

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

***Basic Documents***



**United Nations  
New York and Geneva, 1995**

### **Note**

The UNCTAD secretariat has prepared this compendium of basic documents concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The information reflects the status of the documents as at 1 July 1995.

UNCTAD/LEG/1
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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT AS AN ORGAN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY \*

The General Assembly

Convinced that sustained efforts are necessary to raise the standards of living in all countries and to accelerate the economic growth of the developing countries,

Considering that international trade is an important instrument for economic development,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has provided a unique opportunity to make a comprehensive review of the problems of trade and of trade in relation to economic development, particularly those problems affecting the developing countries,

Convinced that adequate and effectively functioning organizational arrangements are essential if the full contribution of international trade to the accelerated economic growth of the developing countries is to be successfully realized through the formulation and implementation of the necessary policies,

Taking into account that the operation of existing international institutions was examined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which recognized both their contributions and their limitations in dealing with all the problems of trade and related problems of development,

Believing that all States participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make the most effective use of institutions and arrangements to which they are or may become parties,

Convinced that, at the same time, there should be a further review of both the present and the proposed institutional arrangements, in the light of the experience of their work and activities,

Taking note of the widespread desire among developing countries for a comprehensive trade organization,

Recognizing that further institutional arrangements are necessary in order to continue the work initiated by the Conference and to implement its recommendations and conclusions,

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\* General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended.

## I

Establishes the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below;

## II

1. The members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (hereinafter referred to as the Conference) shall be those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. The Conference shall normally be convened at intervals of not more than four years. The General Assembly shall determine the date and location of the sessions of the Conference, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference or of the Trade and Development Board, established under paragraph 4 below.

3. The principal functions of the Conference shall be:

(a) To promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations;

(b) To formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;

(c) To make proposals for putting the said principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as may be relevant to this end, having regard to differences in economic systems and stages of development;

(d) Generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development, and in this regard to cooperate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with respect to the performance of their responsibilities for co-ordination under the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) To initiate action, where appropriate, in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, with due regard to the adequacy of existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities;



- (f) To be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings in pursuance of Article 1 of the Charter:
- (g) To deal with any other matters within the scope of its competence.

### Trade and Development Board

#### Composition

- 4. A permanent organ of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), shall be established as part of the United Nations machinery in the economic field.
- 5. Membership of the Board shall be open to all members of the Conference. Those members of the Conference wishing to become members of the Board shall communicate their intention to do so, in writing, to the Secretary-General of the Conference.
- 6. The lists of States contained in the annex shall be reviewed periodically by the Conference in the light of changes in membership of the Conference and other factors.
- 7. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall bring the communications referred to in paragraph 5 above to the attention of the President of the Board who, at the commencement of the following regular, special or resumed session of the Board, or during such sessions as the case may be, shall announce the membership of the Board. Membership of the Board shall be for an indefinite period, subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 below.
- 8. Any member of the Board wishing to relinquish its membership shall inform the Secretary-General of the Conference, in writing, of its intention to do so. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall bring such communications to the attention of the President of the Board who, at the commencement of the following regular, special or resumed session, or during such session as the case may be, shall announce the revised membership of the Board.
- 9. Each member of the Board shall have one representative with such alternates and advisers as may be required.
- 10. Any member of the Conference shall be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Board on any item on its agenda of particular concern to that member, with all the rights and privileges of a Board member except the right to vote.

11. The Board may make arrangements for representatives of the intergovernmental bodies referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 below to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the subsidiary bodies and working groups established by it. Such participation may also be offered to non-governmental organizations concerned with matters of trade and of trade as related to development.

12. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

13. The Board shall meet as required in accordance with its rules. It shall normally meet twice in any particular year.

#### Functions

14. When the Conference is not in session, the Board shall carry out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference.

15. In particular, the Board shall keep under review and take appropriate action within its competence for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference and to ensure the continuity of its work.

16. The Board may make or initiate studies and reports in the field of trade and related problems of development.

17. The Board may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare such reports, studies or other documents as it may deem appropriate.

18. The Board shall, as required, make arrangements to obtain reports from and establish links with intergovernmental bodies whose activities are relevant to its functions. In order to avoid duplication it shall avail itself, whenever possible, of the relevant reports made to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

19. The Board shall establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and it may establish such links with other relevant regional intergovernmental bodies.

20. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

21. The Board shall serve as a preparatory committee for future sessions of the Conference. To that end, it shall initiate the preparation of documents, including a provisional agenda, for consideration by the Conference, as well as make recommendations as to the appropriate date and place for its convening.

22. The Board shall report to the Conference and it shall also report annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Council may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the reports as it may deem necessary.

23. The Board shall establish such subsidiary organs as may be necessary to the effective discharge of its functions. It shall establish, in particular, the following committees:

- (a) A committee on commodities which, *inter alia*, will carry out the functions which are now performed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements;
- (b) A committee on manufactures;
- (c) A committee on invisibles and financing related to trade. The Board shall give special consideration to the appropriate institutional means for dealing with problems of shipping, and shall take into account the recommendations contained in annexes A.IV.21 and A.IV.22 of the Final Act of the Conference. 1/

The terms of reference of the latter two subsidiary bodies and other subsidiary organs established by the Board shall be adopted after consultation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and shall take fully into account the desirability of avoiding duplication and overlapping of responsibilities. In determining the size of the subsidiary organs and in electing their members, the Board shall take fully into account the desirability of including in the membership of these bodies member States with a special interest in the subject matter to be dealt with by them. It may include any State member of the Conference, whether or not that State is represented on the Board. The Board will determine the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its subsidiary organs.

#### Voting

24. Each State represented at the Conference shall have one vote. Decisions of the Conference on matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting. Decisions of the Conference on matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the representatives present and voting.

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1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.II).

## Procedures

25. The procedures set forth in the present paragraph are designed to provide a process of conciliation to take place before voting and to provide an adequate basis for the adoption of recommendations with regard to proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries.

(a) Levels of conciliation

The process of conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may take place under the conditions stated with regard to proposals which are before the Conference, the Board or Committees of the Board. In the case of the Committees of the Board, the process of conciliation shall apply only to those matters, if any, with respect to which a Committee has been authorized to submit, without further approval, recommendations for action.

(b) Request for conciliation

A request for conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may be made:

- (i) In the case of proposals before the Conference, by at least 10 members of the Conference;
- (ii) In the case of proposals before the Board, by at least five members of the Conference, whether or not they are members of the Board;
- (iii) In the case of proposals before Committees of the Board, by three members of the Committee.

The request for conciliation under the present paragraph shall be submitted, as appropriate, to the President of the Conference or to the President of the Board. In the case of a request relating to a proposal before a Committee of the Board, the Chairman of the Committee concerned shall submit the request to the President of the Board.

(c) Initiation of conciliation by a presiding officer

The process of conciliation within the meaning of the present paragraph may also be initiated whenever the President of the Conference, the President of the Board or the Chairman of the Committee concerned is satisfied that the required number of countries as specified in subparagraph (b) above are in favour of such conciliation. In cases where the process of conciliation is initiated at the level of a Committee, the Chairman of the Committee concerned shall refer the matter to the President of the Board for action to be taken in accordance with subparagraph (f) below.

(d) Time for request or initiation of conciliation

The request for conciliation (or the initiation of conciliation by the President of the Conference or the President of the Board, as the case may be) may be made only after the debate on the proposal has been concluded within the organ concerned and prior to the vote on that proposal. For the purposes of this provision, the presiding officer of the organ concerned shall, at the conclusion of the debate on any proposal, afford an appropriate interval for the submission of requests for conciliation before proceeding to the vote on the proposal in question. In the event that conciliation is requested or initiated, voting on the proposal in question shall be suspended and the procedures provided for below shall be followed.

(e) Subjects in regard to which conciliation is appropriate or excluded

The institution of the process of conciliation shall be automatic under the conditions stated in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above. The categories in (i) and (ii) below shall serve as guidelines:

- (i) Appropriate for conciliation shall be proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting the economic or financial interests of particular countries in the following fields:

Economic plans or programmes or economic or social readjustments;

Trade, monetary or tariff policies, or balance of payments;

Policies of economic assistance or transfer of resources;

Levels of employment, income, revenue or investment;

Rights or obligations under international agreements or treaties.

- (ii) Proposals in the following fields shall not require conciliation:

Any procedural matter;

Any proposal for study or investigation, including such proposals related to the preparation of legal instruments in the field of trade;

Establishment of subsidiary bodies of the Board within the scope of its competence;

Recommendations and declarations of a general character not calling for specific actions;

Proposals involving action proposed in pursuance of recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the Conference.

(f) Nomination of a conciliation committee

When a request for conciliation is made or initiated, the presiding officer of the organ concerned shall immediately inform the organ. The President of the Conference or the President of the Board shall, as soon as possible, after consultation with the members of the organ concerned, nominate the members of a conciliation committee and submit the nominations for the approval of the Conference or the Board, as appropriate.

(g) Size and composition of the conciliation committee

The conciliation committee shall, as a rule, be small in size. Its members shall include countries especially interested in the matter with respect to which such conciliation was initiated and shall be selected on an equitable geographical basis.

(h) Procedure within the conciliation committee and submission of its report

The conciliation committee shall begin its work as soon as possible and it shall endeavour to reach agreement during the same session of the Conference or the Board. No vote shall take place in the conciliation committee. In the event that the conciliation committee is unable to conclude its work or fails to reach agreement at the same session of the Conference or the Board, it shall report to the next session of the Board or to the next session of the Conference, whichever meets earlier. However, the Conference may instruct the conciliation committee appointed by it to submit its report to the following session of the Conference in the event that the committee shall not have concluded its work or shall have failed to reach agreement during the same session of the Conference.

(i) Extension of the mandate of the conciliation committee

A proposal to continue a conciliation committee beyond the session at which it is required to report shall be decided by a simple majority.

(j) Report of the conciliation committee

The report of the conciliation committee shall indicate whether or not the committee was able to reach an agreement and whether or not the committee recommends a further period of conciliation. The report of the committee shall be made available to the members of the Conference.

(k) Action on the report of the conciliation committee

The report of the conciliation committee shall have priority on the agenda of the organ to which it is submitted. If the organ adopts a resolution on the proposal which was the subject of the report of the conciliation committee, that resolution shall refer explicitly to the report of the conciliation committee and to the conclusion reached by the conciliation committee in the following form, as appropriate:

"Noting the report of the Conciliation Committee appointed on (date) (document number),

"Noting also that the Conciliation Committee [was able to reach an agreement] [recommends a further period of conciliation] [was unable to reach agreement],"

(l) Reports of the Board and the Conference

The reports of the Board to the Conference and to the General Assembly and the reports of the Conference to the Assembly shall include, *inter alia*:

- (i) The texts of all recommendations, resolutions and declarations adopted by the Board or the Conference during the period covered by the report;
- (ii) In respect of recommendations and resolutions which are adopted after a process of conciliation, there shall also be included a record of the voting on each recommendation or resolution, together with the texts of the reports of the conciliation committees concerned. In the report, the record of voting and the texts of the reports shall normally follow the resolution to which they pertain.

(m) Good offices of the Secretary-General of the Conference

The good offices of the Secretary-General of the Conference shall be utilized as fully as practicable in connection with the process of conciliation.

(n) Proposals involving changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution

A process of conciliation shall also be applied under the terms and conditions laid down above in regard to any proposal for a recommendation to the General Assembly which would involve changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution. Any question as to whether a particular provision shall be considered fundamental for the purposes of the present subparagraph shall be determined by a simple majority of the Conference or the Board.

## Secretariat

26. Arrangements shall be made, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter, for the immediate establishment of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat for the proper servicing of the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.

27. The secretariat shall be headed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly.

28. Adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Conference and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and other appropriate units of the United Nations Secretariat as well as with the secretariats of the specialized agencies.

## Financial Arrangements

29. The expenses of the Conference, its subsidiary bodies and secretariat shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses. In accordance with the practice followed by the United Nations in similar cases, arrangements shall be made for assessments on States not members of the United Nations which participate in the Conference.

## Future Institutional Arrangements

30. The Conference will review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of institutional arrangements with a view to recommending such changes and improvements as might be necessary.

31. To this end it will study all relevant subjects, including matters relating to the establishment of a comprehensive organization based on the entire membership of the United Nations system of organizations to deal with trade and with trade in relation to development.

32. The General Assembly expresses its intention to seek advice from the Conference before making changes in the fundamental provisions of the present resolution.



# LISTS OF STATES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 6 \*

## A

Afghanistan	Guinea
Algeria	Guinea-Bissau
Angola	India
Bahrain	Indonesia
Bangladesh	Iran, Islamic Republic of
Benin	Iraq
Bhutan	Israel
Botswana	Jordan
Brunei Darussalam	Kenya
Burkina Faso	Kuwait
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Cambodia	Lebanon
Cameroon	Lesotho
Cape Verde	Liberia
Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Chad	Madagascar
China	Malawi
Comoros	Malaysia
Congo	Maldives
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mauritania
Djibouti	Mauritius
Egypt	Mongolia
Equatorial Guinea	Morocco
Ethiopia	Mozambique
Fiji	Myanmar
Gabon	Namibia
Gambia	Nepal
Ghana	Niger

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\* Secretariat Note: The Conference at its ninth session, scheduled to be held in 1996, is expected to welcome the following member States in the lists: Andorra; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Czech Republic; Eritrea; Estonia; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Latvia; Lithuania; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Palau; Republic of Moldova; Slovakia; Slovenia; Tajikistan; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Nigeria  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Papua New Guinea  
Philippines  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Rwanda  
Samoa  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore

Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Thailand  
Togo  
Tonga  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
United Arab Emirates  
Vanuatu  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## B

Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Canada  
Cyprus  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany  
Greece  
Holy See  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Italy  
Japan  
Liechtenstein

Luxembourg  
Malta  
Monaco  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Norway  
Portugal  
San Marino  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

## C

Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Grenada  
Guatemala

Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

## D

Albania  
Bulgaria  
Belarus  
Hungary

Poland  
Romania  
Ukraine  
Russian Federation

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Afghanistan	Congo
Albania	Costa Rica
Algeria	Côte d'Ivoire
Andorra	Croatia
Angola	Cuba
Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus
Argentina	Czech Republic
Armenia	Democratic People's
Australia	Republic of Korea
Austria	Denmark
Azerbaijan	Djibouti
Bahamas	Dominica
Bahrain	Dominican Republic
Bangladesh	Ecuador
Barbados	Egypt
Belarus	El Salvador
Belgium	Equatorial Guinea
Belize	Eritrea
Benin	Estonia
Bhutan	Ethiopia
Bolivia	Fiji
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland
Botswana	France
Brazil	Gabon
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia
Bulgaria	Georgia
Burkina Faso	Germany
Burundi	Ghana
Cambodia	Greece
Cameroon	Grenada
Canada	Guatemala
Cape Verde	Guinea
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau
Chad	Guyana
Chile	Haiti
China	Holy See
Colombia	Honduras
Comoros	Hungary

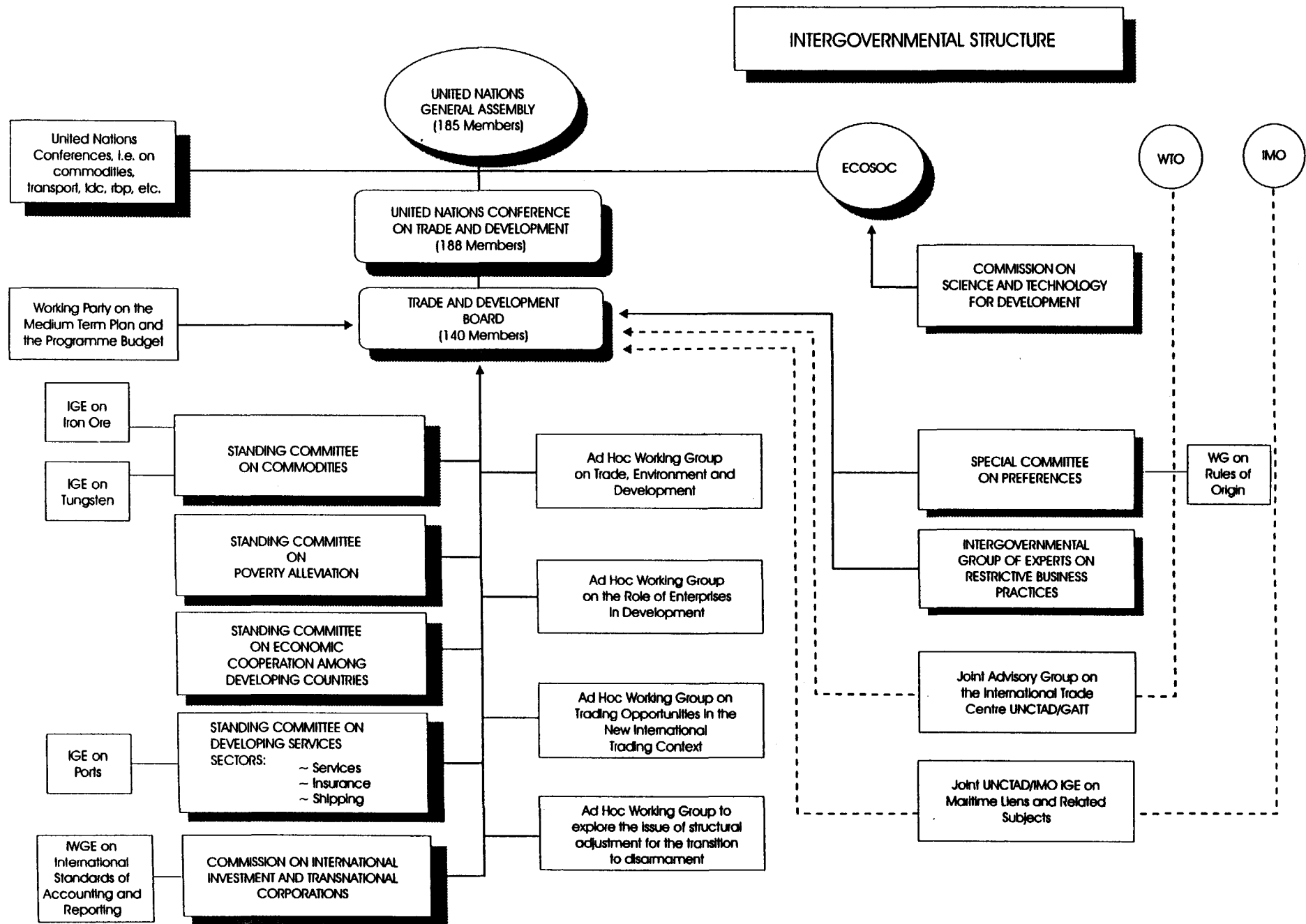
Iceland  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Jamaica  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kuwait  
Kyrgyzstan  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Latvia  
Lebanon  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Liechtenstein  
Lithuania  
Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mali  
Malta  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Micronesia (Federated States of)  
Monaco  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Namibia  
Nepal

Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Palau  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Rwanda  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Samoa  
San Marino  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Suriname

Swaziland  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tajikistan  
Thailand  
The former Yugoslav  
    Republic of Macedonia  
Togo  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Uganda  
Ukraine

United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
    and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela  
Viet Nam  
Yemen  
Yugoslavia  
Zaire  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

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## THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN EXECUTIVE SESSION \*

Pursuant to paragraph 67 of the Cartagena Commitment, the Trade and Development Board adopts the following guidelines for its meetings in executive session (hereafter referred to as "executive sessions of the Board").

1. The executive session of the Board will facilitate the strengthening of the policy function of the Board in adapting the organization's work to changing worldwide economic circumstances, reviewing work programmes and priorities, promoting greater efficiency and reacting to reports from its subsidiary bodies in order to give impetus to ongoing work.
2. The executive sessions will be convened at the level of Permanent Representatives at regular intervals, and any time the President of the Board, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and with the member States, deems it necessary, in half-day or one day sessions. One of these sessions shall take place immediately before each part of the regular sessions of the Board. The agenda for each executive session of the Board will be agreed upon sufficiently in advance to ensure adequate preparation. Each executive session of the Board should be preceded by an appropriate consultative process.
3. The executive sessions of the Board may provide guidance to the subsidiary bodies of the Board and take action on the outcomes of the meetings of these bodies; take action on procedural and organizational matters; and provide timely preparation of the issues to be considered by the regular sessions of the Board.

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992.



## MEMBERS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Afghanistan	Ecuador
Albania	Egypt
Algeria	El Salvador
Angola	Equatorial Guinea
Argentina	Ethiopia
Armenia	Finland
Australia	France
Austria	Gabon
Azerbaijan	Georgia
Bahrain	Germany
Bangladesh	Ghana
Barbados	Greece
Belarus	Grenada
Belgium	Guatemala
Benin	Guinea
Bhutan	Guyana
Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil	Honduras
Bulgaria	Hungary
Burkina Faso	India
Burundi	Indonesia
Cameroon	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Canada	Iraq
Central African Republic	Ireland
Chad	Israel
Chile	Italy
China	Jamaica
Colombia	Japan
Congo	Jordan
Costa Rica	Kenya
Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait
Croatia	Lebanon
Cuba	Liberia
Cyprus	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Luxembourg
Denmark	Madagascar
Dominica	Malaysia
Dominican Republic	Mali

Malta  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Myanmar  
Namibia  
Nepal  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Slovakia

Somalia  
South Africa  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Suriname  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Thailand  
The Former Yugoslav  
Republic of Macedonia  
Togo  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Venezuela  
Viet Nam  
Yemen  
Yugoslavia  
Zaire  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

(140)

## STRENGTHENING THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY OF UNCTAD AND IMPROVING ITS METHODS OF WORK \*

64. The intergovernmental machinery and methods of work of UNCTAD need to be revised to ensure that all facets of its work programme are fully integrated and reviewed periodically, with the objective of: (i) providing an enriched substantive and technical basis for policy discussion, negotiation and decisions; (ii) increasing the effectiveness of UNCTAD in addressing national and international development issues; (iii) stimulating greater participation of officials responsible for policy formulation at the national level in the work of the organization. The Conference accordingly agrees on the following.

65. The intergovernmental structure of UNCTAD shall consist of the Trade and Development Board, standing and special committees, and ad hoc working groups.

### 1. THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

#### (a) *The Trade and Development Board*

66. The Board will address, at one part of its annual sessions, a topic relating to the international implications of macroeconomic policies and issues concerning inter-dependence, using the *Trade and Development Report* as background; at the other part, it will consider a topic relating to trade policies, structural adjustment and economic reform. These topics should be defined sufficiently in advance of their consideration by the Board. Additional topics drawn from other key areas indicated in paragraph 63 above should also be addressed at each of the two parts of the annual sessions so as to cover all the key areas during the period between Conferences and to respond fully to requests made by the General Assembly for the consideration of particular issues, including, notably, the UNCTAD contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s. The Board will also undertake, during the Spring segment of its annual sessions, the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, using the annual report, *The Least Developed Countries* as background.

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\* Extract from A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted by the Conference at its eighth session on 25 February 1992 (TD/364/Rev.1).

67. The policy function of the Board should be strengthened. The Board should be more active in adapting the organization's work to changing worldwide economic circumstances, reviewing work programmes and priorities, promoting greater efficiency and reacting to reports from its subsidiary bodies in order to give impetus to ongoing work. In order to facilitate this task, the Board will meet, in short executive one-day or half-day sessions at the level of permanent representatives, immediately before its regular sessions, and periodically in between.

68. The Board will conduct, midway between Conferences, review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery, including its own; of technical assistance programmes; and, bearing in mind the calendar established in this regard, of the programme budget and medium-term plan, so as to ensure full integration of all work undertaken by UNCTAD and to establish or adjust priorities for the period up to the following Conference.

69. In order to facilitate the full participation of representatives of the least-developed countries in its consideration of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, the Board should establish in advance the specific organizational arrangements and dates for such work.

*(b) The Committees of the Board*

70. With the exception of the Special Committee on Preferences and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Practices, whose terms of reference remain unchanged, the Conference agrees that the existing Committees of the Board should be suspended and standing committees on the following topics be established:

Commodities;

Poverty alleviation;

Economic cooperation among developing countries;

Developing service sectors: fostering competitive service sectors in developing countries.

71. The standing committees should be geared to assist the Board in the effective discharge of its functions. The work and agendas of the standing committees should be organized in such a way as to attract the attendance of senior policy officials in the respective sectors.

72. The present terms of reference of the Committee on Shipping and of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (Insurance) should be included in that of the standing committee on fostering competitive service sectors in developing countries.

73. The terms of reference of the committees referred to in paragraph 70 above should be urgently established by the Board which should complete this task by the end of the first part of its thirty-ninth session.

74. In addition to the redeployment of the work programmes of the subsidiary bodies referred to in paragraph 72 above, aspects of the work programmes of the following Committees relevant to the programme of work adopted by the Conference will be assumed, as appropriate, by the Board, the standing committees or the ad hoc working groups referred to above:

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (Finance);

Committee on Manufactures;

Committee on Transfer of Technology.

75. The Committees will meet as often as determined by the Board, and their meetings will be of five days' duration or less.

76. Immediately prior to the ninth session of the Conference, the Board will review the functioning of its Committees with a view to making recommendations concerning them to the Conference.

*(c) Ad hoc working groups*

77. It is recognized that issues emerging on the international scene which have a bearing on trade and development and new or emerging aspects of long-standing problems in that field require, because of their complexity, detailed analysis, examination and reflection. Provided such subjects are precisely defined, the necessary in-depth exploration and the identification of possible areas of convergency may be entrusted to working groups established in an ad hoc manner by the Board. Ad hoc working groups will be established for a period of up to two years, which may be extended if the Board so decides. In order to enable national experiences as well as empirical evidence to be brought to bear on the issues, the core membership of these working groups will comprise all interested countries, which will nominate the relevant national experts. Other countries may participate in the capacity of observer. Provision will also be made for the participation of outside experts in an advisory capacity, as provided for in paragraph 84 below.

78. These ad hoc working groups should report directly, or through the relevant committee, to the Trade and Development Board. In the light of the report, the Board should decide what, if any, further action is needed.

79. The Conference requests the Board, as an initial step, to establish, for necessary action by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, ad hoc working groups to deal respectively with:

- I. Investment and financial flows; non-debt-creating finance for development; new mechanisms for increasing investment and financial flows;
- II. Trade efficiency;
- III. Comparative experiences with privatization;
- IV. Expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries;
- V. Interrelationship between investment and technology transfers.

80. The Conference welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to make the necessary adjustments to meet the requirements of the new work programme and intergovernmental structures.

## 2. METHODS OF WORK

81. Greater flexibility is necessary in the sequencing and duration of meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Board, as well as in setting the agendas of sessions of the Board and its subsidiary bodies. To this end, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should be granted a greater measure of discretion in the preparation of proposals on these matters for the consideration of Governments, including through the informal consultative mechanism referred to in paragraph 83 below.

82. Greater flexibility should also be sought in the manner in which intergovernmental consultations and negotiations take place. While Governments remain free to join with others to pursue common objectives or to formulate joint positions, complementary mechanisms, such as ad hoc issue-oriented groupings, better arrangements to facilitate cross-group communications, and greater recourse to consultations arranged by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD involving interested Governments, should be fostered and utilized.

83. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the existing system of consultations with representatives of member States between sessions of the Trade and Development Board and to promote greater efficiency in the intergovernmental processes, the informal consultative mechanism established by the Board in its resolution 231(XXII) of 20 March 1981 (also known as the monthly consultations of the Secretary-General) should be strengthened for the purpose of preparing and following up the work of the Board. The preparatory process for the work of the informal consultative mechanism should take the form of exchanges of views by the Secretary-General with the representatives of States members of the Bureau of the Board. Such prior exchanges of views should be held as often as may be necessary, so as to enable the Secretary-General to submit recommendations for approval by the informal consultative mechanism.

84. Non-governmental actors, such as enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations, as well as other international bodies, could, depending on the issue, be invited to participate in an advisory capacity both at public meetings of the Board and its standing and special committees and in the ad hoc working groups described in paragraph 77 above. More generally, closer cooperation, through regular contacts of various kinds, should be developed with such external actors, especially non-governmental organizations and the enterprise sector.

85. With a view to enhancing its substantive work and technical cooperation, including the optimal design and execution of projects, consultation and cooperation between UNCTAD and development and financial institutions, as well as with non-governmental organizations, should be intensified. Similarly, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should set up flexible and informal mechanisms involving the participation of non-governmental actors, particularly the enterprise sector, so as to avail himself of their advice on specific issues under current examination.

86. To enable the secretariat to meet the highest professional standards and to enhance its responsiveness to changing requirements, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to give consideration to granting UNCTAD greater operational flexibility in budgetary, financial and administrative matters, within existing resources, consistent with his overall responsibility as chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

## MID-TERM REVIEW\*

### Trade and Development Board

#### Regular sessions

9. The frequency and content of the regular sessions of the Board were confirmed by the Conference at its eighth session. Consequently, proposals for change in this regard would have to be put, as appropriate, to UNCTAD IX. Proposals made on, *inter alia*, a reduction of the duration of Board meetings and the inclusion of a high-level segment, including the possible holding of a Ministerial Meeting of the Board between Conferences, should be considered further by the Board in preparation for a decision by the Conference. For this purpose, the secretariat is requested to examine the implications of the various proposals, and to report thereon to the Board.

10. Paragraph 67 of the Cartagena Commitment states that "the policy function of the Board should be strengthened. The Board should be more active in adapting the organization's work to changing worldwide economic circumstances, reviewing work programmes and priorities, promoting greater efficiency and reacting to reports from its subsidiary bodies in order to give impetus to ongoing work." In order to contribute to this task, the agenda items chosen for consideration by the Board should be focused so as to allow the Board to provide policy guidance. Topics should be chosen which reflect UNCTAD's institutional comparative advantage, as well as allowing for a degree of complementarity with the work of other organizations. Moreover, the choice of topics should also be guided by the requirements of the Cartagena Commitment and by the need to ensure synergy with the work of the Board's subsidiary bodies. The practice of inviting experts should be continued.

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\* Trade and Development Board Conclusions and Decisions 415 (XL) of 27 May 1994. Secretariat Note: A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment, paragraph 68 requires the Trade and Development Board to "conduct, midway between Conferences, a review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery, including its own; of technical assistance programmes; and, bearing in mind the calendar established in this regard, of the programme budget and medium-term plan, so as to ensure full integration of all work undertaken by UNCTAD and to establish or adjust priorities for the period up to the following Conference." The Board held for this purpose a resumed second part of its fortieth session from 25 to 27 May 1994 to deal specifically with item 7 of the agenda, namely "Review and evaluation of the work programmes (mid-term)". The Board deferred the part on technical assistance to the first part of its forty-first session.



### Executive sessions of the Board

11. The executive session of the Board remains a valuable mechanism, even though it has not fully lived up to expectations. It is generally agreed that modalities should be worked out to make optimal use of this mechanism. Further modifications may be necessary, moreover, in the light of any decisions taken by UNCTAD IX on the frequency and scope of regular sessions of the Board.

12. With regard to modalities for improvement, the suggestion was made to hold two types of meetings for the executive session. One would be a pre-sessional meeting called to deal mainly with procedural/administrative/ organizational matters. The other, also to be convened at regular intervals between statutory meetings of the Board, would handle mainly policy matters. The secretariat is requested to propose, in consultation with member States, further refinements of the functioning and role of the executive sessions, taking into consideration the functions of the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board, and to report to the next regular session of the Board.

### **Standing Committees**

13. The Standing Committees have not been able to carry out enough of their work programmes to allow for an in-depth review of their performance at this stage. In any case, the Cartagena Commitment calls for such a review to be carried out immediately before UNCTAD IX. In the meantime, however, the agendas of the Standing Committees should be more focused and made to reflect clear priorities.

14. For this purpose, forthcoming meetings of the Standing Committees should consider no more than two substantive topics, which could be examined previously by expert groups as appropriate. Greater benefit could be derived from the participation of experts in Standing Committees meetings themselves. The interventions of experts should be better integrated in the meetings in order to allow, in particular, for an in-depth dialogue between the experts and the delegations.

15. The Board takes note of the recommendations proposed by the Chairmen of the Standing Committees in their assessments.

### **Ad Hoc Working Groups**

16. The Board agrees that the five existing Ad Hoc Working Groups have addressed, albeit in varying degrees, all elements in their respective terms of reference and that they should be wound up.

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19. The Board considers that, in order to permit expert, in-depth treatment of topics, the number of new ad hoc working groups should be limited to three.

20. The Board decides to establish three ad hoc working groups focusing respectively on the following three broad topics:

- Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Role of Enterprises in Development
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Trading Opportunities in the New International Trading Context.

21. The Cartagena Commitment requires that these working groups should have a very specific mandate. In order to achieve this objective and also to permit the new groups to start their substantive work immediately upon their formation, the Board approved terms of reference/work programmes (see annex) and decided that, at a subsequent executive session, it would approve agendas for the first session of the groups. This decision is on the understanding that broad policy aspects of some of the issues covered by the above working groups, such as sustainable development and trade policy, would be dealt with by the Trade and Development Board.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a Standing Committee on Commodities is established by the Trade and Development Board with the following terms of reference:

1. To promote sound, compatible and consistent policies, which, *inter alia*, take into account market trends, at national and international levels in the commodity field.
2. To undertake periodic and global reviews, studies and analyses of the situation of, and prospects for, commodities, and to compile statistical reports on commodity production, prices and trade.
3. To undertake analyses and identify approaches on commodity policies, bearing in mind both, as appropriate, Conference resolution 93 (IV) and the particular characteristics and situation of individual commodities, including the particular problems of the least developed countries. This work should help to achieve the following:
  - (a) Improving the functioning of commodity markets by reducing the distortions affecting supply and demand;
  - (b) Optimizing the contribution of the commodities sector to development by, *inter alia*, working towards greater cost-effectiveness and productivity, thereby enhancing competitiveness;
  - (c) Reviewing and comparing national policies with the aim of enhancing the competitiveness of the commodity sector, taking into account market trends;
  - (d) Achieving a gradual reduction in excessive dependence on the export of primary commodities through horizontal and vertical diversification of production and exports as well as crop substitution, within a macroeconomic framework that takes into consideration a country's economic structure, resource endowments and market opportunities;
  - (e) Progressive removal of trade barriers, i.e. trade liberalization, for commodity products;
  - (f) Improving market transparency;
  - (g) Exploring the links between commodity policies, sound management of natural resources and achievement of sustainable development;

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, annex, section B.

(h) Exploring greater use and efficiency of various mechanisms for risk management, having in mind the objective of minimizing the risks arising from commodity market fluctuations, including market-linked price-hedging mechanisms such as commodity futures and options and related longer-term mechanisms such as commodity swaps, bonds and loans, obstacles to their potential use and modalities for overcoming them;

(i) Analysing problems stemming from commodity-related shortfalls of developing countries and reviewing developments in the field of compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls.

4. To facilitate and coordinate activities of bodies involved in the commodity field.
5. To follow and facilitate, as appropriate, intergovernmental consultations and action among interested countries on the problems of particular commodities or groups of commodities; to analyze the need for, and encourage when considered necessary, the achievement of viable and efficient international agreements or arrangements that take into account market trends, as well as study groups, both autonomous and within UNCTAD.
6. To assist the Board in assessing the question of a world conference on commodities as provided for in the decision "World Commodity Conference" adopted at the eighth session of the Conference.
7. To assist it in its work, the Committee may have, as subsidiary organs, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore.
8. To deal with other items within the field of commodities directed to it by the Board.
9. The work of the Committee should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Committee should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.
10. In its work, the Committee should take due account of the diversity of country situations and experiences. It may base its work on country reviews by the secretariat and seek from relevant countries the presentation of studies on their national experiences. It could also, depending on the issue, seek the participation of, and draw on the experience and expertise of, non-governmental actors, particularly enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives of international institutions.

11. The Committee should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.
12. The work of the Committee should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.
13. The work of the Committee should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
14. The Committee may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
15. The Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board on its work. In accordance with paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment the Board will conduct a review and evaluation of the work programme of the Committee midway between Conferences.
16. The frequency of sessions of the Committee is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES \*

Pursuant to "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, and on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), which sets out in Section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Commodities, the Committee agreed on the following work programme for the period up to the next session of the Conference:

### A. Situation and prospects for commodities

1. Identification and analysis of factors affecting commodity markets with a view, *inter alia*, to reducing distortions;
2. Analysis of ways and means to improve market opportunities for commodities in the medium term;
3. Analysis of national experiences in order to identify sound, compatible and consistent policies at national and international levels; and
4. Analysis of the evolution of prices and trade.

### B. Contribution to the improvement of the functioning of commodity markets

1. Identification of ways to improve market transparency, *inter alia*, through improved information and statistics;
2. Identification of ways to strengthen producer/consumer cooperation;
3. Identification and analysis of ways and means to remove barriers to trade in commodities, including those based on environmental considerations; and
4. Analysis of ways of improving the efficiency and use of existing mechanisms for the management of risks arising from commodity price fluctuations.

### C. Compensatory financing mechanisms

1. Analysis of problems stemming from commodity-related export earnings shortfalls of developing countries and review of developments in the field of compensatory financing of export earnings shortfalls.

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\* Agreed conclusion 1 (I) adopted on 23 October 1992 by the Standing Committee on Commodities at its first session.

D. Reducing excessive dependence on primary commodities

1. Analysis of national experiences in horizontal and vertical diversification, including the possibilities for crop substitution;
2. Examination of the best ways of achieving diversification, taking into account competitiveness, market trends and opportunities; and
3. Identification of ways aimed at enhancing cooperation for institution building, promotion of entrepreneurship and diversification, including crop substitution.

E. Fostering sustainable development in the commodity field

1. Analysis of national experiences in the management of natural resources with regard to commodity production;
2. Exploration of the links between commodity policies, use and management of natural resources and sustainable development;
3. Identification of environmental problems that are specific to commodity production and processing and an examination of ways of improving developing countries' access to international financial and technical support, including environmentally sound technologies to cope with such problems;
4. Identification of means by which the competitiveness of natural products with environmental advantages could be improved; and
5. Examination of the manner in which prices of natural commodities and their synthetic competitors could reflect environmental costs.

F. Technical cooperation in the field of commodities

1. Identification for consideration of areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON TUNGSTEN

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON IRON ORE

The Standing Committee on Commodities, \*

1. Recalls paragraph 7 of its terms of reference;
2. Decides to establish, as its subsidiary organs, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tungsten and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Iron Ore, as presently constituted.

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\* Standing Committee on Commodities decision 2 (I) of 23 October 1992.



## MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMODITIES

Afghanistan	Jamaica
Algeria	Japan
Argentina	Jordan
Armenia	Kenya
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Bangladesh	Madagascar
Belgium	Malaysia
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Morocco
Canada	Myanmar
China	Nepal
Colombia	Netherlands
Côte d'Ivoire	New Zealand
Cuba	Nigeria
Czech Republic	Norway
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Pakistan
Denmark	Panama
Ecuador	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
El Salvador	Philippines
Equatorial Guinea	Poland
Ethiopia	Portugal
Finland	Republic of Korea
France	Romania
Germany	Russian Federation
Ghana	Saudi Arabia
Greece	Senegal
Honduras	Singapore
Hungary	Slovakia
India	Spain
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sudan
Iraq	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland
Israel	Thailand
Italy	Togo
	Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America

Uruguay  
Venezuela  
Viet Nam  
Yugoslavia  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended; to A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and to the consensus achieved at UNCTAD VIII, whereby: "States members of UNCTAD recognize that peace and prosperity are indivisible and that lasting peace and stability require effective international cooperation for the eradication of poverty",

Acting in the context of national and international efforts to combat poverty until it is eradicated,

A Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation is established by the Trade and Development Board with the following terms of reference:

1. To contribute to national and international efforts to prevent, alleviate and reduce poverty, particularly where it is more acute, as well as to the formulation of related national and international policies, bearing in mind the diversity of country situations including the particular problems of the least developed countries and the most vulnerable population groups. The work of the Committee shall be essentially action oriented.

2. In order to achieve the above objectives, the Committee shall:

(a) Review existing information and analyses on the characteristics, causes, location, dimensions and dynamics of poverty, as well as on related indicators;

(b) Exchange and review national experiences in dealing with poverty; identify impediments to poverty alleviation with a view to promoting greater understanding of successful national policies; and identify policy options for the prevention and alleviation of poverty. In this context, the Committee, while taking into account the need for an integrated approach for efficient action towards poverty alleviation, shall focus, *inter alia*, on the following areas: human resource and community development; social infrastructure development; employment creation and increasing productivity of the poor; distribution of income and social benefits of development in rural and urban areas; social safety nets; and policies to promote the access of the poor to productive assets. In doing so, the Committee should bear in mind the impact of structural reform programmes on poverty alleviation and the need for increased participation of the poor and vulnerable groups in development;

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, annex, section B.

(c) Exchange views on the impact of development assistance and cooperation programmes, including emergency assistance programmes, on the alleviation and reduction of poverty and develop approaches to promote effective programmes;

(d) Consider questions related to the financing and organization of social development programmes in developing countries, particularly in the areas of health, education, housing and sanitation;

(e) Examine the impact of trade expansion on poverty alleviation;

(f) Identify the linkages between the alleviation of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development;

(g) Examine the relationship between migrations and other demographic factors, and poverty alleviation.

3. In carrying out its functions, the Committee shall draw on the experience and expertise of other intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, experts from various fields and others for the purpose of discussion and clarification of issues on poverty alleviation.

4. The work of the Committee should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Committee should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.

5. In its work, the Committee should take due account of the diversity of country situations and experiences. It may base its work on country reviews by the secretariat and seek from relevant countries the presentation of studies on their national experiences. It could also, depending on the issue, seek the participation of, and draw on the experience and expertise of, non-governmental actors, particularly enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives of international institutions.

6. The Committee should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

7. The work of the Committee should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.

8. The work of the Committee should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
9. The Committee may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
10. The Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board on its work. In accordance with paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment the Board will conduct a review and evaluation of the work programme of the Committee midway between Conferences.
11. The frequency of sessions of the Committee is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION \*

Pursuant to "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Standing Committee on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), which sets out in section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation, agreed on the following work programme:

### A. Basic guidelines

1. The primary objective of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation is to contribute to national and international efforts to prevent, alleviate and reduce poverty, particularly where it is more acute, and to the formulation of related national and international policies, bearing in mind the diversity of country situations, including the particular problems of the least developed countries and the most vulnerable population groups.
2. To that end, the Committee will primarily serve as an international forum for exchanging and examining experiences in poverty alleviation, identification of projects and mobilization of resources, both at the national and international levels. It will be action-oriented, that is, it will focus on strategies and policies leading to concrete programmes, with durable results, which are considered to be replicable and multipliable with success. It will be needs-based, that is, it will cater to the evolving diversity of needs of countries by endeavouring to cover the major areas indicated below, and by selecting at each of its sessions a choice of several topics which will be addressed in parallel. Eventually, the Committee's main findings should be followed up in the sequential process presented in paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment for implementation.
3. The intergovernmental dialogue would be greatly assisted by the presence of representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations engaged in poverty alleviation programmes and experts.

### B. Methods of work

4. In addition to setting up the agenda for its next session, at each session the Committee will choose a topic for the exchange of experiences in anti-poverty policies and programmes, to be carried out by a preparatory intergovernmental group of experts which will report to the Standing Committee at its next session. This intergovernmental group of experts should include government policy-makers, experts from international organizations concerned, and NGOs, as well as community representatives dealing with the formulation and appraisal of anti-poverty programmes/projects.

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\* Adopted by the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation at its first session on 22 January 1993.

5. The Standing Committee encourages its members and appropriate organizations to facilitate the convening of workshops in developing countries to exchange experiences on anti-poverty policies and programmes, especially on topics relevant to those being discussed by the Standing Committee at its following session. The Standing Committee would welcome receiving the results of these workshops. This exchange should seek to open debate not only on successful policies and programmes but also on those which are acknowledged to have drawbacks and deficiencies.

6. The UNCTAD secretariat is invited to send a questionnaire to the members of the Standing Committee seeking information on: (i) policies and programmes on poverty alleviation which each country is interested in learning about; (ii) policies and programmes which each country is willing to present in detailed terms. The UNCTAD secretariat will present the results of this survey before the second session of the Standing Committee.

C. Areas of the work programme

7. The Standing Committee will carry out work in the following areas:

(1) Review of existing information and analyses on causes of poverty

Analysis of causes and reasons for persistence of poverty.

(2) Programmes and policies

(a) Productive sector programmes:

- (i) Access to productive and labour-intensive employment opportunities;
- (ii) Access to productive assets (land, capital, technology and infrastructure);
- (iii) Programmes supporting productive activities (technical training, pricing policies, the regulatory framework for expanding trade and production activities);

(b) Social programmes:

- (i) Access to social services (policy elaboration, service delivery, combination of delivery channels, financing of social services);
- (ii) Safety nets (transfer schemes, special problems of countries in transition in this respect, targeting of specific programmes) and social security schemes;

(c) Macro-economic policies and poverty alleviation:

- (i) The effects of macro-economic and meso-economic policies (including choice of policy mix for stabilization and budgetary choices) on poverty prevention and reduction;
  - (ii) The immediate effects on the poor of structural adjustment and interventions aimed at reducing the social costs of adjustment programmes on the poor;
  - (iii) Global development strategies and paradigms appropriate for poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction;
  - (iv) Examination of the impact of debt on the dynamics of poverty.
- (d) Institutional organization for poverty reduction programmes:
  - (i) Good management and capacity building (legislative and regulatory framework; planning systems; decentralization);
  - (ii) People's participation and involvement of the poor in the development process, including women's participation.
- (3) Development assistance and poverty
  - (a) Analysis of experiences on the role, effectiveness and overall impact of international action to combat poverty;
  - (b) Review of the adequacy (quantitative as well as qualitative) of external financial resources to complement national efforts and identification of major impediments (on both the donors' and recipients' sides) affecting implementation of assistance programmes for poverty alleviation;
  - (c) Exploration of ways and means of promoting international assistance to the developing countries in their poverty alleviation programmes and projects;
  - (d) Identification of ways and means for optimizing the respective roles of Governments, donors, international organizations, and NGOs in specific categories of programmes and projects.



(4) International trade and poverty alleviation

- (a) Analysis of the effects on incomes, particularly those of the poor, of increased competitiveness of the developing countries and of elimination of trade barriers;
- (b) Analysis of the effects on incomes of the poor of diversification of exports of goods and services and of stabilization of export earnings;
- (c) Analysis of the effects of external shocks, *inter alia*, arbitrary protectionist measures, trade sanctions, sudden falls in commodity prices, etc, on the poor, and proposed national and international measures to mitigate their impact;
- (d) Analysis of national and international policies and instruments to stimulate exports of labour-intensive goods and services from developing countries as well as the participation of small-scale enterprises in international trade.

(5) Alleviation of poverty and sustainable development

- (a) Analysis of the linkages between poverty and sustainable development;
- (b) Examination of the implications for the poor of national and international policies relating to environment (e.g., application of the polluter-pays principle; environmental standards that might adversely affect the poor).

(6) Population, migration and poverty alleviation

- (a) Analysis of the linkages between migration (internal and international) and poverty;
- (b) Examination of the relationship between population growth control programmes and poverty.

D. Technical cooperation

8. The Standing Committee will identify, for consideration, areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

9. The secretariat will provide to countries, at their request, technical assistance within the available resources. In this context, the special situation of the least developed countries will be taken into account.

## MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Afghanistan	Italy
Algeria	Jamaica
Argentina	Japan
Armenia	Jordan
Australia	Kenya
Austria	Lebanon
Bangladesh	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Belgium	Madagascar
Bolivia	Malaysia
Brazil	Mali
Cameroon	Mexico
Canada	Morocco
Chile	Myanmar
China	Nepal
Colombia	Netherlands
Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria
Cuba	Norway
Czech Republic	Pakistan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Panama
Denmark	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Egypt	Philippines
El Salvador	Poland
Ethiopia	Portugal
Finland	Republic of Korea
France	Romania
Germany	Russian Federation
Ghana	Saudi Arabia
Greece	Senegal
Honduras	Slovakia
India	Spain
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sudan
Iraq	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland
Israel	Thailand
	Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Turkey

United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uruguay

Viet Nam

Yugoslavia

Zambia

Zimbabwe

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries is established by the Trade and Development Board with the following terms of reference:

1. To examine and review the experience of subregional, regional and interregional economic cooperation among developing countries aimed at analysing cases of integration and cooperation among developing countries with a view to recommending measures to strengthen and enlarge such cooperation, identifying new potentials for cooperation, including with other countries interested in such cooperation, and identifying new areas of complementarity for fostering economic cooperation among developing countries (ECDC).
2. To consider studies and proposals on economic cooperation and integration, on operational activities and policies in sectors such as trade, money, finance, investment, technology, environment, transport and communication, information, education and training. These activities should aim at strengthening cooperation, enhancing economic growth, increasing trade liberalization and transparency, promoting developing-country enterprises and facilitating the integration of developing countries into the world economy, in order to reduce impediments and disincentives that adversely affect the expansion of cooperation among developing countries and promote policies aimed at expansion of trade. The Committee in its work should take into account the special situation and particular difficulties of the least developed countries.
3. To identify the areas, including new ones, in which international organizations, and member States on a voluntary basis, through measures of support can facilitate specific economic cooperation programmes and projects and thereby complement the efforts of developing countries to strengthen South-South trade and economic relations.
4. To review studies and, if appropriate, make proposals on the establishment of, and support for, an interregional trade finance mechanism among developing countries.
5. Facilitate innovative ways of organizing ECDC cooperation on the basis of common interests of particular groups of countries in issues of specific interest to them.

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 388 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, annex, section B.

6. The work of the Committee should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Committee should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.
7. In its work, the Committee should take due account of the diversity of country situations and experiences. It may base its work on country reviews by the secretariat and seek from relevant countries the presentation of studies on their national experiences. It could also, depending on the issue, seek the participation of, and draw on the experience and expertise of, non-governmental actors, particularly enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives of international institutions.
8. The Committee should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.
9. The work of the Committee should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.
10. The work of the Committee should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
11. The Committee may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
12. The Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board on its work. In accordance with paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment the Board will conduct a review and evaluation of the work programme of the Committee midway between Conferences.
13. The frequency of sessions of the Committee is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES \*

Pursuant to A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Standing Committee agreed, on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) which sets out in section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, on the following work programme for the period up to the next session of the Conference:

### Promoting and expanding trade among developing countries

#### 1. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) Concerning trade expansion programmes of developing countries: (i) propose ways and means for increasing trade opportunities in goods and services among developing countries; (ii) propose ways and means for enhancing competitiveness therein; (iii) identify opportunities for the development of business networks, including trade-information systems, in support of the expansion of trade; (iv) explore potentialities and recommend the adoption of complementary measures in areas such as investment, production, money, finance, transport and technology; and (v) explore the possibility for having a target-oriented approach for trade expansion among developing countries;
- (b) Develop an inventory of trade barriers, disincentives and other impediments to trade and identify the trade opportunities arising from their elimination.

### Encouraging enterprise cooperation

#### 2. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) Promote enterprise cooperation within and between groupings and also with other interested countries; encourage the participation of the public and private enterprise sectors in ECDC activities; encourage the establishment of institutional mechanisms such as business information networks, and promote contact between individual enterprises and between their organizations such as chambers of commerce and industry, associations of trading companies; and

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\* Adopted by the Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, at its first session, on 15 January 1993.

- (b) Identify opportunities for the establishment of joint ventures and other forms of cooperation among enterprises of developing countries at the subregional, regional, and interregional levels and propose measures for implementing them and for encouraging the participation of developed countries.

#### Regular consultations

3. The Standing Committee will make the necessary arrangements for a pragmatic policy dialogue among the donor community, subregional, regional and interregional groupings as well as participants in ECDC programmes and projects with a view, in particular, to mobilizing support for designing and implementing regional initiatives, interregional activities and networking of integration and cooperation schemes. In particular:

- (a) Encourage the exchange of experiences among integration groupings;
- (b) Participants in ECDC programmes and projects, including regional, subregional and interregional groupings can inform the donor community of their short and long-term development objectives and external assistance needs;
- (c) The donor community may provide information on their assistance programmes relating to cooperation among developing countries; drawing on this information and studies by the secretariat and other relevant organizations, prospects for improvement of the assistance programmes may be identified;
- (d) Identify programmes and projects as well as measures for international support to economic, technical and other forms of cooperation among developing countries;
- (e) Explore new potentials for cooperation among developing countries and with other interested countries or their groupings.

#### Strengthening subregional and regional integration and fostering interregional cooperation

4. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) On the basis of subregional, regional and interregional experience on economic cooperation, identify actions that would facilitate the use of integration schemes as instruments to enhance ECDC and increase participation of subregional, regional and interregional organizations in the work of the Committee;
- (b) Examine possible measures to address specific questions arising out of regional and subregional trade liberalization and preference schemes such as the loss of fiscal revenue; special treatment of less developed countries, more particularly the least developed countries that are members of groupings; rules of origin; and the role of regional funds for adjustments;

- (c) Identify possibilities concerning various forms of sectoral cooperation so as to create the conditions for a more efficient allocation of resources, including setting up of subregional programmes designed to encourage the building and expansion of complementary production structures of countries members of integration groupings;

#### Enlarging and deepening monetary, financial and investment cooperation

##### 5. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) Keep under review trends and developments in monetary and financial cooperation among developing countries;
- (b) Analyse the particular problems of clearing and payments arrangements of developing countries, as well as arrangements of developing countries with other interested countries, and explore ways and means of overcoming them;
- (c) Consider studies on and keep under review developments in trade financing, covering the national, regional, subregional and interregional domains, in particular, developments regarding the establishment of an interregional trade-financing facility and the strengthening of national trade-financing facilities;
- (d) Consider studies on regional capital markets and other modes of market-based financial cooperation among financial and banking institutions, with a view to identifying obstacles and new possibilities for cooperation;
- (e) Identify areas and opportunities for the flow of direct investment among developing countries.

#### Technical support, assistance and skill development

6. The Standing Committee will keep under review the UNCTAD secretariat's technical cooperation activities in furtherance of the implementation of the Committee's work programme. The Committee requests the UNCTAD secretariat to:

- (a) Provide advice and technical assistance upon request to subregional, regional and interregional economic cooperation and integration schemes and their member States in fulfilment of their objectives;
- (b) Mobilize assistance and support for designing and implementing intercountry initiatives, interregional activities and networking of integration and cooperation schemes, as well as encouraging enterprises and other economic agents such as investors and professional and trade associations to participate actively in these initiatives and activities, taking into account the work of other relevant organizations;



- (c) Advise on national and regional trade financing facilities and on the improvement and expansion of payments and clearing arrangements;
- (d) Suggest methods and possibilities for the development of regional capital markets and for strengthening interactions between them;
- (e) Identify projects which offer prospects for the establishment of joint ventures among enterprises of developing countries;
- (f) Organize and participate in specific forums, seminars, workshops, round-tables and expert groups of a subregional, regional and interregional nature;
- (g) Liaise with relevant organizations both within and outside the United Nations system, especially the regional commissions, with a view to evolving analyses, activities and programmes in support of ECDC.

**MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION  
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Argentina  
Armenia  
Austria  
Bangladesh  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
China  
Colombia  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Cuba  
Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea  
Denmark  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
France  
Georgia  
Germany  
Ghana  
Greece  
Honduras  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jamaica  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kenya  
Lebanon  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
Madagascar  
Malaysia  
Mali  
Mauritius

Mexico  
Mongolia  
Morocco  
Myanmar  
Nepal  
Netherlands  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Peru  
Philippines  
Republic of Korea  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Thailand  
Togo  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Venezuela  
Viet Nam  
Yugoslavia  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING  
SERVICES SECTORS: FOSTERING COMPETITIVE SERVICES  
SECTORS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES \***

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries is established by the Trade and Development Board with the following terms of reference:

1. To analyse and assist, as appropriate, in the formulation of national policies aimed at strengthening the production, export and technological capacity of services sectors taking into account their level of development in different countries, with a view to contributing to development and, thus, increasing the participation of developing countries in world trade in services. The Committee should focus on:

(a) Review of the development of services sectors in developing countries and comparative analysis of policies, including identification of domestic weaknesses and capabilities, aimed at creating the conditions necessary for the development of competitive service sectors and export of services;

(b) Policies aimed at developing and strengthening the institutional, technological, and physical infrastructure relating to services;

(c) Policies aimed at human resources development, the development of knowledge-intensive services, and producer services related to primary and manufacturing sectors and telecommunications;

(d) Improving the capacity of individual countries, in particular developing countries, to benefit from information related to services production, trade and technology;

(e) Identifying sector-specific policy options, with a view to developing competitive services sectors;

(f) Analysing issues relating to access to information networks and distribution channels for services.

2. The Committee should also focus on:

(a) Examining difficulties particularly faced by developing countries in enhancing exports of services thereby increasing their participation in world trade in services;

(b) The impact of progressive liberalization in the development of competitive service sectors;

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, annex, section B.

(c) Policies aimed at enhancing cooperation with other countries, at regional, subregional, and interregional level, including mutual trade liberalization, pooling capabilities to improve skills, distribution networks and infrastructure development;

(d) Promoting efficient marketing of export-competitive industries and domestic labour skills;

(e) Increasing knowledge of laws and regulations concerning the services sector with a view, *inter alia* to adapting them to the requirements of increasing globalization of services, promoting transparency and mutual knowledge of the pertinent regulations;

(f) Collecting and disseminating statistics on trade in services in areas where such collection or dissemination is not being undertaken by other international organizations, and defining ways to improve such collection and dissemination.

3. (i) With reference to paragraph 72 of the Cartagena Commitment, the main tasks of the Committee in the field of shipping, ports, and multimodal transport should be as outlined above, and particularly focus on:

(a) Review of shipping policies so as to identify elements leading to the development of competitive shipping sectors, in order to enhance the participation of developing countries in world shipping;

(b) Consideration of conditions facilitating intraregional and interregional cooperation;

(c) Exchange of information on infrastructure development, including port infrastructure;

(d) Identification of human resources development needs, including on-the-job training;

(e) Exchange and dissemination of information on developments in the shipping sector;

(f) The efficient conduct of multimodal transport processes, bearing in mind economic, commercial and legal aspects;

(g) Review of technological developments that affect maritime transport;

(h) Considering various aspects of port management operations, with a view to increasing efficiency.

(ii) The Committee should take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency on transport-related information systems.

4. To analyse prospects for developing and strengthening the insurance sector and enhancing the trade of developing countries in this sector.

5. The Committee, in implementing its functions, should pay due attention to the role of services in market-oriented development, including issues related to privatization and deregulation.
6. In implementing the above, the Committee shall take into account the work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices.
7. The Committee shall ensure that its work does not duplicate or overlap the activities of GATT.
8. The Committee will hold separate sessions on services in general, shipping and insurance respectively.
9. The work of the Committee should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Committee should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.
10. In its work, the Committee should take due account of the diversity of country situations and experiences. It may base its work on country reviews by the secretariat and seek from relevant countries the presentation of studies on their national experiences. It could also, depending on the issue, seek the participation of, and draw on the experience and expertise of, non-governmental actors, particularly enterprises, trade unions, the academic community and non-governmental organizations as well as representatives of international institutions.
11. The Committee should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.
12. The work of the Committee should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.
13. The work of the Committee should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
14. The Committee may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
15. The Committee shall submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board on its work. In accordance with paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment the Board will conduct a review and evaluation of the work programme of the Committee midway between Conferences.

16. The frequency of sessions of the Committee is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

**PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING  
SERVICES SECTORS: FOSTERING COMPETITIVE SERVICES  
SECTORS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES \***

Pursuant to A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Standing Committee agreed, on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII) which sets out in section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries, on the following work programme for the period up to the next session of the Conference:

Promoting Transparency

1. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) develop a conceptual framework for the collection and compilation of internationally comparable statistics on all modes of delivery, in particular with regard to commercial presence and movement of natural persons, as well as contributing to the improvement of the CPC in order to adapt it to the specific needs of international trade in services;
- (b) collect and disseminate information on measures, including laws and regulations, affecting the access of services and service suppliers to world markets, including a study of the possibility of setting up a computerized database in this regard, with a view to enhancing the service exports of developing countries.

Fostering Competitive Service Sectors

2. The Standing Committee will:

- (a) conduct a comparative analysis of services sectors in developing countries; such analysis will:
  - (i) examine the role played by the services sector in contributing to growth and sustainable development, including an examination of the contribution of the producer services sector in facilitating the competitiveness of goods-producing sectors, and to the economy as a whole;
  - (ii) assess weaknesses and capabilities; and
  - (iii) identify policies to assist developing countries in developing and strengthening their competitive services sectors, including infrastructure relating to services;

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\* Adopted by the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors at its first session on 30 October 1992.

- (b) facilitate an exchange of experiences with respect to the liberalization of services sectors and the application of laws and regulations aimed at this end, with a view to stimulating the development of these sectors;
- (c) analyse ways and means of fostering the market-oriented development of the services sector including, where appropriate, through deregulation and privatization;
- (d) study the impact of subsidies on trade in services, especially on the exports of developing countries;
- (e) examine ways of enhancing access to and use of information networks and distribution channels;
- (f) examine the role of joint ventures in stimulating the development of services sectors in developing countries and promoting trade in services and their access to technology;
- (g) assess the impact of progressive liberalization and of services imports in the development of competitive services sectors; and examine difficulties faced by developing countries which prevent them from increasing their participation in world trade in services;
- (h) identify and analyse the possibilities for developing country services exports through temporary movement of persons as service suppliers, be it as sole service providers or as personnel; and analyse the measures affecting their ability to export such services due to barriers to temporary movement of persons across national frontiers to supply services;
- (i) Analyse on-going processes of recognition and harmonization of qualifications;
- (j) identify and analyse policies aimed at the promotion of regional, subregional and interregional cooperation in services; including among countries at different levels of economic development;
- (k) in carrying out its work, the Standing Committee would give particular attention to the situation of the least developed countries, and suggest ways and means for improving their capacity.

### Strengthening technical cooperation

3. In carrying out the above activities the Standing Committee will identify areas where technical cooperation should be strengthened.



## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING SERVICES SECTORS: SHIPPING, PORTS AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT \*

Pursuant to A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment, adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Standing Committee agreed - on the basis of Board decision 398 (XXXVIII), which sets out in section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries - to the following work programme in the fields of shipping, ports and multimodal transport for the period up to the next session of the Conference:

### Promoting transparency

The Standing Committee will:

1. collect and disseminate information on technological and structural changes in shipping, sports and multimodal transport and on the balance between supply and demand for maritime transport services; such information will be reported appropriately;
2. collect and disseminate information on measures, including laws and regulations, affecting access to markets for international shipping and multimodal transport, and affecting port services, with a view to enhancing the participation of developing countries in these areas.

### Fostering competitive maritime transport services

The Standing Committee will:

#### In the field of shipping

1. undertake comparative analysis of the shipping sector and related policies in different countries with a view to determining factors contributing to or impeding the development of competitive national shipping industries, including the participation by the private sector and/or commercialization programmes to increase market orientation and to facilitate provision of competitive shipping services. In doing so, the general economic and social environment in the countries concerned is to be borne in mind;

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\* Adopted by the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors at its first session on 6 November 1992.

2. assess the impact of progressive liberalization on the development of shipping services and examine difficulties faced by service suppliers of developing countries in providing competitive shipping services;
3. monitor and report on changes in national practices covering shipper/ocean carrier relations, and changes in shipper requirements regarding the quality and conditions of shipping and port services;
4. identify and examine possible activities and policies aimed at enhancing cooperation in the field of shipping, ports and multimodal transport, as a means of stimulating the development of the maritime transport sector in developing countries in transition;
5. study prevailing ship financing arrangements and consider their adequacy in meeting the requirements of developing countries in this respect.

#### In the field of ports

6. undertake comparative analysis of the port sector and related policies in different countries with a view to determining the factors (including economic, commercial, financial, operational, organizational, administrative, legal, commercialization, privatization, deregulation, environmental) which can contribute to a better management, efficiency and sustainable development of ports and related port services; wherever possible this work will be undertaken in collaboration with interested countries and/or international regional port associations;
7. assess, while having due regard to competition between ports, the potentialities for increased regional cooperation and whenever possible improve the circulation of information between ports (information systems, cost structures, statistical systems, regulations etc.), including the exchange of expertise.

#### In the field of multimodal transport, technological development and containerization

8. analyse the impact of multimodal transport systems and tariffs on trading opportunities in the context of liberalisation and privatization. The need to encourage commercially and economically effective joint-venture multimodal transport operations should be taken into account in such an analysis;
9. elaborate a reference document (MT Handbook) for officials and practitioners, setting out the basic concepts of multimodal transport, problems and pitfalls, possible solutions and the major issues to be tackled by the private and public sectors in the process of developing multimodal transport in a country;
10. monitor developments in containerization and related transport technology with potential impacts, particularly for developing countries, on countries' transport infrastructure and investment requirements, including developments in the field of standardization of containers.

### In the field of maritime legislation

11. agree on the completion of the ongoing work by the UNCTAD secretariat on general average, in close collaboration with the relevant international commercial organizations including CMI, IUMI and AIDE;
12. study possible amendment of the 1952 Convention on Arrest of Ships jointly with IMO, subject to the agreement by the Joint UNCTAD/IMO Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects and following the United Nations/IMO Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Maritime Liens and Mortgages;
13. analyse legal aspects of ship leasing in developing countries, including problems faced by these countries;
14. monitor the implementation of international shipping instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and currently in force.

In carrying out its work, the Standing Committee would give particular attention to the situation of the least developed countries, and suggest ways and means for improving their capacity.

### Strengthening technical cooperation and human resource development

The UNCTAD secretariat will:

#### In the field of human resource development

1. coordinate activities of the TRAINMAR programme for cooperation among maritime management training centres, and develop initiatives to strengthen the capacity of every centre, paying due regard to optimum utilization of its maritime expertise, to:
  - (a) identify human resource development needs;
  - (b) develop or adapt training programmes on priority questions of a policy, operational and career development nature;
  - (c) plan and execute joint programmes with other centres;
  - (d) exchange experience;
2. draw up programmes further contributing to efficient conduct of multimodal transport processes, port management operations, organization of shipping and related services;
3. organize policy seminars and workshops to disseminate the findings of UNCTAD studies and to train officials to plan and manage more effectively maritime related activities, including strategic planning;

4. maintain and strengthen cooperation with ILO, IMO and other international agencies concerned in the elaboration, promotion and execution of human resource development programmes;
5. conduct, in close collaboration with the relevant organizations such as BIMCO, an educational programme on the subject of charter parties, with special emphasis on the use of clauses related to shipment of products of interest to developing countries.

In the field of technical cooperation

6. upon request, provide advice and assistance in areas within its competence. Such examples are:
  - (a) the identification of infrastructure development needs;
  - (b) feasibility studies for future investments and joint ventures in shipping, in conjunction with the World Bank and other competent organizations;
  - (c) the management of shipping, ports and multimodal transport operations through programmes such as IPP, JOBMAR and ACIS;
  - (d) the identification of bottlenecks to the effective flow of cargo along the transport chain;
  - (e) the harmonization and modernization of national transport legislation;
  - (f) supporting the harmonization and subregional coordination in the development of multimodal transport, in consultation with industry as appropriate, through comparative analysis focusing on experiences of various countries and subregions;
  - (g) the introduction of EDI taking into account the importance of EDIFACT for effective trade and transport and having due regard to the need to standardize procedures and documentation as the first step in the EDI process.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON PORTS \***

1. The Group of Experts will examine factors which can contribute to efficient management and sustainable development of ports and related port services in order to foster competitive maritime transport services and to strengthen capacities for trade.
2. In carrying out its task, the Group of Experts will:
  - (a) Focus on two main elements of the new work programme, namely:
    - Port organization, including issues relating to privatization, commercialization, deregulation and existing legislation;
    - Port management, including issues relating to human resources development, strategic planning, marketing, sustainable development and investment requirements;
  - (b) Supplement the expertise available in the secretariat through the presentation by selected ports of the experience gained in the fields of port organization and port management;
  - (c) Assess, while having due regard to competition between ports, the potentialities for increased regional cooperation between ports, in the fields of port organization and management;
  - (d) Review the relevant publications produced by the secretariat at the request of the 1990 Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Ports by:
    - (i) examining their distribution and assessing the interest they generated, the applicability of their relevant recommendations and what additional information is needed for the development of competitive ports and related port services, particularly those located in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
    - (ii) providing impetus from the port industry on significant gaps in existing information on port organization and management available from international organizations, port associations, seminars, conferences, and publications to ascertain whether there is a need to strengthen the dissemination of the available information;

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\* Approved by the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its thirty-ninth session on 26 March 1993.

- (iii) providing professional opinion on specific subjects of the approved work programme on which the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors (Shipping) should accord priority;
- (e) Review the work carried out by the secretariat in the field of port management training and technical cooperation, assess its impact on development of competitive ports and related port services and, in this context, assess the needs that are not met through the various types of training available from bilateral and multilateral sources in order to ascertain potential areas for future UNCTAD activities in this field;
- (f) Prepare a report on the above items for submission to the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors (Shipping) at its second session.

**JOINT UNCTAD/IMO INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS  
ON MARITIME LIENS AND RELATED SUBJECTS**

Common understanding to be followed by the  
Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts \*

The Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts will follow the appropriate Rules and practices of UNCTAD, having regard to those of the Main Committees of the trade and Development Board when it meets in Geneva, and the appropriate Rules and practices of IMO, having regard to those of the Legal Committee when it meets in London, with the following understandings:

1. The Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts will have one Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen. One of the Vice-Chairmen shall be designated as Rapporteur by the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts.
2. The officers mentioned above will hold office for the duration of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts. If any of these officers becomes unavailable or is unable to continue in office, replacements will be elected from the same geographical region.
3. The Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts and the Sessional Group will have full reports prepared in accordance with the respective rules and practices as expressed in the preambular paragraph. The draft report of the Sessional Group and the draft report of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts will be submitted for consideration and approval by the Sessional Group and the approval of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts, respectively.
4. Participation in the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts shall be open to the following:
  - (a) Members of UNCTAD and members of IMO shall be entitled to participate in all the sessions of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts with the right to vote;
  - (b) Associate members of IMO shall be entitled to participate without the right to vote;
  - (c) The United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA shall be entitled to participate without the right to vote;
  - (d) Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental international organizations, which are entitled to attend meetings of the Committee on Shipping of UNCTAD or the Legal Committee of IMO, shall be entitled to participate without the right to vote.

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\* Report of the Joint UNCTAD/IMO Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Maritime Liens and Mortgages and Related Subjects on its first session, annex II (TD/B/C.4/AC.8/4).

5. Formal credentials will not be required for representatives of Governments in the sessions of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts. However, Governments attending any session shall send a written notification of the names of their representatives designated to attend, together with the names of any alternates and advisers. Other representatives should also send a written notification.
6. The official and working languages for all the sessions of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
7. The duties of the secretariats shall be exercised jointly by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Secretary-General of IMO. When sessions are held in Geneva, notifications from Governments and organizations, and submissions for the sessions, shall be sent to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, with copies to the Secretary-General of IMO, and *vice versa* for sessions of the Joint Intergovernmental Group of Experts held in London.

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Secretariat Note: In May 1993, the United Nations/IMO Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, having adopted the International Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages, 1993, adopted a resolution recommending that "the relevant bodies of UNCTAD and IMO, in the light of the outcome of the Conference, reconvene the Joint Intergovernmental Group with a view to examining the possible review of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Arrest of Sea-going Ships, 1952, and invite the secretariats of UNCTAD and IMO, in consultation with relevant non-governmental organizations, such as the Comité Maritime International, to prepare the necessary documentation for the meetings of the Group". The recommendations contained in the resolution were endorsed by the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board at its fourth (pre-sessional) executive session (September 1993) and by the IMO Assembly at its eighteenth session.



## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING SERVICES SECTORS: INSURANCE \*

Pursuant to "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the Conference, the Standing Committee agreed, on the basis of Board decision 398(XXXVIII), which sets out in Section B of the annex the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries, on the following work programme in the field of insurance for the period up to the ninth session of the Conference.

In carrying out its work the Committee will give due regard to the work and experience of the former Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade and of the UNCTAD secretariat in the area of insurance.

### A. Promoting transparency

The Standing Committee will, with inputs from regional and subregional entities, as appropriate, collect information on insurance operations, markets and experiences, as well as bibliographic references on these subjects in particular, through:

- a statistical survey on insurance and reinsurance operations;
- a review of developments in insurance and reinsurance; and disseminate the results.

### B. Fostering competitive insurance services

The Standing Committee, with a view to developing and strengthening the insurance sector and enhancing trade, taking into account the particular concerns of developing countries in this sector, will:

1. Prepare a comprehensive study including:
  - (a) A review of critical areas of concern with regard to macro-economic policies affecting the insurance sector and of insurance legislation, regulation and supervision in the light of ongoing or potential economic reforms - *inter alia* of progressive liberalization and privatization of insurance markets - with particular emphasis on issues of prudential regulation and protection of policy holders;

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\* Adopted by the Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Insurance at its first session on 5 February 1993.

- (b) An analysis, based on contributions received, of the specific and general experience of developing countries and those countries in transition to market economies in fostering a market-oriented insurance sector and in privatizing and liberalizing insurance markets;
- (c) A study on policies and programmes in the context of regional cooperation among developing countries, including reinsurance and opportunities for optimizing retentions;
- (d) Information arising from exchange of experiences on ways and means to develop creditor insurance for the benefit of small and medium-size enterprises in developing countries to facilitate their access to credit from the financial system.

2. Building on previous studies by and information within UNCTAD, to examine alternative mechanisms to meet the insurance and reinsurance needs in respect of:

- Catastrophes;
- Environmental impairments;
- Large risks;

particularly in times of reduced reinsurance capacity.

3. With a view to expanding the domestic sector in agriculture and rural insurance and taking into account the work done by the UNCTAD secretariat, it will:

- (a) Examine linkages between insurance schemes, rural credit systems and development strategy in this sector, including the role of cooperatives;
- (b) Study crop, livestock, poultry and aquaculture insurances.

In carrying out its work, the Standing Committee will give particular attention to the situation of the least developed countries, and suggest ways and means for improving their capabilities.

#### C. Strengthening technical cooperation and human resources development

The UNCTAD secretariat will provide technical assistance upon request within available resources by:

- (i) In the field of technical cooperation, advising and assisting in areas within its competence.

Examples are:

- The revision of insurance legislation or the drafting of new legislation and assistance in the establishment of efficient supervisory bodies;

- Determining the feasibility of establishing and strengthening national or regional insurance entities, as well as insurance training and research institutions;
- The holding of workshops on a regional basis with the purpose of studying in detail the practical operation of agriculture insurance schemes, their infrastructure, existing loss assessment and claims-handling procedures, marketing practices, etc.

(ii) In the field of human resources development:

- Assisting in strengthening insurance education and training programmes provided at national and regional levels, including actuarial science;
- Organizing and conducting meetings, workshops and seminars for supervisory authorities, insurers and reinsurers to promote the exchange of experience and to disseminate the findings of UNCTAD studies and to train personnel at the middle and higher levels to manage insurance activities more effectively .

## MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING SERVICES SECTORS

Afghanistan	Italy
Algeria	Jamaica
Argentina	Japan
Armenia	Jordan
Australia	Kenya
Austria	Lebanon
Bangladesh	Lesotho
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Brazil	Madagascar
Bulgaria	Malaysia
Cameroon	Mali
Canada	Mauritius
Chile	Mexico
China	Mongolia
Colombia	Morocco
Costa Rica	Myanmar
Côte d'Ivoire	Nepal
Croatia	Netherlands
Cuba	New Zealand
Cyprus	Niger
Czech Republic	Nigeria
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Norway
Denmark	Pakistan
Egypt	Paraguay
El Salvador	Peru
Ethiopia	Philippines
Finland	Poland
France	Republic of Korea
Germany	Romania
Ghana	Russian Federation
Greece	Saudi Arabia
Honduras	Senegal
Hungary	Seychelles
India	Slovakia
Indonesia	Spain
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sri Lanka
Iraq	Sudan
Ireland	Sweden
Israel	Switzerland
	Thailand

Trinidad and Tobago  
Tunisia  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United Republic of Tanzania  
United States of America

Uruguay  
Venezuela  
Viet Nam  
Yugoslavia  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION ON  
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and General Assembly resolution 49/130, of 19 December 1994, the Trade and Development Board adopts the following terms of reference for the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations.

1. The Commission's work includes:
  - (a) Promoting the exchange of views and experience among interested Governments, businesses, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and experts on issues relating to international investment, transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;
  - (b) Reviewing and providing guidance to the secretariat with regard to its research activities and the provision of information on policies, programmes and developments related to international investment and transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;
  - (c) Reviewing and providing guidance to the secretariat on technical assistance to Governments interested in developing investment regimes and enabling environments so as to attract more foreign investment and support for enterprise developments, thereby contributing to economic growth and development of host countries.
2. The Commission will consider, at the request of the General Assembly, the Conference or the Trade and Development Board, any other subject in the field of international investment and transnational corporations.
3. The Commission will keep under review the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting.
4. The Commission should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.
5. The work of the Commission should be coordinated with that of Committees and Working Groups.
6. The work of the Commission should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 425(XLI) of 31 March 1995, annex.

7. The Commission may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
8. The Commission shall submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board on its work.
9. The Commission shall meet annually in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the sessions should be of five days or less.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING \*

(e) That the Group should serve as an international body for the consideration of issues of accounting and reporting falling within the scope of the work of the Commission on [International Investment and] Transnational Corporations, in order to improve the availability and comparability of information disclosed by transnational corporations; should review developments in this field, including the work of standard-setting bodies; and should concentrate on establishing priorities, taking into account the needs of home and host countries, particularly those of developing countries;

(f) That the Group should take into account the work of the [former] Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting as well as other relevant activities in the field; should consult the international bodies which it deems appropriate on matters pertaining to the development of international standards of accounting and reporting and should elicit views of other interested parties on specific issues on an *ad hoc* basis;

(g) That the Group should meet ..... not more than once a year and should report to the Commission on [International Investment and] Transnational Corporations on further steps to be taken in pursuit of the long-term objective of the international harmonization of accounting and reporting within the scope of the work of the Commission ....

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\* Extract from Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/67, operative paragraph 4 of 27 October 1982. The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) was established in 1982 by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council. The objective of the Group is to promote the international harmonization of corporate accounting and reporting practices, to make a positive contribution to national and regional standard-setting, and to take into account the interests of developing countries and countries in transition to market economies in the field of information disclosure. The Group arrives at a consensus on best practice methods or guidelines for disclosure of financial and non-financial information and publishes its agreed conclusions for dissemination to Governments, standard-setting bodies, transnational corporations and professional associations of accountants and auditors. The Group also directs advisory services in the fields of accounting and reporting that is provided by UNCTAD to those countries requesting such assistance. The Intergovernmental Working Group is a subsidiary body of the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations.



## COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

(A subsidiary body of ECOSOC serviced by the UNCTAD secretariat)

### (a) Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development\*

#### (i) Name: Commission on Science and Technology for Development (New York)

The Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, will be transformed into a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

Such functional commission should examine at its first session the question of funding arrangements and the modalities for the convening of ad hoc panels/workshops which will meet inter-sessionally to examine specific issues of science and technology for development within the framework of General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 41/183 of 8 December 1986. In this connection, the Commission could consider the practice of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

(ii) Membership and participation: fifty-three members elected by the Economic and Social Council for a term of four years. Travel expenses shall be paid by the United Nations for one representative of each of the Member States participating in the Commission.

(iii) Primary programme objective: as stipulated in General Assembly resolutions 34/218 and 41/183.

(iv) Nature of output and reporting procedure: report to the Economic and Social Council with policy options and recommendations.

(v) Frequency and duration of meetings: the Commission will meet once every two years for two weeks.

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At its 7th plenary meeting, on 30 April 1992, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, decided:

(a) To abolish its Committee on Natural Resources;

(b) To establish a functional Commission on Science and Technology for Development, a Committee on Natural Resources and a Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy for Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/235;\*\*

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\* Extract from General Assembly resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992, Annex, paragraph 7.

\*\* Extract from Economic and Social Council decision 1992/218.

Secretariat Note: The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) was established by General Assembly resolution 46/235 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields: the former Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development, were transformed into a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, namely the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

The Commission acts as a forum for: (a) the examination of science and technology questions and their implications for development; (b) the advancement of understanding on science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries; and (c) the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system.

The Commission held its first session from 12 to 23 April 1993 in New York and decided to focus during the inter-sessional period 1993-1995 on the following substantive themes: technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations; the gender implications of science and technology; and the contributions of science and technology to an integrated approach to land management.

The Commission held its second session from 15 to 24 May 1995 in Geneva and focused its discussions on the reports, prepared by its panels, dealing with (i) technology for small-scale economic activities to address the basic needs of low-income populations; (ii) the gender implications of science and technology; and (iii) science and technology for integrated land management.

The Commission at its second session decided on its future activities and adopted a programme of work for the period 1995-1997. Recognizing the importance of information technologies as crucial requisites in development, planning and decision-making, the Commission agreed to focus its work in the next biennium on information technologies and their implications for growth and development, particularly in developing countries. The inter-sessional work on this subject area would be carried out through working groups and panels which would address specific aspects including the policy, institutional, legal and infrastructural requirements for the development, transfer and utilization of information technology. The Commission will liaise with UNCTAD on the establishment of a long-term programme of country reviews on science and technology and innovation policy for interested countries.

The Commission, which has 53 members - elected by ECOSOC for a term of four years, meets every two years. Ad hoc panels/workshops meet inter-sessionally to examine specific issues within the framework of the Commission's mandate.

General Assembly resolution 47/212 B, Section III, paragraph 4 specifies that major elements of the secretariat functions for the Commission were to be carried out by UNCTAD, with some elements relating to system-wide co-ordination being assigned to DPCSD.

See also General Assembly resolutions 46/235 and 48/179. Economic and Social Council resolutions 1993/71; 1993/74; 1993/75; 1993/320.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT\*

Antigua and Barbuda	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Austria	Malawi
Azerbaijan	Malaysia
Belarus	Malta
Belgium	Marshall Islands
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Morocco
Bulgaria	Netherlands
Burundi	Niger
Canada	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Pakistan
Chile	Philippines
China	Romania
Colombia	Russian Federation
Congo	Saudi Arabia
Costa Rica	Spain
Denmark	Togo
Egypt	Uganda
Ethiopia	Ukraine
Germany	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Guatemala	United Republic of Tanzania
India	United States of America
Ireland	Uruguay
Jamaica	Viet Nam
Japan	
Jordan	
Kuwait	(51)

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\* The Commission consists of 53 members elected by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the following regional allocation of seats: 13 seats for African states; 11 seats for Asian states; ten seats for Latin American and Caribbean state; six seats for Eastern European states; and 13 seats for Western European and Other states. Fifty-one members have been elected. Their term expires on 31 December 1996. Two members from the Western European and other group remain to be elected.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PREFERENCES \*

VIII. Institutional Arrangements

1. The Special Committee on Preferences agrees that there should be appropriate machinery within UNCTAD to deal with the questions relating to the implementation of Conference resolution 21(II) bearing in mind Conference resolution 24(II). The [appropriate UNCTAD body] should have the following terms of reference:

(a) It will review:

- (i) The effects of the generalized system of preferences on exports and export earnings, industrialization and the rates of economic growth of the beneficiary countries including the least developed among the developing countries, and in so doing will consider *inter alia* questions related to product coverage, exception lists, depths of cut, working of safeguard mechanisms (including ceilings and escape clauses) and rules of origin;
- (ii) The effects of the generalized system of preferences on the process of industrialization as well as on the volume of exports and export earnings of the least developed among the developing countries, and review and study the special measures in favour of those countries within the generalized system as provided for in Conference resolution 21 (II);
- (iii) Especially the effects on the export earnings of developing countries from the sharing of their existing tariff advantages with the rest of the developing countries as a result of the generalized system of preferences, in particular in order to avoid that these countries might be adversely affected;
- (iv) Complementary efforts made by developing countries to utilize as fully as possible the benefits from the potential trade advantages created by the grant of special tariff treatment;
- (v) Other problems related to the operation of the system;

(b) It will review questions related to measures taken by the socialist countries of Eastern Europe with a view to contributing to the attainment of the objectives of Conference resolution 21(II);

(c) The above-mentioned functions would appropriately be carried out by means of:

- (i) An annual review and analysis of the functioning of the system;

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\* Extract from Trade and Development Board resolution 75(S-IV) of 12 October 1970.

- (ii) A triennial review to assess the benefits of the system for the beneficiary countries and the possibilities of improvement of the system and of its operation;
- (iii) A comprehensive review towards the end of the initial period of the system, to determine, in the light of the objectives of Conference resolution 21 (II), whether the preferential system should be continued beyond that period.

2. All these periodic reviews would also provide opportunity for multilateral or bilateral consultations between preference-giving countries and beneficiary countries on the system as initially applied, on the modalities of its application and on subsequent changes. These reviews will provide opportunity for consultations between developed market-economy countries and developing countries with respect to possible improvements in the system, and between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries with a view to the early and effective implementation of measures by the former, as set forth in their joint declaration, designed to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of Conference resolution 21(II).

3. The Special Committee on Preferences considers that there may also be a need for consultations of an *ad hoc* character on specific aspects of the system that require urgent consideration. Such consultations could be arranged in agreement with interested Governments of member States and with the assistance, when desired, of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

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#### THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: CONSULTATION PROCEDURES \*

The Trade and Development Board takes note of the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD \*\* prepared in accordance with resolution 5 (VIII) of the Special Committee on Preferences of 1 July 1977 and in particular of the suggestions for improving the consultation machinery on individual schemes of generalized preferences. Bearing in mind the institutional arrangements provided in section VIII of the agreed conclusions of the generalized system of preferences which are annexed to decision 75 (S-IV) adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session on 13 October 1970, the Board decides that future annual sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences, which should normally be convened for a period of two weeks, should be conducted according to the following procedure:

- 1. The plenary meetings of the Special Committee on Preferences should be devoted primarily to issues of a general character concerning the generalized system of preferences;

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\* Trade and Development Board resolution 179 (XVIII) of 17 September 1978.

\*\* TD/B/713.

2. During the sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences, informal plurilateral consultations should be held on individual schemes, if so requested, between preference-receiving countries, on the one hand, and the preference-giving country concerned, on the other. These plurilateral consultations would be private and confidential in character;

3. The annual sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences should so far as possible, be so timed as to precede the domestic reviews conducted regularly or on an *ad hoc* basis by preference-giving countries of their respective schemes, to enable these countries to take into account the consultations in the Special Committee on Preferences with a view to the continued improvement of their schemes. The private and plurilateral consultations may, by mutual agreement, be resumed. The dates for such resumed consultations shall be set by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in consultation with the parties concerned;

4. The UNCTAD secretariat will prepare necessary background material for the annual reviews of the generalized system of preferences and, at the request of interested parties, additional documentation for the plurilateral consultations on individual schemes, and will assist the participants in such consultations at their request;

5. For the purposes set out in paragraph 4, both preference-giving and preference-receiving countries are requested to assist the secretariat with the collection, well in advance of the sessions of the Special Committee, of such detailed and comprehensive information as may be required.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING GROUP ON RULES OF ORIGIN

Secretariat Note: At its seventh (pre-sessional) executive session, on 15 September 1994, the Trade and Development Board endorsed a recommendation submitted to it by the Special Committee on Preferences at its twenty-first session (May 1994), that, as part of the preparation for the 1995 policy review, an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Rules of Origin be established with the following terms of reference: To make proposals to the Special Committee, in view of the policy review on the GSP in 1995, on the simplification, harmonization and improvement of the rules of origin\*.

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\* TD/B/EX(7)/2, paragraph 3; TD/B/41(1)/2, annex I.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP  
OF EXPERTS ON RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

The Trade and Development Board, \*

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

Recalling further that the General Assembly, in unanimously adopting in its resolution 35/63 of 5 December 1980 the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, approved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, took note of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices regarding international machinery, as contained in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules, and requested the Trade and Development Board, at its twenty-second session, to establish an intergovernmental group of experts on restrictive business practices, operating within the framework of a committee of UNCTAD to perform the functions designated in that section,

Noting that the General Assembly decided to convene, in 1985, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,

1. Decides to establish an Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, which shall meet as often as necessary but at least once a year;

2. Instructs the Intergovernmental Group of Experts to perform the functions designated in section G of the Set of Principles and Rules and, in this connection, to submit reports at least once a year on its work to the Board, through the Committee on Manufactures when practicable and appropriate, and otherwise directly to the Board;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to provide the Intergovernmental Group of Experts with all appropriate substantive and technical support through the existing services and structure of the secretariat.

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\* Trade and Development Board resolution 228 (XXII) of 20 March 1981.



**The Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules  
for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices \***

**G. International institutional machinery**

**(i) Institutional arrangements**

1. An Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices operating within the framework of a Committee of UNCTAD will provide the institutional machinery.
2. States which have accepted the Set of Principles and Rules should take appropriate steps at the national or regional levels to meet their commitment to the Set of Principles and Rules.

**(ii) Functions of the Intergovernmental Group**

3. The Intergovernmental Group shall have the following functions:
  - (a) To provide a forum and modalities for multilateral consultations, discussion and exchange of views between States on matters related to the Set of Principles and Rules, in particular its operation and the experience arising therefrom;
  - (b) To undertake and disseminate periodically studies and research on restrictive business practices related to the provisions of the Set of Principles and Rules, with a view to increasing exchange of experience and giving greater effect to the Set of Principles and Rules;
  - (c) To invite and consider relevant studies, documentation and reports from relevant organizations of the United Nations system;
  - (d) To study matters relating to the Set of Principles and Rules and which might be characterized by data covering business transactions and other relevant information obtained upon request addressed to all States;
  - (e) To collect and disseminate information on matters relating to the Set of Principles and Rules to the over-all attainment of its goals and to the appropriate steps States have taken at the national or regional levels to promote an effective Set of Principles and Rules, including its objectives and principles;

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\* Extract from document TD/RBP/CONF/10/Rev.1.

(f) To make appropriate reports and recommendations to States on matters within its competence, including the application and implementation of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules;

(g) To submit reports at least once a year on its work.

4. In the performance of its functions, neither the intergovernmental Group nor its subsidiary organs shall act like a tribunal or otherwise pass judgement on the activities or conduct of individual Governments or of individual enterprises in connection with a specific business transaction. The Intergovernmental Group or its subsidiary organs should avoid becoming involved when enterprises to a specific business transaction are in dispute.

5. The Intergovernmental Group shall establish such procedures as may be necessary to deal with issues related to confidentiality.

#### (iii) Review procedure

6. Subject to the approval of the General Assembly, five years after the adoption of the Set of Principles and Rules, a United Nations Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the auspices of UNCTAD for the purpose of reviewing all the aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules. Towards this end, the Intergovernmental Group shall make proposals to the Conference for the improvement and further development of the Set of Principles and Rules.

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE AD HOC  
WORKING GROUP ON TRADE, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT \*

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and " A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as paragraph 38.26 of Agenda 21 which recognizes that "UNCTAD should play an important role in the implementation of Agenda 21... taking into account the importance of the interrelationships between development, international trade and environment and in accordance with its mandate in the area of sustainable development",

Referring to Agenda 21, and particularly paragraph 2.21 which requests governments to strive to make international trade and environmental policies mutually supportive in favour of sustainable development through relevant multilateral forums, including GATT (WTO) and UNCTAD,

Taking note that the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its fortieth session, focused UNCTAD's role on policy analysis and debate, conceptual work, the building of consensus among member States on the interaction between environmental and trade policies, the dissemination of information to policy-makers and encouragement and provision of assistance in capacity building,

Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade, Environment and Development to examine, with a view to promoting sustainable development, the interlinkages between trade, environment and development and related policies, paying particular attention to the problems and special circumstances of the developing countries, including the least developed among them, with the following terms of reference:

1. To examine the effects of environmental policies, standards and regulations on market access and competitiveness, in particular of the developing countries, especially the least developed among them, and countries in transition, taking into account the financial and technological implications;
2. To identify and analyse emerging environmental policy instruments with a trade impact, bearing in mind the need for international cooperation towards ensuring transparency and coherence in making environmental and trade policies mutually supportive;
3. To explore the market opportunities and implications for exporters which may flow from the demand for "environmentally friendly" products, taking into account the benefits and costs associated with reducing the negative environmental effects of production processes and consumption. The work of the Working Group will initially consider ways and means to define and certify environmentally friendly products;

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\* Trade and Development Board conclusions and decision 415 (XL) of 27 May 1994, annex, section I.

4. To study eco-labelling and eco-certification schemes, and possibilities for international cooperation in this field, taking into account the trade and sustainable development interests of producing countries, particularly developing countries and countries in transition. The work of the Working Group will initially focus on:

- (a) a comparative analysis of current and planned schemes, with a view to discussing concepts such as mutual recognition of eco-labels and equivalencies between environmental objectives and criteria;
- (b) an examination of the possibilities for taking into account the interests of developing countries in the elaboration of eco-labelling criteria.

5. The Working Group should identify for consideration areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.

6. The work of the Working Group should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups, including the Standing Committee on Commodities.

7. The Working Group may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.

8. The work of the Working Group should complement that of other international bodies, while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs. The Working Group should consider ways to promote interaction between UNCTAD and other intergovernmental and regional organizations working in this field, taking into account the relevant decisions of the second meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

9. The Working Group shall complete its work before the ninth session of the Conference. It may submit interim reports and shall submit its final report on the results of its work to the Trade and Development Board.

10. The Working Group plans its work schedule according to established practice, bearing in mind the work load and the need to finish before the ninth session of the Conference.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPMENT \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to a New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board, having undertaken the mid-term review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, called for by UNCTAD VIII, decides to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Role of Enterprises in Development, with the following terms of reference:

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group should analyse the relationship between the development of a domestic entrepreneurial capacity, in particular for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the development process. Particular attention should be paid to the situation of the least developed countries.
2. Topics for analysis should cover:
  - (a) Role of the State in creating an enabling environment for the promotion of entrepreneurship and the viable development of enterprises, especially SMEs, with reference to the following topics:
    - (i) Regulatory framework and incentives structures;
    - (ii) Human resources development;
    - (iii) Institution building and institutional support;
    - (iv) The informal sector and its integration into the formal economy;
  - (b) Interactions between the development of SMEs and of capital markets and banking systems:
    - (i) Generation of domestic savings;
    - (ii) Access to capital markets and other sources of financing;
  - (c) Export development and the role of SMEs giving due consideration to possible advantages arising from the globalization process;
  - (d) Identification of areas where technical cooperation in support of policy development to enhance the role of SMEs could be strengthened.

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\* Trade and Development Board conclusions and decision 415 (XL) of 27 May 1994, annex, section II.

3. The work of the Working Group should follow a progressive sequence in accordance with paragraphs 49 to 60 of the Cartagena Commitment. In line with what is set out in the Cartagena Commitment, particularly paragraphs 18 and 47, the Working Group should be inspired by the need to promote international consensus on principles and strategies for policy action at the national and international levels to enhance the development prospects of member States, particularly those of developing countries. It should provide a forum for the exchange of experiences among member States so as to enable them to draw appropriate lessons for the formulation and implementation of policies at the national and international levels and for international economic cooperation.
4. The work of the Working Group should be coordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.
5. The work of the Working Group should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
6. The Working Group may recommend for the consideration of the Board the establishment of expert groups.
7. The Working Group may submit interim reports and shall submit a final report on the results of its work to the Trade and Development Board.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON TRADING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEW INTERNATIONAL TRADING CONTEXT \*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, and to a New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board, having undertaken the mid-term review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD, called for by UNCTAD VIII, decides to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on Trading Opportunities in the New International Trading Context, with the following terms of reference:

1. To identify new trading opportunities arising from the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements, in particular sectors and markets, with a view to enhancing the ability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries in transition concerned to take full advantage of such opportunities;
2. To enhance the understanding of the implications of the new rules deriving from the Uruguay Round agreements and their follow-up, and to identify where and how developing countries and economies in transition concerned could be assisted to:
  - (a) make use of the special clauses of the Final Act providing differential and more favourable treatment; and
  - (b) implement and benefit from the commitments undertaken;
3. To analyse the modalities to give effect to the decision on special provisions for least developed countries as contained in the Final Act;
4. To identify areas in which technical cooperation should be strengthened.
5. The Working Group shall carry out its mandate under the guidance of the Trade and Development Board and shall take into account in particular the Board's in-depth analysis and assessment of the outcome of the Uruguay Round.
6. The work of the Working Group should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.
7. The Working Group may submit interim reports and shall submit a final report on the results of its work to the Trade and Development Board.

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\* Trade and Development Board conclusions and decision 415 (XL) of 27 May 1994, annex, section III.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP TO  
EXPLORE THE ISSUE OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT  
FOR THE TRANSITION TO DISARMAMENT \*

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended,

Recalling also paragraph 24 of A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted at the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which recognizes that "The relaxation of international tensions, including the easing of global strains, provides an incentive as well as opportunities for all countries to reduce military expenditures, as much as is compatible with legitimate security needs, and to divert resources from expenditures on armaments towards socially productive uses and generation of additional development finance. National initiatives in this regard could produce cumulative effects by encouraging other countries to follow suit. The conversion of military capacities and technologies to civilian uses would also provide opportunities to adjust production structures to development priority needs and facilitate new trade, technological and financial flows",

Recalling further paragraph 98 of A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment which recognizes that "All countries should consider the possibilities that exist in their specific and individual situation for the reduction of military expenditures and for channelling the savings towards socially productive uses. The Conference welcomes reductions already under way or planned by developed countries and urges them to continue these efforts, in view of the importance which a decrease of military expenditures can have for the reduction of external and fiscal imbalances and for increased availability of development finance. The Conference urges developing countries to reduce military spending to the extent that it is excessive in their specific and individual situation, recognizing the positive effects that such a reduction can have on budgetary policies aimed at the acceleration of their growth and development.",

Referring to Trade and Development Board decision 399 (XXXIX),

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- \* Secretariat Note: The Trade and Development Board by its decision 399(XXXIX) of 9 October 1992 established an Ad Hoc Working Group to Explore the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament. The Board by decision 420 (XLI) of 30 September 1994 adopted the terms of reference and the programme of work of the Group.



Decides to establish the following terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Working Group to explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament:

1. In accordance with paragraph 99 of A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment, the Ad Hoc Working Group, with the appropriate support from the secretariat, should explore the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament and the implications for world economic growth and development.

2. The work of the Working Group should be co-ordinated with that of other Committees and Working Groups.

3. The work of the Working Group should complement that of other international bodies while seeking to ensure that no duplication occurs.

4. The Working Group shall complete its work in one session. It shall submit a final report on the results of its work to the Trade and Development Board.

5. The timing of the session of the Working Group is to be decided by the Board in accordance with the existing procedures concerning the calendar of meetings. The duration of the session should be of five days or less.

## MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUPS

Secretariat Note: Information on the membership of the Ad Hoc Working Groups is contained in document TD/B/42(1)/INF.1.

**UNDERSTANDING OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD RELATED TO THE  
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF STANDING COMMITTEES/AD HOC WORKING GROUPS\***

The Standing Committees and the Ad Hoc Working Groups, in their work, will take into account, as appropriate, the results of the review and follow-up by the Trade and Development Board of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990.

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 398(XXXVIII) of 7 May 1992, annex.

## WORKING PARTY ON THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET

Secretariat Note: The Trade and Development Board, at its eighth session held from 21 January to 10 February 1969, established the Working Party as a sessional body. The Working Party became an inter-sessional body of the Board in August 1978. The Working Party has 19 member States elected for a term of one year; members are re-eligible. See also Trade and Development Board resolutions 168 (XVIII) and 236 (XXIII).

## CONSULTATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF UNCTAD

### The Trade and Development Board \*

1. Decides that, early in every quarter, the provisional agendas and dates of UNCTAD meetings scheduled in the quarter beginning six months ahead should be reviewed in the light of substantive needs. To this end, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall consult with representatives of regional groups with a view to seeking their advice in order to enable him to determine any adjustments needed in the calendar for the quarter under review, as well as in the provisional agendas for scheduled meetings.

\* \* \*

### IX. Consultations \*\*

Noting that there is a need for greater automaticity and transparency in consultations,

27. Decides to strengthen and further improve the existing consultations referred to in Trade and Development Board decision 143 (XVI) of 23 October 1976;

28. Decides also that an informal consultative mechanism should be built upon the existing consultations referred to above to facilitate contact among representatives of interested member States, regional co-ordinators and possibly among available office bearers, or between them and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD; in addition, these consultations should be held preferably once a month and would, to the extent possible, cover meetings taking place within the following month; the agendas of these consultations should be determined at least two weeks in advance, if possible; such consultations should be scheduled so as not to conflict with other meetings; they should aim at:

(a) Obtaining more information on, and informally discussing, where appropriate, substantive matters on forthcoming meetings;

(b) Exchanging views on specific problems arising from the negotiating process conducted within the competence of UNCTAD;

(c) Preparing house-keeping matters regarding the scheduling of meetings, for example election of officers, documentation, and the like, in order to secure a smoother start to meetings;

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\* Extract from Trade and Development Board decision 143 (XVI) of 23 October 1976.

\*\* Extract from Trade and Development Board resolution 231 (XXII) of 20 March 1981.

83. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the existing system of consultations with representatives of member States between sessions of the Trade and Development Board and to promote greater efficiency in the intergovernmental processes, the informal consultative mechanism established by the Board in its resolution 231 (XXII) of 20 March 1981 (also known as the monthly consultations of the Secretary-General) should be strengthened for the purpose of preparing and following up the work of the Board. The preparatory process for the work of the informal consultative mechanism should take the form of exchanges of views by the Secretary-General with the representatives of States members of the Bureau of the Board. Such prior exchanges of views should be held as often as may be necessary, so as to enable the Secretary-General to submit recommendations for approval by the informal consultative mechanism.\*

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\* Extract from A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment adopted by the Conference at its eighth session on 25 February 1992 (TD/364/Rev.1).

## METHODS OF WORK OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY OF UNCTAD \*

5. The Working Group reviewed the methods of work of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and agreed upon the following:
6. The provisions of Trade and Development Board resolution 231 (XXII) relating to the elaboration of work programmes and the implementation of decisions of the main Committees should be systematically implemented and reflected in the agenda of each regular session of the main Committees.
7. In considering this agenda item, each main Committee should, without prejudice to its mandate: (a) review the elaboration of its work programme and the implementation of its decisions; (b) consider and decide on the work ahead including tasks to be introduced or prolonged in the work programme; and (c) ensure that any specific tasks be clearly defined with a timetable for their accomplishment. Certain specific tasks could be assigned to *ad hoc* bodies with clear terms of reference.
8. The secretariat document to be prepared in connection with this agenda item should follow to the extent possible the same format as, and reproduce relevant parts of, the programmes included in the UNCTAD section of the United Nations Programme Budget. In light of the consideration of the effectiveness of the work being done, the main Committees will reassess previous requests addressed by them to the secretariat, and give guidance to the priority setting process envisaged in Rule 104.6 of the Programme Planning Rules.
9. The monthly consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD under Board decision 143 (XVI) and resolution 231 (XXII) should be further strengthened as a useful framework for informal discussions, and should be held on a regular basis, normally on a specified day of the month. The content of the consultations could be expanded to include briefings on recent activities of the secretariat.
10. Prior to the adoption of a resolution or decision having financial implications, the secretariat shall continue to submit to the intergovernmental body concerned, complying with rule 31 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board, a formal statement of administrative and financial implications indicating all estimated costs associated with the decision, together with any other available information concerning resource requirements, including, if appropriate, requirements for additional staff, travel, consultants, documentation, etc.

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\* Extract from the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields established pursuant to decision 347 (XXXIV) of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/1154).

11. The number of substantive agenda items for sessions of the main Committees and other subsidiary bodies should as a rule be limited to three, one of which should be the work programme of the body concerned. The 30 per cent reduction in the number of weeks of meetings held in 1987, as compared with 1986, and the corresponding reduction of 25 per cent in the volume of UNCTAD documentation mark an encouraging trend.

## Meetings

### 1. Establishment of the calendar

12. A clear and stable calendar of meetings in UNCTAD shall be established. A draft calendar should be presented to the Board at its spring session. This draft calendar should list meetings with specific dates for the remainder of the current year and the next year, and contain tentative calendars for the years following, covering the period up to the next session of the Conference, and giving tentative dates for planning purposes for all regular meetings. Between the spring session of the Board and the autumn one, consultations should be held among interested member States and regional co-ordinators on the calendar.

13. The calendar of meetings should be adopted at the autumn session of the Board, and dates should then be fixed for the remainder of the current year and the following year. The secretariats of UNCTAD and UNOG should plan their work programme on the basis of the adopted calendar.

### 2. Establishing the frequency and duration of meetings

14. As a general rule, no more than one meeting should be scheduled at any given time in UNCTAD. This will not apply to meetings requested by the General Assembly or by bodies external to UNCTAD, or to meetings in the area of individual commodities.

15. The main Committees shall normally hold two regular sessions between sessions of the Conference. The normal duration of such sessions should be seven working days.

16. There should be no more than three sessions of the main Committees during a given year.

17. The duration of subsidiary bodies of the main Committees, and meetings of expert groups, should normally be no longer than the sessions of the main Committee concerned. The annual session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices should have a duration of five working days.

18. Except for bodies that have a mandate to meet annually, no more than one meeting of a body subsidiary to a main Committee or falling within its ambit should be scheduled in a given year. This will not apply to meetings requested by the General Assembly or by bodies external to UNCTAD, or to meetings in the area of individual commodities.



### 3. Preparations for meetings

19. Normally, no intergovernmental meeting shall be scheduled in the week preceding regular sessions of the Board.

20. During the week preceding a session of the Trade and Development Board or of a main Committee, informal pre-session consultations should be held between representatives of interested member States and regional co-ordinators on organizational matters and, when appropriate, on substantive issues; this period could also be used by groups for internal substantive preparations. The President or President-designate in the case of the Board, and the outgoing Chairman in the case of a main Committee, should be associated with these consultations.

21. The informal briefing meetings of the secretariat with representatives of interested member States and regional co-ordinators to provide information on the issues to be dealt with, should be held two weeks before the commencement of a session of the Trade and Development Board or of a main Committee.

### 4. Conduct of meetings

22. The opening plenary meeting of regular sessions of main Committees shall normally begin at 10.00 a.m.

23. Every effort shall be made to commence all UNCTAD meetings within fifteen minutes of the time posted for the meeting. If the presiding officer does not find this feasible, he shall inform the meeting of a new starting time, or reschedule it for at least three hours later.

24. Apart from the last regular day of a session, no meeting should be scheduled to begin after 4.00 p.m. or continue after 6.00 p.m.

25. On the last regular day of a session, the final meeting should be scheduled at the latest for 6.00 p.m. and should not continue beyond 9.00 p.m.

26. At sessions of the Trade and Development Board, and of the main Committees, every effort should be made to observe a time-limit of ten minutes for statements by individual delegations and the secretariat.

27. If necessary, during the week succeeding a session of a main Committee, a final plenary meeting may be held solely to adopt the draft report of the session.

28. Meetings of expert groups and other meetings in which technical experts take part should be so conducted as to facilitate dialogue between experts from interested member States and between such experts and members of the secretariat.

## Documentation

29. For meetings, normally one substantive document should be prepared by the secretariat for each substantive item on the agenda and for the work programme item.
30. The secretariat should continue to keep the length of documents for meetings within the limit of 24 pages.
31. Reports of meetings should be kept within the limit of 32 pages. Such report should contain brief summaries of the main points covered, together with a summary of proceedings.
32. Documents prepared by the secretariat for meetings, containing more than 10 pages of text other than statistical material, should contain a brief summary indicating the content of the document.
33. If the documentation prepared by the secretariat for a meeting cannot be made available in all official languages within the required time periods (six weeks for substantive documents and eight weeks for annotated agendas), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will initiate consultations with representatives of interested member States and regional co-ordinators in order to reschedule the meeting.
34. If background documentation is requested and agreed to by member States, it should be produced in all official languages.
35. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD is requested to prepare a complete list of the recurrent and *ad hoc* publications of UNCTAD, containing information on their content, length, periodicity and time of first appearance, print run, language versions, sales record, and any other relevant data. An *ad hoc* working group established by the Board will undertake, on the basis of the above-mentioned information, a review of the publications, in the light of their impact and usefulness to the end users, and demand for them, and report on its findings to the Board at the first (autumn) part of its thirty-fifth session.

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN TRADE AND RELATED FIELDS

The General Assembly, \*

Having considered Trade and Development Board resolution 44 (VII) of 21 September 1968 on technical assistance in trade and related fields,

Taking note of the statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on this subject at the seventh session of the Board,

Recalling its resolutions 2207 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and 2297 (XXII) of 12 December 1967,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 44 (VII);
2. Decides that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be a participating organization of the United Nations Development Programme in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965.

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\* General Assembly resolution 2401 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968.

EXECUTING AGENCY AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
AND  
THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (hereinafter called the "Parties"),

Considering that the General Assembly of the United Nations has established the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter called the "UNDP") to support and supplement the national efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development,

Mindful of the desire of the General Assembly that organizations of the United Nations system should play the role of partners in this common endeavour,

Conscious of the readiness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (hereinafter called the "Executing Agency") to participate in technical cooperation activities of the UNDP with recipient Governments, designed to give effect to the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the UNDP Governing Council (hereinafter referred to as the "UNDP Governing Bodies"), and

Determined to enhance the effectiveness of the UNDP as an instrument of international development cooperation with developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Scope of this Agreement

The parties recognize their complementary roles in the field of international development cooperation and hereby agree to join efforts to maintain close and continuing working relationships in order to achieve their respective mandates as well as their individual and common purposes. The Executing Agency recognizes the role of leadership of the UNDP within the United Nations system for the achievement of those purposes, and agrees to participate in partnership with the UNDP and the recipient Governments concerned in the execution of technical cooperation activities (hereinafter referred to as "Project(s)"). The relationship between the Parties in the execution of such Projects shall be governed by this Agreement.

## Article II

### Conditions of Execution of Projects

1. The basic conditions of execution of Projects by the Executing Agency hereunder shall be those set forth in the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies and such agreements as the UNDP may enter into with recipient Governments. The particular conditions of and the specifications relating to such Projects shall be as set forth in such Project Documents or other similar instruments as the UNDP, the Executing Agency, and the recipient Government may conclude (hereinafter called "Project Documents").
2. The text of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement with Governments in current use by the UNDP is annexed to this Agreement. The UNDP shall consult with the Executing Agency on any substantial variation in that text which it proposes to adopt for general use, and shall provide the Executing Agency with copies of individual signed Agreements.

## Article III

### The UNDP Resident Representative

The Parties recognize that the UNDP Resident Representative in a country has full responsibility and ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator of the UNDP for all aspects of the UNDP programme in the country concerned. The UNDP Resident Representative, in that capacity, acts as team leader in relation to the representatives of the agencies participating in the Programme. The Resident Representative also has the responsibility to assist the recipient Government, as may be required, in co-ordinating the UNDP Programme with other national, bilateral and multilateral programmes within the country. For this purpose, the Executing Agency agrees to keep the Resident Representative informed on the planning and formulation of its projects.

## Article IV

### Project Cooperation

The Parties shall cooperate fully with each other and with the recipient Government concerned in the execution of Projects with a view to the realization of the objectives described in the Project Documents. The Parties shall consult with each other with respect to any matters which might affect the successful completion of any such Projects.

## Article V

### Information Regarding Projects

1. The parties shall from time to time exchange views with each other and with the recipient Government on the progress of Projects, the cost thereof and the benefits derived therefrom, and each shall comply with any reasonable request for information which the other may make in respect of such matters. The Executing Agency shall furnish the UNDP with periodic reports on the execution of Projects at such times and in such forms as may be agreed to by the Parties.
2. The UNDP and the recipient Government may at any time observe the progress of any Projects carried out by the Executing Agency under this Agreement, and the Executing Agency shall afford full facilities to the UNDP and the recipient Government for this purpose.

## Article VI

### Conditions of Project Services

1. With a view to securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in the execution of Projects, the UNDP shall develop conditions of service for project staff in consultation with organizations of the United Nations system. The Executing agency agrees to give sympathetic consideration to the adoption of any such conditions of service.
2. The Executing Agency agrees to observe to the maximum extent possible the principles of international competitive bidding in the procurement of goods and contracting of services for Projects. The Executing agency shall, in that context, give consideration:
  - (a) to the requirements of the UNDP Governing Bodies to allow a margin of preference in procurement for developing countries and under-utilized major donor countries;
  - (b) to the need to make use of the various currencies available to the UNDP.
3. Experts, consultants and suppliers of goods and contractual services and in general all persons performing services for the Executing Agency as part of a Project shall in all cases meet the highest standards in terms of qualifications and competence, and be acceptable to the UNDP.

## Article VII

### Agency Status and Accountability

In the execution of Projects, the Executing Agency shall have the status of an independent contractor vis-à-vis the UNDP. The Executing Agency shall be accountable to the UNDP for its execution of such Projects.

## Article VIII

### Intellectual Property

1. Ownership of patent rights, copyright rights, and other similar rights to any discoveries, inventions or works resulting from execution of Projects under this Agreement (hereinafter called the "Patent Rights") shall vest in the UNDP, in accordance with the requirements of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the UNDP and the Government concerned.
2. The Executing Agency shall inform the UNDP promptly of any occasion to claim or assert ownership to such Patent Rights, and of the steps it has taken to secure the Patent Rights. The Executing Agency agrees to take such steps as are necessary, in consultation with the UNDP and the recipient Government concerned, to secure the protection of such Patent Rights through registration or otherwise in accordance with applicable law, and to ensure that recipient Governments receive such licences as necessary, to permit them to use or exploit such Patent Rights.

## Article IX

### Costs of Projects

1. The UNDP undertakes to meet all costs directly incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of Projects, in the amounts specified in the project budgets forming part of the Project Documents or as otherwise agreed between the Parties. It further undertakes to provide the Executing agency with advances of funds in such amounts and currencies as will assist it in meeting current expenses of such Projects.
2. The UNDP undertakes to share in such other costs, including undistributed costs of execution of Projects, as the Executing agency may incur in the provision of services to the UNDP under this Agreement, in amounts determined in pursuance of the resolutions and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies.
3. The Executing Agency shall be responsible for discharging all commitments and obligations with third parties, incurred in the course of execution of Projects pursuant to this Agreement. The UNDP shall not be responsible for any costs other than those specified under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

## Article X

### Currency and Rates of Exchange

1. The Parties shall consult from time to time regarding the use of currencies available to them, with a view to the effective utilization of such currencies.
2. The United Nations operational rate of exchange shall apply for currency conversions between the UNDP and the Executing Agency under this Agreement.

## Article XI

### Financial Records and Accounts

1. The Executing Agency shall maintain accounts, records and supporting documentation relating to Projects, including funds received and disbursed by the Executing Agency, in accordance with the Executing Agency's Financial Regulations and Rules insofar as applicable.
2. The Executing Agency shall furnish to the UNDP periodic reports on the financial situation of projects at such time and in such form as the UNDP may request.
3. The Executing Agency shall cause its External Auditor or an independent external auditor to examine and report on the Executing Agency's accounts and records relating to Projects, and shall make such external auditor's reports available to the UNDP.
4. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing provisions, the Executing Agency shall as soon as possible after the close of each UNDP Financial Year submit to the UNDP audited statements of account showing the status of funds provided to it by the UNDP to finance Projects.
5. The Executing Agency shall close the accounts of each Project as soon as practicable, but normally no later than twelve months after the completion of the work set out in the Project Documents or termination of a Project. Provisions shall be made for unliquidated obligations valid at the closing of the accounts.

## Article XII

### Suspension or Termination of Assistance

1. The Parties recognize that the successful completion and accomplishment of the purposes of a Project are of paramount importance, and that the UNDP may find it necessary to terminate a Project, or the responsibility of the Executing Agency for execution of such a Project, should circumstances arise which jeopardize successful completion or the accomplishment of the purposes of such a Project. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all such situations.



2. The UNDP shall consult with the Executing Agency if any circumstances arise which, in the judgement of the UNDP, interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful completion of a Project, or the accomplishment of its purposes. The Executing Agency shall promptly inform the UNDP of any such circumstances which might come to the Executing Agency's attention. The Parties shall co-operate towards the rectification or elimination of such circumstances and shall exert all reasonable efforts to that end, including prompt corrective steps by the Executing Agency where such circumstances are attributable to it or within its responsibility or control.

3. The UNDP may at any time after occurrence of such circumstances and appropriate consultations in connection therewith suspend the execution of a Project by written notice to the Executing Agency and the recipient Government, without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of any of the measures envisaged in the preceding paragraph. The UNDP may indicate to the Executing Agency and the recipient Government the conditions under which it is prepared to authorize a resumption of execution of the Project concerned.

4. If the cause of suspension is not rectified or eliminated within fourteen days after the UNDP shall have given notice of suspension to the recipient Government and/or the Executing Agency, the UNDP may, by written notice at any time thereafter during the continuation of such cause:

- (a) terminate the Project, or

- (b) terminate the Executing Agency's execution of such Project, and take over its execution or entrust it to another Executing Agency, with effect from the date specified in the written notice from the UNDP.

5. (a) In the event of any termination under the preceding paragraph, the UNDP shall reimburse the Executing Agency for all costs it may incur or may have incurred (and for which provision has been made in the Project Documents) to execute the Project concerned up to the effective date of the termination, including:

- (i) such proportion of the Executing Agency support costs allowable for the Project (if any) as the amount expended on such Project by the Executing Agency (counted to the effective date of termination) bears to the entire UNDP allocation on the Project (as determined in the Project Documents); and

- (ii) reasonable costs of winding up its execution of the Project.

Reimbursement to the Executing Agency under this provision, when added to amounts previously remitted to it by the UNDP in respect of a Project, shall not exceed the total UNDP allocation for such Project.

(b) In the event of transfer of the Executing Agency's responsibilities for execution of a Project either to the UNDP or to another Executing Agency, the Executing Agency shall cooperate with the UNDP in the orderly transfer of such responsibilities.

6. In the event of *force majeure* or other similar conditions or events which prevent the successful execution of a Project by the Executing Agency, the Executing Agency shall promptly notify the UNDP of such occurrence and may with the agreement of the UNDP withdraw from execution of the Project. In case of such withdrawal, and unless the Parties agree otherwise, the Executing Agency shall be reimbursed the actual costs incurred up to the effective date of the withdrawal.

### Article XIII

#### Waiver of Immunities

The privileges and immunities accorded to operational experts, consultants, firms, organizations and, in general, all persons performing services under the UNDP Basic Assistance Agreement with Governments, may be waived by the Executing Agency where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the successful completion of the Project concerned or to the interests of the UNDP or the Executing agency, the Executing Agency shall give sympathetic consideration to the waiver of such immunity in any case in which the UNDP so requests.

### Article XIV

#### Settlement of disputes

1. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement, or any controversy between the UNDP and the Executing Agency shall be settled by negotiation between the Parties, within the context of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the UNDP Governing Bodies.

2. In case any matters are not resolved by negotiation, either Party shall have the option to request the appointment of a conciliator or arbitrator by the President of the International Court of Justice. The procedure of the conciliation or arbitration shall be fixed, in consultation with the Parties, by the conciliator or arbitrator. The recommendation of the conciliator or the arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based. The Parties shall give due consideration to the recommendation of a conciliator and abide by an arbitral award. The expenses of the conciliation or arbitration shall be borne equally by the Parties.

### Article XV

#### Termination

1. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice, provided that termination shall become effective with respect to on-going Projects only with the concurrence of both Parties.

2. The provisions of this Agreement shall survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit an orderly settlement of accounts between the UNDP and the Executing Agency and, if appropriate, with each recipient Government concerned.

#### Article XVI

##### Modifications

This Agreement may be modified by written agreement between the parties.

#### Article XVII

##### Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature, and shall continue in force until terminated under Article XV above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed the present Agreement, in duplicate, on the dates and at the places indicated below their respective signatures.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT \*

- I. Criteria to be applied in the establishment of the list of non-governmental organizations provided for in rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure of the Trade and Development Board
  1. The organization shall be concerned with matters of trade and of trade as related to development. In this connection the organization shall provide the necessary evidence that it is concerned with matters falling within the terms of the functions which devolve upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) under General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964.
  2. In considering an application from a non-governmental organization under rule 77 of the rules of procedure the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Bureau of the Board shall be guided by the principle that relationship arrangements are to be made, on the one hand, for the purpose of enabling the Board and/or its subsidiary bodies to secure information or advice from organizations having special competence in the subjects for which relationship arrangements are made, and, on the other hand, to enable organizations which represent important elements of public opinion to express their views. Therefore, the participation of each organization in the activities of UNCTAD should involve only the subjects for which that organization has a special competence or in which it has special interest.
  3. The aims and purposes of the organization shall be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
  4. The organization shall undertake to support the work of UNCTAD and to promote knowledge of its principles and activities, in accordance with its own aims and purposes and the nature and scope of its competence and activities.
  5. The organization shall be of recognized standing and shall represent a substantial proportion of the organized persons within the particular field in which it operates. To meet this requirement, a group of organizations may be represented by a joint committee or other body authorized to carry on consultations for the group as a whole. It is understood that when a minority opinion develops on a particular point within such a liaison committee, it will be presented to UNCTAD along with the opinion of the majority.
  6. The organization shall have an established headquarters with an executive officer. It shall have a conference, convention or other policy-making body. In submitting its application under rule 77, the organization shall indicate the name of the executive officer, or of its authorized representative who shall be in charge of maintaining liaison with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

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\* Trade and Development Board decision 43 (VII) of 20 September 1968.

7. The organization shall have authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives. Evidence of this authority shall be presented, if requested.

8. The Organization shall be international in its structure, with members who exercise voting rights in relation to the policies or action of the international organizations. Any international organization which is not established by intergovernmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental organization for the purposes of rule 77.

9. An international organization which is a member of a committee or of a group composed of international organizations which has already been included in the list provided for in rule 77 shall not normally be included in the list.

10. In considering the inclusion of a non-governmental organization in the list provided for under rule 77, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Bureau of the Board will take into account whether or not the field of activity of the organization is wholly or mainly within the field of a specialized agency or an intergovernmental organization of those referred to in paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX).

11. In including a non-governmental organization in the list provided for in rule 77 regard shall be had to the nature and scope of its activities and to the assistance that may be expected by UNCTAD in carrying out the functions set out in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX).

12. In establishing the list provided for in rule 77, the Board shall distinguish between:

(a) Organizations which exercise functions, and have a basic interest, in most of the activities of the Board and which would, therefore, be entitled to the rights provided for in rule 77 of the Board at meetings of the Board, and under rule 75 of the Committees at meetings of all the Committees (to be known as organizations in the General Category); and

(b) Organizations which have a special competence in, and are concerned with, specific matters falling within the terms of reference of one or two Committees or of the Board itself and which would, therefore, be entitled to the rights provided for in rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Committees concerned, and, when the Board has these specific matters under consideration, the rights provided under rule 77 of the Board (to be known as organizations in the Special Category).

II. Procedures to be applied by the Bureau in discharging its functions under rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board.

1. The Bureau shall meet upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD whenever matters falling within the terms of rule 77 must be considered. Whenever possible, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall also consult the members of the Bureau by mail.

2. The Bureau shall consider the applications which have been submitted to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD by non-governmental organizations as well as the explanatory memoranda and other documentation that the organizations may have attached to their applications. In this connection, due account shall be taken of the recommendations and explanatory notes submitted by the Secretary-General regarding each application.

3. Upon the basis of the documentation submitted under paragraph 2 above and of the criteria for the establishment of relationship arrangements with non-governmental organizations, the Bureau shall then give advice to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD as to which non-governmental organizations should be included in the list provided for in rule 77. If required, the matter shall be put to the vote and decided by majority vote of the members of the Bureau present and voting. Any recommendation of the Bureau against the inclusion of a non-governmental organization in the list shall be considered as final.

### III. Arrangements for the association of national non-governmental organizations with the activities of UNCTAD (the Register)

National non-governmental organizations of recognized standing which are deemed to have a significant contribution to make to the work of UNCTAD may be entered by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in a Register established for that purpose. Entry in the Register of a national organization shall be subject to prior consultation with the member State concerned.

### IV. Secretariat relations with non-governmental organizations

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD shall be authorized, within the means at his disposal, to offer to non-governmental organizations which are included in the list provided for in rule 77 (i.e. non-governmental organizations in the General and Special Categories) and to non-governmental organizations entered in the Register referred to in part III above, the following facilities:

1. Distribution of such documents of the Board and its subsidiary organs as shall in the judgement of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD be appropriate.

2. Access to the press documentation of UNCTAD, and, periodically, to such other public information material relating to the activities of UNCTAD as may be considered appropriate.

3. Arrangements for informal discussions of matters of special interest to groups or organizations.

### V. Application of rule 77 of the Board and rule 75 of the Committees of the Board

For the purposes of applying rule 77 of the Board and rule 75 of the Committees of the Board only non-governmental organizations admitted to either the General or the Special Category provided for in part I, paragraph 12, above, shall be deemed to be included in the list referred to in those rules and, consequently, to be entitled to the rights set out therein.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (104)

ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

African Development Bank

African Groundnut Council

African Reinsurance Corporation

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization

Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation

Andean Development Corporation

Andean Reserve Fund

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

Arab Federation of Fish Producers

Arab Federation of Shipping

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Arab Fund for Technical Assistance for African and Arab Countries

Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization

Arab Labour Organization

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization

Arab Maghreb Union

Arab Monetary Fund

Arab Organization for Agricultural Development

Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences

Arab Tourism Union

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

Asian Clearing Union

Asian Reinsurance Corporation

Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations

Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries

Association of Tin Producing Countries

Board of the Cartagena Agreement

Caribbean Community

Caribbean Development Bank

Central African Customs and Economic Union

Central American Commission on Maritime Transport

Central American Council of Comptrollers of Banks, Insurance Companies and Other Financial Institutions

Central American Integration System

Central Bank of West African States

Cocoa Producers' Alliance

Commission of the European Communities

Common Fund for Commodities

Commonwealth of Independent States

Commonwealth Secretariat

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf



Council of Arab Economic Unity

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries

Economic Community of West African States

Economic Cooperation Organization

Entente Council

European Free Trade Association

Group of Latin-American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries

Hague Conference on Private International Law

Inter-African Coffee Organization

Inter-American Development Bank

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries

Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail

Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping

International Bank for Economic Cooperation

International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries

International Cocoa Organization

International Coffee Organization

International Conference of African States on Insurance Supervision

International Cotton Advisory Committee

International Criminal Police Organization

International Customs Tariffs Bureau

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

International Investment Bank

International Jute Organization

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

International Natural Rubber Organization

International Olive Oil Council

International Organization for Migration

International Organization of Legal Metrology

International Rubber Study Group

International Sugar Organization

International Tea Promotion Association

International Textiles and Clothing Bureau

International Tropical Timber Organization

International Wheat Council

International Wool Study Group

Islamic Development Bank

Italo Latin American Institute

Latin American Economic System

Latin American Energy Organization

Latin American Integration Association

League of Arab States

Mano River Union

Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport

OPEC Fund for International Development

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Organisation of the Islamic Conference

Organization of African Unity

Organization of American States

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration

South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation

Union of African Shippers' Councils

Union of Banana Exporting Countries

West African Clearing House

West African Economic Community

World Customs Organization

World Tourism Organization

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN THE GENERAL CATEGORY (77)

African Insurance Organization

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

Arab Federation for Engineering Industries

Association of African Trading Enterprises

Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists

Centre Europe-Tiers Monde

Christian Democrat International

Club of Dakar

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (of the World Council of Churches)

Confederation of International Trading Houses Associations

Conference of Latin American Data-Processing Authorities

Environmental Development Action in the Third World

European Chemical Industry Council

Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries

Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

International Agency for Rural Industrialization

International Alliance of Women

International Association of Agricultural Economists

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

International Association of Trading Organizations for a Developing World

International Bar Association

International Chamber of Commerce

International Christian Union of Business Executives

International Coalition for Development Action

International Cocoa Trades Federation

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

International Cooperative Alliance

International Council of Voluntary Agencies

International Council of Women

International Data Exchange Association

International Enterprise Foundation of Geneva

International Express Carriers Conference

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

International Federation of Operational Research Societies

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations

International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management

International Fertilizer Industry Association

International Law Association

International Organization for Standardization

International Organization of Employers

International Peace Research Association

International Road Transport Union

International Textile Manufacturers Federation

International Union of Marine Insurance

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Junior Chamber International

Latin American and Caribbean Free Zone Association

Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions

Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries

Latin American Industrialists Association

Latin American Iron and Steel Institute

Latin American Parliament

Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the European Communities

Lutheran World Federation

Organization of African Trade Union Unity

Public Services International

Society for International Development

Third World Foundation

Third World Network

Union of Arab Banks

Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe

Union of International Fairs

United Towns Organization

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises

World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows

World Confederation of Labour

World Federation of Trade Unions

World Federation of United Nations Associations

World Peace Council

World Veterans Federation

Youth for Development and Cooperation

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN THE SPECIAL CATEGORY (86)

African Centre for Monetary Studies

Airlines' Worldwide Telecommunications and Information Services

Association of Export Credit Insurance Organizations

Association of Insurance Supervisory Authorities of Developing Countries

Association of Soluble Coffee Manufactures of the Countries of the EEC

Association of the Chocolate- Biscuit- and Confectionery Industries of the EEC

Association of West European Shipbuilders

Baltic Exchange Limited

Baltic and International Maritime Council

Bureau International de la Réclamation

Caribbean Shipping Association

Central American Shipowners' Association

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies

Committee for International Cooperation between Cotton Associations

Consumers International

Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community

Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations

Development Innovations and Networks

EDI World Institute

European Advisory Council for Technology Trade

European Association for the Trade in Jute Products



European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers

European Insurance Committee

European Secretariat of the United Agricultural Trade Associations

European Shippers' Councils

Federation of African National Insurance Companies

Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers

Federation of Commodity Associations

Federation of National Associations of Forwarding Agents of Latin America and the Caribbean

Federation of National Associations of Ship Brokers and Agents

Federation of European Rope and Twine Industries

General Arab Insurance Federation

Ibero-American Institute of Maritime Law

Ibero-American Ports and Coasts Association

Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers

Institute of International Container Lessors

Interamerican Federation of Insurance Companies

International Air Transport Association

International Association Cities and Ports

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property

International Association of Classification Societies

International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners

International Association of European General Average Adjusters

International Association of Independent Tanker Owners

International Association of Insurance and Reinsurance Intermediaries

International Association of Islamic Banks

International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies

International Association of Ports and Harbours

International Association of Seed Crushers

International Cargo Handling Coordination Association

International Chamber of Shipping

International Confederation of European Beet Growers

International Container Bureau

International Council on Metals and the Environment

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations

International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations

International Federation of Inventors' Associations

International Federation of Patent Agents

International Food Policy Research Institute

International Hotel Association

International Maritime Committee

International Ocean Institute

International Primary Aluminium Institute

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee

International Shipping Federation

International Ship Suppliers Association

International Social Science Council

International Tungsten Industry Association

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

International Union of Railways

International Wrought Copper Council

Islamic Shipowners' Association

Latin American Association of Navigational Law and Law of the Sea

Latin American Federation of International Transport Users' Council

Latin American Shipowners' Association

Liaison Office of the Rubber Industries of the European Economic Community

Miners' International Federation

Multiport Ship Agencies Network

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

Professional Association of Natural Rubber in Africa

Rural Advancement Foundation International

The Licensing Executives Society International

United States Trademark Association

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations

World Bureau of Metal Statistics

World Savings Banks Institute.

## NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (6)

Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World  
(Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo) (CEESTEM)

Corporation for Development Studies (CORDES)

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)

Foundation for the Promotion of Automated Information  
(Fundación para el Fomento de la Información Automatizada) (FUINCA)

Institute of International Transport Law  
(Institut du droit international des transports) (IDIT)

The General Assembly \*

Conscious of the particular needs of the developing countries for international assistance in promoting their exports,

Considering that several recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session call for international action to help the developing countries in marketing and promoting their exports, in particular the recommendations contained in Annexes A.II.4, A.II.5, A.III.3 and A.III.8 of the Final Act,

Bearing in mind the need for a concentration of efforts and for close collaboration between the international organizations concerned,

Having considered paragraphs 205 to 211 of the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the report of the Secretary-General on a proposed UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre as well as the views expressed in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in the Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the United Nations rules governing technical cooperation projects will apply *in toto* to those activities of the Centre which are to be financed from technical cooperation funds,

1. Approves the accord between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the establishment of the International Trade Centre, effective from 1 January 1968, to be operated jointly by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on a continuing basis and in equal partnership;

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to come to an agreement with the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the detailed administrative arrangements for 1968;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, through the Trade and Development Board, on the functioning of the International Trade Centre.

1626th plenary meeting  
12 December 1967

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\* General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII) of 12 December 1967.

