitment to the immediate launching of the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development envisaged in United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979. They continue to believe that these negotiations will provide the most promising response to the need for a simultaneous, coherent and integrated treatment of the major issues of international economic co-operation. The Ministers accordingly welcome the decision of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging all countries to make every effort to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of global negotiations by providing a fresh political impetus for this purpose. They also welcome the decision of that Conference that in the mean time, concurrent ef-

forts be made immediately to secure the implementation of a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries in areas of critical importance to them, including the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, to become an integral part of the global negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations, when launched.^a In this respect, the Ministers request the Group of 77 to take the necessary initiatives without delay in the organizations concerned of the United Nations system.

12. As an integral part of their effort to promote a restructuring of international economic relations, and to establish the New International Economic Order, the developing countries are determined to expand and deepen their mutual co-operation based on collective self-reliance. The Ministers accordingly reiterate the full support for the activities under way with regard to economic co-operation among developing countries and note with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Arusha Programme of Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations^b and the Caracas Programme of Action.^c In their view, the intensification of such co-operation would strengthen the material basis of the solidarity of the developing countries and improve their collective capacity to contribute to the prosperity of the world economy. It would also help to place their relationship with the developed countries on a more equitable and balanced footing and, not least, would reduce the vulnerability of their economies to shocks and stresses originating from those countries. The prevailing attitude of the developed countries, together with unfavourable prospects of growth in the world economy, has added new force to the imperative of collective self-reliance. This also requires, more than ever, the resolute pursuit by developing countries of the strengthening of their unity and solidarity to attain the objectives of collective self-reliance and to respond effectively to the latest world economic developments and related international negotiations. For this purpose, urgent consultations among developing countries should be held at any level deemed appropriate. In any event, the case for economic co-operation among developing countries rests on the necessity for the New International Economic Order, in which developing

countries will, among other things, rely to a greater extent on themselves and on one another and enhance their capacity for self-sustained development.

13. Questions relating to the world economy, to international economic relations and to development are directly related to those of peace and stability. To treat them separately will prove damaging for world security, not only in military and strategic terms but also because of the grave economic consequences, national and international, that it will generate. A world-wide relaxation of tensions, the halting of the arms race, and effective disarmament measures which would release sorely-needed resources for development, are vital necessities for global economic development.

14. The Ministers are convinced that these complex problems of our time call for a stronger and more vibrant United Nations system, together with a determination to put it to more efficient use. The United Nations system must not, in the face of global crisis, be marginalized or diverted from its central purposes. At the present critical juncture in international economic co-operation, it must not be allowed to weaken through lack of political support or financial underpinning for its operational and other essential activities for development. The need is more compelling than ever to breathe new life into the United Nations system, to mobilize political will to that end, and to provide it with the necessary means of action. In the present context, the Ministers attach great importance to the major role that UNCTAD can play, through intergovernmental deliberations, consultations and negotiations, along with other organizations, in meeting the challenges already outlined; UNCTAD will in particular have a key contribution to make to the global negotiations when launched. It should also provide a forum for periodic consultation on and an overview of global trends and policies in the interrelated sectors of the world economy, with a view to promoting their mutual consistency.

15. The Ministers affirm their determination to work with all their vigour towards overcoming the world economic crisis. The dangers this crisis poses to world peace and stability are too great and the costs of inaction too high. All groups of countries must together undertake a concerted effort to that end. They must join to build, in a climate of mutual confidence, a balanced and equitable system of international economic co-operation. Once again, the developing countries pledge themselves to such a joint effort. They expect the developed countries, particularly the few that have been hesitant, to reciprocate their pledge, in a spirit of international solidarity, and with an enlightened vision of the future. The Ministers look to the Belgrade Conference as providing a major opportunity for translating this spirit of mutual co-operation into concrete results.

^a See the final documents of the Conference, reproduced in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, part II, New Delhi Message, and part III, Economic Declaration.

^b Adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 6 to 16 February 1979; see *Proceedings...*, Fifth Session, vol. I, annex VI.

^c See "Report of the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries", Caracas, 13-19 May 1981 (A/36/333 and Corr.1).

III. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order

(Item 8 of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

Declaration by the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77

1. The world economy today is in the throes of the deepest crisis since the Great Depression. Since 1980, the crisis has acquired additional dimensions and has displayed all the symptoms of a world-wide depression.

2. The present economic crisis is truly global in scope and structural in character, threatening the stability and growth prospects of both developed and developing countries. As the crisis deepens, social tensions and strife are bound to increase and to jeopardize world peace.

3. The crisis has come to have a devastating impact on the economies of the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them. It has contributed further to the deterioration of the already negative trends in international co-operation and relations. In the developing countries, a major setback to development is now under way and has begun to undermine the past achievements and thus jeopardize the basis for future growth.

The crisis is of neither a short-term nor a cyclical character. Its roots lie in fundamental structural imbalances and in the inequities of the international economic system.

4. The development process in the developing countries has been severely disrupted and in many of them it has virtually come to a halt. Most developing countries have experienced a decline in their per capita income during the last two years. The least developed countries recorded no growth at all over their level in 1980 and in some cases the rate of growth was negative. The collapse of commodity prices, rising protectionism in developed countries, increases in the prices of manufactured imports and high interest rates in developed countries combined to create a precarious balance-of-payments situation for most of the developing countries. The net foreign exchange loss suffered by the developing countries during the period since 1980 is estimated at about \$200 billion. The external debts of developing countries are estimated to have reached the crushing level of \$630 billion at the end of 1982, with a yearly debt-service burden of \$130 billion.

5. Developing countries have had to curtail development activities and essential imports and many of them find themselves on the brink of economic collapse. The negative consequences for economic and social progress are not simply a year or two of retrenchment; such reversals seriously impair their fundamental well-being in ways from which it will not be easy to recover in the immediate future.

6. Among the factors which have contributed to and further aggravated the crisis are inadequate flows of resources, particularly of a concessional nature, global inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations and prolonged monetary instability, high interest rates, the adverse policies pursued by transnational corporations and the chronic technological imbalance between the developed and developing countries. The stringent lending policies of financial institutions, the virtual breakdown of the multilateral trading system, the failure to negotiate international commodity agreements and impediments to the transfer of technology and other resources for development to the developing countries, sometimes for political reasons, have further compounded the situation.

7. Over the last five years, there has been a sharp decline in the rate of growth of world production, which in 1982 declined in absolute terms. The rates of growth have also been declining since 1976. For the first time in the postwar years, world trade was stagnant in 1981 and declined by 6 per cent in real value in 1982. This meant that the level of world trade in 1982 was approximately the same as in 1979. There was a collapse of commodity prices which in real terms have slumped to the lowest level in the last 50 years. It has been estimated that one third of the recent reduction in the rate of inflation in the developed countries was due to the fall in the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries.

8. In most developed countries, production was stagnant or declining, unemployment reached the highest level since the Great Depression and other production factors were also lying idle. All this was used as a pretext for further intensification of protectionism and brought about frequent threats of trade wars between major trading partners. In recent months, certain economic indicators in some developed countries seem to point towards a partial alleviation of the present economic situation. There are still many uncertainties relating to a possible upturn in the economies of the developed countries. In any case, there cannot be a sustained and lasting recovery of these economies without a restructuring of the present world economic system.

9. The multilateral economic co-operation, which has already been beset with several difficulties, has been seriously impaired by the present economic crisis. Past commitments have not been fulfilled. There is even a deliberate retreat from internationally agreed obligations, as in the case of the unilateral withdrawal of the preferential treatment to the developing countries.

10. By means of retrogressive agreements and policies, developed countries are gradually eroding internationally accepted norms for international trade. In addition, the resort of some developed countries to coercive and discriminatory economic measures against developing countries, for political and economic purposes, accentuates the alarming trend towards international disorder and, in some instances, underlines not

only the unacceptable concentration of international decision-making power in the hands of the developed countries but also the arbitrary exercise of this power. All attempts made by the developing countries to enter into a serious negotiation with the developed countries on global economic issues have elicited no positive response from the latter.

11. The present crisis has dramatically demonstrated the inadequacy and limitations of the existing institutional international framework to deal with the problem of development and to cope with the depth and magnitude of the crisis. From the very beginning, these international financial and trading institutions were designed to serve the interests of the developed world. The efforts to restructure them with a view to making them just and equitable and supportive of the development process have so far been to no avail. Even the limited improvements towards making them accountable and somewhat sensitive and responsive to the needs of the developing countries are now being called into question and eroded. The functioning of these institutions and their policies are now being subordinated to political and other extraneous considerations not related to the development problems and needs of developing countries. There is a retreat from multilateralism into bilateralism in both the trading system and in matters of financial co-operation. The official components of the international monetary and financial system have been declining in their relative importance and the system is being increasingly privatized. The international economic system which the developed countries fashioned to serve their interests is failing them and is fast on the way to becoming a non-system.

12. In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic future and political stability of developed and developing countries are interlinked. Peace and development are closely interrelated. Durable peace cannot be assured as long as economic disparities between nations are widening. Stable global development and a viable international economic order require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and co-operation, the halting of the arms race, and the adoption of disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development.

13. The developing countries have now become a significant partner in the international economy. They absorb more than 30 per cent of the exports of the developed countries. Notwithstanding their low standards of living as compared with the developed countries, the developing countries now account for about 20 per cent of the world output. The rate of investments and savings in these countries surpassed those of the developed countries in the 1970s. In those years, the recession in the developed countries would have been deeper and their unemployment rates higher had it not been for increased imports by the developing countries from them. It should not be difficult to grasp the consequences of the drying up of their import markets. In addition, developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in the international financial markets.

14. The growing interdependence of the national economies and the close interrelationship of world

economic problems in different sectors, particularly in the interrelated fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development and money and finance, are the essential features of the international reality today. Therefore, any isolated or compartmentalized solution in individual sectors or in a group of countries, or measures limited to countercyclical policies to cope with the crisis of a structural nature, can be neither adequate nor self-sustaining. Current problems of developed countries themselves cannot be resolved by ignoring the development imperatives of the developing countries. The strategy for surmounting the present crisis must recognize fully the new role of the developing countries as full partners in world development. Similarly any set of measures to deal with the present crisis through short-term solutions would not be adequate. The situation calls for a coherent set of international policies that address short-term conjunctural problems as well as longer-term problems of structure.

15. While the present deteriorating and unpredictable external environment has exposed the limitations of the domestic economic policies of the developing countries, those countries continue in their efforts to formulate and put into effect their own programmes for the revitalization of their economies.

16. The universal threat that the present crisis poses to the stability and growth of developed and developing countries alike makes it necessary, therefore, for the international community to launch a programme of concerted measures for the reactivation of the global economy and accelerated growth and development on a sustained basis in developing countries, as well as strengthening international economic co-operation. A universal crisis of the present magnitude calls for a global solution in which all countries must play their part. The reactivation of the growth process in the developing countries cannot be seen as merely in terms of the trickle-down effect of growth in developed countries. What is needed is an integrated set of policies encompassing both immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries and the restructuring of the world economic system and relations needed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

17. In the inter-related fields of commodities, trade, money and finance and development, the Programme of Immediate Measures must incorporate the elements contained in the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Conference on the subjects indicated below and must provide for urgent action on them.^d

(a) *Commodities* (agenda item 9)

- (i) Establishment of the Common Fund (resolution 1)
- (ii) Stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (resolution 4)
- (iii) Processing, marketing, transportation and distribution (resolution 2)
- (iv) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings (resolution 3)

^d For the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Group of 77, see section IV below.

- (b) *Trade* (agenda item 10)
- (i) Protectionism and structural adjustment (part A of the resolution)
 - (ii) Generalized system of preferences (part B of the resolution)
 - (iii) International trading system rules of trade (part C of the resolution)
- (c) *Money and finance* (agenda item 11)
- (i) Official development assistance (resolution 1)
 - (ii) Multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform (resolution 2)
 - (iii) External debt (resolution 3)

- (d) *Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries* (agenda item 12)

18. The revitalization of the development process in developing countries and the accompanying requirement of structural changes, including fundamental consequential reforms of the institutional framework governing the international economic relations, have to be the centrepiece of any programme for the reactivation of the global economy and the development of developing countries.

IV. Action on items 8 to 13 of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Item 8: The world economic situation

Resolution on consultation mechanism

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of UNCTAD as an organ of the General Assembly, and Conference resolutions 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979 on institutional issues,

Conscious of the growing perception of interdependence among national economies and mutual-ity of interests,

Considering the interrelationship of issues in the different areas of the world economy,

Recognizing the urgent need for keeping the world economic situation constantly under review and the need for adopting and implementing coherent measures in those areas,

Convinced that to this end an effective machinery for consultation needs to be devised so as to promote mutually consistent and supportive policies,

1. *Decides* that the Trade and Development Board should meet regularly at ministerial level once every two years in order to hold consultations on:

(a) The problems and policies in the fields of commodities, trade, money and finance, and related areas of development;

(b) The principles, rules and practices governing international economic relations;

(c) The impact of developments in the above areas, on the economics of all the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries among them;

2. *Decides* to convene the Trade and Development Board at ministerial level in the second half of 1984 to undertake the first such review and consultation, and in particular to monitor the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken at the sixth session of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the light of the foregoing, to submit to the Trade and

Development Board, at that ministerial-level session, a report on the latest developments in the world economic situation, including the evolution of the principles and rules governing international economic relations, and a report on the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken at the sixth session of the Conference.

Item 9: Commodity issues

1. Resolution on the Common Fund for Commodities

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 35/60 of 5 December 1980, and General Assembly resolutions 36/143 of 16 December 1981 and 37/211 of 20 December 1982 on the signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1982 on identification of the least developed among the developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the Common Fund as a major element of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Bearing in mind that the period for the fulfilment of the requirements for entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities^e has been extended until 30 September 1983, pursuant to article 57, paragraph 1, of that Agreement,

Taking note of the progress reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the signature and ratification of the Agreement,^f

Expressing concern at the slow pace of progress in the signature and ratification of the Agreement,

Welcoming the pledges already announced for voluntary contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund,

^e United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

^f TD/287 and TD/321.

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the States members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries to pay the full capital subscriptions of the least developed countries and a number of other developing countries concerned,

Reaffirming that financing of national projects and investments in the field of commodities through the Second Account are within the competence of the Common Fund,

Emphasizing the importance of the early entry into force of the Agreement and of the early beginning of operations of the Common Fund,

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the Common Fund for Commodities and for its entry into force without any further delay;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the prompt action taken by those States members which have already ratified the Agreement;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Agreement without any further delay;

4. *Requests* that a target date of 1 January 1984 should be set for the commencement of the operations of the Common Fund;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore ways and means to provide the three newly designated least developed countries and other developing countries that are unable to pay their capital subscriptions to the Common Fund, which do not figure on the list of the developing countries beneficiaries of the offer of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, with the necessary financial resources for the payment of their full capital subscriptions to the Common Fund;

6. *Urges* all countries, particularly developed countries, which have not yet announced specific pledges of contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund to do so at an early date with a view to meeting the agreed target for voluntary contributions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit, in conformity with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 37/211, report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made towards the entry into force of the Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Preparatory Commission for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation to finalize without delay its work on administrative, legal, procedural, operational and financial matters.

2. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 124 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Permanent Subcommittee of the Committee on Commodities on its se-

cond and third sessions,^a resolution 18 (IX) of 7 October 1980 and agreed conclusions 19 (S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities and the report of the Committee on Commodities on its tenth session,^b

Convinced that the studies on processing, marketing, transportation and distribution undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat on most of the commodities listed in Conference resolution 93 (IV) provide an adequate basis for moving to negotiation of frameworks of international co-operation in this field,

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference,¹

Expressing concern at the increasingly prejudicial role played by transnational corporations restricting the participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of their commodities,

Noting with concern that the efforts of the developing countries to increase their participation are being continually obstructed by the protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries on exports of processed and semi-processed commodities by developing countries and by the lack of capital and technical know-how,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for greater participation by developing countries in the economy of their commodities through measures to increase local processing as well as greater participation by those countries in the marketing, transportation and distribution of their commodity exports;

2. *Urges* the developed countries to abstain from applying new restrictive measures, to eliminate all remaining customs duties and internal taxes levied on commodities imported from developing countries as well as all other prohibitions, restrictions and subsidies, and in particular to eliminate immediately all forms of tariff escalation affecting exports of semi-processed and processed commodities from developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, not later than December 1984, a negotiating conference open to all members of UNCTAD on general frameworks of international co-operation in the fields of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of commodity exports of developing countries aimed at promoting and assuring their greater participation in those areas, incorporating *inter alia*:

(a) The necessary arrangements for improving financial and technical assistance to developing countries in this field, including the possibility of the establishment of a commodity trade institute;

(b) Increased financing opportunities for developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, to assist them in preparing feasible projects and mobilizing the necessary capital;

(c) Establishment of a special investment financing facility for the processing of minerals and metals;

^a TD/B/C.1/230 and TD/B/C.1/246.

^b *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4* (TD/B/944).

¹ TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2, reproduced in volume III.

4. *Requests* the Committee on Commodities to complete the necessary preparatory work prior to the conference referred to above;

5. *Requests further* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session, through the Committee on Commodities, on the progress of implementation of the above measures.

3. Resolution on compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and particularly section I, paragraph 2 and section III, paragraph 2 (f) thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 125 (V), of 3 June 1979, on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings,

Reaffirming the need to protect developing countries from excessive fluctuations in export earnings, especially from commodities,

Reaffirming further the need for measures to improve and enlarge compensatory financing facilities for stabilization consistent with a growing trend of export earnings of developing countries,

Taking note of the relevant studies prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat and of the consideration of those issues in other international forums,

Taking note also of agreed conclusions 19 (S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities and of the report of the Committee on Commodities on its tenth session,^k

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, not later than December 1983, a preparatory meeting for a negotiating conference on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings concerning, *inter alia*:

(a) The financing needs of the facility and its structure;

(b) Sources of finance;

(c) Operational rules and modalities;

(d) Schedule of negotiations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the light of progress made in the preparatory meeting, to convene a negotiating conference open to all members of UNCTAD on the facility referred to above;

3. *Invites* member countries to transmit to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, prior to 30 September 1983, any proposals they may have concerning the above and related issues;

^j TD/B/C.1/221, TD/B/C.1/222, TD/B/C.1/234 and TD/B/C.1/237.

^k *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/944).*

4. *Decides* that immediate relief be provided to developing countries, pending the completion of the above negotiation, and to this end:

(a) *Urges* the International Monetary Fund to undertake substantial expansion and liberalization of its Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide developing countries with prompt, full and automatic compensation of their shortfalls, without imposing conditionality;

(b) *Further urges* the International Monetary Fund to provide special arrangements for the least developed countries within its Compensatory Financing Facility, including total subsidization of interest charges and the establishment of a longer repayment period, in addition to the maximum facilities under the improvements mentioned in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) *Urges* the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to create, through the International Investment Bank or the International Bank for Economic Co-operation, a special fund that will guarantee an adequate annual supply of transferable roubles for the developing countries to compensate for shortfalls in earnings of developing countries from commodity exports to those countries.

4. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 124 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Recalling further its resolution 126 (V) of 3 June 1979 on the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended,

Deeply concerned at the dramatic collapse in commodity prices since the end of 1980 and at its serious repercussions on the prospects for the economic development of developing countries,

Concerned at the little progress made so far in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on most of the commodities under the Integrated Programme for Commodities seven years after its adoption,

Convinced of the importance of establishing multidimensional commodity agreements containing provisions on both price stabilization and developmental measures,

Noting with concern that some renegotiated and newly negotiated international commodity agreements do not contain sufficiently effective measures for price stabilization,

Concerned that commodity markets remain largely unregulated and vulnerable to the effects of sudden shifts in demand and supply, causing disproportionately large fluctuations in prices and earnings of developing countries,

Reaffirming the need for a greater sense of urgency in the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Noting the work already accomplished in UNCTAD within the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities with regard to the preparation of draft project proposals on a number of commodities of particular export interest to developing countries,

Recognizing that activities aimed at co-ordinating the positions of producing countries in all international negotiations on commodities constitute an integral part of negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

Taking note of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference,¹

1. Urges Governments, particularly those whose attitude has prevented international action under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, to reaffirm their commitments in adopting resolution 93 (IV) on the Programme, and in particular to reiterate their firm commitment to all the objectives and all the measures contained therein;

2. Urges producers and consumers to adopt measures that will achieve stable conditions in commodity markets in accordance with the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, keeping in mind the overall balance of benefits they are likely to derive from the Programme as a whole;

3. Urges the developed countries to refrain from adopting internal policies that could destabilize commodity markets and discourage efficient producers;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with interested countries, to convene at an early date negotiating conferences on commodities on which preparatory work has reached an advanced stage, such as cotton, copper, tea and hard fibres, with a view to the early conclusion of international multidimensional agreements for these commodities;

5. Requests that the preparatory work on the other commodities be finalized expeditiously, with a view to proceeding to the stage of negotiations;

6. Reaffirms the indicative character of the list of commodities covered by resolution 93 (IV);

7. Decides to include hides and skins and leather in the indicative list of commodities contained in resolution 93 (IV);

8. Agrees that, without prejudice to continued efforts to conclude such multidimensional agreements, immediate action on an *ad hoc* basis among interested countries be taken to negotiate provisional agreements or arrangements on a temporary basis as appropriate, on commodities of particular export interest to developing countries that are not covered by international commodity agreements or arrangements, in order to avoid further deterioration of their prices and to improve their short-term export earnings;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore potential sources of finance for such interim agreements or arrangements, including borrowing arrangements through the Common Fund, the liberalized buffer stock financing facility of the International Monetary Fund, the structural adjustment loans of the

World Bank and the regional development banks as well as trade levies, and to report regularly thereon to the Trade and Development Board through the Committee on Commodities;

10. Reaffirms that commodity agreements, as independent international instruments, can only be revised according to their respective provisions and by member countries in their own forums;

Requests the Trade and Development Board to convene a special session of the Committee on Commodities to examine, in close co-operation with commodity councils concerned, the role of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements negotiated or renegotiated within UNCTAD in attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

11. Requests all producer and consumer countries to participate actively in the negotiation of the new International Sugar Agreement, so as to arrive at effective undertakings allowing the world market in this product to be efficiently regulated;

12. Urges all Governments to resume immediately the negotiations within the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, in order to conclude as soon as possible, but not later than 30 June 1984, a new International Wheat Agreement containing effective undertakings in order to ensure the efficient operation of the international market;

13. Requests that resources made available as grants through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral or bilateral sources for the financing of the preparation of summary project proposals on commodities such as groundnuts and products, coconuts and products, tropical timber, meat, bananas, hard fibres, jute and natural rubber, which have been already approved by intergovernmental meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

14. Requests further that additional resources be made available as grants through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral or bilateral channels, for the financing of activities (such as meetings among producing countries) aimed at co-ordinating the positions of producing countries in all international negotiations on commodities;

15. Requests the Committee on Commodities, on the basis of its decision 4 (V) of 17 July 1970, to adopt a set of more detailed and concrete guidelines or a code of conduct for national stockpile operations which disrupt international markets, including the establishment of appropriate arrangements within UNCTAD for international surveillance of such operations.

Item 10: Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services

Resolution on international trade in goods and services

A. PROTECTIONISM AND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

¹ TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2, reproduced in volume III.

Considering that international trade plays an important role in developing countries, that it has great significance in promoting the economic and social growth in these countries, and that export earnings are an indispensable condition for honouring their international financial commitments and maintaining their purchasing power,

Recognizing the need to adopt effective policy measures to promote the economic growth and development of developing countries, particularly countries where the level of industrialization is very low bearing in mind that the operations should be carried out within the framework of a dynamic international division should be carried out within the framework of a dynamic international division of labour, with a view to attaining, *inter alia*, the target of 25 per cent of world industrial production, as established in the Declaration of Lima,^m and with the aim of increasing the share of developing countries in world trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products,

Stressing the links between the promotion of industrial production and international trade as well as between international trade and the solution of balance-of-payments problems, including the indebtedness of developing countries, these general political measures should be addressed to achieving the effective transfer of technology and real development resources to developing countries, as well as their increased participation in the marketing and transport of their export products,

Recognizing the need to ensure improved access to the markets of the developed countries for the exports of developing countries, and that any sustained expansion of developing countries' exports is dependent upon their achieving a greater degree of security of access to these markets,

Recalling the body of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and of UNCTAD on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and on protectionism and structural adjustment,

Considering the interaction between several sectors of the world economy and the relationships prevailing among groups of countries, as well as the importance, for the expansion of the world economy in general, of economic growth and development in developing countries,

Agrees that:

Protectionism

(a) The developed countries shall abstain from imposing new restrictions or other protectionist measures against any exports of developing countries, and from taking unilateral decisions which adversely affect the trade of developing countries;

(b) The developed countries shall immediately eliminate all measures, adversely affecting the trade of

developing countries, incompatible with their international commitments or which circumvent such commitments. They shall also refrain from applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, against developing countries as a form of political coercion;

(c) The developed countries shall also eliminate all other measures which they are applying to protect their domestic industries, which adversely affect the trade of developing countries. To this end, developed countries shall establish specific time-bound programmes for the elimination of all protectionist measures, including subsidies, which prejudice the trading opportunities of developing countries. Any action programmes would take into account the relevant interests of those developing countries presently enjoying special advantages and meet the need for finding ways and means for protecting their interests;

(d) The developed countries shall effectively fulfil their commitments in the field of international trade, especially that of providing differential and more favourable treatment to developing countries;

(e) The Trade and Development Board shall examine these programmes to determine whether they are adequate and effective. The Board shall monitor the implementation of these programmes. Wherever necessary, it may recommend additional specific measures relating to the elimination of protectionism in developed countries and ensuring that no new protectionist measure is taken in developed countries. The ongoing work of the Board regarding preparation of the detailed inventory of non-tariff measures affecting international trade should be continued, as it is supportive of this process;

(f) In order to avoid interruption or reduction in, or discouragement of, the trade flows of developing countries, the developed countries should:

- (i) Suspend ongoing investigations in cases of alleged subsidies or dumping;
- (ii) Suspend the application of countervailing and anti-dumping duties and other measures of a statutory or procedural nature against the exports of developing countries;
- (iii) Review their existing trade legislation, regulations and procedures with the objective of removing those features which lead to coercion of developing countries or harassment of their trade;

(g) Negotiations shall be initiated immediately, with the full participation of all interested countries, on an improved multilateral safeguard system, based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and ensuring that the rights and interests of all developing countries are duly protected and respected. In this regard, they shall suppress all selective or discriminatory practices which adversely affect the developing countries. In any improved safeguard system, priority should be given to the use of positive adjustment assistance measures instead of the resort to restrictive trade measures. Safeguard measures should only be applied in exceptional circumstances and be

^m Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Lima, Peru, from 12 to 26 March 1975 (ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV).

automatically and simultaneously accompanied by additional adjustment measures of a more comprehensive nature. The Trade and Development Board should follow this process of negotiation closely and ensure that the interests of the developing countries are effectively protected;

(h) The developed countries should devise appropriate means to eliminate, or reduce significantly, internal taxes levied by them on products imported from developing countries, in particular from the least developed among them. The Trade and Development Board should monitor the implementation of this process closely;

(i) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above;

Structural adjustment

(j) In order to ensure an equitable international division of labour, urgent measures shall be taken, in conformity with the objectives of the Lima Declaration, to provide increased opportunities for production and trade of developing countries in areas where they possess existing or future possibilities, including through international subcontracting arrangements;

(k) The developed countries should work out specific programmes of action for specific duration to facilitate structural adjustment in those economic sectors in which they have applied protectionist measures and/or subsidies during long periods or on repeated occasions, adversely affecting the trade interests of developing countries;

(l) To this end, the Trade and Development Board should undertake the following:

- (i) Act as a mechanism for co-operation with respect to policies relating to production and trade and, in this context, devise principles governing adjustment assistance in particular to developing countries;
- (ii) With a view to enlarging the export markets of the developing countries in the field of agricultural products, formulate, in co-operation with competent international organizations, universally acceptable principles that take duly into account the interests of the developing countries in the production and trade in agricultural products;
- (iii) In order to accelerate restructuring in developed countries in accordance with Conference resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979, and to make possible a transfer of industries of real benefit to developing countries in sectors where they possess a comparative advantage, request the secretariats of UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with other competent international organizations, to elaborate a plan of action on industrial co-operation arrangements between developed countries and developing countries;
- (iv) Request the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with other competent international organizations, notably the United Nations In-

dustrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Council, to undertake an in-depth study of agro-industrial production and the consequences of concentration of economic power in that sector on the trade and development of developing countries, and propose measures necessary to strengthen the participation of these countries in production and trade in agro-industrial products;

- (v) Formulate policies to assist developing countries in promoting and diversifying their exports;
- (vi) Adopt measures designed to assist the developing countries in establishing facilities for export finance and insurance;
- (vii) Devise appropriate means to provide guarantees concerning the quality and performance of imported capital goods and technology by developing countries;

(m) The sessional committee of the Trade and Development Board^a should review these specific programmes of structural adjustment in order to determine their adequacy and effectiveness, and make appropriate recommendations if necessary. The Board should monitor closely the implementation of these programmes;

(n) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

B. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering the importance of the generalized system of preferences for the expansion of trade of developing countries, and keeping in view the problems being faced by developing countries in the operation of these programmes,

Decides as follows:

(a) The developed countries shall significantly improve the generalized system of preferences, broaden its scope of application and incorporate a greater degree of flexibility into the related procedures. With respect to product coverage, special attention should be given to products not adequately covered by existing schemes in both the agricultural and industrial sectors and to the products of interest to the least developed countries. The relevant interests of those developing countries enjoying special advantages and the need for finding ways and means of protecting their interests should be taken into account. Prior to any modification of the schemes, the preference-granting countries should hold consultations with developing countries;

(b) More stability and security should be introduced into the generalized system of preferences schemes, their non-discriminatory nature should be ensured and the existing benefits to the developing countries should be preserved, avoiding the introduction into the system of discriminatory measures such as those applied under the

^a Established by Trade and Development Board resolution 226 (XXII) of 20 March 1981.

concept of graduation or its use as an instrument for exerting political or economic pressure;

(c) A set of multilateral guidelines should be established by the Trade and Development Board for the operation of the generalized system of preferences with a view to ensuring its stability and improving its effectiveness. The rules of origin should be liberalized and harmonized and their operation should be simplified. The rules for cumulative origin should also be improved;

(d) The United Nations Development Programme should continue to support the UNCTAD/UNDP technical assistance programme beyond 1983 in order to permit developing countries to benefit adequately from the schemes;

(e) A study programme should be established by the Trade and Development Board concerning other laws, regulations and procedures of the preference-giving countries which affect the exports of developing countries;

(f) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

C. INTERNATIONAL TRADING SYSTEM RULES AND PRINCIPLES OF TRADE

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that the present rules and principles of the trading system are not adequate, equitable, efficient or effective,

Decides:

(a) That the Trade and Development Board should study in depth the rules and principles in force in the international trading system with a view to establishing a new set of rules and principles leading to a system a universal character;

(b) That the special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

D. SERVICES

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering the importance of activities in the services sector, with the objectives of enhancing the activities in this sector in the developing countries and bringing about a significant increase in the earnings in this sector, and the need to avoid the negative effects on developing countries of the present structures in international transactions in services,

Decides as follows:

(a) The UNCTAD secretariat should carry out studies to identify and establish priorities regarding services of particular importance to developing countries and to devise programmes which would enable the developing countries to have greater participation in international trade in services. These studies should also cover those services which do not fall within the specific competence of international organizations;

(b) Those studies by the UNCTAD secretariat should also make recommendations with respect to establishing mechanisms for multilateral co-operation in the field of services which may be of benefit to the developing countries. For this purpose, the UNCTAD secretariat may seek the support of member countries and international organizations in the collection of the statistical data and information required. The differential and more favourable treatment to the developing countries in the sector of services should be ensured in any such mechanisms. The UNCTAD secretariat should also collect and disseminate relevant information on services on a systematic basis;

(c) The UNCTAD secretariat should institute technical assistance programmes for developing countries in the area of services;

(d) The Trade and Development Board should draw up at its twenty-ninth session, in 1984, a programme of action relating to the activities mentioned above, including specific recommendations to achieve the above objectives;

(e) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view in undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

Item 11: Financial and monetary issues

A. POSITION PAPER BY THE GROUP OF 77 ON FINANCIAL AND MONETARY ISSUES

World development in crisis

1. The developing world is in the midst of a global crisis that is as widespread in its incidence as it is profound in its impact. Economic expansion has ground to a halt, with the growth of output falling below that of population. The prospect for 1983 is for a further decline.

2. For developing countries, this crisis has been triggered and aggravated by the continued deterioration of the external environment, owing to the policies pursued by the major developed market-economy countries. It is also a result of deep-rooted structural deficiencies in the international monetary, financial and trade systems, which have not responded on a scale and at the pace required for world economic recovery and for regaining the momentum of development in developing countries.

3. Over the two-year period 1981-1982, developing countries have seen a dramatic fall in the flow of foreign exchange on both the capital and current accounts. This has led to a most severe contraction of the liquidity and financing needed to sustain their adjustment process. A number of factors account for this.

(a) Export earnings have fallen by about \$150 billion, reflecting the catastrophic collapse of commodity prices. Prices in real terms for most of their commodities are now at levels comparable to those during the Great Depression;

(b) Debt-service payments have risen quite dramatically by over \$70 billion and now stand at a level exceeding \$106 billion annually. The total debt of developing countries now stands at over \$700 billion, if short-term debt is included;

(c) Private bank lending to developing countries has also contracted dramatically by about \$25 billion at the end of 1982;

(d) Official development assistance has stagnated, standing at less than half of the 0.7 per cent target adopted over a decade ago.

Even allowing for offsetting factors such as interest payments earned by developing countries, the net foreign exchange loss suffered by them over the period 1981-1982 is estimated at about \$200 billion. The reserves of developing countries now stand at precariously low levels.

4. In order to surmount the crisis, both the conjunctural and structural problems of the world economy and of the international economic order need to be addressed fully and in an integrated manner. Adequate responses will require the adoption of appropriate and concerted policies by the international community, particularly by the developed countries, in view of their responsibility for the present crisis. In this context a global and integrated approach is required that reflects the interdependence of developed and developing countries, and the interrelated character of problems affecting the international system of trade and payments. A strengthening of international monetary and financial co-operation directed at rapid and sustained development, particularly of developing countries, is essential for overcoming the immediate and the long-term problems of the international economy, and for domestic efforts to yield positive results.

The policy approach

5. The sixth session of the Conference provides the opportunity for adopting a common strategy for dealing with the crisis, including agreement on an action programme designed to bring about a rapid and balanced recovery and expansion of world output and employment for sustained development. The development momentum of developing countries should be resumed at an accelerated pace and on a priority basis in the process of world recovery and development.

6. The recovery programme would require developed countries to adopt concerted policies designed to promote economic growth through, *inter alia*, a lowering of interest rates, the raising of the level of demand, stabilization of exchange rates and the opening of markets.

7. It will also require a series of immediate measures in favour of developing countries in areas of critical importance to them, including a substantial increase in liquidity and reserves for developing countries, accelerated flows of concessional and other multilateral flows and restructuring of their debts.

8. At the same time as, and consistent with, the efforts to promote recovery and development, initiatives should be launched immediately to reshape the international monetary and financial systems so that they may contribute more effectively to sustained development in the world economy, and particularly in the developing countries.

9. The monetary and financial measures proposed below are designed to achieve both of these objectives

and promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order. To this end, the international monetary system will need to be restructured to ensure the fuller and equitable participation of developing countries in the decision-making process, and the framework of international financial co-operation for development will need to be extended and revamped.

Policy measures

A. IMMEDIATE MEASURES

1. *The International Monetary Fund*

The Fund should:

(a) *SDR allocations*

- (i) Commence an immediate and substantial allocation of SDRs, in no circumstance less than 15 billion annually. Allocations will need to be made regularly, consistent with the evolving requirements of the world economy;
- (ii) Make a special additional allocation of SDRs to allow developing countries to meet the requirements for increasing quotas under the Eighth General Review of Quotas.

(b) *The link*

Decide to establish the link between SDRs and development finance without further delay.

(c) *Quotas*

As the decision to increase Fund quotas to SDR 90 billion falls short of the current and evolving requirements of the Fund's developing country members, quotas should be increased substantially.

- (i) Complete the Ninth General Review of Quotas by the end of 1984;
 - (ii) Enlarge substantially the share of developing countries in IMF quotas and raise these to at least 45 per cent of the total;
 - (iii) Make a special adjustment of the small quotas, that is, those which at present do not reach SDR 10 million;
 - (iv) Enlarge the access of member countries to the Fund's resources expressed as a multiple of quotas, and in any event there should be no reduction in the existing multiples;
 - (v) Bring effectively under the control of the Fund the resources available to it under the General Arrangements to Borrow.
- ##### (d) *Compensatory Financing Facility*
- (i) Expand substantially and liberalize the Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide full, prompt and automatic coverage of shortfalls, without imposing conditionality;
 - (ii) Establish special arrangements for the benefit of the least developed countries to subsidize interest payments and to lengthen repayment periods.

(e) *Conditionality*

Undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests with a view to revising immediately its policy conditions under the tranches and facilities so as to place greater stress on supply expansion

sion, and to take fully into account the economic and social priorities and objectives of developing countries. Greater use should be made of multi-year programmes and due allowance made for uncertainties in setting performance criteria. In prescribing adjustment measures, IMF should take fully into account circumstances and factors beyond the control of developing countries.

(f) Medium-term facility

Establish a new, low-conditional facility to extend medium-term payments financing to developing countries.

This facility should be financed from SDR allocations accruing to developed countries.

(g) Trust fund

Establish a new trust fund, financed from the profits from additional sales of IMF gold holdings due to developed countries and from interest due from the developed countries' allocation of SDR holdings, in order to make concessional loans to eligible countries.

(h) Surveillance

Exert influence on developed countries through the strengthening of surveillance over exchange-rate and related fiscal, monetary and trade policies to bring greater efficiency and symmetry to the adjustment process.

(i) Decision-making

All phases of the negotiations, formal and informal, linked to decision-making on the international monetary system should take place in forums in which developing countries are full participants. The voting strength of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions should be increased substantially.

2. The World Bank

The World Bank should:

(a) Accelerate its five-year regular lending programme for the period 1982-1986 of \$60 billion so that it is disbursed over four years;

(b) Review its Special Assistance Program every six months with a view to accelerating additional disbursements;

(c) Raise the share of programme loans to at least 25 per cent of total lending;

(d) Substantially increase the proportion of local costs financed;

(e) Revise the conditions of structural adjustment lending before the end of 1983 so that they are brought into line with the social and economic conditions prevailing in developing countries. In order to increase the ability of the World Bank to respond to the emergency needs of developing countries, the volume of lending for structural adjustment should be substantially increased;

(f) Enlarge its resources so as to provide a significant growth of lending in real terms. The capital base should be increased and the gearing ratio doubled;

(g) Consider co-financing as a supplement to its regular resources and not as a pre-condition for Bank lending. Furthermore, co-financing should be considered in accordance with the principle of additionality of resources on improved terms and conditions, and

maintaining the World Bank's role as a multilateral financial institution for development;

(h) Raise the permissible margin of preference to 25 per cent;

(i) In view of the advanced stage of the discussions on an energy affiliate and the substantial measure of governmental support for it in both developed and developing countries, an immediate decision should be taken to establish the facility and to bring it into operation as early as possible in 1984;

(j) End its policy of "graduation" for access to the regular capital resources;

(k) The Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) should provide for a substantial increase in lending to all recipients in real terms. Negotiations should be completed in time for Seventh Replenishment operations to commence from the beginning of fiscal year 1984. The regrettable experience of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA should be avoided and commitments implemented as presently scheduled. The quality of IDA flows should remain unchanged.

3. Regional development banks

(a) The resources of regional development banks should be strengthened through capital increases in real terms, in such a way that they are able to meet the economic and social development needs of their member States. Furthermore, these institutions should be strengthened as financial bodies capable of attracting additional external resources to meet national development needs;

(b) The regional development banks should adopt in the course of 1983 special programmes to accelerate disbursements.

4. United Nations Development Programme

Donor countries should rapidly increase their voluntary contributions, in line with their commitments, to restore the funding available to UNDP to the levels required by the current and prospective needs of developing countries for technical co-operation.

5. International Fund for Agricultural Development

Developed donors should complete the fulfilment of their commitments for the replenishment of IFAD for the current triennium 1981-1983 as soon as possible. Furthermore, there should be continuing support for strengthening IFAD.

6. Export credits

(a) The extensive technical analysis carried out in UNCTAD on the need for an international mechanism to refinance export credits extended by developing countries calls for a firm decision by the Conference at its sixth session to establish the international export credit guarantee facility. The Conference should establish procedures and a timetable for the facility to come into operation not later than 1984;

(b) Developed countries should increase the volume of export credits available to finance the capital re-

quirements of developing countries, lift country limits on borrowing, and not impose minimum rates of interest on export suppliers' credits.

The OECD arrangement on export credits, adopted without consulting developing countries, should be reviewed immediately, with a view to fully exempting export credits extended to developing countries from its stringent provisions on terms of export credits to developing countries.

7. Official development assistance

Given the critical economic situation of many developing countries, particularly the least developed, and the need for a substantial increase in highly concessional assistance to avoid permanent damage to the development process, the Conference at its sixth session should agree on concrete policies and measures to increase ODA flows in real terms and improve their quality.

(a) All developed countries that have not met the 0.7 per cent target should do so by 1985 and in any event not later than the second half of the decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Interim targets should be fixed for achieving the objective over the period;

(b) There should be a significant increase in programme lending in ODA flows. There should be an improvement in modalities, composition and quality of aid. ODA should not be a vehicle for trade promotion activities by the developed countries;

(c) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries should be based on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should be equitably and rationally distributed among developing countries.

8. Direct private foreign investment

(a) Direct private foreign investment which is compatible with national legislation and contributes to the achievement of the development objectives and priorities of developing countries represents a significant contribution to development and to the strengthening of national capacities through the real transfer of technology;

(b) The negotiations on the elaboration of a code of conduct for transnational corporations should be concluded as a matter of urgency.

9. External debt

(a) At the sixth session of the Conference, Governments should agree to take urgently a number of complementary actions to restructure the external debt of developing countries owed to developed countries in a manner designed to revive their development momentum and prospects and to avoid a restriction of developing country access to new lending or a hardening of the terms of lending by public and private sources of international finance as a result of the present international monetary and financial crisis;

(b) The measures should include improving the terms of borrowing rescheduling, including longer maturity and grace periods, a reduction of interest rates to a level in keeping with development requirements and the provision of net additional resources;

(c) At its sixth session, the Conference should also undertake a thorough review of the principles and procedures governing the rescheduling of official debt owed to developed countries and the evolution of new arrangements and principles covering the rescheduling of private debt.

Measures with respect to official debt to be adopted by developed countries

(a) Full and rapid implementation of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, without any form of discrimination, and conversion of all outstanding bilateral ODA loans into grants for the least developed countries;

(b) Emergency and generalized measures to reduce the debt burden of developing countries should be agreed at the sixth session of the Conference for debt payments on official and officially guaranteed loans:

- (i) For developing countries other than the least developed countries, pending the recovery of export earnings, amortization payments on bilateral ODA loans scheduled during the period 1984-1985 should be added to the end of the scheduled repayment period;
- (ii) For the official and officially guaranteed export credits from developed countries, a substantial proportion of scheduled interest and amortization payments should be consolidated; the consolidated amount should be repaid over 10 years, with a five-year grace period;
- (iii) The multilateral development financial institutions should contribute to the emergency relief measures by providing, *inter alia*, additional programme assistance to developing countries in an amount at least equal to the debt-service obligation of the borrower to the multilateral lending institutions.

Principles and procedures governing debt rescheduling

(a) Official debt

- (i) Despite the adoption of "detailed features" in Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, agreements under the aegis of the Paris Club do not generally reflect the guidelines. The guidelines should be thoroughly reviewed by the Conference and modified in the light of the much graver debt crisis facing developing countries;
- (ii) On the basis of the Trade and Development Board consensus resolution 132 (XV) of 15 August 1975, and with a view to rendering the Paris Club operations closer to the internationally agreed features, the Conference should establish a framework wherein interested developing countries, prior to debt renegotiations in the customary forums, would be enabled to convene *ad hoc* meetings of official bilateral and multilateral creditors, as well as the relevant

private creditors, to consider the economic situation and medium-term development objectives and prospects of the country. Such examination should be assisted by the relevant organizations, including UNCTAD, and should address the balance-of-payments and development finance needs of the country in a framework supportive of the growth and development of the debtor country;

(b) *Private debt*

- (i) The absence of internationally agreed principles and guidelines for restructuring private debts has seriously undermined the efforts of developing countries to reschedule their private debts in a manner commensurate with their development requirements. It has, in particular, been a factor jeopardizing their efforts to meet their urgent and pressing need for additional finance from international capital markets;
- (ii) Notwithstanding the different debt profiles of individual developing countries, a generalized approach is required, including guidelines for dealing with the problem of private debts through rescheduling and/or refinancing; this does not imply a uniform set of solutions. There is also need for close monitoring of capital market operations which would secure greater transparency and increase the information available to debtor countries;
- (iii) At the same time, in the light of the significant developments in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating, developing countries will need to formulate appropriate responses to promote their interests. Relevant international institutions, including UNCTAD, should assist them in these efforts.

10. *Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries*

Relevant international institutions should establish new mechanisms and arrangements for mobilizing increased financial transfers to the least developed countries, including the proposed new IMF trust fund. All developed donor countries, on their part, should:

- (a) Fulfil their commitment to double their ODA to the least developed countries and/or to meet the 0.15 per cent target by 1985;
- (b) Make substantial allocations to relevant United Nations funds, to assist in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;
- (c) Provide ODA to the least developed countries fully in the form of grants. Loans when provided, should be on terms at least as concessional as those provided by IDA. All assistance should be on an untied basis;
- (d) Improve the quality and effectiveness of aid to the least developed countries.

B. MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM ACTIONS

1. *International monetary reform*

Negotiations should begin expeditiously to correct the structural deficiencies in the international monetary system with a view to making it supportive of the process of international development, in particular of the developing countries.

The official component of the international monetary system should be reinforced and its institutional framework transformed into a just and equitable universal instrument.

(a) The macro-economic policies of the major economies should take full account of the impact on developing countries. International consultations and concertation to limit global inflationary and recessionary pressures, with the full participation of developing countries on an equal footing, should become the norm;

(b) The adjustment process should be made more efficient and its burdens distributed more equitably between surplus and deficit countries;

(c) Official payments financing should be provided in amounts and on terms and conditions that are in keeping with the origin of the deficits and the differing capacities of countries to make adjustments, and that help to limit the international transmission of inflationary and recessionary pressures;

(d) The exchange-rate system should be reformed to provide stability, while retaining sufficient flexibility to allow adjustment to take place without putting undue pressure on the level of economic activity;

(e) The growth of international liquidity should be made more stable and predictable by making the SDR the principal reserve asset and by creating SDRs regularly and in adequate amounts;

(f) The link between allocations of SDRs and development financing should be established at an early date;

(g) The resources of the International Monetary Fund, and quotas in particular, should increase regularly and in line with the relevant aggregates, such as value of trade and the size of current account imbalance. Quotas should continue to be the principal source of the Fund's resources. Borrowing from official sources should not be allowed to weaken the integrity of IMF.

2. *The framework for international financial co-operation for development*

(a) The framework of development finance should be made more coherent and comprehensive so that long-term external resource gaps of developing countries may be bridged and the need for different types of assistance (including technical assistance) fully met;

(b) Bilateral and multilateral flows should be put on an increasingly assured basis, and further consideration given in UNCTAD to that end, including *inter alia* the relationship between disarmament and development.

3. Institutional arrangements

(a) Proposals from the regional ministerial meetings

(b) The Group of 77 and the Group of 24

The co-ordination between the Group of 24 and the wider membership of the Group of 77 should be strengthened so that the programme of action and recommendations contained in the present document, as well as in others, may be implemented at an early date.

B. RESOLUTIONS

1. Official development assistance
2. Multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform
3. External debt

1. Resolution on official development assistance

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 129 (V) of 3 June 1979, particularly section I thereof, relating to bilateral official development assistance, and General Assembly resolutions 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and 36/211 of 17 December 1981,

Recalling that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade stressed that "developed countries which have not yet reached the target [0.7 per cent] should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter",^o

Noting with concern that the net disbursement of the official development assistance by members as a whole amounted to only 0.32 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries in 1982, which after two decades was only half of the United Nations' target of 0.7 per cent,

Concerned at the decline in the net flows of concessional assistance to developing countries at a time when they directly require large flows,

Sharing the concern of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,^p in this respect,

Noting that the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in 1981,^q also includes the commitment of the developed countries that, in the coming years, 0.15 per cent of their gross national product would be provided to the least developed countries as official development

assistance within the framework of the general increase of official development assistance flows to all developing countries,

1. Urges that

(a) All developed countries that have not met the 0.7 per cent target should do so by 1985, and in any event not later than the second half of the decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter, as envisaged in the new International Development Strategy;

(b) Interim targets should be fixed for achieving the objective over the period;

(c) All developed donor countries should fulfil their commitment to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries and/or to meet the 0.15 per cent target by 1985;

(d) There should be a significant increase in programme lending in official development assistance flows. There should be an improvement in modalities, composition and quality of aid. Official development assistance should not be a vehicle for trade promotion activities by the developed countries;

(e) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries should be on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should be equitably and rationally distributed among developing countries;

(f) At its sixth session, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should agree on concrete policies and measures to increase official development assistance flows in real and on improved terms;

2. Reaffirms the important and unique role of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade as a mechanism within UNCTAD for the monitoring and review of official development assistance and urges all developed countries to provide the necessary information for consideration at the eleventh session of the Committee.

2. Resolution on multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolutions 128 (V) and 129 (V) of 3 June 1979 and General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

Recalling also the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform^r prepared by the Group of 24 and endorsed by the Group of 77 in Belgrade in 1979,

Recalling further the Programme of Immediate Measures relating to international monetary and financial issues adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,^s

^o General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, paragraph 98.

^p See the final documents of the Conference, reproduced in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

^q See Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

^r See TD/B/AC.32/L.2

^s See section V of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference and reproduced in document A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

Aware of the urgent need to enlarge substantially the flow of finance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to assist developing countries in making structural adjustment in the context of development,

Rejecting the view being expressed in certain quarters that the role of the International Monetary Fund should be restricted to that of "lender of last resort",

Stressing the need to improve the conditionality of the International Monetary Fund so that countries can approach the Fund at an earlier stage of need,

Recalling that a number of provisions contained in the Articles of Agreement of the World Bank that were designed to ensure wide participation in the decision-making processes of that institution have remained inactive, thereby contributing to a progressive erosion of the interests of developing countries,

Agrees that, in view of the critical economic situation of developing countries and the growing asymmetry and inequity of the present international monetary system, there is need for a programme of immediate measures to be adopted by the relevant international institutions and by the developed countries, and for launching immediately a process of structural reform of the international monetary system, including medium and long-term measures, as follows.

A. IMMEDIATE MEASURES

1. The *International Monetary Fund* should take the following measures:

(a) *Allocations of special drawing rights*

- (i) Commence an immediate and substantial allocation of special drawing rights in no circumstance less than 15 billion annually. Allocations will need to be made regularly consistent with the evolving requirements of the world economy;
- (ii) Make a special additional allocation of special drawing rights to allow developing countries to meet the requirements for increasing quotas under the Eighth General Review of Quotas;

(b) *The link*

Decide to establish the link between special drawing rights and development finance without further delay;

(c) *Quotas*

As the decision to increase Fund quotas to 90 billion special drawing rights falls short of the current and evolving requirements of the Fund's developing country members, quotas should be increased substantially.

- (i) Complete the Ninth General Review of Quotas by the end of 1984;
- (ii) Enlarge substantially the share of developing countries in Fund quotas and raise these to at least 45 per cent of the total;
- (iii) Make a special adjustment of the small quotas, that is, those which at present do not reach 10 million special drawing rights;
- (iv) Enlarge the access of member countries to the Fund's resources expressed as a multiple of quotas, and in any event there should be no reduction in the existing multiples;

- (v) Bring effectively under the control of the Fund the resources available to it under the General Arrangements to Borrow;

(d) *Compensatory Financing Facility*

- (i) Expand substantially and liberalize the Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide full, prompt and automatic coverage of shortfalls without imposing conditionality;
- (ii) Establish special arrangements for the benefit of the least developed countries to subsidize interest payments and to lengthen repayment periods;

(e) *Conditionality*

Undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests with a view to revising immediately its policy conditions under the tranches and facilities so as to place greater stress on supply expansion, and to take fully into account the economic and social priorities and objectives of developing countries. Greater use should be made of multi-year programmes and due allowance made for uncertainties in setting performance criteria. In prescribing adjustment measures, the Fund should take fully into account circumstances and factors beyond the control of developing countries;

(f) *Medium-term facility*

Establish a new, low-conditional facility to extend medium-term payments financing to developing countries. This facility should be financed from allocations of special drawing rights accruing to developed countries;

(g) *Trust fund*

Establish a new trust fund, financed from the profits from additional sales of the International Monetary Fund's gold holdings due to developed countries and from interest due from the developed countries' allocation of holdings of special drawing rights, in order to make concessional loans to eligible countries;

(h) *Surveillance*

Exert influence on developed countries through the strengthening of surveillance over exchange-rate and related fiscal, monetary and trade policies to bring greater efficiency and symmetry to the adjustment process;

(i) *Decision-making*

All phases of the negotiations, formal and informal, linked to decision-making on the international monetary system should take place in forums in which developing countries are full participants. The voting strength of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions should be increased substantially.

2. The *World Bank* should take the following measures:

(a) Accelerate its five-year regular lending programme for the period 1982-1986 of \$60 billion so that it is disbursed over four years;

(b) Review its Special Assistance Program every six months with a view to accelerating additional disbursements;

(c) Raise the share of programme loans to at least 25 per cent of total lending;

(d) Substantially increase the proportion of local costs financed;

(e) Revise the conditions of structural adjustment lending before the end of 1983 so that they are brought into line with the social and economic conditions prevailing in developing countries. In order to increase the ability of the World Bank to respond to the emergency needs of developing countries, the volume of lending for structural adjustment should be substantially increased;

(f) Enlarge its resources so as to provide a significant growth of lending in real terms. The capital base should be increased and the gearing ratio doubled;

(g) Consider co-financing as a supplement to its regular resources and not as a pre-condition for Bank lending. Furthermore, co-financing should be considered in accordance with the principle of additionality of resources on improved terms and conditions and maintaining the World Bank's role as a multilateral financial institution for development;

(h) Raise the permissible margin of preference to 25 per cent;

(i) In view of the advanced stage of the discussions on an energy affiliate and the substantial measure of governmental support for it in both developed and developing countries, an immediate decision should be taken to establish the facility and to bring it into operation as early as possible in 1984;

(j) End its policy of "graduation" for access to the regular capital resources;

(k) The Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association should provide for a substantial increase in lending to all recipients in real terms. Negotiations should be completed in time for Seventh Replenishment operations to commence from the beginning of fiscal year 1984. The regrettable experience of the Sixth Replenishment should be avoided and commitments implemented as presently scheduled. The quality of International Development Association flows should remain unchanged.

(l) Take appropriate steps to examine whether activation of certain sections of the Articles of Agreement could improve the position of the developing countries in the World Bank.

3. Multilateral regional development finance institutions

(a) These institutions should be strengthened through capital increases in real terms, in such a way that they are able to meet the economic and social development needs of their member States. Furthermore, they should be strengthened as financial bodies capable of attracting additional external resources to meet national development needs;

(b) In the course of 1983, they should adopt special programmes to accelerate disbursements.

B. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORM, MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM MEASURES

Negotiation should begin expeditiously to correct the structural deficiencies in the international monetary system with a view to making it far more supportive of

the process of international development, in particular of the developing countries.

To that end, the official component of the international monetary system should be reinforced and its institutional framework transformed into a just and equitable universal instrument.

The following elements should be included:

(a) The macro-economic policies of the major economies should take full account of the impact on developing countries. International consultations and concertation to limit global inflationary and recessionary pressures, with the full participation of developing countries on an equal footing, should become the norm;

(b) The adjustment process should be made more efficient and its burdens distributed more equitably between surplus and deficit countries;

(c) Official payments financing should be provided in amounts and on terms and conditions that are in keeping with the origin of the deficits and the differing capacities of countries to make adjustments, and that help to limit the international transmission of inflationary and recessionary pressures;

(d) The exchange-rate system should be reformed to provide stability while retaining sufficient flexibility to allow adjustment to take place without putting undue pressure on the level of economic activity;

(e) The growth of international liquidity should be made more stable and predictable by making the special drawing rights the principal reserve asset and by creating special drawing rights regularly and in adequate amounts;

(f) The World Bank should initiate a process of consultations to devise appropriate modification of those Articles of Agreement that would serve to redefine and restructure the role of developing countries within the institution.

C. Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, after consultation with the relevant institutions, to keep the implementation of the above measures under review and report on the progress for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board on the earliest possible occasion.

3. Resolution on external debt

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 on the debt problems of developing countries and Trade and Development Board decision 149 (XVI) of 23 October 1976,

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolution 132 (XV) of 15 August 1975, in which the Board, *inter alia*, established the convening of *ad hoc* meetings to assess the overall economic situation of interested developing countries with debt problems,

Recalling Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 on debt and development problems of developing countries calling, *inter alia*, upon developed donor countries to adopt measures to adjust the terms of past bilateral official development assistance to developing

countries, in particular to the least developed countries, in order to bring these terms into line with current softer terms or to take equivalent measures,

Recalling Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, and welcoming the measures taken by certain States members of the Development Assistance Committee in pursuance of section A of Board resolution 165 (S-IX) and their affirmation to implement fully that section of the resolution,

Recalling the concern expressed by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations that many countries had not fully implemented section A of resolution 165 (S-IX) regarding adjustment of terms on past official development assistance debt,¹

Recalling the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform² approved by the Group of 24 and endorsed by the Group of 77 in Belgrade in 1979,

Sharing the concern expressed at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983, that progress towards the implementation of Board resolution 165 (S-IX) had been inadequate,³

Convinced that there is a need to take urgently a number of complementary actions with respect to the external debt of developing countries owed to developed countries, including restructuring, in a manner designed to revive their development momentum and prospects and to avoid a restriction of developing country access to new lending or a hardening of the terms of lending by public and private sources of international finance as a result of the present international and monetary and financial crisis.

Convinced also that such measures should include improving the terms of borrowing/rescheduling, including longer maturity and grace periods, a reduction of interest rates to levels in keeping with development requirements and the provisional of net additional resources,

Convinced further of the need for a review of the principles and procedures governing the rescheduling of official debt owed to developed countries and the evolution of new arrangements and principles covering the rescheduling of private debt,

Concerned that, despite the adoption of the "detailed features" annexed to Board resolution 22 (XXI), agreements under the aegis of the Paris Club do not generally reflect the guidelines,

Noting that the absence of internationally agreed principles and guidelines for restructuring private debts has seriously undermined the efforts of developing countries to reschedule their private debts in a manner

commensurate with their development requirements; it has, in particular, been a factor jeopardizing their efforts to meet their urgent and pressing need for additional finance from international capital markets,

Convinced that, notwithstanding the different debt profiles of individual developing countries, a generalized approach is required, including guidelines for dealing with the problem of private debts through rescheduling and/or refinancing; this does not imply a uniform set of solutions,

Noting that, with respect to private debt, significant developments have taken place in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating,

1. *Urges* the developed countries to undertake full and rapid implementation of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), without any form of discrimination, and to convert all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for the least developed countries, and also urges that the following emergency and generalized measures to reduce the debt burden of developing countries be agreed for debt payments on official and officially guaranteed loans:

(a) For developing countries other than the least developed countries, pending the recovery of export earnings, amortization payments on bilateral official development assistance loans from developed countries due in the period 1984-1985 should be added to the end of the scheduled repayment period;

(b) For the official and officially guaranteed export credits from developed countries, a substantial proportion of scheduled interest and amortization payments should be consolidated: the consolidated amount should be repaid over ten years, with a five-year grace period;

(c) The multilateral development financial institutions should contribute to the emergency relief measures by providing, *inter alia*, additional programme assistance to developing countries in an amount at least equal to the debt-service obligation of the borrower to the multilateral lending institutions;

2. *Decides* that the guidelines contained in Board resolution 222 (XXI) should be thoroughly reviewed and modified in the light of the much graver debt crisis facing developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to undertake the review and modification of the guidelines contained in resolution 222 (XXI) at its spring session in 1984;

4. *Decides further* that a framework be established with respect to official debt wherein interested developing countries, prior to debt renegotiations in the customary forums, would be enabled to convene *ad hoc* meetings of official bilateral and multilateral creditors as well as the relevant private creditors to consider the economic situation and medium-term development objectives and prospects of the country. Such examination should be assisted by the relevant organizations, including UNCTAD, and should address the balance-of-payments and development finance needs of the country in a framework supportive of the growth and development of the debtor country;

¹ See the Arusha Programme (*Proceedings...*, Fifth Session, vol. 1, annex VI), chap. III, item 12 (d) (i) of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference, "Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section A".

² See TD/B/AC.32/L.2.

³ See the final documents of the Conference in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, para. 73 of the Economic Declaration.

5. *Urges* that close monitoring be undertaken of capital market operations which would secure greater transparency and increase the information available to debtor countries;

6. *Calls upon* relevant international institutions, including UNCTAD, to assist developing countries in their efforts to formulate appropriate responses to promote their interests in the light of the significant developments in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating.

Item 12: Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

Resolution on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Alarmed at the economic crisis being faced by the least developed countries and deeply concerned at the painfully slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries* is being implemented,

1. *Urges* the international community to implement the Programme fully and effectively and provide financial assistance to the least developed countries in amounts and on terms which correspond to their immediate and long-term development needs. Those donors who have made specific commitments with respect to aid targets to the least developed countries but who have not fulfilled them should do so promptly and agree to double their official development assistance or to allocate 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to the least developed countries and implement it by 1985;

2. *Calls upon*, the international community, as a matter of priority, to:

(a) Support the efforts of the least developed countries to attain internal and external balance in their economies;

(b) Help in maximizing capacity utilization of the productive economic units;

(c) Support the efforts of the least developed countries to increase their per capita food production, so as to improve the nutritional situation of their populations and achieve food security;

(d) Provide financial and technical assistance for the research, exploration and development of energy resources in the least developed countries;

3. *Requests* relevant international institutions to continue their efforts to consider seriously new mechanisms and arrangements for mobilizing increased financial

transfers to the least developed countries, including such measures as international tax schemes for development, further gold sales by the International Monetary Fund, linking the creation of special drawing rights to development assistance, and the use of interest subsidy techniques. Balance-of-payments support in general must not be used to exercise political pressure on the least developed countries and should not be dependent on acceptance by the least developed country of measures and programmes which involve social costs that hinder its basic aims, objectives and priorities;

4. *Requests* the International Monetary Fund to undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which conditionality rests in such a way as to reflect the social, economic and political priorities of the least developed countries and allocate substantial portions of special drawing rights, trust fund facilities and compensatory financial facilities to those countries;

5. *Calls upon* donor countries to make substantial contributions to the United Nations Development Programme Special Measures Fund for the least developed countries, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to assist in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

6. *Urges* countries concerned, within the context of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to:

(a) Take immediate steps to fulfil their commitment to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries fully in the form of grants;

(b) Provide loans on highly concessional terms, at least as concessional as those provided by the International Development Association, and take urgent steps to fulfil their commitments to provide official development assistance grants and loans to the least developed countries on an untied basis without discrimination;

(c) Take steps to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid, and eliminate the time-lag between aid commitment and disbursement.

(d) Implement the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries;^x

7. *Urges* developed countries to:

(a) Implement promptly and fully Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 and to convert all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for all the least developed countries without discrimination;

(b) Take the necessary measures to extend relief to the least developed countries for private debts;

8. *Further urges* developed countries to implement the following measures in their commercial policy, in order to enhance the export trade of the least developed countries:

(a) Further improve the generalized system of preferences or most-favoured-nation treatment for pro-

* See Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.L.8), part one, sect. A.

^x See the report of the Meeting (Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document TD/B/933), part two.

ducts of the least developed countries, with the objective of providing duty-free access to such products;

(b) Use more flexible requirements for rules of origin for products of the least developed countries;

(c) Eliminate non-tariff measures affecting exports of least developed countries;

(d) Facilitate the participation of least developed countries in multilateral trade negotiation agreements and arrangements;

(e) Strengthen the technical assistance facilities of UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations organizations and bodies to meet the special requirements of least developed countries;

(f) Strengthen trade promotion activities, through the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and other initiatives, such as by encouraging the establishment of import promotion offices in importing countries;

(g) Assist the efforts of the least developed countries to diversify their exports and make them more competitive;

9. *Calls upon* the bilateral development partners and international organizations to:

(a) Assist the least developed countries in creating industries for on-the-spot processing of raw materials and food products;

(b) Assist in the development of integrated projects for the expansion of exports and provide adequate resources to overcome all supply bottle-necks;

(c) Promote long-term arrangements for the sale of least developed countries' export products and have Governments and international institutions, as a matter of policy, seek to purchase some of their supplies from least developed countries;

10. *Calls upon* developed countries to establish, jointly or separately, a STABEX-type scheme with respect to all the least developed countries from which they import primary commodities;

11. *Requests* that special arrangements should be considered for the least developed countries as part of the proposal to enlarge and liberalize the International Monetary Fund's Compensatory Financing Facility, by providing for full coverage of their export shortfalls, for the subsidization of their interest payments on outstanding drawing and for a repayment period of ten years with a grace period of five years. To this end, there is an urgent need to bring the International Monetary Fund's Subsidy Account into operation so as to subsidize the difference between payments made at market-related interest rates and those which would be made under regular use of the Fund's resources;

12. *Calls upon* developing countries in a position to do so to provide assistance to the least developed countries in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries and in the spirit of collective self-reliance, as follows:

(a) Provide preferential treatment to imports of goods produced by the least developed countries;

(b) Assist the least developed countries in developing their production potential for food, energy and other resources, including manufactures;

(c) Provide, under preferential terms and conditions and at a minimum cost, the results of specific and technological development adapted to the development needs of the least developed countries;

(d) Provide increased flows of financial and technical assistance and goods for the benefit of the least developed countries through special preferential arrangements;

(e) Promote and expand joint ventures with the least developed countries involving the transfer of equipment and technology, in the context of long-term bilateral agreements or special arrangements;

(f) Explore the possibilities of undertaking long-term arrangements to assist least developed countries in achieving a reasonable level of sales of their products;

(g) Strengthen subregional and regional co-operation arrangements;

(h) Assist the least developed countries in their efforts to develop human resources;

13. *Urges* the international community to provide the least developed countries, as recommended in paragraph 85 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, with financial resources particularly for the development of ports, roads, rural tracks and railways in least developed countries, from United Nations organizations and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as financial resources and technical assistance to train the required manpower and to set up indigenous training institutions;

14. *Urges* the international community to provide substantial and additional financial and material assistance to the least developed countries which are susceptible to major man-made and natural disasters, with a view to complementing their efforts to provide essential services as well as to strengthening their developmental activities;

15. *Urges* the lead agencies to assist effectively in the immediate convening of the country review meetings, and to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of those meetings;

16. *Urges* donor countries and institutions to adhere to the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and use the forum of review meetings to indicate the steps they have taken so far, and contemplate taking, to fulfil their commitment to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action. To this end, they should particularly indicate the following:

(a) Their overall financial contribution over and above the existing assistance being provided;

(b) The sector and specific projects which they plan to finance or co-finance;

(c) The immediate action component and the areas or sectors where such non-project aid will be given;

(d) The concrete steps to be taken with respect to aid modalities;

(e) The concrete steps they will take with respect to export promotion and diversification;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, as part of the preparation for the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial

New Programme of Action, a third Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries. The meeting should in particular:

(a) Undertake a review and assessment of the economic situation of the least developed countries and of assistance requirements for their accelerated progress;

(b) Evaluate and put forward relevant recommendations to improve aid practices and management, notably as regards terms and conditions of aid, adapting assistance criteria to the specific needs of the least developed countries, types of aid and priority areas, administration and management of aid programmes, and technical assistance;

(c) Evaluate the results of the individual country meetings convened in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and make recommendations aimed at improving the co-ordination of assistance programmes;

18. *Requests further* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare comprehensive reports on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action with specific recommendations for ensuring its full and expeditious implementation, as well as other relevant documents in line with paragraphs 120-122 of the Programme to facilitate the mid-term global review by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1985;

19. *Decides* that, in order to discharge effectively its responsibilities in this area, and in recognition of the importance of these issues, the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries within UNCTAD should be adequately strengthened and the necessary additional resources made available. Urgent consideration should also be given, in the context of the restructuring of the institutional machinery of UNCTAD, to transforming it into a separate division of the secretariat. The appropriate units of the regional commissions should also be strengthened in order to review and monitor effectively the progress of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the regional level;

20. *Urges* donor countries and institutions to answer quickly the regular questionnaires of the UNCTAD secretariat on the steps they are taking to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action, on a regular basis, so as to permit an objective assessment of the progress in the implementation process.

Item 13 (a): Technology

Resolution on technology

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting that, despite the serious efforts made by the developing countries at the national, regional and international levels, the progress achieved so far in improving their access to the technologies urgently needed by them for accelerating their technological transformation has been very limited,

Recognizing that the present world economic situation makes even more urgent the formulation and adoption of coherent measures for the technological transformation of developing countries,

Believing that it is therefore imperative not only to review past developments but also to consider and recommend the measures needed in the period ahead to ensure that the developing countries obtain the fullest benefits from modern scientific and technological advances,

Noting the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries",^y which provides a basis for establishing the necessary guidelines for the elaboration and application of such a strategy,

A. RESTRUCTURING THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

1. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

1. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete the negotiations on the code at its fifth session so as to enable the General Assembly to adopt the code at its thirty-eighth session, and recommends that all countries participate fully in this process;

2. *Strongly urges* that the proposals of the Interim Committee of the Conference should provide a basis for finding solutions to the issues still outstanding so as to arrive at a code that is to the benefit of all countries;

2. Economic, commercial and developmental aspects of the industrial property system

3. *Invites* the developed countries to co-operate in concluding the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in a manner which fully takes into account the interests of the developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that the revised provisions of the Paris Convention should recognize, *inter alia*, that effective working is closely linked to the granting and maintenance of patents; these should serve to contribute to the economic and technological development of the countries where they are registered, and not lead to the establishment of import monopolies;

5. *Welcomes* the progress made at the national level by a number of developing countries in the revision of their industrial property laws;

6. *Invites* UNCTAD to continue to provide adequate advice and assistance to the developing countries on the economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system prior to the negotiating sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

3. National laws and regulations on the transfer, acquisition and development of technology

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the establishment of national laws and regulations on the transfer, acquisi-

^y TD/277 (to be issued as a United Nations publication).

tion and development of technology as part of broader economic policies, aimed at strengthening the bargaining position of acquiring enterprises through the elimination of abusive practices and unfair terms and conditions, and at increasing the contribution of the acquired technology to the overall social and economic development of the acquiring country; and invites the attention of all developing countries to proposals contained in the report of the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Common approaches to laws and regulations on the transfer and acquisition of technology"² as well as to the possibility of using these proposals in the adoption, improvement or revision of national laws and regulations;

B. DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF REVERSE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take all the necessary measures to implement paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/207 of 20 December 1982, in which he was requested to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts to formulate recommendations on policies and concrete measures, with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences for the developing countries of the reverse transfer of technology, including the proposal for the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility;

C. TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE ADVISORY SERVICE ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

9. *Requests* that the Advisory Service:

(a) Increase its technical and operational assistance at the request of developing countries in the formulation and implementation of policies, laws, regulations, procedures and mechanisms for the acquisition, transfer and development of technology in all its aspects and the formulation of common approaches therein among developing countries;

(b) Increase its assistance in the utilization and commercialization of the results of research and development activities financed by the public sector in developing countries;

(c) Increase its assistance to developing countries in the formulation of strategies for the technological development of sectors of importance to them, and in devising and enhancing new mechanisms and modalities for co-operation among them in such sectors;

(d) Substantially increase and broaden the scope and coverage of its various training programmes, and prepare appropriate operational tools;

(e) Build up a data and information system concerning alternative sources and potential suppliers of technologies;

(f) Increase its assistance in other fields such as the establishment of efficient interregional and sectoral linkages among centres of developing countries dealing with technology, as well as between research and development, and academic institutions and the production cycle;

10. *Strongly urges* that the Advisory Service be reinforced to perform its functions effectively and be provided with the additional resources required to increase its assistance to developing countries in their endeavours to accelerate their technological transformation;

D. NEW INITIATIVES FOR THE 1980s

11. *Firmly believes* that new dimensions in further action towards the technological transformation of developing countries are called for;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene meetings of governmental experts to examine and recommend appropriate policies, including concrete measures on transfer application and development of technology in the food processing, capital goods and industrial machinery, and energy sectors;

13. *Recommends strongly* that a number of areas and issues of critical importance to developing countries should receive urgent consideration, such as agricultural inputs, financing of technology through foreign investment and other forms of transfer, legal, institutional and fiscal measures aimed at encouraging the efficient assimilation and development of technology, implications of the technological dependence of women, and the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the international transfer of technology;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore the possibility of preparing international measures, norms or standards on marketing, promotion, distribution, trade and technology in the pharmaceutical sector so as to provide the basis for appropriate action by Governments;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine the economic commercial and developmental aspects of new and emerging technologies (biotechnology, solar energy technology, micro-electronics, etc.) so as to provide the basis for consideration by Governments for appropriate action;

16. *Urgently requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine and assess the present patterns and channels for utilization and commercialization of the results of research financed by the United Nations system, and identify possible policies, measures and arrangements aimed at increasing their contribution to the technological transformation of developing countries, for consideration by Governments with a view to appropriate action;

17. *Requests further* that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD examine ways and means through which a deccommercialization of public technologies could be brought about as well as possible measures and policies enhancing easy and rapid access to them by developing countries. In this connection, UNCTAD should contact the World Intellectual Property Organization with a view to obtaining for the benefit of developing countries an updated list of technologies that are in the public domain;

² TD/B/C.6/91.

**E. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN
UNCTAD AND OTHER RELEVANT
UNITED NATIONS BODIES**

18. *Recommends* that UNCTAD continue to work in close co-ordination and co-operation with relevant United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, in its work in the field of technology;

**F. FURTHER ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A
STRATEGY FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION OF
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a special governmental group to consider the report "A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries", outlining the main elements of action at the national, regional and international levels, and to decide on the formulation of an inter-related set of measures for the adoption and implementation of such a strategy.

Item 13 (b): Shipping

1. Resolution on shipping

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Considering that maritime transport is one of the essential supports for the harmonious development of the economies of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of shipping in international trade and the need for the developing countries to participate more effectively and under equitable conditions in world shipping,

Convinced that the implementation of a new international maritime order requires the effective and significant participation of the developing countries in the carriage of all cargoes arising from their foreign trade,

Noting with concern that the share of developing countries in world shipping tonnage is only 13 per cent,

Recalling that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade envisages an increase in developing countries' shipping tonnage to 20 per cent of the world tonnage by 1990,²⁸

Recognizing the important role of UNCTAD in the areas of shipping, ports and multimodal transport,

Noting with concern that the shipping industry in the world is undergoing a sustained serious crisis mainly due to speculative over-investment in the industry by developed countries, thus inhibiting developing countries from reaping the benefits of their comparative advantage in the industry, a situation which calls for taking all possible measures at national and international levels for the promotion of the shipping industry in the developing countries,

Concerned also that the participation of developing countries in the carriage of bulk and refrigerated cargoes is negligible and reaffirming their determination to participate in the transportation of these cargoes on a significant and equitable basis,

Conscious of the need to protect shippers' interests and also for orderly development in the multimodal transport and ports sectors,

Noting with concern the attitude which traditional maritime countries adopt in international shipping negotiations, particularly relating to access to cargoes, including bulk and refrigerated cargoes, and noting that, owing to the controls exercised by transnational corporations over such cargoes, developing countries increasingly feel the need to resort to unilateral measures,

Conscious that such practices will increase unless the problems prevailing in industry are solved through negotiations at the international level,

1. *Urges* Governments of the States members of UNCTAD to give effect to the proposals made by the developing countries so that the latter could be granted credit for building and purchasing ships on the following minimum terms:

(a) The maximum period of a loan should not be less than fourteen years for new vessels and ten years for second-hand vessels;

(b) The security deposit should not exceed 10 per cent of the contract price;

(c) The interest rate on deferred payments should not exceed 5 per cent per annum;

(d) More favourable terms should be granted for actual shipbuilding, and special attention should be given to proposals submitted by least developed countries;

2. *Calls* for the adoption of national and international measures to bring about and facilitate structural change in the world shipping industry in order to remove protectionist policies and monopolistic practices and to eliminate the controls exercised by transnational corporations, particularly over bulk and refrigerated cargoes, and for this purpose calls upon the UNCTAD secretariat to elaborate draft proposals on such measures;

3. *Urges* the expeditious completion of the work on the normalization of the conditions for the registration of ships, including particularly the establishment of a genuine economic link between the vessels and flag States, as called for explicitly in General Assembly resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake studies of policies and practices in the world shipping industry detrimental to the interests of developing countries, particularly investment and support policies in this sector, with the aim of identifying measures to ensure harmonious and orderly development of shipping by means of fair competition, as well as a study on the adverse impact of freight rates structures on the exports of developing countries;

5. *Urges* the early completion of the ongoing international negotiations in the area of maritime legislation, marine insurance, liens and mortgages, the elaboration of model national maritime legislation, the elaboration

²⁸ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, paragraph 128.

of model container tariff rules, and measures to suppress maritime fraud and piracy;

6. *Calls for* the elaboration within UNCTAD of:

(a) A flexible international agreement on container standards;

(b) A standard form and model provisions for multimodal transport documents;

(c) Guidelines to be disseminated on the application of computer packages to multimodal transport;

(d) A study on the desirability of drafting a code of conduct for multimodal transport operators;

7. *Calls further* for the elaboration by experts, under the auspices of UNCTAD, of a model agreement for feeder and trans-shipment ports and calls on those experts also to examine the modalities of foreign investments in ports, as well as liabilities and responsibilities of container terminal operators and users;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine in depth the development of bulk terminals and the availability and conditions of international financing for port development;

9. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare a draft programme of action for co-operation among developing countries in the area of shipping, ports and multimodal transport;

10. *Urges* the early completion of negotiations in progress and the preparation of international agreements in UNCTAD;

11. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to provide the developing countries with greater assistance in the form of commentaries, workshops, seminars and so on, in order to take the domestic measures needed for the implementation of the international conventions adopted under the auspices of UNCTAD.

2. Resolution on the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Expressing deep satisfaction that the preconditions for the entry into force in 1983 of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences^{bb} have been met,

Expressing appreciation to those countries which have become contracting parties to the Convention,

Conscious of the need for the developing countries to increase their shipping tonnage substantially in order to carry their equitable share of liner cargoes generated by their trade,

1. *Requests* those countries which have not yet done so to ratify the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate with urgency the necessary measures to

implement article 46 of the Convention pertaining to the establishment of the institutional machinery;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures to provide technical guidance and assistance in the form of workshops, seminars, commentaries and so on, particularly to developing countries, to implement the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all countries which have ratified the Convention to take prompt measures for its implementation at the national level;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of the Convention by contracting States and to submit the report to the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping.

Item 13 (c): Land-locked and island developing countries

1. Resolution on landlocked developing countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that the land-locked developing countries are generally among the very poorest of the developing countries and that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed,

Further recognizing that their geographical situation renders their economies particularly vulnerable and thus reduces their overall capacity to cope with the mounting challenges of extreme underdevelopment,

Agreeing that the remoteness of most land-locked developing countries from markets, coupled with underdeveloped transport and communications infrastructures in developing transit countries, contributes to the high transport costs which these countries must bear,

Recognizing that there are accepted international conventions on transit trade, the implementation of which would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting regional transit traffic,

1. *Reaffirms* section IV of its resolution 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, and resolution 123 (V) of 3 June 1979, on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

2. *Expresses* its deep concern at the grave economic situation of the land-locked developing countries and lack of implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and urges the international community to take all the necessary steps to implement them fully;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked countries require effective co-operation and close collaboration between land-locked countries and their transit countries. Where any study or programme of action is to be undertaken in or in relation to any transit country, such study or programme of action will be carried out in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned;

^{bb} See *United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences*, vol. II, *Final Act (including the Convention and resolutions) and tonnage requirements* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.12).

4. *Requests* the international community to provide financial assistance for specific action for improving transit-transport infrastructures in land-locked and transit countries;

5. *Agrees* on the following further specific action and programmes related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developed countries and requests the international community to provide financial and technical assistance for their implementation:

(a) Rehabilitation and preventive maintenance of transit transport facilities in land-locked countries and their transit neighbours, including the provision of spare parts, tools and building materials;

(b) Implementation of training programmes for all involved in transit transport operations at all levels;

(c) Provision of all-weather through-road transport routes linking the main commercial centres in the land-locked countries and the seaports, and the provision of vehicles;

(d) Assistance, if requested by the Governments concerned, in the effective implementation of road transit transport agreements between land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours related to such areas as transit fees, customs procedures, vehicle dimensions, axle loading specifications, the equitable sharing of inter-State traffic, road permits and visas;

(e) Extension where possible of the existing rail system in transit countries into the land-locked developing countries to avoid the need for trans-shipments, provision of locomotives, rolling stock and railway marshalling facilities;

(f) Provision of storage facilities in both the ports and the rail terminals in the land-locked country and the provision of adequate berthing and handling facilities;

(g) Assistance in harmonizing transit documentation and procedures, technical standards and management practices and in arranging, where appropriate, the shared use of railway wagons and of port terminal facilities, as well as the sharing of capital investment on new physical infrastructure created in transit countries primarily for the use of land-locked developing countries;

(h) Extension and strengthening of runways at airports, provision of adequate navigational aid and cargo-handling facilities, improvement of the surface collection and distribution system, training of skilled manpower and the support, where necessary, of subregional and regional co-operation arrangements in air-freighting operations;

(i) Improvement of communications links between various ports and commercial centres in land-locked countries and between ports and overseas markets;

(j) Support in the assessment of the potentials for restructuring the economies of land-locked developing countries through the promotion of import substitution industries producing high-bulk, low-value products and developing high-value, low-bulk products for export;

(k) Provision of easier access to the markets of developed countries for all products of land-locked developing countries;

(l) Assistance for institutional arrangements within land-locked countries and, where necessary, between

them and their transit neighbours, to oversee the overall co-ordination of transit transport planning policy and operations as required;

(m) Assistance in the preparation and implementation of subregional and regional schemes where necessary and upon request of the concerned Governments, in various aspects of economic activities such as trade, production, development of physical infrastructure and exploitation of energy and other natural resources;

(n) Where the projects are related to, or have a bearing on, transit transport infrastructure (roads, railways, waterways, ports, etc.) in the transit countries, a joint request by the concerned land-locked and transit countries would have to be made;

(o) The granting of benefits to land-locked developing countries by taking the prices of exports of these countries as a basis for the levying of import duties with a view to compensating the higher transport costs which these countries incur to export their products to the centres of consumption;

6. *Invites* member States to ratify and implement the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

7. *Requests* developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, to pledge substantial contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which is currently administered by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to strengthen further the UNCTAD technical advisory services in order:

(a) To review on a continuous basis the transit transport situation, facilities and arrangements in different areas with a view to facilitating government action for improving transport procedures and regulations, and transit, transport and port infrastructure;

(b) To provide technical support for the improvement of administrative and managerial capacity to meet the requirements of an efficient transit system;

(c) To identify training needs and opportunities required for an efficient operation of transit facilities and to develop a comprehensive training programme;

(d) To assist the Governments of land-locked countries in the assessment of the potential for restructuring their economies through the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

9. *Recommends* suitable ways of financing the above advisory services keeping in mind the need for continuity;

10. *Invites*, UNCTAD being the main United Nations body focusing on the problems of land-locked developing countries, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold periodic meetings and/or consultations in order to review the implementation of the programme of specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries. These could conveniently be timed to take place before the debate on land-locked

developing countries which takes place regularly in the General Assembly.

2. Resolution on island developing countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/61 of 5 December 1980 and 37/206 of 20 December 1982,

Noting with concern that very few significant initiatives have so far been taken for the implementation of specific actions envisaged in Conference resolutions 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976 and 111 (V) of 3 June 1979,

Reiterating the urgency of putting into effect the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries envisaged in those Conference resolutions,

Recognizing the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, due mainly to their smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport, great distance from market centres, highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

Taking into account the fact that a number of island developing countries are small, or archipelagic, which makes the provision of services difficult and at a very high overhead cost, because of inter-island distances,

1. Urges the international community to provide appropriate support, both financial and technical, for:

(a) The development of infrastructure, feeder and inter-island services, by sea and air, of island developing countries;

(b) The development of telecommunications serving island developing countries, including access on appropriate terms to facilities such as satellites;

(c) Specific studies concerning the types and combinations of air and sea transport services and telecommunications best suited to their needs in the light of changing circumstances, including assistance in the design, construction and testing under operational conditions of new types of ship, aircraft or other equipment designed to meet the specific needs of island developing countries;

(d) The planning of the management of disaster risk and integrating disaster mitigation or prevention into their development strategies, including the examination of the possibility of setting up regional or interregional disaster insurance schemes or funds;

(e) The transfer and acquisition of technology needed to derive benefits from their marine resources, particularly resources of their exclusive economic zones;

(f) The acquisition of appropriate equipment for the development of land bases in the island developing countries necessary to increase local value-added from the exploitation of the oceans;

(g) Help in achieving greater self-reliance in their priority sectors, in particular in the areas of food and agriculture, energy, fishing, industry, transport, and tourism;

(h) Studies and technical assistance efforts to assist small islands in planning rationally in order to deal with the peculiar problems which their precarious environ-

ment and rugged topography impose upon human settlement;

(i) Population and manpower policies to cope with the economic problems leading to and resulting from emigration, including in particular the reverse transfer of technology;

(j) The establishment of an information exchange system at the regional and global levels, including a systematic bibliographic reference service on island developing countries;

2. Urges the international community to provide financial support whenever necessary with a view to assisting island developing countries to participate adequately in international conferences;

3. Urges the international financial institutions to make a special effort to increase substantially the flow of real resources to these countries, by policies and credit criteria which are appropriate to their economic and financial situation;

4. Requests UNCTAD, in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the appropriate regional institutions, to study the policy issues involved in the development of air transport services as described in paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 111 (V);

5. Urges that the availability of task forces to provide technical assistance to island developing countries at short notice be enhanced;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in co-operation with regional and other competent institutions, to continue its programme of in-depth studies of the common problems of island economies and the constraints inhibiting their economic growth and development, with a view to proposing concrete specific actions, taking into account, *inter alia*, the geographical factors, the traditional island life and institutions, physical environment, development priorities and the problems of island countries in the international economy;

7. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat to strengthen its role, not only as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries, but also, where necessary, to act as a catalyst in this regard. Appropriate regional and subregional organizations, particularly regional commissions, should collaborate fully with UNCTAD in the spirit of the regional and subregional approach;

8. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its work in the field of inter-island and feeder transport, by air and sea, of island developing countries, paying due attention to the opportunities provided by progress in communications;

9. Requests the UNCTAD secretariat, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, and other appropriate agencies of the United Nations system, to expand its activities related to the foreign-sector aspects of natural disaster prevention and reconstruction measures, with a view to mitigating the immediate impact of such disasters on the balance-of-payments of the island developing countries, given the openness of their economies;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold periodic meetings and/or consultations in order to review the implementation of the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries. These could conveniently be timed to take place before the debate on island developing countries which normally takes place every two years in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Item 13 (d): Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom

1. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe play an important role within the framework of the international trading system. The importance of economic relations between countries with different economic and social systems, particularly between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, is further recognized.

2. Although trade between some developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe has been increasing, there is still greater scope for substantial expansion of such trade and increased economic relations with developing countries. Despite the efforts made so far in UNCTAD, it has not been possible to adopt the resolution pending on the subject.^{cc} In this connection, there is an urgent need to conclude the negotiations with a view to finalizing this resolution at the Conference, taking into consideration the elements mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 below.

3. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe should take the following measures:

(a) Contribute fully and effectively to the efforts of the developing countries to diversify and intensify their trade;

(b) Embody appropriate positive measures in their economic plans for providing a growing share for imports from developing countries, in particular of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Their schemes under the generalized system of preferences should be further improved, keeping in mind the basic objectives of the system;

(c) Improve the volume and the quality of their economic assistance and fulfil the targets for the transfer of resources as stipulated in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

(d) Fully implement Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978;

(e) Improve the terms and conditions of lending to developing countries;

(f) Facilitate the financing of developing country projects (including tripartite co-operation), and facilitate the transferability of roubles in trade operations, and also identify concrete trade opportunities resulting from the multilateral schemes of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance;

(g) Increase the share of convertible currencies in the total resources earmarked for financial assistance to developing countries.

4. The UNCTAD secretariat should be requested in its work programme to give full support to member States in strengthening the trade and economic relations between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, including the intensification of operational activities which should lead to the expansion of trade of developing countries.

Item 13 (e): Economic co-operation among developing countries

Decision on economic co-operation among developing countries

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Decides:

(a) To support the full implementation of its resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979 and reiterate the need for a substantial technical and administrative contribution by the secretariat of UNCTAD and other competent international organizations, particularly in relation to:

(i) The establishment of the global system of trade preferences among developing countries ensuring the effective participation of the interested member countries of the Group of 77;

(ii) Co-operation between the State trading organizations of developing countries;

(iii) The establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries;

(iv) The promotion of multinational production enterprises among developing countries;

(v) Assistance to subregional, regional and inter-regional economic co-operation and integration groupings of developing countries, including measures of support to the co-operation programme adopted by the interim committee of the secretariats of those groupings;^{dd}

(vi) Support for monetary and financial co-operation among developing countries, including the feasibility study related to the creation of a "Bank for Developing Countries";^{ee} initiatives related to mechanisms for export finance; the role of financial development institutions in the promotion of projects on economic co-operation among developing countries, and the establishment of multilateral payment arrangements among developing countries;

(b) To request the UNCTAD Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries at its third regular session, giving due regard to the

^{dd} The Programme for Co-operation among Economic Co-operation and Integration Groupings of Developing Countries was established by the Working Party on Trade Expansion and Regional Economic Integration among Developing Countries at its second session, held at Geneva from 28 June to 2 July 1982 (see part two of the report of the Working Party (TD/B/C.7/55)).

^{ee} See UNCTAD/OSG/240.

^{cc} See the informal text annexed to Trade and Development Board resolution 243 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981.

Arusha Programme of Action,^{ff} to consider increasing the support of UNCTAD for the implementation of the programmes on economic co-operation among developing countries in general, including the Caracas Programme of Action;^{ss}

(c) To urge other competent international bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the competent regional and subregional organizations of developing countries, as appropriate, and the regional commissions, as well as the developed countries, to support the full implementation of economic co-operation programmes among developing countries, as a contribution towards the attainment of the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade.

Item 13 (f): Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations

1. Resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981,

Gravely concerned at the ever-increasing number of Israeli colonies in the occupied Palestinian territories of the West Bank and in the Gaza strip,

Alarmed by the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Alarmed also at the imposed Israeli domination of the foreign trade of the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recognizing the need to monitor and investigate closely the policies of the Israeli occupation authorities hampering the economic development of the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to set up a special economic unit to monitor and investigate the policies of the Israeli occupation authorities mentioned above;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution, including the work done by the economic unit referred to in paragraph 1 above.

^{ff} Arusha Programme of Action for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (*Proceedings...*, Fifth Session, vol. 1, annex VI).

^{ss} See "Report of the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries", Caracas, 13-19 May 1981 (A/36/333 and Corr.1).

2. Resolution on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling its resolution 109 (V) of 1 June 1979 on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations,

Recalling also resolution 238 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981 of the Trade and Development Board, in which the Board, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consult and prepare with other United Nations organizations a comprehensive and in-depth social and economic survey of Namibia along the lines of the 1980 study on Zimbabwe conducted by UNCTAD^{hh} as executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the importance of providing continuing and increased assistance by the United Nations organizations to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations in order to prepare them effectively for the eventual control and management of their national affairs after national independence, and the need for accelerated action in this regard,

Stressing the need for the early completion by UNCTAD of the survey of the economic conditions of the Namibian people resulting from the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to intensify work with regard to the in-depth study and a comprehensive survey of the economic and social conditions of the Namibian people and the oppressed people of South Africa;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme to attach high priority to the programme of UNCTAD in the area of providing assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

3. Also requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to collaborate with the UNCTAD secretariat in preparing a comprehensive social and economic survey of Namibia along the lines of the study on Zimbabwe;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in carrying out this task, to collaborate with these national liberation movements, namely, the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, and to consult with the relevant United Nations agencies and bodies, as well as the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Item 13 (g): Institutional matters

Declaration on institutional matters

Position paper submitted by the Group of 77

1. It is concluded that decisions have been taken at the level of the Board, the Conference and the General

^{hh} United Nations, *Zimbabwe: Towards a New Order—An Economic and Social Survey* (1980).

Assembly, on the need for a comprehensive organization to deal in an integrated manner with the problems of trade, development and related matters. What remains to be made is a specific follow-up decision.

2. It is therefore recommended that the General Assembly should reiterate:

(a) That the existing institutions, however closely coordinated their activities and operational procedures may be, would not be capable of discharging the envisioned role of a comprehensive organization to deal with the problems of trade, development and related matters;

(b) That unless such a comprehensive organization comes into being and with the least possible delay, the pressing problems of developing countries would not be dealt with effectively and in an integrated manner, and this would be to the detriment of their efforts directed towards their development and progress.

3. It is concluded that the resolutions of the Conference, in particular resolutions 81 (III) of 20 May 1972, 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979, together with the relevant recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts and General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring and the New International Economic Order have recognized the need to strengthen the functioning of UNCTAD in the light of its recognized role as a negotiating forum, as an effective instrument for review, and as a major element in the restructuring process.

4. It is thus recommended:

(a) That the General Assembly should adopt a resolution giving a specific and clear mandate to the Trade and Development Board to undertake an in-depth study of the ways and means of bringing into existence a comprehensive international organization to deal, in an integrated manner, with all aspects of trade and development and related matters. In undertaking such a study, the Board may adopt the most practical and effective procedure, not excluding consultants, and as appropriate shall consult and take into account the competence, functions and operations of existing relevant organizations and bodies in the United Nations system, including regional commissions. A substantial report hereon will be submitted to the Board at the (second) part of its session in 1985;

(b) That, pending the final outcome of the above study, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to conclude consultations speedily

with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and promptly introduce specific measures to implement previous recommendations contained in various resolutions of the Conference and endorsed by the General Assembly, *inter alia*:

(i) That UNCTAD should be granted operational flexibility on budgetary, financial and administrative matters;

(ii) That commensurate authority on budgetary and operational matters should be delegated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

(iii) The Secretary-General of UNCTAD should extend the scope of contacts and consultations with regional commissions and heads of other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to avoid duplication and ensure co-ordination as called for in Trade and Development Board resolution 45 (VII) of 21 September 1968;

(c) That the Conference should decide on the establishment of an appropriate high-level consultation machinery in UNCTAD which should meet at ministerial level at least once in two years and with a previously agreed agenda;

(d) That the Conference should reaffirm the important role that UNCTAD is required to play in providing technical assistance to developing countries in the fields of trade and development, and urge that adequate resources be made available to it for that purpose;

(e) That the Conference should also take a decision clarifying the terms of reference of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget and prescribing the procedures for external and internal evaluation, always keeping in mind that the Working Party should be an instrument to help facilitate the effective functioning of UNCTAD and its subsidiary bodies, and the implementation of the decisions and work programme of UNCTAD;

(f) That there should be a clear understanding that nothing contained in the above paragraphs should in any way contradict or impede the achievement of the basic objective for the establishment of a comprehensive organization as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended;

5. Finally, since the in-depth study mentioned above would be complex and complicated, and therefore require ample time to accomplish, the Conference will consider the item further at its seventh session, for which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Trade and Development Board will submit appropriate substantive reports.

Annex VII

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES OR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

A. Agenda items 7 and 8^a

Bulgaria's economic assistance to the developing countries

DOCUMENT SUBMITTED BY THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA^b

1. Bulgaria is an active participant in international trade and economic co-operation. The ratio of foreign trade turnover to national income today approaches 90:100, which clearly indicates the open nature of its economy.

2. Therefore Bulgaria has a vital interest in the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. Thus, it supports those initiatives of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order which are aimed at achieving greater equity and mutual advantage in the international division of labour, at enhancement of independent socio-economic development and full sovereignty over natural resources.

3. Bulgaria also backs the principal decisions of UNCTAD and of the General Assembly of the United Nations supportive of accelerated social and economic progress of the developing countries and for their fuller integration into the international economy on more equal terms. However, the crucial problems of development cannot be resolved but under conditions of international stability, mutual understanding and trust, of peace and security. Basic to the creation of such conditions is the lessening of tensions between East and West, enhancement of détente and of all-round co-operation between countries with different social and economic systems.

4. In the present period of heightened tensions and deterioration of the international economy, Bulgaria strives to contribute to the efforts at restoring confidence and normalizing international trade and economic relations. As to the development issue, Bulgaria follows a consistent policy towards expansion of trade and economic co-operation with the developing countries in line with their national development programmes. At present, Bulgaria is engaged in active trade with over 70 developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Between 1976 and 1981, the volume of turnover increased over threefold, surpassing \$2.5 billion in the year 1982. This represents by far the most

dynamic sector of the country's foreign trade during the last two decades, with the share of developing countries in overall trade registering increases from 2.9 per cent in 1960 to 5.6 per cent in 1970 and 11.4 per cent in 1982.

5. Such increase in exchanges has been made possible by the consistent implementation of an integrated approach to the expansion of trade and co-operation. The objective of this approach has been to promote mutual complementarity of the respective economic structures. Furthermore, such complementarity is not regarded as a given state of affairs but as an ongoing process increasingly involving goods and services of an ever greater degree of transformation and complexity. The above is achieved as a result of mutually elaborated long-term programmes and co-operation arrangements which bring about a two-way trade-generating effect and provide a self-financing basis of co-operation.

6. An integral element of Bulgaria's approach to co-operation with the developing countries is the provision of comprehensive economic, technical and financial assistance. It should be noted that, due to its intermediate level of economic development and the nature of its socio-economic system, Bulgaria does not have at its disposal free financial resources without local investment application. Nevertheless, it allocated substantial resources for providing assistance to a significant number of developing countries.

7. Within such assistance, material, financial and human resources, technology and know-how are provided to the partner country in a mutually reinforcing fashion. Assistance is primarily oriented towards strengthening of the state and co-operative sectors of the national economies of the developing countries and expansion of priority industries and agro-industrial activities as well as of infrastructure.

Owing to the comprehensive nature of the assistance and to its integration into the broader co-operation schemes elaborated between Bulgaria and its partners from the developing countries, it does not give rise to debt-burden and debt-servicing problems.

Therefore, the nature and objectives of Bulgaria's assistance for development purposes fully correspond to the recommendations contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade^c and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.^d

^a For the agenda of the Conference, see annex I above.

^b Issued at the Conference as TD/291.

^c General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex.

^d General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

8. The specific terms and conditions of financial assistance are also in line with the development objectives of recipient countries. The grant element in government loans provided by Bulgaria to developing countries as a rule exceeds 25 per cent. Bulgaria furthermore accepts and welcomes repayment of loans by means of deliveries of goods produced by facilities constructed under the respective assistance projects or of other non-traditional exports of the developing countries.

The repayment periods and interest rates also significantly differ from prevailing market levels in favour of the recipient country.

9. Another dimension of Bulgaria's contribution for development purposes is the provision of scientific and technical assistance. On average, over 5,300 Bulgarian skilled personnel, experts, teachers and doctors were at work annually in numerous developing countries in the period 1976-1981. The services of most of these specialists are being rendered under various intergovernmental arrangements containing an important assistance element.

During the same period, annually, a total of over 4,300 students from developing countries received training in Bulgaria, predominantly in institutes of higher education. University trainees from these countries represented on average 8 per cent of the total number of students attending Bulgarian universities. Some of these enjoy full government scholarships, with the rest paying minimal charges covering only part of total educational costs per person. The overall outlays for this form of assistance are the equivalent of about \$20 million per annum.

Another form of technical assistance is the on-the-spot training of personnel. The setting up of specialized training centres has lately been undertaken on a growing scale, together with other means of such assistance.

10. Bulgaria also has provided governmental aid on a grant basis to developing countries through supplies of foodstuffs, medicines, clothing and other consumer goods.

11. In aggregate, the total volume of assistance rendered by Bulgaria to developing countries under the various forms indicated amounts to approximately 850 million leva for the period 1976-1981 (equivalent to over \$900 million at the prevailing official rate of exchange). On an average annual basis, this represents 0.79 per cent of the value of the net material product of the country.

The above comparison in no way signifies any change in Bulgaria's position of principle as to the inapplicability of quantitative financial aid targets to the nature and modalities of co-operation and assistance provided by Bulgaria to the developing countries.

12. Besides, in compliance with the resolutions of various international organizations within the United Nations, Bulgaria has consistently been rendering assistance to national liberation movements. These have included the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the only representative of the heroic Palestinian people, as

well as the liberation movements of the oppressed peoples of Namibia and the South African Republic.

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The People's Republic of Bulgaria stands ready to further expand its trade and economic co-operation with the developing countries. Within the context of such co-operation it is prepared to continue rendering various forms of material and financial assistance.

Communication from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic^e

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards mutually beneficial economic co-operation as a major factor in the development of national economies and as a key to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peaceful coexistence. In the field of foreign economic relations, Czechoslovakia, like the other socialist countries, is systematically guided by the principles of respect for State sovereignty, independence and national interest, non-interference in internal affairs, absolute equality and mutual benefit. As a matter of principle it opposes any attempt by the neo-colonialist forces to use international economic relations to achieve their own political aims and against violation of the generally accepted norms of mutual relations between States.

Bearing in mind its limited natural resources and the structure of its economy, Czechoslovakia depends to a considerable extent on the international division of labour, and because of this it is extremely interested in the development of economic relations with all countries, in the framework both of international socialist integration and co-operation and of co-operation with countries having different social and economic systems. The current critical state of the economies of the developed market-economy countries, the consequences of which are felt by all countries, particularly affects the developing countries; and in as much as Czechoslovakia is connected through its foreign trade with those countries through a wide range of credit and payments relationships, this crisis also adversely affects the development of the Czechoslovak economy.

Like the other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia recognizes the problems and the difficulties faced by the developing countries in their effort to secure appropriate growth in their economies—one of the main bases for achieving economic independence. We support the insistence of the developing countries on the fundamental restructuring of the present system of international economic relations, the nature of which was moulded when the relationship of forces in the world was quite different and which today is totally at variance with the vital interests of the majority of those countries. This obsolete system is at the same time the major obstacle in the way of overcoming the economic crisis—the worst since the 1930s—which is further complicated by the prolonged crisis of the world capitalist monetary system, ongoing inflation, protectionism and

^e Issued at the Conference as TD/301.

the threat of collapse of the international payments system.

The process of political decolonization of the third world is reaching its conclusion, while the economy of the developing countries continues to remain largely in the hands of the international monopolies, whose activities merely aggravate the unequal international division of labour. Thus, the present economic position is unfavourably affected both by influences such as the economic crisis and by the contradiction between the political independence of these countries, obtained with great difficulty, and sometimes at the expense of uncompensated loss, and their present economic dependence.

Czechoslovakia, like the other socialist countries, plays no part in the neo-colonialist organization of international economic relations, nor can it, in the light of the historic facts, bear the responsibility for the consequences of colonialism. It supports all the progressive ideas contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,[†] the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,[‡] and a number of progressive United Nations resolutions. Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is the appropriate place for the consideration and above all the solution of the world's economic problems. The radical solution of problems, in the opinion of Czechoslovakia, is to be achieved first and foremost through global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, reducing the influence of multinational monopolies and creating independent national economies in the developing countries.

Czechoslovakia maintains economic, scientific and technological relations with the developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit both bilaterally and multilaterally; it respects the right of the developing countries to dispose of their own natural resources and means of production as they wish and to choose the social system most appropriate for them. Because of its great experience in the planning of development of the country's economy, Czechoslovakia believes that the main aim of development aid is to strengthen the economic independence and the independent development of the economies of the developing countries, providing participation in the international division of labour and in world trade on a basis of equality. That is why, in its co-operation with the developing countries, Czechoslovakia is guided first and foremost by the following principles:

- Expansion of mutually beneficial trade with the developing countries;
- Support for the public sector and planning of economic development;
- Support for the growth of the industrial and scientific technological potential;
- Assistance in the exploitation of natural resources based on mutual benefit, providing for sovereignty by the developing countries over these resources;

[†] See note d above.

[‡] General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

The solution of the problems of food, drinking water supply and basic medical services; promotion of higher qualifications among workers and medium-level technical personnel.

Czechoslovakia provides the developing countries with substantial credits on a bilateral basis in the form of loans to Governments and to individual enterprises. The government loans are special credits for the acquisition of heavy capital equipment, at low interest rates and with long repayment periods. The repayment of these special credits takes the form of supply of products, in many cases produced by the enterprises set up on the basis of the aid given. This type of assistance is particularly effective because:

- It has a definite and positive influence on the growth of the national revenue of the developing countries;
- It gives the developing countries an opportunity to speed up their development without placing a burden on their balance of payments, since this is one of the most effective means of combating the "shortage of currency" in these countries;
- It promotes steady progress towards diversification of exports in the developing countries.

The conditions under which Czechoslovakia provides the developing countries with certain credits are so beneficial for them that they in fact do not improve Czechoslovakia's balance of payments; indeed, in many cases, because of these favourable conditions, the credit assistance practically amounts to a grant. Quite clearly, such aid has its limits, for the economy of Czechoslovakia, over the long term, must function on the basis of equilibrium in the balance of payments.

Side by side with government credits, the developing countries receive credits from the Czechoslovak enterprises, on a scale which is steadily growing in volume. By the end of 1981, Czechoslovakia had supplied the developing countries with capital equipment for 529 major installations at a cost of 15,301.5 million Czechoslovak crowns, of which the least developed countries accounted for 48 projects at the total cost of 1,340.8 million Czechoslovak crowns. At 31 December 1981, 42 major installations, including 9 in least developed countries, had been started up.

These projects can be broken down as follows: 379 in Asia, 101 in Africa and 49 in Latin America. As regards the sectoral breakdown, Czechoslovakia has participated in the supply of equipment for the energy industry, the food industry, engineering and construction. To encourage the expansion of a local manufacturing industry, Czechoslovakia is setting up in the developing countries ceramics and porcelain industries, plants for the manufacture of tiles, and factories for the production of footwear, textiles and leather.

The main sphere of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's co-operation with developing countries is foreign trade, which we intend to expand further in an effort to restructure the international division of labour. As in the past, we regard the exchange of goods with developing countries as a more effective form of aid to those countries than financial aid, since it enables them to develop their own capacities and plan the use of their own resources. Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with the developing countries has more than tripled since 1970,

and in 1981 amounted to 12,468 million Czechoslovak crowns. From the geographical point of view, the bulk of this trade is with the countries of Asia (52.2 per cent) and to approximately an equal extent with developing countries of Africa (24.4 per cent) and of Latin America (23.4 per cent). Trade with the least developed countries accounts for 6.3 per cent of the total volume of Czechoslovakia's trade with developing countries.

If genuine normalization of international economic relations is achieved, especially as regards the elimination of the existing barriers and discrimination in external economic relations, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believes that that would no doubt strengthen the growth, importance and effectiveness of economic assistance to developing countries, which would in turn lead to an increased aid through trade.

In 1982, the total volume of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic assistance to developing countries and national liberation movements amounted to 3,648.8 million Czechoslovak crowns, representing 0.74 per cent of Czechoslovakia's national income that year. This sum includes both material and financial assistance furnished by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and by its social and economic organizations.

Along with the financial resources furnished to developing countries in the form of relevant credit facilities, a substantial part of co-operation with developing countries in 1982 was represented by technical assistance.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lays special emphasis on the training of workers, intermediate technical personnel and specialists with secondary and higher education, since it is this generation which will very soon be chiefly responsible for actively promoting the process of development, mainly on the basis of the socio-economic and specialized technical knowledge they acquired in a country which has reached a high level of industrial development and social progress on the basis of real socialism.

In 1982, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic helped 4,212 persons to increase their skills, including 3,634 specialists with secondary and higher education, 466 post-graduates and 112 young graduates of higher educational establishments who engaged in their first post-degree practical work. In addition, many persons studied in Czechoslovak technical-vocational institutions.

The next major component of Czechoslovakia's economic co-operation with developing countries is the dispatch of highly skilled Czechoslovak experts to these countries, either at no charge, or on the basis of contracts or subcontracts in the framework of both bilateral and multilateral relations with foreign countries. In 1982, almost 7,000 experts were employed in developing countries. The majority of them were engaged in work connected with delivered machine-tools and other equipment. More than 2,700 experts (mainly doctors and teachers in higher educational establishments) were unconnected with goods deliveries.

A significant role in development assistance is played by gifts of the Government and social organizations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to developing

countries and national liberation movements. These are of major importance in cases of dire need resulting from the negative effects of foreign economic relations or from natural disasters endangering the lives of the population in those countries, etc. In 1982, such gifts totalled 774.3 million Czechoslovak crowns. When appropriate, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will continue to furnish such aid in the spirit of socialist internationalism, but it considers the main thrust of its economic assistance to developing countries to lie in co-operation in solving the pressing problems of developing countries, such as attainment of sovereignty over their natural resources, development of industry, energy, transport and agriculture, a constant rise in the productivity of labour, foodstuffs, drinking water and medical care. All of these are necessary for the achievement of economic independence by the developing countries and their equal status in the international division of labour.

In this spirit, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is prepared to co-operate with developing countries in the future also and to transmit to them its experience in the fields of planning, the development of economic potential, in the socio-economic and socio-legal field, in public health, education, science and culture, as well as its experience of co-operation in the framework of socialist economic integration.

The prerequisite for the successful and effective solution of all international economic problems is the maintenance and continuation of the process of international détente, the strengthening of peace and international security, and increased efforts for general and complete disarmament, without which it is not possible to develop broad and mutually beneficial co-operation. A positive contribution would be the acceptance of the USSR proposal on reduction of the military expenditure of the permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent, which would constitute a big step not only towards the strengthening of peace but also towards the renewal of growth in the world economy and, in particular, in the economic development of developing countries.

Of special significance in this connection is a new major peace initiative—the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the States parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, open to accession by all States, which is contained in the Political Declaration of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty adopted at Prague in January 1983. This Declaration was submitted by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for distribution as an official United Nations document.^b

In analysing the international political and economic situations, the Prague Declaration notes *inter alia* that mankind at the end of the twentieth century is acutely confronted by global problems of a socio-economic, demographic and ecological nature. The present level of development of the world's productive forces, and of its

^b Issued at the Conference as TD/322, and also issued as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/38/292-S/15862).

science and technology, provides the necessary material and intellectual resources to cope with the practical solution of these grand problems. However, the development of international co-operation for those purposes is hampered by forces of reaction whose policies aim at preserving the backwardness of entire continents, and at dissociating States from one another and setting them at odds. Obstacles are created to the normal development of economic and scientific and technical co-operation; economic sanctions and embargoes are increasingly used for the attainment of political ends, further complicating the solution of vital economic problems.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is prepared actively to support the development of equal and mutually beneficial co-operation between all countries irrespective of their social and economic system, to promote the accelerated development of developing countries, to participate in all international negotiations on these questions in the forum of the United Nations and thereby to make its contribution to the strengthening of peace and progress.

B. Agenda items 8, 11, 12 and 13^a

Economic co-operation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with developing countries

DOCUMENT SUBMITTED BY THE UNION OF
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS¹

Consistently supporting the struggle of developing countries to do away with their inequitable position in the world capitalist economic system, the Soviet Union provides them, within the framework of its possibilities, with a great amount of assistance in forms appropriate to its social structure, which have proved their effectiveness in practice and have received recognition on the part of developing countries themselves.

This policy is carried out by varied forms of co-operation and is duly reflected in the Soviet Union's plans for the development of external economic relations. By its content, principles and objectives, the economic and trade co-operation of the USSR with developing countries represents a new type of international economic relations.

The material circulated by the USSR delegation at the Economic and Social Council's second regular session of 1982, "Economic relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with developing countries",² and the statement of the Head of the Soviet delegation at the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly contain a principled assessment of USSR assistance to developing countries and furnish overall data on the character, forms and content of the economic aid of the USSR to this group of countries during the period 1976-1980.

The number of developing countries with which the Soviet Union engages in economic and technical co-operation on the basis of inter-State agreements in-

creased from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1982. With the help of the Soviet Union, more than 1,700 industrial enterprises, electric power stations, hydro-technical, agricultural and other economic structures were built in those countries. At the present time, the construction of approximately 1,400 enterprises and other structures is under way or is planned.

An important feature of USSR co-operation with developing countries is that, in accordance with the wishes of its partners, priority is given to the development of the public sector. The expansion and strengthening of the public sector is considered by many developing countries as an effective means of achieving their main economic objectives, as the material basis for radical socio-economic transformations, and as a protection of their national industry and their entire economy from the negative consequences of the activities of transnational corporations.

The Soviet Union pursues economic and technical co-operation with developing countries on the basis of long-term inter-State agreements, under which the orientations and content of co-operation are linked with the current and long-term economic development plans of these countries.

The main thrust of the sectoral structure of the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to developing countries is directed towards development of the branches of material production, creation of industrial and energy capacities, development of agriculture and exploration for minerals.

The training of national skilled personnel occupies an important place in USSR economic and technical assistance to developing countries. Wide use is made of the method of mass instruction in the course of construction of industrial and other structures as well as of training at technical-vocational training centres and at higher educational establishments in developing countries and the USSR. With the help of the USSR, approximately 1.4 million citizens of developing countries have specialized as skilled workers, engineers, technicians, doctors, teachers and in other professions.

Conscious of the need of developing countries, the Soviet Union gives particular attention to the preferential nature of its economic assistance to these countries. Along with credit on favourable terms and with uncompensated aid, preferential terms are offered on a large scale for payment of the technical assistance provided by Soviet specialists working in developing countries and for assistance in training their national personnel, for the transfer of advanced types of Soviet equipment and technology, and also in the sphere of foreign trade. In the years 1976-1980, the volume of USSR net economic assistance to developing countries amounted to nearly 30 billion roubles. The ratio of the volume of such assistance to the gross national product of the USSR for those years averaged 1 per cent, while in 1980 and 1981 it amounted to approximately 1.3 per cent of the Soviet Union's GNP. In 1981 alone, the volume of the Soviet Union's net economic aid to developing countries amounted to 8.1 billion roubles.

The Soviet Union has special understanding for the problems of the least developed countries. Our approach to these problems is reflected in the joint state-

¹ Issued at the Conference as TD/302.

² E/1982/86.

ment of the socialist countries entitled "Least developed among developing countries",^k distributed at the fifth session of the Conference. At the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris, the Soviet Union submitted a document entitled "Major results and future trends in co-operation between the USSR and the least developed countries in the commercial, economic, scientific and technical fields",^l which sums up data of the assistance to this group of countries and describes the outlook for the development of USSR co-operation with them. As to the volume of the Soviet Union's net assistance to these countries, in 1981, for example, its proportion of the GNP of the USSR amounted to 0.18 per cent, which means more than 1.1 billion roubles.

In future, the USSR will continue to furnish developing countries the necessary aid and support in their struggle for their economic independence, and for the restructuring of international relations on genuinely equitable and democratic principles.

C. Agenda item 11^a

Assistance given by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and liberation movements in 1982

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC^m

The German Democratic Republic supports actively the just struggle of the developing countries for national and economic independence. It stands up for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and co-operates to the best of its abilities in efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order. The striving to develop all-round ties of useful co-operation with the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as solidarity with the peoples struggling for national and social liberation form an integral part of the German Democratic Republic's foreign policy.

The German Democratic Republic is guided in its actions by common interests of the socialist States and the developing countries in safeguarding peace, putting an end to the arms race and achieving economic and social advance. It stands up for overcoming the unjust patterns of division of labour inherited from colonialism and for eliminating all neocolonialist practices. Full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty, non-discrimination, mutual benefit, and non-interference in internal affairs—all these principles are characteristic of the German Democratic Republic's relations with developing countries. On this basis, the German Democratic Republic has rendered extensive economic and scientific-technical assistance to support developing countries. In so doing, it concentrates on the following activities:

Furtherance of an integrated and balanced development of the economic potential of the developing countries,

^k TD/264 and Corr.1, reproduced in *Proceedings...*, Fifth Session, vol. I, annex VII, section H.

^l A/CONF.104/17.

^m Issued at the Conference as TD/304.

especially as regards the establishment of an industrial base and an efficient agricultural sector;

Assistance in harnessing natural resources, provided on the basis of mutual benefit and on terms that ensure full sovereignty and respect for the legitimate rights of the parties involved;

Development of co-operation in planning, particularly in the elaboration of national plans and programmes for economic and social development;

Support in organizing efficient public and co-operative sectors in developing countries' economies in accordance with the development programmes of the Governments concerned;

Aid in creating the necessary scientific and technological potential; and

Assistance as regards education, vocational training and upgrading of job qualifications of national cadres, and health care.

In 1982, assistance of the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements totalled 1,587.7 million marks, which is 0.79 per cent of the 1982 national income. This figure includes both material and financial support.

It is thus apparent that the German Democratic Republic assistance to developing countries and national liberation movements has continued without interruption, notwithstanding the emergence of far more difficult world economic conditions. More still: that assistance has been enlarged, and this at a time when world markets continue to be hit by the effects of the worst crisis of the capitalist economy since the 1930s. Persistent high interest rates, disrupted currency relations and devaluation of currencies, trade restrictions and even embargoes—all this has far-reaching repercussions on the fabric of international economic relations. The German Democratic Republic, too, is not unaffected by the effects of the capitalist crisis phenomena.

The German Democratic Republic devotes much attention to training and further training of national cadres from developing countries, thereby assisting the latter in their efforts aimed at using education, job training and an available potential of skilled workers, foremen and supervisory personnel as a major growth factor with a view to ensuring the development of their national economies.

At the beginning of 1983, a total of 29,249 persons from developing countries were undergoing trades training or upgrading their job qualifications (i.e., at levels below higher or technical school education) in enterprises and institutions of the German Democratic Republic. Corresponding with the developing countries' needs, such training takes place primarily in various branches of industry, mining, agriculture, the general education sector, the health care sector, and in the planning and management of economic processes at the national level. In 1982, 4,222 cadres completed their training, bringing the total of developing-country citizens having received job training in the German Democratic Republic since 1970 to more than 54,000.

In the same year, 1,435 persons from developing countries successfully completed studies at German Democratic Republic institutions of higher or technical

education, bringing the corresponding total of graduates since 1970 to roughly 14,500. Dominant subjects of study for the 5,951 developing-country citizens enrolled in the German Democratic Republic at the start of 1983 were mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, agronomy, transport, economics, pedagogics and medicine.

By sending experts, the German Democratic Republic directly supports developing countries in the preparation and implementation of important programmes and projects aimed at further developing their national economies. The year under review witnessed a total of 814 German Democratic Republic-funded new expert assignments to developing countries. In line with the specific requirements of these countries, special emphasis is on sending economists, engineers, teachers, vocational instructors as well as medical doctors and other medical personnel. The total of German Democratic Republic-funded expert assignments to developing countries since 1970 exceeds 20,000.

In 1982, as in the preceding years, substantial funds were set aside to provide medical treatment to persons from developing countries. From 1970 to 1982, a total of over 3,500 patients from such countries were received in the German Democratic Republic for such treatment, including patients requiring hospital care.

Assistance to the least developed countries is viewed by the German Democratic Republic as an important task. In 1982, its assistance to the least developed countries—both material and financial—totalled 259 million marks, which is 0.13 per cent of the national income. Included in this figure is, *inter alia*, that 450 least developed country citizens completed studies at the higher or technical school level and another 805 finished courses of trades training or qualifications upgrading. Almost one third of all German Democratic Republic experts working in developing countries are on assignments in least developed countries.

The German Democratic Republic sees in dynamic expansion of trade and in stable and equality-based co-operation in the economic and scientific-technical fields the best way of assisting the developing countries in their efforts to achieve industrialization and the modernization of their agriculture as well as to overcome their economic difficulties. In the German Democratic Republic's economic relations with developing countries, there is an increasing emphasis on such forms of co-operation as the construction of plants and installations, including transfer of related know-how and training of the requisite skilled labour and supervisory personnel. Between 1970 and 1982, the German Democratic Republic completed hundreds of industrial, agricultural and other projects in developing countries. These projects cover, *inter alia*, plant and equipment for transport and communications; electrification; building materials; mechanical engineering; textile industry; printing; installations for livestock breeding; farm product processing; and equipment for hospitals, schools and universities. To assist developing countries in speeding up their economic activities, the German Democratic Republic is also giving licences on an increasing scale.

By providing assistance to, and building equality-based and mutually advantageous economic relations with the developing countries, the German Democratic Republic helps them to overcome the heavy legacy of the colonial past and to turn to account their natural and human resources with a view to speeding up the achievement of economic prosperity in accordance with the targets set out in their national development plans. In doing so, the German Democratic Republic contributes to the developing countries' economic independence and the restructuring of international economic relations. Respect for States' permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and their economic activities is a fundamental and, for the German Democratic Republic, axiomatic principle. The German Democratic Republic engages in neither profit transfer nor brain drain from developing countries. Plants erected by the German Democratic Republic in developing countries become the latter's property without any kind of conditions attached.

It is with all the greater firmness that the German Democratic Republic champions the legitimate right for the developing countries to claim financial and material compensations from those who practised colonialism in the past and who are practising neocolonialism today. For it is a fact that the direction of the huge flow of profits and of the brain drain is not from south to north, but from south to north-west.

Trade and development require peace, dialogue inspired by goodwill among States, and an international atmosphere of confidence. The course of confrontation, economic aggression, discrimination and economic sanctions in contravention of international law, as it is being pursued by influential imperialist circles, is directed against all those who want international economic relations to be advantageous and prospering. The German Democratic Republic's policy is aimed at reaching understanding on confidence-building measures in the economic field which would serve to expand co-operation based on equality and mutual benefit in trade, the economy and in the scientific-technical field.

The German Democratic Republic was, is and will remain a reliable partner for all those interested in peaceful trade and international co-operation based on mutual advantage. Its assistance to developing countries will go on.

D. Agenda items 8 and 10^a

Restoring confidence in international trade

DECLARATION SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OF GROUP D AND MONGOLIA^a

1. Socialist countries note with great concern the serious deterioration of international economic relations. The deep and prolonged crisis in the capitalist world economy has adversely affected the levels of production and trade. The growth rates in many countries are low or negative, inflation is still continuing,

^a Issued at the Conference as TD/323.

unemployment is prevailing at a high level and imbalances in trade and payments are increasing. The current high interest rates and instability of exchange rates exacerbate payments problems. Many countries, and developing countries in particular, face great difficulties resulting from the combined effect of factors such as uncertain and limited access to markets, decreasing demand, a sharp fall of commodity prices and acute problems of external debt servicing.

2. The economic crisis in the developed market-economy countries and the response to it of the "major trading nations" have continued to exert a serious impact on the world trading system and international trade. The growth of trade has been significantly stalled for the first time in many years. The new protectionism in a number of developed market-economy countries has resulted in regular and more frequent application of trade restrictions, including numerous unilateral measures of a discriminatory nature. The major part of these restrictions has been introduced with total disregard to, or even in violation of, international trade principles, norms and rules set out in multilateral and bilateral agreements, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These restrictions and the way they are applied constitute also a deviation from the objectives of UNCTAD, its principles of international trade relations, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States^o and various pledges on standstill.

3. Socialist countries note with particular concern the expanding application by some developed market-economy countries for non-economic reasons of restrictive measures, trade blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Socialist countries notice that the same concern has been expressed by the developing countries in the Buenos Aires Platform.^p Such measures undermine the interdependent flows of international trade. Not only do they contradict the fundamental principles on which the operation of the world trading system is based but also they create a dangerous precedent for the development of international trade in the future. Practices of this kind, accompanied by

^o See note d above.

^p See annex VI above.

unilateral renunciation of contractual obligations by certain developed market-economy countries and continuous attempts to create obstacles to the implementation of such obligations, undermine the basic conditions on which the development of an international division of labour and economic co-operation rest. These practices are eroding confidence between the trading partners, and can, as the history of international trade has proved, disorganize the international trading system for many years ahead.

4. Socialist countries are convinced that, under these circumstances, the efforts of the member States of UNCTAD should be aimed at restoring confidence in international economic co-operation. To this end, they urge all member countries of UNCTAD:

To reaffirm their commitment to ensure that economic relations among countries are based on the strict observance of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;

To declare their firm commitment to refrain from applying, for non-economic reasons, trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and to undertake to eliminate all such measures presently in force without delay;

To reaffirm their resolve to ensure that the trade policies are in conformity with the basic principles, rules and norms of trade, such as the unconditional MFN and non-discrimination, as well as with contractual obligations;

To eliminate unilateral and discriminatory measures presently applied.

5. Socialist countries consider that the progress in world trade and development is closely interrelated with the process of relaxation of international tension, with the struggle against the arms race and with progressive steps for disarmament.

6. Socialist countries consider that under current conditions the efforts of UNCTAD should focus on the urgent tasks of restoring confidence in international trade and on the observance of basic principles, rules and norms of international trade, in order to create a stable and sound framework for the harmonious development of trade, to the benefit of all countries.

Annex VIII

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE^a

1. At its 172nd and 195th plenary meetings, on 6 and 21 June 1983, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee met on 27 June 1983.

3. The meeting was convened by Mr. A. Hill (Jamaica), Vice-President of the Conference.

4. Mr. D. L. Hepburn (Bahamas) was elected Chairman.

5. The UNCTAD secretariat informed the Committee that, as at 26 June 1983, the credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as provided for in rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, had been submitted by 120 member States. The appointment of the representatives of 17 member States had been communicated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD by means of a cable from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerned. The appointment of the representatives of 8 member States had been communicated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD by means of a letter or a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or from the permanent representative or permanent mission in Geneva or from the Ambassador or embassy in Belgrade. The appointment of the representative of two member States had not yet been communicated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

6. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics objected to the acceptance of the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, stating that, in the view of the Soviet delegation, those credentials were null and void. He referred to a letter from a number of delegations distributed to the Conference (TD/311) setting forth their views on the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

7. The representative of China objected to the statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stating that, in the view of the Chinese delegation, the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea were valid. He referred to the letter from the Chinese delegation distributed to the Conference (TD/310) stating that the General Assembly of the United Nations recognized the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate Government of that country.

8. With regard to the participation of Afghanistan in the sixth session of the Conference, the representative of China reiterated the position of his country as reflected in the report of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.^b

9. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reiterated the position of his country in that respect as reflected in the same report.

10. With regard to the participation of Chile in the sixth session of the Conference, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reiterated the position of his country as reflected in the report of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

11. The representative of the United States of America stated that the position of his delegation with respect to the credentials of Afghanistan, Chile and Democratic Kampuchea, as reflected in the report of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, remained unchanged.

12. The Chairman suggested that the Committee should take note of the information in paragraph 5 above provided by the UNCTAD secretariat, and noted that the views and reservations in paragraphs 6-11 would be reflected in the report of the Committee. In connection with the credentials of the representatives which had not yet been submitted in due form, he proposed that the Committee accept provisionally the assurances given, on the understanding that credentials in conformity with rule 13 would be submitted promptly to the Secretary-General of the Conference.

13. The Committee agreed to that procedure.

14. The Chairman proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

The Credentials Committee,

Having examined the credentials of the representatives of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Accepts under the terms of rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, the credentials of the representatives to the sixth session of the Conference and recommends to the Conference that it approve the report of the Credentials Committee.

15. The Committee adopted the above draft resolution.

16. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should recommend to the Conference the adoption of the draft resolution below. The proposal was adopted by the Committee.

^a Issued at the Conference as TD/316.

^b A/37/543 and Add.1.

17. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the Conference.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

18. The Credentials Committee recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE
SIXTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

*“The United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development*

*“Approves the report of the Credentials
Committee.”^c*

^c For the text adopted, see resolution 136 (VI).

Annex IX

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE AT ITS SIXTH SESSION^a

1. In order to clarify the context in which the secretariat will give statements of administrative and financial implications to the Conference, the attention of the Conference is brought to the following.

2. In accordance with Financial Regulation 13.1 of the United Nations, no Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either an administrative change in a programme approved by the General Assembly or the possible requirement of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the proposal.

3. In accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, statements of administrative and financial implications will be submitted for each resolution and decision calling for new activities or an intensification of existing ones and those concerned with the convening of meetings not previously scheduled or called for under existing mandates. The statements to be submitted will contain full direct costs to the UNCTAD secretariat of the relevant work item, and the estimates contained therein are therefore not necessarily in addition to existing resources. The estimates for meetings include direct costs of meeting services based on established standard costs.

4. Following the conclusion of the Conference, the full impact of all its resolutions and decisions will be reviewed in total by the UNCTAD secretariat and will be reflected in the proposed programme budget for 1984-1985 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. In preparing his programme budget proposals for 1984-1985 for submission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will relate the new mandates given to him by the Conference, as well as ongoing activities, to existing resources. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will then determine, after consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to what extent additional resources would be requested from the General Assembly.

^a Distributed at the Conference as TD/L.229.

Appendix

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

A. Resolution 137 (VI): UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries (agenda item 13 (c))^a

1. In order to implement the activities set out in paragraph 9 of the resolution, it is considered that the services of three advisers would be required at the P-4/P-5 level, at a total estimated annual cost of \$346,000 which would include salaries of advisers at \$222,200, one secretary at \$33,800, and a provision for travel of \$90,000. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would seek suitable ways of financing the advisory services requested in paragraph 9, keeping in mind the need for continuity.^b

^a Statement issued at the Conference as TD/L.233/Add.1.

^b The secretariat has been informed that it is the understanding of the regional groups that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will seek extrabudgetary resources, including funds from UNDP and other voluntary contributions, in order to enable him to comply with paragraph 9 of the resolution, and that he will report on his progress to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session for review.

2. In paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is invited to appoint a small *ad hoc* group of experts. On the understanding that the group would consist of some 15 participants from both developed and developing countries, the total cost of travel and subsistence for a meeting of five days in Geneva would amount to approximately \$35,000. The conference servicing cost related to the holding of the group, on the assumption that one three-language team of interpreters, one conference room and some 40 pages of documentation overall, would be required, would amount to approximately \$25,000. It is considered that this meeting would fall within the general provision for working parties, expert groups and study groups.

B. Resolution 143 (VI): Towards the technological transformation of developing countries (agenda item 13 (a))^c

1. In this resolution, the Conference recognizes that the present world economic situation makes even more urgent the need for

^c Statement issued at the Conference as TD/L.254/Add.1 and Corr.1

coherent action towards the technological transformation of developing countries and sets out a series of actions, programmes and activities to be undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat.

2. In paragraph 12 of the resolution, it is strongly urged that the Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology be provided with sufficient resources to enable it to perform its functions effectively, within its mandate, having regard to the increasing requirements of developing countries. In dealing with the issues falling within the mandate of UNCTAD in the area of technology, economic aspects cannot be dealt with in isolation from the commercial and technological aspects. It is considered that the implementation of the activities envisaged in paragraph 12 would require the services of three professional staff members with specialized training and experience of a multidisciplinary nature covering technological as well as policy formulation and implementation aspects, in order to assist developing countries in techno-economic issues, particularly in sectors of critical importance for their technological transformation. On the assumption that such services could be provided by staff members at the P-5/P-4 level, the total estimated annual cost would be \$297,500, made up of \$203,700 for professional salaries, \$33,800 for one secretary and a provision of \$60,000 for travel. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD does not intend to request additional resources from the regular budget; he will explore all the possible means mentioned in paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 17 (IV) of 10 December 1982 of the Committee on Transfer of Technology in order to meet the resource requirements mentioned above.

3. The direct conference servicing costs of a special session of the Committee on the Transfer of Technology, called for in paragraph 22 of resolution 143 (VI), are estimated at about \$192,000, assuming it will be convened at Geneva for a period of 10 days and serviced by two six-language teams and a caucus team of interpreters, require four conference rooms and be provided with a total of 80 pages of documentation.

C. Resolution 144 (VI): UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping (agenda item 13 (b))^d

In paragraph 10 (c) of the resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is called upon to elaborate guidelines to be disseminated on the application of computer software packages to multimodal transport. It is estimated that computer expenditures in this context would amount to approximately \$50,000 per annum.

D. Resolution 146 (VI): Assistance to the Palestinian people (agenda item 13 (f))^e

In paragraph 1 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to set up a special economic unit to monitor and investigate the policies of the Israeli occupation authorities mentioned earlier in the resolution. In order to carry out adequately the functions of monitoring and investigating, it is considered that the establishment of such a unit would require two professional staff members, at the P-5 and at the P-3 level, one secretary, and provision for travel. The total cost is thus estimated at \$186,000 per year, of which \$171,000 would be for salaries and \$15,000 for travel.

E. Resolution 155 (VI): Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (agenda item 9)^f

1. In paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Trade and Development Board is requested to convene a special session of the Committee on

Commodities to examine the role of international commodity agreements or arrangements negotiated or renegotiated within UNCTAD in attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

2. Assuming that the Committee would need to meet for a period of one week, would be serviced by two six-language teams and one caucus team of interpreters and would be provided with four conference rooms and a total of 75 pages of documentation, the direct conference servicing costs are estimated to be approximately \$139,000.

F. Resolution 156 (VI): Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation (agenda item 9)^g

1. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution provide for a special session of the Committee on Commodities to be convened for the purpose of elaborating the elements of the frameworks for international co-operation in the field of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, and for its report to be submitted to the Trade and Development Board. In paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Board is requested to consider and decide, preferably at a special session, on the further action to be taken.

2. On the assumption that a special session of the Committee on Commodities would need to meet for a period of two weeks for the above purpose, that it would be serviced by two six-language teams and one caucus team of interpreters, and would be provided with four conference rooms and a total of 100 pages of documentation, the direct servicing costs are estimated at approximately \$243,000.

3. The direct conference servicing costs of a special session of the Trade and Development Board, on the assumption that it would meet for a period of one week, would require two six-language teams, one caucus team of interpreters and four conference rooms, and would be provided with a total of 75 pages of documentation, are estimated to amount to \$165,000, including summary records for four plenary meetings.

G. Resolution 157 (VI): Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls (agenda item 9)^h

1. In paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to convene an expert group on the compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls and in paragraph 6, the Conference calls for a special session of the Trade and Development Board to consider the report of the expert group.

2. On the assumption that the expert group would consist of about 20 experts, from both developed and developing countries, the total cost of travel and subsistence allowances for a two-week meeting in Geneva is estimated to be approximately \$60,000.

3. It is estimated that the related direct conference servicing costs would amount to about \$73,000, assuming that the group would require one four-language team of interpreters, one meeting room and a total of 50 pages of documentation.

4. The direct conference servicing costs of a special session of the Trade and Development Board, assuming it would meet for a period of one week, would be serviced by two six-language teams and one caucus team of interpreters and would be provided with four conference rooms and a total of 75 pages of documentation, are estimated to amount to \$165,000, including summary records for four plenary meetings.

^d Statement issued at the Conference as TD/L.251/Add.1.

^e Statement issued at the Conference as TD(VI)/C.4/L.11/Add.1.

^f Statement issued at the Conference as TD(VI)/CG/CRP.5/Rev.1/Add.1.

^g Statement issued at the Conference as TD(VI)/CG/CRP.7/Rev.1/Add.1.

^h Statement issued at the Conference as TD(VI)/CG/CRP.8/Rev.1/Add.1.

Annex X

CHECK-LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated in the column "Observations and references", the documents are mimeographed. The abbreviated title "Proceedings" refers to *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session*.

A. DOCUMENTS IN THE GENERAL SERIES

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
TD/270	Note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD transmitting the provisional agenda, with annotations, for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	6	For the agenda as adopted, see annex I above
TD/271	Development and recovery—The realities of the new interdependence: report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the sixth session of the Conference	8-13	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.12 (TD/271/Rev.1); also reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. III.
TD/272	The current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1980s: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	8	Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. III
TD/272/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> . Annex—Growth and external financing for development under conditions of uncertainty: a preliminary analysis	8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/273 and Corr.1 and 2	Commodity issues—A review and proposals for further action: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	9	<i>Idem</i>
TD/274 and Corr.1	Protectionism, trade relations and structural adjustment: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	10	<i>Idem</i>
TD/275	International financial and monetary issues: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	11	<i>Idem</i>
TD/276	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	12	<i>Idem</i>
TD/276/Add.1	Basic data on the least developed countries: note by the UNCTAD secretariat	12	
TD/277	A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (a)	To be issued as a United Nations publication
TD/277/Add.1 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i> . Comments by Governments at the fourth session of the Committee on Transfer of Technology: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (a)	
TD/278 and Corr.1	UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (b)	Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. III
TD/279 (Part I)	Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked and island developing countries—Issues for consideration: report by the UNCTAD secretariat. Part one: Land-locked developing countries	13 (c)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/279 (Part II)	<i>Idem</i> . Part two: Island developing countries	13 (c)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/280	UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (d)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/281 and Corr.1	Economic co-operation among developing countries—Review of activities in the major programme areas and proposals for future work: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (e)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/282	UNCTAD activities in the field of assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (f)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/283	Institutional matters: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (g)	<i>Idem</i>
TD/284	Work programme of UNCTAD in the development and transfer of technology: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (a)	<i>Idem</i>

Document No.	Title	Agenda item	Observations and references
TD/284/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : interregional linkages towards the implementation of strategies for the technological transformation of developing countries—proposal by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and comments thereon made at the twenty-sixth session of the Trade and Development Board	13 (a)	
TD/285	The Buenos Aires Platform: Final document of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, transmitted under a note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD	8-14	Reproduced in annex VI above
TD/286	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a communication from the Customs Co-operation Council concerning document TD/279(Part I)	13 (c)	
TD/287	Commodity issues—Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities: report by the UNCTAD secretariat	9	
TD/288	Report of the Trade and Development Board to the Conference: note by the UNCTAD secretariat	14	
TD/289	Pre-Conference Meeting of Senior Officials held at the Sava Centar, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 2 and 3 June 1983: report by the Chairman of the Meeting		
TD/290	Statement by General Reynaldo R. B. Bignone, President of the Argentine Republic		Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II
TD/291	Communication of 6 June 1983 from the Government of Bulgaria submitting a statement on its economic assistance to the developing countries	8	Reproduced in annex VII above
TD/292	Communication from the Government of Saudi Arabia concerning its official development assistance	11	
TD/293	Opening statement: "A time for understanding and conciliation" by Mr. Roberto V. Ongpin, Minister for Foreign Trade of the Philippines (host country to the fifth session of the Conference)	1	
TD/294	Statement by Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, upon his election as President of the sixth session of the Conference at its opening meeting, on 6 June 1983	2	
TD/295	Statement by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the opening meeting, on 6 June 1983		Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II
TD/296	Statement by Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at the 173rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/297 and Corr.1	Address by Mr. Mohamed Hosny Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the 177th plenary meeting, on 9 June 1983		<i>Idem</i>
TD/298	Statement by Lieutenant-General Hussain M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at the 180th plenary meeting, on 10 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/299	Agenda for the sixth session of the Conference as adopted	6	Reproduced in annex I above
TD/300	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a message from Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Office	7, 8	Reproduced in annex V above
TD/301	Communication from the Government of Czechoslovakia	7, 8	Reproduced in annex VII above
TD/302	Communication from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitting a document entitled "Economic co-operation of the USSR with developing countries"	8, 11, 12, 13	<i>Idem</i>
TD/303 and Corr.1	Statement by Mr. Raúl Prebisch at the 181st plenary meeting, on 10 June 1983	7, 8	Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II
TD/304	Communication from the Minister of Foreign Trade and Head of delegation of the German Democratic Republic submitting a document concerning the assistance given by the German Democratic Republic to developing countries and national liberation movements in 1982	11	Reproduced in annex VII above
TD/305	Communication from the Head of delegation of Israel concerning the economic development and the standard of living in the West Bank and Gaza	13 (f)	
TD/306	Statement by Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, at the 194th plenary meeting, on 21 June 1983	7, 8	Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD/307	Statement by Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at the 190th plenary meeting, on 17 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/308	Statement by Mr. Robert D. Muldoon, C.H., Prime Minister of New Zealand, at the 173rd plenary meeting, on 7 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/309	Communication from Mr. A. N. Manzhulo, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Head of delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, transmitting the resolution of the Supreme Soviet entitled "The international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union"	7,8	
TD/310	Communication of 23 June 1983 from the delegation of the People's Republic of China on credentials of representatives to the Conference	5	
TD/311	Communication from the delegation of the German Democratic Republic on credentials of representatives to the Conference	5	
TD/312	Communication of 23 June 1983 from the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea on credentials of representatives to the Conference	5	
TD/313	Repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the national economy of Palestine: document submitted by the delegations of Arab countries participating in the sixth session of the Conference	13 (f)	
TD/314	Statement by Mr. Ruud F. M. Lubbers, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, at the 178th plenary meeting, on 9 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/315	Communication of 24 June 1983 from the delegation of Thailand, on behalf of the ASEAN countries, on credentials of representatives to the Conference	5	
TD/316	Report of the Credentials Committee	5 (b)	Reproduced in annex VIII above
TD/317	Text of the relevant part of the joint communiqué of the 16th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on international economic issues, transmitted by the delegation of Thailand on behalf of the ASEAN countries		
TD/318	Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Conference: proposal by the President of the Conference	14	
TD/319	Communication of 27 June 1983 from the delegation of India on credentials of representatives to the Conference	5	
TD/320	Communication of 28 June 1983 from the delegation of Morocco concerning the phosphates and sulphur markets	9 (a)	
TD/321	Signature and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities: note by the UNCTAD secretariat.	9	
TD/322	Communication of 29 June 1983 from the Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic transmitting a joint statement by participants in the meeting of Party and State leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, held in Moscow on 28 June 1983	7, 8	
TD/323	Restoring confidence in international trade: declaration by the socialist countries of Group D and Mongolia	8, 10	Reproduced in annex VII above
TD/324	Statement by the countries members of Group D in relation to agenda item 9 (b)	9 (b)	
TD/325 and Corr.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session—Part one		For the final text, see TD/326 (vol. I)
TD/325/Add.1 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i> —Parts two and three, and annexes		<i>Idem</i>
TD/326 (vol. I)	<i>Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes</i>		United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6
TD/326 (vol. II)	<i>Idem, vol. II, Statements and Summary Records</i>		United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.7
TD/326 (vol. III)	<i>Idem, vol. III, Basic documents</i>		United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.8

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
B. DOCUMENTS IN THE LIMITED SERIES			
TD/L.198	Application by the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics: note by the UNCTAD secretariat	14	
TD/L.199	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting the FAO publication entitled <i>Commodity Review and Outlook, 1982-83</i> , FAO Economic and Social Development Series No. 25	9	
TD/L.200	Message from His Holiness Pope John Paul II		Reproduced in annex V above
TD/L.201	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting the report of a Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled <i>The North-South Dialogue: Making it Work</i> (London, Commonwealth Secretariat, 1982)	8	
TD/L.202	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a report by a Commonwealth Group of Experts entitled <i>Protectionism: Threat to International Order—the Impact on Developing Countries</i> (London, Commonwealth Secretariat, 1982)	10	
TD/L.203	Message from Mr. Fernando Belaunde Terry, President of the Republic of Peru		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.204	Message from Mr. J. Batmuh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.205	Message from Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.206	Message from Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.207	Message from Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.208	Message from the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.209	Message from Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.210	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting documents and publications submitted by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa		
TD/L.211	Message from Mr. Chadly Bendjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.212	Message from Mr. Raúl Sierra Franco, Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.213	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting documents and publications submitted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	7, 8, 10	
TD/L.214	Message from Mr. Belisario Betancur, President of the Republic of Colombia		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.215	Message from Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, in his capacity as outgoing Chairman of the Organization of African Unity		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.216	Message from Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.217	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	12	Withdrawn; see part two, para. 148 above
TD/L.218	Statement by the representative of Somalia, on behalf of the Group of 77, at the 184th plenary meeting, on 14 June 1983	12	Reproduced in <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II
TD/L.219	Statement by Mr. Mohamad Zuhdi Nashashibi, observer, member of the Executive Committee, Head of the Economic Department, Palestine Liberation Organization, at the 183rd plenary meeting, on 13 June 1983	7, 8	<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.220	Statement by Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at the 184th meeting, on 14 June 1983	12	<i>Idem</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD/L.221	Message from Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		Reproduced in annex V above
TD/L.222	Consultation mechanism: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	8	
TD/L.223	Text on item 8 submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	8	
TD/L.224	Message from Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.225	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting documents submitted by the Central African Customs and Economic Union	7, 8	
TD/L.226	Resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, Addis Ababa, 6-11 June 1983		
TD/L.227	Message from Mr. Ahmad Sekou Touré, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.228	Message from Mr. Edgard Pisani, Commissioner of the European Communities		<i>Idem</i>
TD/L.229	Statement of administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Conference at its sixth session: note by the UNCTAD secretariat	14	Reproduced in annex IX above
TD/L.230	The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: proposal submitted by the Democratic Republic on behalf of Group D	8	
TD/L.231	Provision of assistance for Lebanon: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	14	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 319
TD/L.232	Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom: letter addressed to the President of the Conference by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (d)	
TD/L.233	UNCTAD activities in the field of land-locked developing countries: draft resolution recommended by Committee IV for adoption by the Conference	13 (c)	Adopted; see resolution 137 (VI)
TD/L.233/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (c)	See annex IX above, appendix, section A
TD/L.234	UNCTAD activities in the field of island developing countries: draft resolution recommended by Committee IV for adoption by the Conference	13 (c)	Adopted; see resolution 138 (VI)
TD/L.235	Assistance to Yemen: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	14	Adopted; see resolution 150 (VI)
TD/L.236	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a statement by the Director of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade	7, 8	
TD/L.237	General Assembly resolution 35/10 A and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101: draft resolution recommended by Committee IV for adoption by the Conference	14 (d)	Adopted; see resolution 140 (VI)
TD/L.238	General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982: draft resolution recommended by Committee IV for adoption by the Conference	14 (e), 14 (f)	Adopted; see resolution 141 (VI)
TD/L.239 and Corr.1	Draft report of the Conference on its sixth session	15	For the final report, see parts two and three of this volume
TD/L.240	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	14	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 33 b
TD/L.241	Report of Committee II: amendments and additions	10	See also TD(VI)/C.2/L.5
TD/L.242	Report of Committee IV: amendments and additions	13, 14 (d), 14 (e), 14 (f)	See also TD(VI)/C.4/L.8
TD/L.243	Report of Committee III: amendments and additions	11	See also TD(VI)/C.3/L.8
TD/L.244	Report of the Working Group on item 12	12	
TD/L.245	Credentials of representatives to the sixth session of the Conference: draft resolution submitted by the Credentials Committee	5 (b)	Adopted; see resolution 136 (VI)
TD/L.246	UNCTAD activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries: draft resolution recommended by Committee IV for adoption by the Conference	13 (e)	Adopted; see resolution 139 (VI)

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD/L.247	Review of the calendar of meetings	14 (h)	For the calendar of meetings as adopted, see decision 166 (VI)
TD/L.248	Report of Committee I: amendments and additions	9	See also TD(VI)/C.1/L.9
TD/L.249	Assistance to the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	13 (f)	Adopted; see resolution 147 (VI)
TD/L.250	Provision of assistance for Lebanon: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	14	Adopted; see resolution 149 (VI)
TD/L.251	UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping: draft resolution proposed by the President of the Conference	13 (b)	Adopted; see resolution 144 (VI)
TD/L.251/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (b)	See annex IX above, appendix, section C
TD/L.252	Rejection of coercive economic measures: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	14	Adopted; see resolution 152 (VI)
TD/L.253	Expression of gratitude to the Government and peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, by Norway on behalf of Group B, by the German Democratic Republic on behalf of Group D, and by China	14	Adopted; see resolution 176 (VI)
TD/L.254	Towards the technological transformation of developing countries: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	13 (a)	Adopted; see resolution 143 (VI)
TD/L.254/Add.1 and Corr.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (a)	See annex IX, above appendix, section B
TD/L.255	Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	14	Adopted; see resolution 151 (VI)
TD/L.256	UNCTAD activities in the field of trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom: draft decision submitted by the President of the Conference	13 (d)	Adopted; see decision 145 (VI)
TD/L.257	Institutional matters: draft decision submitted by the President of the Conference	13 (g)	Adopted; see decision 148 (VI)
TD/L.258	Work programme on protectionism and structural adjustment: draft decision submitted by the President of the Conference	10	Adopted; see decision 160 (VI)
TD/L.259 and Corr.1	International trade in goods and services—Protectionism, structural adjustment and the international trading system: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	10	Adopted; see resolution 159 (VI)
TD/L.260	Report of the Working Group on item 8	8	For the text of the statement attached to the report, see part one, section A, above
TD/L.261	Common Fund for Commodities: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 153 (VI)
TD/L.262	United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 154 (VI)
TD/L.263	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 155 (VI)
TD/L.264	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 156 (VI)
TD/L.265	Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 157 (VI)
TD/L.266	Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	9	Adopted; see resolution 158 (VI)
TD/L.267	External debt: draft resolution submitted by the president of the Conference	11	Adopted; see resolution 161 (VI)
TD/L.268	International monetary issues: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	11	Adopted; see resolution 162 (VI)
TD/L.269	International export credit guarantee facility: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	11	Adopted; see resolution 163 (VI)

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD/L.270	Official development assistance: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	11	Adopted; see resolution 164 (VI)
TD/L.271	Multilateral development institutions: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	11	Adopted; see resolution 165 (VI)
TD/L.272	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: draft resolution submitted by the President of the Conference	12	Adopted; see resolution 142 (VI)

C. DOCUMENTS IN THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION SERIES

TD/NGO/17	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a memorandum by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization entitled "The developing countries and the gravest economic crisis"	
TD/NGO/18	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a document submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce, entitled <i>The World Business Viewpoint</i> (103/54 Rev.)	
TD/NGO/19	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a document submitted by the World Confederation of Labour, entitled "Declaration at the Vth UNCTAD" (31/83)	
TD/NGO/20	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a memorandum by the World Federation of Trade Unions, entitled "Trade unions on development perspectives and global economic issues"	
TD/NGO/21	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, entitled "Full employment and an end to poverty"	
TD/NGO/22	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting issue No. 1980:2 of <i>Development Dialogue</i> (Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala) at the request of the President of the International Federation for Development Alternatives	11
TD/NGO/23	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 132nd session, on 29 April 1983	7, 8
TD/NGO/24	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a declaration by the International Christian Union of Business Executives	7, 8
TD/NGO/25	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting "Appeal of Ouagadougou" adopted by the General Assembly of the Club of Dakar (Ouagadougou, 16-18 March 1983)	7, 8

D. SUMMARY RECORDS

TD/SR.172-200	Summary records of the plenary meetings of the Conference at its sixth session	For the final summary records, see <i>Proceedings</i> , vol. II
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E. DOCUMENTS IN THE INFORMATION SERIES

TD/INF.19	Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Conference	6	For the annotated provisional agenda, see TD/270. For the agenda as adopted, see annex I above
TD/INF.20 and Corr.1	Information for participants		
TD/INF.21	Decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-sixth regular and twelfth special sessions of relevance to the Conference at its sixth session: note by the UNCTAD secretariat		
TD/INF.22 and Corr.1	List of participants		

F. COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

COMMITTEE I

TD(VI)/C.1/L.1 and Add.1	Common Fund for Commodities: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, and China	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 37
TD(VI)/C.1/L.2	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity issues: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 43

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD(VI)/C.1/L.3 and Add.1	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, and China	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 52
TD(VI)/C.1/L.4	Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 54
TD(VI)/C.1/L.5	United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland on behalf of Group B	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 39
TD(VI)/C.1/L.6	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland on behalf of Group B	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 52
TD(VI)/C.1/L.7	Compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland on behalf of Group B	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 54
TD(VI)/C.1/L.8	Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities: draft resolution submitted by Switzerland on behalf of Group B	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 78
TD(VI)/C.1/L.9	Draft report of Committee I	9	Adopted with the amendments and additions contained in TD/L.248
TD(VI)/C.1/L.10 and Corr.1	Common Fund for Commodities: draft text prepared by the drafting group	9	
TD(VI)/C.1/L.11 and Corr.1	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets: draft text prepared by the drafting group	9	
TD(VI)/C.1/L.12	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution: amendments proposed by the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of Group D, to draft resolution TD(VI)/C.1/L.3	9	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 52
TD(VI)/C.1/CRP.1	Components of a commodity development programme of ITC: working paper submitted by Sweden, also on behalf of Finland and Norway	9	
COMMITTEE II			
TD(VI)/C.2/L.1 and Add.1	Draft resolution on item 10 submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77, and China	10	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 92
TD(VI)/C.2/L.2	Draft resolution on item 10 submitted by the United States of America on behalf of Group B	10	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.2/L.3	Preliminary draft proposals on item 10 submitted by Czechoslovakia on behalf of Group D	10	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.2/L.4 and Corr.1	Text submitted by the Chairman of Committee II comparing the three preceding draft resolutions and proposals	10	
TD(VI)/C.2/L.5	Draft report of Committee II	10	Adopted with the amendments and additions contained in TD/L.241
TD(VI)/C.2/CRP.1	Statement of position of the socialist countries members of Group D on item 10 submitted by Czechoslovakia on behalf of Group D	10	
COMMITTEE III			
TD(VI)/C.3/L.1	External debt: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 112
TD(VI)/C.3/L.2 and Add.1	Multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 135
TD(VI)/C.3/L.3	Official development assistance: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 127
TD(VI)/C.3/L.4	Official development assistance, multilateral financing and foreign direct investment: draft resolution submitted by Norway on behalf of Group B	11	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.3/L.5	Export credit: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 124

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
TD(VI)/C.3/L.6	External debt: draft resolution submitted by France on behalf of Group B	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 112
TD(VI)/C.3/L.7	International monetary arrangements: draft resolution submitted by France on behalf of Group B	11	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 117
TD(VI)/C.3/L.8	Draft report of Committee III	11	Adopted with the amendments and additions contained in TD/L.243
COMMITTEE IV			
TD(VI)/C.4/L.1	Draft resolution on item 13 (a) submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (a)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 174
TD(VI)/C.4/L.2	Draft decision on item 13 (a) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Group B	13 (a)	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.4/L.3	Draft decision on item 13 (b) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of Group B	13 (b)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 189
TD(VI)/C.4/L.4	Draft resolution on item 13 (b) submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (b)	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.4/L.5	Entry into force of the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (b)	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.4/L.6 and Corr.1	Land-locked developing countries: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (c)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 208
TD(VI)/C.4/L.7	Island developing countries: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (c)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 216
TD(VI)/C.4/L.8	Draft report of Committee IV	13, 14 (d), 14 (e), 14 (f)	Adopted with the amendments and additions contained in TD/L.242
TD(VI)/C.4/L.9/Rev.1	Land-locked developing countries: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (c)	Subsequently issued as TD/L.233
TD(VI)/C.4/L.9/Rev.1/ Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (c)	
TD(VI)/C.4/L.10	Draft resolution on item 13 (e) submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (e)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 244
TD(VI)/C.4/L.11 and Corr.1	Assistance to the Palestinian people: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (f)	Adopted; see resolution 146 (VI)
TD(VI)/C.4/L.11/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	13 (f)	See annex IX above, appendix, section D
TD(VI)/C.4/L.12	Assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (f)	Withdrawn; see part two above, para. 292
TD(VI)/C.4/L.13	UNCTAD activities in the field of island developing countries: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (c)	Subsequently issued as TD/L.234
TD(VI)/C.4/L.14	UNCTAD activities in the field of institutional matters: draft decision submitted by Canada on behalf of Group B	13 (g)	Transmitted to the Trade and Development Board for further consideration; see annex II above
TD(VI)/C.4/L.15	UNCTAD activities in the field of technology: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (a)	
TD(VI)/C.4/L.16	UNCTAD activities in the field of shipping: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (b)	
TD(VI)/C.4/L.17	Institutional matters: draft resolution submitted by Somalia on behalf of the Group of 77	13 (g)	<i>Idem</i>
TD(VI)/C.4/L.18	General Assembly resolution 35/10 A and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	14 (d)	Subsequently issued as TD/L.237
TD(VI)/C.4/L.19	General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	14 (e), 14 (f)	Subsequently issued as TD/L.238
TD(VI)/C.4/L.20	Economic co-operation among developing countries: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of Committee IV	13 (e)	Subsequently issued as TD/L.246
TD(VI)/C.4/CRP.1 and Corr.1	Initial position paper of the Group D countries and Mongolia on item 13 (d)	13 (d)	
TD(VI)/C.4/CRP.2	Information concerning General Assembly resolutions 35/10, 36/117 A and 37/14 C and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/101	13 (g), 14 (d) 14 (e), 14 (f)	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>	
TD(VI)/C.4/CRP.3 and Corr.1	Draft text presented by the Chairman of the drafting group on item 13 (g)	13 (g)		
TD(VI)/C.4/NGO/1	Note by the UNCTAD secretariat transmitting a written statement by the Chairman of the Sea Transport Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce	13 (b)		
CONTACT GROUP				
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.1	Informal draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the working group on item 12	12		
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.2	Text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 13 (b)	13 (b)		
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.3/Rev.1	Common Fund for Commodities: text of a draft resolution prepared by the Chairman of the drafting group on item 9, in consultation with the President and his co-ordinators	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.261	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.4	Strengthening of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, particularly in relation to commodities: text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 9	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.266	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.5/Rev.1	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets: text of a draft resolution prepared by the drafting group on item 9, in consultation with the President and his co-ordinators	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.263	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.5/Rev.1/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	9	See annex IX above, appendix, section E	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.6	United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended: text of a draft resolution presented by the drafting group on item 9	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.262	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.7/Rev.1	Implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation: text of a draft resolution prepared by the Chairman of the drafting group on item 9, in consultation with the President and his co-ordinators	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.264	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.7/Rev.1/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	9	See annex IX above, appendix, section F	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.8/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Compensatory financing of export shortfalls: text of a draft resolution prepared by the drafting group on item 9, in consultation with the President and his co-ordinators	9	Subsequently issued as TD/L.265	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.8/Rev.1/Add.1	<i>Idem</i> : statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat	9	See annex IX above, appendix, section G	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.9	Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries: draft resolution proposed by the drafting group of the Contact Group of the President	12	Subsequently issued as TD/L.272	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.10	External debt: text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 11	11	Subsequently issued as TD/L.267	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.11 and Corr.1 and 2	International monetary issues: text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 11	11	Subsequently issued as TD/L.268	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.12	International export credit guarantee facility: text of a draft decision proposed by the drafting group on item 11	11	Subsequently issued as TD/L.269	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.14/Rev.1	Official development assistance: text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 11	11	Subsequently issued as TD/L.270	
TD(VI)/CG/CRP.15 and Corr.1	Multilateral development institutions: text of a draft resolution proposed by the drafting group on item 11	11	Subsequently issued as TD/L.271	

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