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COLLECTED RESOLUTIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  
AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER ADOPTED BY THE UNITED  
NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, THE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2626 (XXV) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR  
THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The General Assembly

1. Proclaims the Second United Nations Development Decade  
starting from 1 January 1971;

2. Adopts the following International Development Strategy  
for the Decade:

PREAMBLE

1. On the threshold of the 1970s, Governments dedicate themselves anew to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations twenty-five years ago to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development.
2. The launching in 1961 of the First United Nations Development Decade marked a major world-wide endeavour to give concrete substance to this solemn pledge. Since then attempts have continued to be made to adopt specific measures and to fashion and employ new institutions of international co-operation for this purpose.
3. However, the level of living of countless millions of people in the developing part of the world is still pitifully low. These people are often still undernourished, uneducated, unemployed and wanting in many other basic amenities of life. While a part of the world lives in great comfort and even affluence, much of the larger part suffers from abject poverty, and in fact the disparity is continuing to widen. This lamentable situation has contributed to the aggravation of world tension.
4. The current frustrations and disappointments must not be allowed to cloud the vision or stand in the way of the development objectives being really ambitious. Youth everywhere is in ferment, and the 1970s must mark a step forward in securing the well-being and happiness not only of the present generation but also of the generations to come.
5. The success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and occupation of territories of any State and on the promotion of equal political, economic, social and cultural rights for all members of society. Progress towards general and complete disarmament should release

substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of developing countries. There should, therefore, be a close link between the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

6. In the conviction that development is the essential path to peace and justice, Governments reaffirm their common and unswerving resolve to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all.

7. The ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all. If undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist, then development fails in its essential purpose. This calls for a global development strategy based on joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life; in industry and agriculture, in trade and finance, in employment and education, in health and housing, in science and technology.

8. The international community must rise to the challenge of the present age of unprecedented opportunities offered by science and technology in order that the scientific and technological advances may be equitably shared by developed and developing countries, thus contributing to accelerated economic development throughout the world.

9. International co-operation for development must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted gestures, howsoever well intentioned, will not suffice.

10. Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community. It is also a process in which the benefits derived by the developing countries from the developed countries are shared by the world as a whole. Every country has the right and duty to develop its human and natural resources, but the full benefit of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action.

11. The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, as stressed in the Charter of Algiers;<sup>1/</sup> but however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.

12. Governments designate the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economic and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Decade and resolve to take the measures to translate them into reality. These aims and measures are set out in the following paragraphs.

#### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

13. The average annual rate of growth in the gross product of the developing countries as a whole during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be at least 6 per cent, with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the Decade to be specified on the basis of a comprehensive mid-term review. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of convergent efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels; it should be the responsibility of each developing country to set its own target for growth in the light of its own circumstances.

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<sup>1/</sup> Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.I and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No: E.66.II.D.14), p. 431.

14. The average annual rate of growth of gross product per head in developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be about 3.5 per cent with the possibility of accelerating it during the second half of the Decade in order at least to make a modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries. An average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent per head will represent a doubling of average income per head in the course of two decades. In countries with very low incomes per head, efforts should be made to double such incomes within a shorter period.

15. The target for growth in average income per head is calculated on the basis of an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent in the population of developing countries, which is less than the average rate at present forecast for the 1970s. In this context, each developing country should formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan.

16. An average annual rate of growth of at least 6 per cent in the gross product of developing countries during the Decade will imply an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 4 per cent in agricultural output;
- (b) 8 per cent in manufacturing output.

17. For attaining the overall growth target of at least 6 per cent per annum there should be an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic saving to the gross product so that this ratio rises to around 20 per cent by 1980;
- (b) Somewhat less than 7 per cent in imports and somewhat higher than 7 per cent in exports.

18. As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to raise substantially the level of employment, to achieve a greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facilities for education, health

nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment. Thus, qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth, and existing disparities - regional, sectoral and social - should be substantially reduced. These objectives are both determining factors and end-results of development; they should therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process, and would require a unified approach:

(a) Each developing country should formulate its national employment objectives so as to absorb an increasing proportion of its working population in modern-type activities and to reduce significantly unemployment and underemployment;

(b) Particular attention should be paid to achieving enrolment of all children of primary school age, improvement in the quality of education at all levels, a substantial reduction in illiteracy, the reorientation of educational programmes to serve development needs, and, as appropriate, the establishment and expansion of scientific and technological institutions;

(c) Each developing country should formulate a coherent health programme for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for raising general levels of health and sanitation;

(d) Levels of nutrition should be improved in terms of the average caloric intake and the protein content, with special emphasis being placed on the needs of vulnerable groups of population;

(e) Housing facilities should be expanded and improved, especially for the low-income groups and with a view to remedying the ills of unplanned urban growth and lagging rural areas;

(f) The well-being of children should be fostered;

(g) The full participation of youth in the development process should be ensured;

(h) The full integration of women in the total development effort should be encouraged.



## POLICY MEASURES

19. The above goals and objectives call for a continuing effort by all peoples and Governments to promote economic and social progress in developing countries by the formulation and implementation of a coherent set of policy measures. Animated by a spirit of constructive partnership and co-operation, based on the interdependence of their interests and designed to promote a rational system of international division of labour, and, reflecting their political will and collective determination to achieve these goals and objectives, Governments, individually and jointly, solemnly resolve to adopt and implement the policy measures set out below.

20. The policy measures should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments, including the far-reaching impact of rapid advance in technology, and to seek new areas of agreement and the widening of the existing ones. Organizations of the United Nations system will appropriately assist in the implementation of these measures and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

### International trade

21. All efforts will be made to secure international action before 31 December 1972, including, where appropriate, the conclusion of international agreements or arrangements on commodities mentioned in the relevant resolution <sup>2/</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon at that session, and on the basis of a time-table for the consideration of those matters to be drawn up by the Conference.

22. Commodities already covered by international agreements or arrangements will be kept under review with a view to strengthening the working of such agreements or arrangements and to renewing, where appropriate, agreements or arrangements due to expire.

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., p.34, resolution 16 (II).

23. All possible resources for the pre-financing of bufferstocks, when necessary, will be considered while concluding or reviewing commodity agreements incorporating bufferstock mechanisms.

24. Efforts will be made to reach agreement, before the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on a set of general principles on pricing policy to serve as guidelines for consultations and actions on individual commodities. As one of the priority aims of pricing policy, particular attention will be paid to securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings from exports of primary products from the developing countries.

25. No new tariff and non-tariff barriers will be raised nor will the existing ones be increased by developed countries against imports of primary products of particular interest to developing countries.

26. Developed countries will accord priority to reducing or eliminating duties and other barriers to imports of primary products, including those in processed or semi-processed form, of export interest to developing countries through international joint action or unilateral action with a view to ensuring that developing countries have improved access to world markets and to market growth for products in which they are presently or potentially competitive. This objective will be sought to be achieved through the continuance and intensification of intergovernmental consultations with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

27. Implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 25 and 26 above should take into account the resolutions, decisions and agreements which have been or may be reached in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or in other relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

28. Developed countries will give increased attention within the framework of bilateral and multilateral programmes to supplement the resources of the developing countries in their endeavour to accelerate the diversification of their economies with a view to the expansion of

the production and exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures, as well as of semi-processed and processed commodities, broadening the patterns of exports in favour of commodities with relatively dynamic demand conditions and increasing food production in food deficient countries. Specific funds for diversification will be one of the features of commodity arrangements wherever considered necessary.

29. Appropriate action, including the provision of finance, will be taken, as far as practicable, to initiate intensive research and development efforts designed to improve market conditions and cost efficiency and to diversify the end uses of natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. In their financial and technical assistance programmes, developed countries and the international organizations concerned will give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance for developing countries producing natural products which suffer serious competition from synthetics and substitutes, in order to help them to diversify into other areas of production including processing of primary products. Where natural products are able to satisfy present and anticipated world market requirements, in the context of national policies no special encouragement will be given to the creation and utilization of new production, particularly in the developed countries, of directly competing synthetics.

30. The machinery for consultation on surplus disposal which existed during the 1960s will be widened and reinforced in order to avoid or minimize possible adverse effects of disposals of production surpluses or strategic reserves, including those of minerals, on normal commercial trade, and to take account of the interest of both surplus and deficit countries.

31. Special attention will be given to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, particularly for enabling them to attain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of development, in the growth of international trade in these commodities.

32. Arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries have been drawn up in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and considered mutually acceptable to developed and developing countries. Preference-giving countries are determined to seek as rapidly as possible the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971. Efforts for further improvements of these preferential arrangements will be pursued in a dynamic context in the light of the objectives of resolution 21 (II) of 26 March 1968,<sup>3/</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session.

33. Developed countries will not, ordinarily, raise existing tariff or non-tariff barriers to exports from developing countries, nor establish new tariff or non-tariff barriers or any discriminatory measures, where such action has the effect of rendering less favourable the conditions of access to the markets of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries.

34. Intergovernmental consultations will be continued and intensified with a view to giving effect early in the Decade to measures for the relaxation and progressive elimination of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to developing countries. Efforts will be made with a view to implementing such measures before 31 December 1972. These consultations will take into account all groups of processed and semi-processed products of export interest to developing countries.

35. Developed countries, having in mind the importance of facilitating the expansion of their imports from developing countries, will consider adopting measures and where possible evolving a programme early in the Decade for assisting the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers in situations where they are adversely affected or may be threatened to be adversely affected by increased imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

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<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., p. 30.

36. Developing countries will intensify their efforts to make greater use of trade promotion as an instrument for the expansion of their exports both to developed countries and to other developing countries. For this purpose, effective international assistance will be provided.

37. Restrictive business practices particularly affecting the trade and development of the developing countries will be identified with a view to the consideration of appropriate remedial measures, the aim being to reach concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

38. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take duly into consideration the trade needs of the developing countries, and in particular their production and export potential, when quantitative targets are fixed in their long-term economic plans, adopt appropriate measures designed to maximize and diversify imports of primary commodities from developing countries and undertake measures so that imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries constitute a growing element in their total imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. They will promote the diversification of the structure and geographical basis of their trade with developing countries in order that the largest possible number of developing countries derive the maximum benefit from this trade. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take the necessary action fully to implement, by the beginning of the Decade, and in any case not later than 1972, recommendations contained in section II of resolution 15 (II) of 25 March 1960,<sup>4/</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session. As no uniform method of introducing multilateralism in payments relations between developing countries and socialist countries is practical at this time, it is considered desirable that elements of flexibility and multilateralism be progressively introduced or extended in such payments arrangements by appropriate consultations among the countries concerned, taking into account specific circumstances and patterns of trade.

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<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., p. 32.

Trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional  
integration among developing countries

39. The developing countries will continue their efforts to negotiate and put into effect further commitments for instituting the schemes for regional and subregional integration or measures of trade expansion among themselves. They will, in particular, elaborate mutually beneficial and preferential trade arrangements which foster the rational and outward-looking expansion of production and trade, and avoid undue injury to the trading interests of third parties, including third developing countries.

40. The developed market economy countries will, through the extension of financial and technical assistance or through action in the field of commercial policy, support initiatives in regional and subregional co-operation of developing countries. In this connexion, they will specifically consider what help can be given to any concrete proposals that may be put forward by developing countries. In the efforts of developing countries to carry out trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among themselves, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will extend their full support within the framework of their socio-economic system.

Financial resources for development

41. Developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development. They will, therefore, continue to adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of the whole range of their domestic financial resources and for ensuring the most effective use of available resources, both internal and external. For this purpose, they will pursue sound fiscal and monetary policies and, as required, remove institutional obstacles through the adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative reforms. They will pay particular attention to taking, as appropriate, the necessary steps to streamline and strengthen their systems of tax administration and undertake the necessary tax reform measures. They will keep the increase in their current public expenditure

under close scrutiny with a view to releasing maximum resources for investment. Efforts will be made to improve the efficiency of public enterprises so that they make increasing contribution to investment resources. Every effort will be made to mobilize private savings through financial institutions, thrift societies, post office savings banks and other savings schemes and through expansion of opportunities for saving for specific purposes, such as education and housing. The available supply of saving will be channelled to investment projects in accordance with their development priorities.

42. Each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide by 1972 annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital. Those developed countries which have already met this target will endeavour to ensure that their net resource transfers are maintained and envisage, if possible, an increase in them. Those developed countries which are unable to achieve this target by 1972 will endeavour to attain it not later than 1975.

43. In recognition of the special importance of the role which can be fulfilled only by official development assistance, a major part of financial resource transfers to the developing countries should be provided in the form of official development assistance. Each economically advanced country will progressively increase its official development assistance to the developing countries and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices by the middle of the Decade.

44. Developed countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will exert best efforts to reach as soon as possible, and in any case before 31 December 1971, the norms set out in the Supplement to the 1965 Recommendation on Financial Terms and Conditions adopted by the Development Assistance Committee on

12 February 1969,<sup>5/</sup> designed to soften and harmonize the terms and conditions of assistance to developing countries. Developed countries will consider measures aimed at the further softening of the terms and will endeavour to arrive at a more precise assessment of the circumstances of the individual developing countries and at a greater harmonization of terms given by individual developed countries to individual developing countries. Developed countries will consider, in the further evolution of their assistance policy and with a view to attaining concrete and substantive results by the end of the Decade, the specific suggestions contained in decision 29 (II) of 28 March 1968,<sup>6/</sup> adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session and made in other international forums for further softening of the terms and conditions of aid.

45. In the light of the relevant decision of the Conference at its second session, financial assistance will, in principle, be untied. While it may not be possible to untie assistance in all cases, developed countries will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can in this respect both to reduce the extent of tying of assistance and to mitigate any harmful effects. Where loans are tied essentially to particular sources, developed countries will make, to the greatest extent possible, such loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries.

46. Financial and technical assistance should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries and should not in any way be used by the developed countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty of recipient countries.

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<sup>5/</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance, 1969 Review, annex III.

<sup>6/</sup> Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr. 1 and 3 and Add. 1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No: E.68.II.D.14), p. 40.



47. Developed countries will provide, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis and by simplifying the procedure of the granting and effective and expeditious disbursement of aid.

48. Arrangements for forecasting, and if possible, forestalling debt crises will be improved. Developed countries will help in preventing such crises by providing assistance on appropriate terms and conditions, and developing countries by undertaking sound policies of debt management. Where difficulties do arise, the countries concerned will stand ready to deal reasonably with them within the framework of an appropriate forum in co-operation with the international institutions concerned, drawing upon the full range of the available methods including, as may be required, measures such as arrangements for rescheduling and refinancing of existing debts on appropriate terms and conditions.

49. The volume of resources made available through multilateral institutions for financial and technical assistance will be increased to the fullest extent possible and techniques will be evolved to enable them to fulfil their role in the most effective manner.

50. Developing countries will adopt appropriate measures for inviting, stimulating and making effective use of foreign private capital, taking into account the areas in which such capital should be sought and bearing in mind the importance for its attraction of conditions conducive to sustained investment. Developed countries, on their part, will consider adopting further measures to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries. Foreign private investment in developing countries should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the development objectives and priorities established in their national plans. Foreign private investors in developing countries should endeavour to provide for an increase in the local share in management and administration, employment and training of local labour, including personnel at the managerial and technical levels, participation of local capital and reinvestment of profits. Efforts will be made to

foster better understanding of the rights and obligations of both host and capital-exporting countries, as well as of individual investors.

51. In the context of the search for appropriate means for dealing with the problem of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been requested to pursue its efforts at working out a scheme of supplementary financing. The Bank is invited to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest practicable opportunity.

52. As soon as adequate experience is available on the working of the scheme of Special Drawing Rights, serious consideration will be given to the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries. The question will, in any case, be examined before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

#### Invisibles including shipping

53. The objective is to promote, by national and international action, the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade and to minimize the net outflow of foreign exchange from those countries arising from invisible transactions, including shipping. In pursuance of the objective, action should be taken, inter alia in the following areas, by Governments and international organizations and, where necessary, appropriately involving liner conferences, shippers' councils and other relevant bodies:

- (a) The principle that the national shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in their national maritime trade and have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their foreign trade should be implemented in the Decade;

- (b) Further, Governments should invite liner conferences to consider favourably, fairly and on equal terms applications of the national shipping lines, in particular of developing countries, for admission as full members to way-port trades related to these countries' own foreign trade, subject to the rights and obligations of conference membership, as provided in section II, paragraph 4, of resolution 12 (IV) of 4 May 1970,<sup>7/</sup> adopted by the Committee on Shipping;
- (c) In order that the developing countries have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes, and recognizing the need to reverse the existing trend whereby the share of the developing countries in the world merchant fleet has been declining instead of increasing, developing countries should be enabled to expand their national and multinational merchant marines through the adoption of such measures as may be appropriate to permit their shipowners to compete in the international freight market and thus contribute to a sound development of shipping;
- (d) It is also necessary that further improvements be made in the liner conference system, and all unfair practices and discrimination where such exist in liner conference practices should be eliminated;
- (e) In the determination and adjustment of liner freight rates, due consideration should be given, as is commercially possible and/or appropriate, to:
  - (i) The needs of developing countries, in particular their efforts to promote non-traditional exports;
  - (ii) The special problems of the least developed among the developing countries, in order to encourage and promote the import and export interests in these countries;
  - (iii) Port improvements leading to a reduction of the cost of shipping operations in ports;

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<sup>7/</sup> Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session, Supplement No 5 (TD/B/301), annex I.

- (iv) Technological developments in maritime transport;
- (v) Improvements in the organization of trade.
- (f) Governments of developed countries members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should, upon request made by developing countries within the framework of their overall development priorities, duly consider extending, directly or through international institutions, financial and technical assistance, including training, to developing countries to establish and expand their national and multinational merchant marines, including tanker and bulk carrier fleets, and to develop and improve their port facilities. Within assistance programmes, special attention should be paid to projects, including training projects, for developing the shipping and ports of the least developed among the developing countries and for reducing their maritime transport costs;
- (g) The terms and conditions on which bilateral aid and commercial credit are available for the purchase of ships by developing countries should be kept under review in the light of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, namely, Conference resolution 12 (II) of 24 March 1968 <sup>8/</sup> and resolution 9 (IV) of 4 May 1970, <sup>9/</sup> adopted by the Committee on Shipping.
- (h) Freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and other matters of common interest to shippers and shipowners should be the subject of consultation between liner conferences and shippers and, where appropriate, shippers' councils or equivalent bodies and interested public authorities. Every effort should be made to

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<sup>8/</sup> Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3, and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No: E.68.II.D.14), p. 49.

<sup>9/</sup> Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth

encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils, where appropriate, or equivalent bodies and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery should provide for consultation by liner conferences well before publicly announcing changes in freight rates;

- (i) In view of the common interest of member countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, shippers and shipowners in improving ports, thus lowering the cost of maritime transport and permitting reductions in freight rates, a concerted national and international effort should be evolved in the course of the Decade to promote the development and improvement of port facilities of developing countries;
- (j) Maritime transport costs, the level and structure of freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and related matters should continue to be kept under review within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and additional measures to attain the objectives set out in this field should be considered within the work programme of the permanent machinery of the Conference.

54. Reduction in the cost of insurance and reinsurance for developing countries, especially the foreign exchange cost, will be brought about by appropriate measures, bearing in mind the risks involved, to encourage and assist the growth of national insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level.

55. Developing countries will expand their tourist industry through the building of tourist infrastructure, adoption of promotional measures and relaxation of travel restrictions. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour. They will try to avoid exchange restrictions on the travel of their residents to developing countries and, where restrictions do exist, to remove them as soon as practicable and to facilitate such travel in other ways.

Special measures in favour of the least developed among  
the developing countries

56. While it is the objective of the Decade to achieve the rapid economic and social progress of all developing countries, special measures will be taken to enable the least developed among them to overcome their particular disabilities. Every possible effort will be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of these countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures for the Decade. Wherever necessary supplementary measures will be devised and implemented at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. Organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will consider initiating early in the Decade special programmes to alleviate the critical development problems of the least developed among the developing countries; developed countries will assist in the implementation of these programmes.

57. Concerted efforts will be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organizations through their programmes of technical assistance and through financial aid, including grants and/or exceptionally soft loans, to meet the needs of the least developed among the developing countries and designed to enhance their absorptive capacity. In particular, attention will be paid to overcoming their problem of the scarcity of indigenous technical and managerial cadres, to building economic and social infrastructure, to the exploitation by these countries of their natural resources and to assisting them in the task of formulating and implementing national development plans.

58. Special measures will be taken early in the Decade by national and international organizations to improve the capacity of the least developed among the developing countries to expand and diversify their production structure so as to enable them to participate fully in international trade. Moreover, in the field of primary commodities, special consideration will be given to commodities of interest to

these countries and, in concluding commodity agreements, the interest of these countries will receive due attention. In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, measures in favour of developing countries will be so devised as to allow the least developed among developing countries to be in a position to derive equitable benefits from such measures. Particular consideration will be given to the question of including in the general system of preferences products of export interest to these countries. Special attention will also be paid by developed countries and international organizations to the need of these countries to improve the quality of their production for export as well as of marketing techniques in order to enhance their competitive position in world markets. These countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, will intensify their efforts for subregional and regional co-operation, and the developed countries will facilitate their task through technical assistance and favourable financial and trade policy measures.

Special measures in favour of the land-locked  
developing countries

59. National and international financial institutions will accord appropriate attention to the special needs of land-locked developing countries in extending adequate financial and technical assistance to projects designed for the development and improvement of the transport and communications infrastructure needed by these countries, in particular of the transport modes and facilities most convenient to them and mutually acceptable to the transit and land-locked developing countries concerned. All States invited to become parties to the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States of 8 July 1965 10/ which have not already done so, will investigate the possibility of ratifying or acceding to it at the earliest possible date. Implementation of measures designed to assist the land-locked countries in overcoming the handicaps of their land-locked position should take into account

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10/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 597 (1967), No 8641.

the relevant decisions and resolutions which have been or may be adopted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Science and technology

60. Concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced.

61. Developing countries will continue to increase their expenditure on research and development and will endeavour to attain, by the end of the Decade, a minimum average level equivalent to 0.5 per cent of their gross product. They will endeavour to inculcate, among their people, an appreciation of the scientific approach which will influence all their development policies. The research programme will be oriented to the development of technologies that are in line with the circumstances and requirements of individual countries and regions. They will put particular stress on applied research and seek to develop the basic infrastructure of science and technology.

62. Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries. Particular attention will be devoted to fostering technologies suitable for these countries. Concentrated research efforts will be made in relation to selected problems the solutions to which can have a catalytic effect in accelerating development. Assistance will also be provided for building up and, as appropriate, for expanding and improving research institutions in developing countries, especially on a regional or subregional basis. Efforts will be made to promote close co-operation between the scientific work and staff of the research centre in developing countries and between those in developed and developing countries.



63. Within the framework of their individual aid and technical assistance programmes, developed countries will substantially increase their aid for the direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the Decade. Consideration will be given to the question of setting a target equivalent to a specified percentage of the gross national product of developed countries at the time of the first biennial review, taking fully into account the relevant factors. Moreover the developed countries will, in their research and development programmes, assist in seeking solutions to the specific problems of developing countries and for this purpose will endeavour to provide adequate resources. Serious consideration will be given during the first biennial review to the question of setting a specified target in this field. Developed countries will make all efforts to incur in developing countries a significant proportion of their research and development expenditure on specific problems of developing countries. In co-operation with the developing countries, developed countries will continue to explore the possibility of locating some of their research and development projects in developing countries. Private foundations, institutions and organizations will be encouraged to provide further assistance for expanding and diversifying research activities of benefit to developing countries. In relation to their aid and investment policies, developed countries will assist developing countries in identifying technologies which are appropriate for their circumstances and in avoiding the utilization of scarce resources for inappropriate technologies.

64. Developed and developing countries and competent international organizations will draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries, which will include, inter alia, the review of international conventions on patents, the identification and reduction of obstacles to the transfer of technology to developing countries, facilitating access to patented and non-patented technology for developing countries under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, facilitating the utilization of technology transferred to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these

countries in attaining their trade and development objectives, the development of technology suited to the productive structure of developing countries and measures to accelerate the development of indigenous technology.

#### Human development

65. Those developing countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development will adopt measures which they deem necessary in accordance with their concept of development. Developed countries, consistent with their national policies, will upon request provide support through the supply of means for family planning and further research. International organizations concerned will continue to provide, when appropriate, the assistance that may be requested by interested Governments. Such support or assistance will not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance.

66. Developing countries will make vigorous efforts to improve labour force statistics in order to be able to formulate realistic quantitative targets for employment. They will scrutinize their fiscal, monetary, trade and other policies with a view to promoting both employment and growth. Moreover, for achieving these objectives they will expand their investment through a fuller mobilization of domestic resources and an increased flow of assistance from abroad. Wherever a choice of technology is available, developing countries will seek to raise the level of employment by ensuring that capital-intensive technology is confined to uses in which it is clearly cheaper in real terms and more efficient. Developed countries will assist in this process by adopting measures to bring about appropriate changes in the structures of international trade. As part of their employment strategy, developing countries will put as much emphasis as possible on rural employment, and will also consider undertaking public works that harness manpower which would otherwise remain unutilized. These countries will also strengthen institutions able to contribute to constructive industrial relations policies and appropriate labour standards. Developed countries and international organizations will assist developing countries in attaining their employment objectives.

67. Developing countries will formulate and implement educational programmes taking into account their development needs. Educational and training programmes will be so designed as to increase productivity substantially in the short run and to reduce waste. Particular emphasis will be placed on teacher-training programmes and on the development of curriculum materials to be used by teachers. As appropriate, curricula will be revised and new approaches initiated in order to ensure at all levels expansion of skills in line with the rising tempo of activities and the accelerating transformations brought about by technological progress. Increasing use will be made of modern equipment, mass media and new teaching methods to improve the efficiency of education. Particular attention will be devoted to technical training, vocational training and retraining. Necessary facilities will be provided for improving the literacy and technical competence of groups that are already productively engaged as well as for adult education. Developed countries and international institutions will assist in the task of extending and improving the systems of education of developing countries, especially by making available some of the educational inputs in short supply in many developing countries and by providing assistance to facilitate the flow of pedagogic resources among them.

68. Developing countries will establish at least a minimum programme of health facilities comprising an infrastructure of institutions, including those for medical training and research for bringing basic medical services within the reach of a specified proportion of their population by the end of the Decade. These will include basic health services for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for the promotion of health. Each developing country will endeavour to provide an adequate supply of potable water to a specified proportion of its population, both urban and rural, with a view to reaching a minimum target by the end of the Decade. Efforts of the developing countries to raise their levels of health will be supported to the maximum feasible extent by developed countries, particularly through assistance

in the planning of health promotion strategy and the implementation of some of its segments, including research, training of personnel at all levels and supply of equipment and medicines. A concerted international effort will be made to mount a world-wide campaign to eradicate by the end of the Decade, from as many countries as possible, one or more diseases that still seriously afflict people in many lands. Developed countries and international organizations will assist the developing countries in their health planning and in the establishment of health institutions.

69. Developing countries will adopt policies consistent with their agricultural and health programmes in an effort towards meeting their nutritional requirements. These will include development and production of high-protein foods and development and wider use of new forms of edible protein. Financial and technical assistance, including assistance for genetic research, will be extended to them by developed countries and international institutions.

70. Developing countries will adopt suitable national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner.

71. Developing countries will take steps to provide improved housing and related community facilities in both urban and rural areas, especially for low-income groups. They will also seek to remedy the ills of unplanned urbanization and to undertake necessary town planning. Particular effort will be made to expand low-cost housing through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, and also through co-operatives, utilizing as much as possible local raw materials and labour-intensive techniques. Appropriate international assistance will be provided for this purpose.

72. Governments will intensify national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends.

Expansion and diversification of production

73. Developing countries will take specific steps to augment production and improve productivity in order to provide goods and services necessary for raising levels of living and improving economic viability. While this will be primarily their own responsibility, production policies will be carried out in a global context designed to achieve optimum utilization of world resources, benefiting both developed and developing countries. Further research will be undertaken, by the international organizations concerned, in the field of optimal international division of labour to assist individual countries or groups of countries in their choice of production and trading structures. Depending on the social and economic structure and particular characteristics of individual countries, consideration will be given to the role which the public sector and co-operatives might play in augmenting production.

74. Full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Developing countries will take steps to develop full potential of their natural resources. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly through international assistance, to enable them to prepare an inventory of natural resources for their more rational utilization in all productive activities.

75. Developing countries will formulate, early in the Decade, appropriate strategies for agriculture (including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry) designed to secure a more adequate food supply from both the quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, to meet their nutritional and industrial requirements, to expand rural employment and to increase export earnings. They will undertake, as appropriate, reform of land tenure systems for promoting both social justice and farm efficiency. They will adopt the necessary measures for providing adequate irrigation, fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds and suitable agricultural implements. They will also take steps

to expand the infrastructure of marketing and storage facilities and the network of agricultural extension services. They will make increasing provisions for the supply of rural credit to farmers. They will encourage co-operatives for the organization of many of these activities. They will adopt appropriate agricultural pricing policies as a complementary instrument for implementing their agricultural strategies. Developed countries will support this endeavour by providing resources to developing countries for obtaining the essential inputs, through assistance in research and for the building of infrastructure and by taking into account in their trade policies the particular needs of developing countries. International organizations will also provide appropriate support.

76. Developing countries will take parallel steps to promote industry in order to achieve rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of their economies. They will devise measures to ensure adequate expansion of the industries that utilize domestic raw materials, that supply essential inputs to both agriculture and other industries, and that help to increase export earnings. They will seek to prevent the emergence of unutilized capacity in industry, especially through regional groupings wherever possible. Developed countries and international organizations will assist in the industrialization of developing countries through appropriate means.

77. Developing countries will ensure adequate expansion of their basic infrastructure by enlarging their transport and communication facilities and their supplies of energy. As appropriate, they will seek to achieve this purpose through regional and subregional groupings. International financial and technical assistance will be extended in support of their endeavour.

Plan formulation and implementation

78. Developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade. They will ensure that their development plans are both realistic and ambitious enough to have an impact on the imagination of the people, internally consistent, and widely understood and accepted. Every effort will be made to secure the active support and participation of all segments of the population in the development process. They will pay special attention to the orientation and organization of their public administration at all levels for both the effective formulation and implementation of their development plans. Where necessary, they will seek international assistance in carrying out their planning tasks.

REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF BOTH OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

79. Appropriate arrangements are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade - to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed. Such reviews and appraisals will be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries, keeping in view the need for streamlining the existing machinery and avoiding unnecessary duplication or proliferation of review activities.

80. At the national level, each developing country will, where appropriate, establish evaluation machinery or strengthen the existing one and, whenever necessary, seek international assistance for this purpose. Particular attention will be devoted to improving and strengthening national programming and statistical services.

81. For appraisals at the regional level, regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings,

82. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations will continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary.

83. An overall appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy will be made by the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above-mentioned reviews and of comments and recommendations, within the framework of a specific mandate, by the Committee for Development Planning. In order to assist in this task, the Secretary-General will prepare and submit appropriate documentation and reports. The overall appraisal will be made biennially, the second biennial appraisal being in the nature of a mid-term review.

#### Mobilization of Public Opinion

84. An essential part of the work during the Decade will consist of the mobilization of public opinion in both developing and developed countries in support of the objectives and policies for the Decade. Governments of the more advanced countries will continue and intensify their endeavour to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Decade - in particular of the benefits accruing to them from international co-operation for development - and of the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress. The efforts which developing countries themselves are making to meet the requirements of their economic and social progress need to be more clearly and more generally made known in developed countries. Similarly, Governments of the developing countries will continue to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade. The mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility mainly of national bodies.



Governments may give consideration to the establishment of new national bodies or to strengthening the existing ones designed to mobilize public opinion, and, as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to the educational curricula. Considering that leadership can make a significant contribution to the mobilization of public opinion, the formulation of concrete aims by the competent authorities is indispensable. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system will be to assist the various national information media, in particular by supplying adequate basic information from which these media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work. There is also an urgent need for increasingly co-ordinating the information activities already being undertaken by many organizations within the United Nations system. The information stemming from international sources will be aimed primarily at strengthening the sense of interdependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Decade.

3201 (S-VI). Declaration on the Establishment of  
a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

We, the Members of the United Nations,

Having convened a special session of the General Assembly to study for the first time the problems of raw materials and development, devoted to the consideration of the most important economic problems facing the world community,

Bearing in mind the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Solemnly proclaim our united determination to work urgently for THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations, and, to that end, declare:

1. The greatest and most significant achievement during the last decades has been the independence from colonial and alien domination of a large number of peoples and nations which has enabled them to become members of the community of free peoples. Technological progress has also been made in all spheres of economic activities in the last three decades, thus providing a solid potential for improving the well-being of all peoples. However, the remaining vestiges of alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the peoples involved. The benefits of technological progress are not shared equitably by all members of the international community. The developing countries, which constitute 70 per cent of the world's population, account for only 30 per cent of the world's income. It has proved impossible to achieve an even and balanced development of the international community under the existing international economic order. The

gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen in a system which was established at a time when most of the developing countries did not even exist as independent States and which perpetuates inequality.

2. The present international economic order is in direct conflict with current developments in international political and economic relations. Since 1970, the world economy has experienced a series of grave crises which have had severe repercussions, especially on the developing countries because of their generally greater vulnerability to external economic impulses. The developing world has become a powerful factor that makes its influence felt in all fields of international activity. These irreversible changes in the relationship of forces in the world necessitate the active, full and equal participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions that concern the international community.

3. All these changes have thrust into prominence the reality of interdependence of all the members of the world community. Current events have brought into sharp focus the realization that the interests of the developed countries and those of the developing countries can no longer be isolated from each other, that there is a close interrelationship between the prosperity of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts. International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all countries. Thus the political, economic and social well-being of present and future generation depends more than ever on co-operation between all the members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them.

4. The new international economic order should be founded on full respect for the following principles:

(a) Sovereign equality of States, self-determination of all peoples, inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States;

(b) The broadest co-operation of all the States members of the international community, based on equity, whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all;

(c) Full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in the solving of world economic problems in the common interest of all countries, bearing in mind the necessity to ensure the accelerated development of all the developing countries, while devoting particular attention to the adoption of special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, without losing sight of the interests of other developing countries;

(d) The right of every country to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate for its own development and not to be subjected to discrimination of any kind as a result;

(e) Full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and all economic activities. In order to safeguard these resources, each State is entitled to exercise effective control over them and their exploitation with means suitable to its own situation, including the right to nationalization or transfer of ownership to its nationals, this right being an expression of the full permanent sovereignty of the State. No State may be subjected to economic, political or any other type of coercion to prevent the free and full exercise of this inalienable right;

(f) The right of all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, alien and colonial domination or apartheid to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural resources and all other resources of those States, territories and peoples;

(g) Regulation and supervision of the activities of transnational corporations by taking measures in the interest of the national economies of the countries where such transnational corporations operate on the basis of the full sovereignty of those countries;

(h) The right of the developing countries and the peoples of territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation to achieve their liberation and to regain effective control over their natural resources and economic activities.

(i) The extending of assistance to developing countries, peoples and territories which are under colonial and alien domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination or apartheid or are subjected to economic, political or any other type of

coercive measures to obtain from them the subordination of the exercise of their sovereign rights and to secure from them advantages of any kind, and to neo-colonialism in all its forms, and which have established or are endeavouring to establish effective control over their natural resources and economic activities that have been or are still under foreign control;

(j) Just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactures, capital goods and equipment imported by them with the aim of bringing about sustained improvement in their unsatisfactory terms of the trade and the expansion of world economy;

(k) Extension of active assistance to developing countries by the whole international community, free of any political or military conditions;

(l) Ensuring that one of the main aims of the reformed international monetary system shall be the promotion of the development of the developing countries and the adequate flow of real resources to them;

(m) Improving the competitiveness of natural materials facing competition from synthetic substitutes;

(n) Preferential and non-reciprocal treatment for developing countries, wherever feasible, in all fields of international economic co-operation whenever possible;

(o) Securing favourable conditions for the transfer of financial resources to developing countries;

(p) Giving to the developing countries access to the achievements of modern science and technology, and promoting the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies;

(q) The need for all States to put an end to the waste of natural resources, including food products;

(r) The need for developing countries to concentrate all their resources for the cause of development;

(s) The strengthening, through individual and collective actions, of mutual economic, trade, financial and technical co-operation among the developing countries, mainly on a preferential basis;

(t) Facilitating the role which producers' associations may play within the framework of international co-operation and, in pursuance of their aims, inter alia assisting in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy and accelerating the development of developing countries.

5. The unanimous adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 1/ was an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation on a just and equitable basis. The accelerated implementation of obligations and commitments assumed by the international community within the framework of the Strategy, particularly those concerning imperative development needs of developing countries, would contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the present Declaration.

6. The United Nations as a universal organization should be capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation in a comprehensive manner and ensuring equally the interests of all countries. It must have an even greater role in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, for the preparation of which the present Declaration will provide an additional source of inspiration, will constitute a significant contribution in this respect. All the States Members of the United Nations are therefore called upon to exert maximum efforts with a view to securing the implementation of the present Declaration, which is one of the principal guarantees for the creation of better conditions for all peoples to reach a life worthy of human dignity.

7. The present Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order shall be one of the most important bases of economic relations between all peoples and all nations.

2229th plenary meeting  
1 May 1974

3202 (S-VI). Programme of Action on the Establishment of a  
New International Economic Order

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Programme of Action:

PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Introduction

1. In view of the continuing severe economic imbalance in the relations between developed and developing countries, and in the context of the constant and continuing aggravation of the imbalance of the economies of the developing countries and the consequent need for the mitigation of their current economic difficulties, urgent and effective measures need to be taken by the international community to assist the developing countries, while devoting particular attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities leading to serious retardation of development processes.

2. With a view to ensuring the application of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>1/</sup> it will be necessary to adopt and implement within a specified period a programme of action of unprecedented scope and to bring about maximum economic co-operation and understanding among all States, particularly between developed and developing countries, based on the principles of dignity and sovereign equality.

I. Fundamental problems of raw materials and primary commodities  
as related to trade and development

1. Raw materials

All efforts should be made:

(a) To put an end to all forms of foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonial, neo-colonial and alien domination and exploitation through the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(b) To take measures for the recovery, exploitation, development, marketing and distribution of natural resources, particularly of developing countries, to serve their national interests, to promote collective self-reliance among them and to strengthen mutually beneficial international economic co-operation with a view to bringing about the accelerated development of developing countries;

(c) To facilitate the functioning and to further the aims of producers' associations, including their joint marketing arrangements, orderly commodity trading, improvement in the export income of producing developing countries and in their terms of trade, and sustained growth of the world economy for the benefit of all:

(d) To evolve a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, food, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and capital equipment imported by them, and to work for a link between the prices of exports of developing countries and the prices of their imports from developed countries;

(e) To take measures to reverse the continued trend of stagnation or decline in the real price of several commodities exported by developing countries, despite a general rise in commodity prices, resulting in a decline in the export earnings of these developing countries;

(f) To take measures to expand the markets for natural products in relation to synthetics, taking into account the interests of the developing countries, and to utilize fully the ecological advantages of these products;

(g) To take measures to promote the processing of raw materials in the producer developing countries.

## 2. Food

All efforts should be made:

(a) To take full account of specific problems of developing countries, particularly in times of food shortages, in the international efforts connected with the food problem;

(b) To take into account that, owing to lack of means, some developing countries have vast potentialities of unexploited or under-exploited land which, if reclaimed and put into practical use, would contribute considerably to the solution of the food crisis;

(c) By the international community to undertake concrete and speedy measures with a view to arresting desertification, salination and damage by locusts or any other similar phenomenon involving



several developing countries, particularly in Africa, and gravely affecting the agricultural production capacity of these countries, and also to assist the developing countries affected by any such phenomenon to develop the affected zones with a view to contributing to the solution of their food problems;

(d) To refrain from damaging or deteriorating natural resources and food resources, especially those derived from the sea, by preventing pollution and taking appropriate steps to protect and reconstitute those resources;

(e) By developed countries, in evolving their policies relating to production, stocks, imports and exports of food, to take full account of the interests of:

(i) Developing importing countries which cannot afford high prices for their imports;

(ii) Developing exporting countries which need increased market opportunities for their exports;

(f) To ensure that developing countries can import the necessary quantity of food without undue strain on their foreign exchange resources and without unpredictable deterioration in their balance of payments, and, in this context, that special measures are taken in respect of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities;

(g) To ensure that concrete measures to increase food production and storage facilities in developing countries are introduced, inter alia, by ensuring an increase in all available essential inputs, including fertilizers, from developed countries on favourable terms;

(h) To promote exports of food products of developing countries through just and equitable arrangements, inter alia, by the progressive elimination of such protective and other measures as constitute unfair competition.

### 3. General trade

All efforts should be made:

(a) To take the following measures for the amelioration of terms of trade of developing countries and concrete steps to eliminate chronic trade deficits of developing countries:

- (i) Fulfilment of relevant commitments already undertaken in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;<sup>2/</sup>
- (ii) Improved access to markets in developed countries through the progressive removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and of restrictive business practices;
- (iii) Expeditious formulation of commodity agreements where appropriate, in order to regulate as necessary and to stabilize the world markets for raw materials and primary commodities;
- (iv) Preparation of an overall integrated programme, setting out guidelines and taking into account the current work in this field, for a comprehensive range of commodities of export interest to developing countries;
- (v) Where products of developing countries compete with the domestic production in developed countries, each developed country should facilitate the expansion of imports from developing countries and provide a fair and reasonable opportunity to the developing countries to share in the growth of the market;
- (vi) When the importing developed countries derive receipts from customs duties, taxes and other protective measures applied to imports of these products, consideration should be given to the claim of the developing countries that these receipts should be reimbursed in full to the exporting developing countries or devoted to providing additional resources to meet their development needs;
- (vii) Developed countries should make appropriate adjustments in their economies so as to facilitate the expansion and diversification of imports from developing countries and thereby permit a rational, just and equitable international division of labour;
- (viii) Setting up general principles for pricing policy for exports of commodities of developing countries, with a view to rectifying and achieving satisfactory terms of trade for them;
- (ix) Until satisfactory terms of trade are achieved for all developing countries, consideration should be given to alternative means, including improved compensatory financing schemes for meeting the development needs of the developing countries concerned;

(x) Implementation, improvement and enlargement of the generalized system of preferences for exports of agricultural primary commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing to developed countries and consideration of its extension to commodities, including those which are processed or semi-processed; developing countries which are or will be sharing their existing tariff advantages in some developed countries as the result of the introduction and eventual enlargement of the generalized system of preferences should, as a matter of urgency, be granted new openings in the markets of other developed countries which should offer them export opportunities that at least compensate for the sharing of those advantages;

(xi) The setting up of buffer stocks within the framework of commodity arrangements and their financing by international financial institutions, wherever necessary, by the developed countries and, when they are able to do so, by the developing countries, with the aim of favouring the producer developing and consumer developing countries and of contributing to the expansion of world trade as a whole;

(xii) In cases where natural materials can satisfy the requirements of the market, new investment for the expansion of the capacity to produce synthetic materials and substitutes should not be made;

(b) To be guided by the principles of non-reciprocity and preferential treatment of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations between developed and developing countries, and to seek sustained and additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries, so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and acceleration of the rate of their economic growth.

#### 4. Transportation and insurance

All efforts should be made:

(a) To promote an increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in the world shipping tonnage;

(b) To arrest and reduce the ever-increasing freight rates in order to reduce the costs of imports to, and exports from, the developing countries;

(c) To minimize the cost of insurance and reinsurance for developing countries and to assist the growth of domestic insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level;

(d) To ensure the early implementation of the code of conduct for liner conferences;

(e) To take urgent measures to increase the import and export capability of the least developed countries and to offset the disadvantages of the adverse geographic situation of land-locked countries, particularly with regard to their transportation and transit costs, as well as developing island countries in order to increase their trading ability;

(f) By the developed countries to refrain from imposing measures or implementing policies designed to prevent the importation at equitable prices, of commodities from the developing countries or from frustrating the implementation of legitimate measures and policies adopted by the developing countries in order to improve prices and encourage the export of such commodities.

## II. International monetary system and financing of the development of developing countries

### 1. Objectives

All efforts should be made to reform the international monetary system with, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) Measures to check the inflation already experienced by the developed countries, to prevent it from being transferred to developing countries and to study and devise possible arrangements within the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the effects of inflation in developed countries on the economies of developing countries;

(b) Measures to eliminate the instability of the international monetary system, in particular the uncertainty of the exchange rates, especially as it affects adversely the trade in commodities;

(c) Maintenance of the real value of the currency reserves of the developing countries by preventing their erosion from inflation and exchange rate depreciation of reserve currencies;

(d) Full and effective participation of developing countries in all phases of decision-making for the formulation of an equitable and durable monetary system and adequate participation of developing countries in all bodies entrusted with this reform and, particularly, in the proposed Council of Governors of the International Monetary Fund.

(e) Adequate and orderly creation of additional liquidity with particular regard to the needs of the developing countries through the additional allocation of special drawing rights based on the concept of world liquidity needs to be appropriately revised in the light of the new international environment; any creation of international liquidity should be made through international multilateral mechanisms;

(f) Early establishment of a link between special drawing rights and additional development financing in the interest of developing countries, consistent with the monetary characteristics of special drawing rights;

(g) Review by the International Monetary Fund of the relevant provisions in order to ensure effective participation by developing countries in the decision-making process;

(h) Arrangements to promote an increasing net transfer of real resources from the developed to the developing countries;

(i) Review of the methods of operation of the International Monetary Fund, in particular the terms for both credit repayments and "stand-by" arrangements, the system of compensatory financing, and the terms of the financing of commodity buffer stocks, so as to enable the developing countries to make more effective use of them.

## 2. Measures

All efforts should be made to take the following urgent measures to finance the development of developing countries and to meet the balance-of-payment crises in the developing world:

(a) Implementation at an accelerated pace by the developed countries of the time-bound programme, as already laid down in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, for the net amount of financial resource transfers to developing countries; increase in the official component of the net amount of financial resource transfers to developing countries so as to meet and even to exceed the target of the Strategy;

(b) International financing institutions should effectively play their role as development financing banks without discrimination on account of the political or economic system of any member country, assistance being untied;

(c) More effective participation by developing countries, whether recipients or contributors, in the decision-making process in the competent organs of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, through the establishment of a more equitable pattern of voting rights;

(d) Exemption, wherever possible, of the developing countries from all import and capital outflow controls imposed by the developed countries;

(e) Promotion of foreign investment, both public and private, from developed to developing countries in accordance with the needs and requirements in sectors of their economies as determined by the recipient countries;

(f) Appropriate urgent measures, including international action, should be taken to mitigate adverse consequences for the current and future development of developing countries arising from the burden of external debt contracted on hard terms;

(g) Debt renegotiation on a case-by-case basis with a view to concluding agreements on debt cancellation, moratorium, rescheduling or interest subsidization;

(h) International financial institutions should take into account the special situation of each developing country in reorienting their lending policies to suit these urgent needs; there is also need for improvement in practices of international financial institutions in regard to, inter alia, development financing and international monetary problems;

(i) Appropriate steps should be taken to give priority to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and to the countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, in the availability of loans for development purposes which should include more favourable terms and conditions.

### III. Industrialization

All efforts should be made by the international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries, and to this end:

(a) The developed countries should respond favourably, within the framework of their official aid as well as international financial institutions, to the requests of developing countries for the financing of industrial projects;

(b) The developed countries should encourage investors to finance industrial production projects, particularly export-oriented production, in developing countries, in agreement with the latter and within the context of their laws and regulations;

(c) With a view to bringing about a new international economic structure which should increase the share of the developing countries in world industrial production, the developed countries and the agencies of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the developing countries, should contribute to setting up new industrial capacities including raw materials and commodity-transforming facilities as a matter of priority in the developing countries that produce those raw materials and commodities;

(d) The international community should continue and expand, with the aid of the developed countries and the international institutions, the operational and instruction-oriented technical assistance programmes, including vocational training and management development of national personnel of the developing countries, in the light of their special development requirements.

#### IV. Transfer of technology

All efforts should be made:

(a) To formulate an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology corresponding to needs and conditions prevalent in developing countries;

(b) To give access on improved terms to modern technology and to adapt that technology, as appropriate, to specific economic, social and ecological conditions and varying stages of development in developing countries;

(c) To expand significantly the assistance from developed to developing countries in research and development programmes and in the creation of suitable indigenous technology;

(d) To adapt commercial practices governing transfer of technology to the requirements of the developing countries and to prevent abuse of the rights of sellers;

(e) To promote international co-operation in research and development in exploration and exploitation, conservation and the legitimate utilization of natural resources and all sources of energy.

In taking the above measures, the special needs of the least developed and land-locked countries should be borne in mind.

#### V. Regulation and control over the activities of transnational corporations

All efforts should be made to formulate, adopt and implement an international code of conduct for transnational corporations:

(a) To prevent interference in the internal affairs of the countries where they operate and their collaboration with racist régimes and colonial administrations;

(b) To regulate their activities in host countries, to eliminate restrictive business practices and to conform to the national development plans and objectives of developing countries, and in this context facilitate, as necessary, the review and revision of previously concluded arrangements;

(c) To bring about assistance, transfer of technology and management skills to developing countries on equitable and favourable terms;

(d) To regulate the repatriation of the profits accruing from their operations, taking into account the legitimate interests of all parties concerned;

(e) To promote reinvestment of their profits in developing countries.

#### VI. Charter of economic rights and duties of states

The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the draft of which is being prepared by a working group of the United Nations and which the General Assembly has already expressed the intention of adopting at its twenty-ninth regular session, shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality, and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries. It is therefore of vital importance that the aforementioned Charter be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

#### VII. Promotion of co-operation among developing countries

1. Collective self-reliance and growing co-operation among developing countries will further strengthen their role in the new international economic order. Developing countries, with a view to expanding co-operation at the regional, subregional and interregional levels, should take further steps, inter alia:

(a) To support the establishment and/or improvement of an appropriate mechanism to defend the prices of their exportable commodities and to improve access to and stabilize markets for them. In this context the increasingly effective mobilization by the whole group of oil-exporting countries of their natural resources for the benefit of their economic development is to be welcomed. At the same time there is the paramount need for co-operation among the developing countries in evolving urgently and in a spirit of solidarity all



possible means to assist developing countries to cope with the immediate problems resulting from this legitimate and perfectly justified action. The measures already taken in this regard are a positive indication of the evolving co-operation between developing countries.

(b) To protect their inalienable right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources;

(c) To promote, establish or strengthen economic integration at the regional and subregional levels;

(d) To increase considerably their imports from other developing countries;

(e) To ensure that no developing country accords to imports from developed countries more favourable treatment than that accorded to imports from developing countries. Taking into account the existing international agreements, current limitations and possibilities and also their future evolution, preferential treatment should be given to the procurement of import requirements from other developing countries. Wherever possible, preferential treatment should be given to imports from developing countries and the exports of those countries;

(f) To promote close co-operation in the fields of finance, credit relations and monetary issues, including the development of credit relations on a preferential basis and on favourable terms;

(g) To strengthen efforts which are already being made by developing countries to utilize available financial resources for financing development in the developing countries through investment, financing of export-oriented and emergency projects and other long-term assistance;

(h) To promote and establish effective instruments of co-operation in the fields of industry, science and technology, transport, shipping and mass communication media.

2. Developed countries should support initiatives in the regional, subregional and interregional co-operation of developing countries through the extension of financial and technical assistance by more effective and concrete actions, particularly in the field of commercial policy.

VIII. Assistance in the exercise of permanent sovereignty of states over natural resources

All efforts should be made:

(a) To defeat attempts to prevent the free and effective exercise of the rights of every State to full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources;

(b) To ensure that competent agencies of the United Nations system meet requests for assistance from developing countries in connexion with the operation of nationalized means of production.

IX. Strengthening the role of the United Nations system in the field of international economic co-operation

1. In furtherance of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, all Member States pledge to make full use of the United Nations system in the implementation of the present Programme of Action, jointly adopted by them, in working for the establishment of a new international economic order and thereby strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of world-wide co-operation for economic and social development.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall conduct an overall review of the implementation of the Programme of Action as a priority item. All the activities of the United Nations system to be undertaken under the Programme of Action as well as those already planned, such as the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade should be so directed as to enable the special session of the General Assembly on development, called for under Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, to make its full contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order. All Member States are urged, jointly and individually, to direct their efforts and policies towards the success of that special session.

3. The Economic and Social Council shall define the policy framework and co-ordinate the activities of all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system which shall be entrusted with the task of implementing the present Programme of Action. In order to enable the Economic and Social Council to carry out its tasks effectively;

(a) All organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies concerned within the United Nations system shall submit to the Economic and Social Council progress reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action within their respective fields of competence as often as necessary, but not less than once a year;

(b) The Economic and Social Council shall examine the progress reports as a matter of urgency, to which end it may be convened, as necessary, in special session or, if need be, may function continuously. It shall draw the attention of the General Assembly to the problems and difficulties arising in connexion with the implementation of the Programme of Action.

4. All organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system are entrusted with the implementation of the Programme of Action. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, should be strengthened for the purpose of following in collaboration with other competent organizations the development of international trade in raw materials throughout the world.

5. Urgent and effective measures should be taken to review the lending policies of international financial institutions, taking into account the special situation of each developing country, to suit urgent needs, to improve the practices of these institutions in regard to inter alia, development financing and international monetary problems, and to ensure more effective participation by developing countries - whether recipients or contributors - in the decision-making process through appropriate revision of the pattern of voting rights.

6. The developed countries and others in a position to do so should contribute substantially to the various organizations, programmes and funds established within the United Nations system for the purpose of accelerating economic and social development in developing countries.

7. The present Programme of Action complements and strengthens the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as the new measures formulated by the General Assembly at its twenty-eight session to offset the shortfalls in achieving those goals and objectives.

8. The implementation of the Programme of Action should be taken into account at the time of the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. New commitments, changes, additions and adaptations in the Strategy should be made, as appropriate, taking into account the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the present Programme of Action.

X. Special programme

The General Assembly adopts the following Special Programme, including particularly emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties of the developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis, bearing in mind the particular problem of the least developed and land-locked countries;

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the following considerations:

(a) The sharp increase in the prices of their essential imports such as food, fertilizers, energy products, capital goods, equipment and services, including transportation and transit costs, has gravely exacerbated the increasingly adverse terms of trade of a number of developing countries, added to the burden of their foreign debt and, cumulatively, created a situation which, if left untended, will make it impossible for them to finance their essential imports and development and result in a further deterioration in the levels and conditions of life in these countries. The present crisis is the outcome of all the problems that have accumulated over the years: in the field of trade, in monetary reform, the world-wide inflationary situation inadequacy and delay in provision of financial assistance and many other similar problems in the economic and developmental fields. In facing the crisis, this complex situation must be borne in mind so as to ensure that the Special Programme adopted by the international community provides emergency relief and timely assistance to the most seriously affected countries. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to resolve these outstanding problems through a fundamental restructuring of the world economic system, in order to allow these countries while solving the present difficulties to reach an acceptable level of development.

(b) The special measures adopted to assist the most seriously affected countries must encompass not only the relief which they require on an emergency basis to maintain their import requirements, but also, beyond that, steps to consciously promote the capacity of these countries to produce and earn more. Unless such a comprehensive approach is adopted, there is every likelihood that the difficulties of the most seriously affected countries may be perpetuated. Nevertheless, the first and most pressing task of the international community is to enable these countries to meet the shortfall in their balance-of-payments positions. But this must be simultaneously supplemented by additional development assistance to maintain and thereafter accelerate their rate of economic development.

(c) The countries which have been most seriously affected are precisely those which are at the greatest disadvantage in the world economy: the least developed, the land-locked and other low-income developing countries as well as other developing countries whose economies have been seriously dislocated as a result of the present economic crisis, natural calamities, and foreign aggression and occupation. An indication of the countries thus affected, the level of the impact on their economies and the kind of relief and assistance they require can be assessed on the basis, inter alia, of the following criteria:

- (i) Low per capita income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity, low level of technology and development;
- (ii) Sharp increase in their import cost of essentials relative to export earnings;
- (iii) High ratio of debt servicing to export earnings;
- (iv) Insufficiency in export earnings, comparative inelasticity of export incomes and unavailability of exportable surplus;
- (v) Low level of foreign exchange reserves or their inadequacy for requirements;
- (vi) Adverse impact of higher transportation and transit costs;
- (vii) Relative importance of foreign trade in the development process.

(d) The assessment of the extent and nature of the impact on the economies of the most seriously affected countries must be made flexible, keeping in mind the present uncertainty in the world economy, the adjustment policies that may be adopted by the developed countries and the flow of capital and investment. Estimates of the payments situation and needs of these countries can be assessed and projected reliably only on the basis of their average performance over a number of years. Long-term projections, at this time, cannot but be uncertain.

(e) It is important that, in the special measures to mitigate the difficulties of the most seriously affected countries, all the developed countries as well as the developing countries should contribute according to their level of development and the capacity and strength of their economies. It is notable that some developing countries, despite their own difficulties and development needs, have shown a willingness to play a concrete and helpful role in ameliorating the difficulties faced by the poorer developing countries. The various initiatives and measures taken recently by certain developing countries with adequate resources on a bilateral and multilateral basis

to contribute to alleviating the difficulties of other developing countries are a reflection of their commitment to the principle of effective economic co-operation among developing countries.

(f) The response of the developed countries which have by far the greater capacity to assist the affected countries in overcoming their present difficulties must be commensurate with their responsibilities. Their assistance should be in addition to the presently available levels of aid. They should fulfil and if possible exceed the targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade on financial assistance to the developing countries, especially that relating to official development assistance. They should also give serious consideration to the cancellation of the external debts of the most seriously affected countries. This would provide the simplest and quickest relief to the affected countries. Favourable consideration should also be given to debt moratorium and rescheduling. The current situation should not lead the industrialized countries to adopt what will ultimately prove to be a self-defeating policy aggravating the present crisis.

Recalling the constructive proposals made by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran 3/ and His Excellency Mr. Houari Boumediene, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria,4/

1. Decides to launch a Special Programme to provide emergency relief and development assistance to the developing countries most seriously affected, as a matter of urgency, and for the period of time necessary, at least until the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to help them overcome their present difficulties and to achieve self-sustaining economic development;

2. Decides as a first step in the Special Programme to request the Secretary-General to launch an emergency operation to provide timely relief to the most seriously affected developing countries, as defined in subparagraph (c) above, with the aim of maintaining unimpaired essential imports for the duration of the coming twelve months and to invite the industrialized countries and other potential contributors to announce their contributions for emergency assistance, or intimate their intention to do so, by 15 June 1974 to be provided through bilateral or multilateral channels, taking into account the commitments and measures of assistance announced or already taken by some countries, and further requests the Secretary-General to report the progress of the emergency operation to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session;

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3/ A/9548, annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 2208th meeting, paras. 3-152.

3. Calls upon the industrialized countries and other potential contributors to extend to the most seriously affected countries immediate relief and assistance which must be of an order of magnitude that is commensurate with the needs of these countries. Such assistance should be in addition to the existing level of aid and provided at a very early date to the maximum possible extent on a grant basis and, where not possible, on soft terms. The disbursement and relevant operational procedures and terms must reflect this exceptional situation. The assistance could be provided either through bilateral or multilateral channels, including such new institutions and facilities that have been or are to be set up. The special measures may include the following:

(a) Special arrangements on particularly favourable terms and conditions including possible subsidies for and assured supplies of essential commodities and goods;

(b) Deferred payments for all or part of imports of essential commodities and goods;

(c) Commodity assistance, including food aid, on a grant basis or deferred payments in local currencies, bearing in mind that this should not adversely affect the exports of developing countries;

(d) Long-term suppliers' credits on easy terms;

(e) Long-term financial assistance on concessionary terms;

(f) Drawings from special International Monetary Funds facilities on concessional terms;

(g) Establishment of a link between the creation of special drawing rights and development assistance, taking into account the additional financial requirements of the most seriously affected countries;

(h) Subsidies, provided bilaterally or multilaterally, for interest on funds available on commercial terms borrowed by the most seriously affected countries;

(i) Debt renegotiation on a case-by-case basis with a view to concluding agreements on debt cancellation, moratorium or rescheduling;

(j) Provision on more favourable terms of capital goods and technical assistance to accelerate the industrialization of the affected countries;

(k) Investment in industrial and development projects on favourable terms;

(l) Subsidizing the additional transit and transport costs, especially of the land-locked countries;

4. Appeals to the developed countries to consider favourably the cancellation, moratorium or rescheduling of the debts of the most seriously affected developing countries, on their request, as an important contribution to mitigating the grave and urgent difficulties of these countries;

5. Decides to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which will commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975;

6. Establishes an Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme, composed of thirty-six Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after appropriate consultations, bearing in mind the purposes of the Special Fund and its terms of reference:

(a) To make recommendations, inter alia, on the scope, machinery and modes of operation of the Special Fund, taking into account the need for:

- (i) Equitable representation on its governing body;
- (ii) Equitable distribution of its resources;
- (iii) Full utilization of the services and facilities of existing international organizations;
- (iv) The possibility of merging the United Nations Capital Development Fund with the operations of the Special Fund;
- (v) A central monitoring body to oversee the various measures being taken both bilaterally and multilaterally;

and, to this end, bearing in mind the different ideas and proposals submitted at the sixth special session, including those put forward by Iran <sup>5/</sup> and those made at the 2208th plenary meeting, and the comments thereon, and the possibility of utilizing the Special Fund to provide an alternative channel for normal development assistance after the emergency period;

(b) To monitor, pending commencement of the operations of the Special Fund, the various measures being taken both bilaterally and multilaterally to assist the most seriously affected countries;

(c) To prepare, on the basis of information provided by the countries concerned and by appropriate agencies of the United Nations system, a broad assessment of:

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<sup>5/</sup> A/AC.166/L.15; see also A/9548, annex.



- (i) The magnitude of the difficulties facing the most seriously affected countries;
- (ii) The kind and quantities of the commodities and goods essentially required by them;
- (iii) Their need for financial assistance;
- (iv) Their technical assistance requirements, including especially access to technology;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of the other competent international organizations to assist the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme in performing the functions assigned to it under paragraph 6 above, and to help, as appropriate, in the operations of the Special Fund;

8. Requests the International Monetary Fund to expedite decisions on:

(a) The establishment of an extended special facility with a view to enabling the most seriously affected developing countries to participate in it on favourable terms;

(b) The creation of special drawing rights and the early establishment of the link between their allocation and development financing;

(c) The establishment and operation of the proposed new special facility to extend credits and subsidize interest charges on commercial funds borrowed by Member States, bearing in mind the interests of the developing countries and especially the additional financial requirements of the most seriously affected countries;

9. Requests the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to place their managerial, financial and technical services at the disposal of Governments contributing to emergency financial relief so as to enable them to assist without delay in channeling funds to the recipients, making such institutional and procedural changes as may be required;

10. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary steps, particularly at the country level, to respond on an emergency basis to requests for additional assistance which it may be called upon to render within the framework of the Special Programme;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme to submit its report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session and invites the Council, on the basis of its consideration of that report, to submit suitable recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

12. Decides to consider as a matter of high priority at its twenty-ninth session, within the framework of a new international economic order, the question of special measures for the most seriously affected countries.

2229th plenary meeting  
1 May 1974

3281 (XXIX). Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 45 (III) of 13 May 1972,<sup>1/</sup> stressed the urgency to establish generally accepted norms to govern international economic relations systematically and recognized that it is not feasible to establish a just order and a stable world as long as a Charter to protect the rights of all countries, and in particular the developing States, is not formulated,

Recalling further that in the same resolution it was decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 3037 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided should be composed of forty Member States,

Noting that, in its resolution 3082 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it reaffirmed its conviction of the urgent need to establish or improve norms of universal application for the development of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and urged the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to complete, as the first step in the codification and development of the matter, the elaboration of a final draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be considered and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session,

Bearing in mind the spirit and terms of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which underlined the vital importance of the Charter to be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and stressed the fact that the Charter shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality, and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on its fourth session,<sup>2/</sup> transmitted to the General Assembly by the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session,

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

2/ TD/B/AC.12/4 and Corr.1.

Expressing its appreciation to the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which, as a result of the task performed in its four sessions held between February 1973 and June 1974, assembled the elements required for the completion and adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as previously recommended,

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the following Charter:

## CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

### PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

Affirming the need for strengthening international co-operation in these fields,

Reaffirming further the need for strengthening international co-operation for development,

Declaring that it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic order, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

(a) The attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples,

(b) The promotion by the entire international community of the economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries,

(c) The encouragement of co-operation, on the basis of mutual advantage and equitable benefits for all peace-loving States which are willing to carry out the provisions of the present Charter, in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields, regardless of political, economic or social systems,

(d) The overcoming of main obstacles in the way of the economic development of the developing countries,

(e) The acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries,

(f) The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment,

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:

(a) The achievement of more rational and equitable international economic relations and the encouragement of structural changes in the world economy,

(b) The creation of conditions which permit the further expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,

(c) The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,

(d) The establishment and promotion of international economic relations, taking into account the agreed differences in development of the developing countries and their specific needs,

Determined to promote collective economic security for development, in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the entire international community,

Considering that genuine co-operation among States, based on joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems, is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve a just and rational development of all parts of the world,

Stressing the importance of ensuring appropriate conditions for the conduct of normal economic relations among all States, irrespective of differences in social and economic systems, and for the full respect of the rights of all peoples, as well as strengthening instruments of international economic co-operation as means for the consolidation of peace for the benefit of all,

Convinced of the need to develop a system of international economic relations on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual and equitable benefit and the close interrelationship of the interests of all States.

Reiterating that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself but that concomitant and effective international co-operation is an essential factor for the full achievement of its own development goals,

Firmly convinced of the urgent need to evolve a substantially improved system of international economic relations,

Solemnly adopts the present Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

## CHAPTER I

### Fundamentals of international economic relations

Economic as well as political and other relations among States shall be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

- (a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States;
- (b) Sovereign equality of all States;
- (c) Non-aggression;
- (d) Non-intervention;
- (e) Mutual and equitable benefit;
- (f) Peaceful coexistence;
- (g) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- (h) Peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (i) Remedying of injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its normal development;
- (j) Fulfilment in good faith of international obligations;
- (k) Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (l) No attempt to seek hegemony and spheres of influence;
- (m) Promotion of international social justice;
- (n) International co-operation for development;

- (o) Free access to and from the sea by land-locked countries within the framework of the above principles.

## CHAPTER II

### Economic rights and duties of States

#### Article 1

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic system as well as its political, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

#### Article 2

1. Every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty, including possession, use and disposal, over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

2. Each State has the right:

(a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction in accordance with its laws and regulations and in conformity with its national objectives and priorities. No State shall be compelled to grant preferential treatment to foreign investment;

(b) To regulate and supervise the activities of transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction and take measures to ensure that such activities comply with its laws, rules and regulations and conform with its economic and social policies. Transnational corporations shall not intervene in the internal affairs of a host State. Every State should, with full regard for its sovereign rights, co-operate with other States in the exercise of the right set forth in this subparagraph;

(c) To nationalize, expropriate or transfer ownership of foreign property, in which case appropriate compensation should be paid by the State adopting such measures, taking into account its relevant laws and regulations and all circumstances that the State considers pertinent. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, it shall be settled under the domestic law of the nationalizing State and by its tribunals, unless it is freely and mutually agreed by all States concerned that other peaceful means be sought on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means.

Article 3

In the exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more countries, each State must co-operate on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations in order to achieve optimum use of such resources without causing damage to the legitimate interest of others.

Article 4

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social systems. No State shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind based solely on such differences. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State is free to choose the forms of organization of its foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements consistent with its international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 5

All States have the right to associate in organizations of primary commodity producers in order to develop their national economies, to achieve stable financing for their development and, in pursuance of their aims, to assist in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy, in particular accelerating the development of developing countries. Correspondingly all States have the duty to respect that right by refraining from applying economic and political measures that would limit it.

Article 6

It is the duty of States to contribute to the development of international trade of goods, particularly by means of arrangements and by the conclusion of long-term multilateral commodity agreements, where appropriate, and taking into account the interests of producers and consumers. All States share the responsibility to promote the regular flow and access of all commercial goods traded at stable, remunerative and equitable prices, thus contributing to the equitable development of the world economy, taking into account, in particular, the interests of developing countries.

Article 7

Every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people. To this end, each State has the right and the responsibility to choose its means



and goals of development, fully to mobilize and use its resources, to implement progressive economic and social reforms and to ensure the full participation of its people in the process and benefits of development. All States have the duty, individually and collectively, to co-operate in order to eliminate obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

#### Article 8

States should co-operate in facilitating more rational and equitable international economic relations and in encouraging structural changes in the context of a balanced world economy in harmony with the needs and interests of all countries, especially developing countries, and should take appropriate measures to this end.

#### Article 9

All States have the responsibility to co-operate in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

#### Article 10

All States are juridically equal and, as equal members of the international community, have the right to participate fully and effectively in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems, inter alia, through the appropriate international organizations in accordance with their existing and evolving rules, and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

#### Article 11

All States should co-operate to strengthen and continuously improve the efficiency of international organizations in implementing measures to stimulate the general economic progress of all countries, particularly of developing countries, and therefore should co-operate to adapt them, when appropriate, to the changing needs of international economic co-operation.

#### Article 12

1. States have the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development. All States engaged in such co-operation have the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings to which they belong correspond to the provisions of the present Charter and are outward-looking, consistent with their

international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and have full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries.

2. In the case of groupings to which the States concerned have transferred or may transfer certain competences as regards matters that come within the scope of the present Charter, its provisions shall also apply to those groupings, in regard to such matters, consistent with the responsibilities of such States as members of such groupings. Those States shall co-operate in the observance by the groupings of the provisions of this Charter.

#### Article 13

1. Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

2. All States should promote international scientific and technological co-operation and the transfer of technology, with proper regard for all legitimate interests including, inter alia, the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. In particular, all States should facilitate the access of developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology, the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies and their needs.

3. Accordingly, developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in the establishment, strengthening and development of their scientific and technological infrastructures and their scientific research and technological activities so as to help to expand and transform the economies of developing countries.

4. All States should co-operate in research with a view to evolving further internationally accepted guidelines or regulations for the transfer of technology, taking fully into account the interests of developing countries.

#### Article 14

Every State has the duty to co-operate in promoting a steady and increasing expansion and liberalization of world trade and an improvement in the welfare and living standards of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries. Accordingly, all States should co-operate, inter alia, towards the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade and, to these ends, co-ordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries. In this connexion, States shall take

measures aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a balance more favourable to developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

Article 15

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to utilize the resources released by effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources as additional means for the development needs of developing countries.

Article 16

1. It is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development. States which practise such coercive policies are economically responsible to the countries, territories and peoples affected for the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of those countries, territories and peoples. It is the duty of all States to extend assistance to them.

2. No State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force.

Article 17

International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all States. Every State should co-operate with the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development by providing favourable external conditions and by extending active assistance to them, consistent with their development needs and objectives, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of States and free of any conditions derogating from their sovereignty.

Article 18

Developed countries should extend, improve and enlarge the system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory tariff preferences to the developing countries consistent with the relevant agreed conclusions and relevant decisions as adopted on this subject, in the framework of the competent international organizations. Developed countries should also give serious consideration to the adoption of other differential measures, in areas where this is feasible and appropriate and in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment, in order to meet the trade and development needs of the developing countries. In the conduct of international economic relations the developed countries should endeavour to avoid measures having a negative effect on the development of the national economies of the developing countries, as promoted by generalized tariff preferences and other generally agreed differential measures in their favour.

Article 19

With a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries and bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries, developed countries should grant generalized preferential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment to developing countries in those fields of international economic co-operation where it may be feasible.

Article 20

Developing countries should, in their efforts to increase their overall trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries.

Article 21

Developing countries should endeavour to promote the expansion of their mutual trade and to this end may, in accordance with the existing and evolving provisions and procedures of international agreements where applicable, grant trade preferences to other developing countries without being obliged to extend such preferences to developed countries, provided these arrangements do not constitute an impediment to general trade liberalization and expansion.

Article 22

1. All States should respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing

countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development.

2. In this context, consistent with the aims and objectives mentioned above and taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken in this regard, it should be their endeavour to increase the net amount of financial flows from official sources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof.

3. The flow of development assistance resources should include economic and technical assistance.

#### Article 23

To enhance the effective mobilization of their own resources, the developing countries should strengthen their economic co-operation and expand their mutual trade so as to accelerate their economic and social development. All countries, especially developed countries, individually as well as through the competent international organizations of which they are members, should provide appropriate and effective support and co-operation.

#### Article 24

All States have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the interests of other countries. In particular, all States should avoid prejudicing the interests of developing countries.

#### Article 25

In furtherance of world economic development, the international community, especially its developed members, shall pay special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked developing countries and also island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome their particular difficulties and thus contribute to their economic and social development.

#### Article 26

All States have the duty to coexist in tolerance and live together in peace, irrespective of differences in political, economic, social and cultural systems, and to facilitate trade between States having different economic and social systems. International trade should be conducted without prejudice to generalized non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries, on the basis of mutual advantage, equitable benefits and the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 27

1. Every State has the right to enjoy fully the benefits of world invisible trade and to engage in the expansion of such trade.
2. World invisible trade, based on efficiency and mutual and equitable benefit, furthering the expansion of the world economy, is the common goal of all States. The role of developing countries in world invisible trade should be enhanced and strengthened consistent with the above objectives, particular attention being paid to the special needs of developing countries.
3. All States should co-operate with developing countries in their endeavours to increase their capacity to earn foreign exchange from invisible transactions, in accordance with the potential and needs of each developing country and consistent with the objectives mentioned above.

Article 28

All States have the duty to co-operate in achieving adjustments in the prices of exports of developing countries in relation to prices of their imports so as to promote just and equitable terms of trade for them, in a manner which is remunerative for producers and equitable for producers and consumers.

CHAPTER III

Common responsibilities towards the  
international community

Article 29

The sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. On the basis of the principles adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, all States shall ensure that the exploration of the area and exploitation of its resources are carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the benefits derived therefrom are shared equitably by all States, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries; an international régime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon.

Article 30

The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment for the present and future generations is the responsibility of all States. All States shall endeavour to establish their own environmental and developmental policies in conformity with such responsibility. The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present and future development potential of developing countries. All States have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States should co-operate in evolving international norms and regulations in the field of the environment.

CHAPTER IV

Final provisions

Article 31

All States have the duty to contribute to the balanced expansion of the world economy, taking duly into account the close interrelationship between the well-being of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and the fact that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts.

Article 32

No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights.

Article 33

1. Nothing in the present Charter shall be construed as impairing or derogating from the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or actions taken in pursuance thereof.
2. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of the present Charter are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.

Article 34

An item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States shall be included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, and thereafter on the agenda of every fifth session. In this way a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which might become necessary, would be carried out and appropriate measures recommended. Such consideration should take into account the evolution of all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles upon which the present Charter is based and on its purpose.

2315th plenary meeting  
12 December 1974



**3486 (XXX). Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 by which it adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

*Recalling also* that, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, it reaffirmed that the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>62</sup> as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, lay down the foundations of that new order, the consolidation and development of which are imperative for the strengthening of international security and friendly relations and co-operation among States,

*Reaffirming* the importance of article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which provides that the General Assembly shall carry out periodically a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which may become necessary, taking into account all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles and purposes of the Charter,

*Taking into account* the fact that the General Assembly, for the appropriate discharge of such functions, must have the full co-operation of its competent organs,

*Bearing in mind* the role assigned to the Economic and Social Council, which is to define the policy framework and co-ordinate the activities of all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

<sup>62</sup> Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

**34/57. Examination of long-term trends in economic development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 3508 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 on the examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world, which initiated activities in that field in the United Nations system, and its resolution 32/57 of 8 December 1977, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2090 (LXIII) of 25 July 1977,

1. *Solemnly reiterates* the united determination to strengthen and develop the new international economic order, which is based on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, and on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

2. *Invites* Member States to take all appropriate measures for the prompt achievement of these aims;

3. *Decides* to entrust the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States with a view to preparing adequately its systematic and comprehensive consideration by the General Assembly, as a separate item, as provided in article 34 of the Charter, and requests the Council to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to include an item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in the agenda of its summer sessions in order to discharge the task assigned to it in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest dissemination to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, recognizing the importance of world public opinion, in order to facilitate the observance of its provisions;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional commissions of the United Nations to continue to study the progress achieved in the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

*2439th plenary meeting  
12 December 1975*

*Recalling also* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Conscious* that better knowledge of long-term trends in economic and social development can form a sound

scientific basis for policies and decision-making processes in relation to development strategies and economic co-operation on a national, regional and global scale, thereby usefully supplementing other efforts towards this end within the United Nations system,

*Considering* that the prevailing economic and social conditions in the regions of the world and on a global scale call for international economic co-operation to be given a long-term dimension,

*Aware* of the need for the continuation of efforts to expand international economic co-operation as a development factor of ever-growing importance and an indispensable instrument in the process of establishing the new international economic order as well as for the international development strategy for the 1980s,

*Mindful* of existing interrelationships and the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to issues of development and international economic co-operation,

*Taking into account* the views on long-term trends in world economic development submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1978,<sup>26</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the activities carried out heretofore within the United Nations system relating to long-term economic trends in the regions of the world and of the Secretary-General's progress report on the subject;<sup>27</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs, organizations and bodies concerned to continue their analytical work devoted to the examination of long-term economic and social trends and to make it available in the process of formulation of economic

policies and decision making, in particular with regard to the development of international co-operation;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee for Development Planning and taking into account the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session his views on the possible outline and method of preparation of an over-all socio-economic perspective of the development of the world economy up to the year 2000, with special emphasis on the period up to 1990 and, in particular, on the problems of the developing countries;

4. *Emphasizes* the necessity of conducting the above-mentioned work in close relationship with other similar work carried out by various organs of the United Nations system, in particular by the regional commissions and those working on the development strategy;

5. *Invites* all States, as well as the United Nations organizations, organs and bodies concerned, to contribute in their respective areas of competence to the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider at its resumed second regular sessions of 1980 and 1981, respectively, an outline and a preliminary draft of the over-all socio-economic perspective ensuing from the analysis stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Long-term trends in economic development" to review the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

82nd plenary meeting  
29 November 1979

<sup>26</sup> See E/1978/138.  
<sup>27</sup> A/34/450.

### 34/58. Health as an integral part of development

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* the United Nations conferences held in recent years on major issues relating to economic and social development and the establishment of the new international economic order, particularly the International Conference on Primary Health Care, jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, held at Alma Ata, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 6 to 12 September 1978,

*Noting* that a substantial portion of the population in many countries, developing as well as developed, lacks access to basic health services, and that people lacking adequate health cannot fully participate in or contribute to the economic and social development of their nation,

*Welcoming* the important efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the other agencies of the United Nations system associated with the effort to attain the goal of health for all by the year 2000, as expressed in World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 30.43 of 19 May 1977 and WHA 32.30 of 25 May 1979,

*Considering* that peace and security are important for the preservation and improvement of the health of all people and that co-operation among nations on vital health issues can contribute importantly to peace,

*Cognizant* of the vital role that health and health care play in the development of countries, particularly developing countries,

1. *Endorses* the Declaration of Alma Ata,<sup>28</sup> in particular the view that primary health care, aimed at the solution of the major world health problems through a combination of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures, constitutes the key to the ultimate achievement of a healthful society, especially when primary health care is incorporated into the development process, particularly that of developing countries;

2. *Notes with approval* the decision of the World Health Assembly, contained in resolution WHA 32.30, that the development of the programmes of the World Health Organization and the allocation of its resources at the global, regional and country levels should reflect the commitment of that organization to the priority of the achievement of health for all by the year 2000;<sup>29</sup>

3. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to co-ordinate with and support the efforts of the World Health Organization by appropriate actions within their respective spheres of competence;

4. *Appeals* to Member States to carry out the actions called for in the Declaration of Alma Ata;

5. *Reiterates* the appeal contained in paragraph 10 of World Health Assembly resolution WHA 32.30 to the international community to give full support to the formulation and implementation of national, regional

and global strategies for achieving an acceptable level of health for all;<sup>29</sup>

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the World Health Assembly to ensure that the global strategy shall be reflected in the contribution of the World Health Organization to the preparation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and calls upon the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to give full and careful attention to the contribution of the World Health Organization;

7. *Calls upon* Member States, both developed countries and developing, to co-operate with each other and with the World Health Organization in the exchange of technological information and expertise in order to facilitate the achievement of the primary health care goals;

8. *Requests* the Director-General of the World Health Organization, after the sixty-seventh session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization and the thirty-fourth World Health Assembly, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, at the appropriate session of 1981, on the progress achieved in the formulation of the global health strategy and calls upon the Council, in turn, to submit recommendations for further action by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

<sup>28</sup> E/CONF/1387, annex, sect. V.

<sup>29</sup> *Thirty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, 7-25 May 1979, Resolutions and Decisions*, pp. 27-29.

82nd plenary meeting  
29 November 1979

#### 34/190. United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* its resolution 33/148 of 20 December 1978, by which it decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/66 of 3 August 1979,

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978 on the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries,

*Bearing in mind* in particular the critical role which new and renewable sources of energy can play in increasing the industrial, technological, production and

distribution capacities of developing countries as well as in enhancing research and development in this field,

*Taking note* of the progress reports of the Secretary-General<sup>142</sup> and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy<sup>143</sup> on the preparations for the Conference,

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy shall be held at Nairobi in August 1981;

2. *Decides* to designate as the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy the Committee on Natural Resources, meeting for this purpose in sessions open to the participation of all States as full members within the framework of General Assembly resolution 33/148, and decides that the Preparatory Committee shall report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Decides also* that the working languages of the Preparatory Committee shall be those of the General Assembly;

<sup>142</sup> A/34/585.

<sup>143</sup> A/C.2/34/15.

4. *Decides further* to schedule two sessions of the Preparatory Committee in 1980, the first to be held early in the year and the second to be held in time to facilitate the submission of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1980;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to include in its report recommendations concerning the duration of the Conference, specific dates, invitations and draft agenda for the Conference and the work programme of the Committee for 1981;

6. *Decides* that the technical panels appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 33/148 should prepare their interim reports in time for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its second session of 1980;

7. *Considers* that adequate arrangements should be made to ensure equally detailed consideration for these new and renewable sources of energy for which no technical panels have been created, namely, peat and draught animal power;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to co-operate with the Government of Kenya with a view to holding the Conference there, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services;

9. *Recommends* that States should designate national focal points which will co-ordinate preparations for the Conference at the national level and provide a link to the Conference secretariat in its preparatory activities;

10. *Invites*, in addition to the organizations mentioned in paragraph 7 of resolution 33/148, interested intergovernmental organizations, in particular regional organizations, and interested non-governmental organizations to contribute to the preparations for the Conference in an appropriate manner;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the concerned organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to identify and submit a report for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the ways in which, pending the

holding of the Conference, the United Nations system can more effectively assist Member States, in particular the developing countries, in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, with particular attention, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Concrete measures for the transfer of relevant technology to developing countries;

(b) Exchange of research and information on the latest developments and experiences in the practical application of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) Provision of appropriate technical assistance, as necessary, to the designated national focal points in the preparations for the Conference;

(d) Provision of financial assistance for the measures listed above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to provide appropriate assistance, including technical assistance, to developing countries, at their request and in accordance with established procedures, in their preparations for the Conference at the national level through their national focal points and at the sub-regional, regional, interregional and global levels, using, *inter alia*, existing resources to the greatest extent possible;

13. *Also invites* Governments in a position to do so to provide similar assistance;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to accelerate preparations for the Conference also through a programme of public information activities designed to ensure world-wide awareness of the importance of the Conference and its objectives;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the preparations for the Conference, including recommendations for a detailed programme and calendar of activities and other measures—particularly the consideration of the final results of the technical panels by the Preparatory Committee—which may still be required in order fully to meet the objectives of resolution 33/148.

*108th plenary meeting  
18 December 1979*

35/56. International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly

1. Proclaims the Third United Nations Development Decade, starting on 1 January 1981;

2. Adopts the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting  
5 December 1980

International Economic Order 1/ of the sixth special session of the General Assembly, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 2/ and the resolution on development and international economic co-operation 3/ adopted by the Assembly at its seventh special session, which laid down the foundations for the establishment of the new international economic order.

2. The adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 4/ was an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation for development. However, the limitations of a strategy, when conceived within the framework of the existing system of international economic relations, soon became obvious. Inequities and imbalances in these relations are widening the gap between developed and developing countries, constitute a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries and adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security. Midway through the Decade, the world community called for a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations and embarked upon its quest for a new international economic order.

3. The goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade remain largely unfulfilled. In addition, the present negative trends in the world economy have adversely affected the situation of developing countries and, as a result, have impaired their growth prospects. Developing countries have been hit particularly hard by the continuing economic crisis owing to the greater vulnerability of their economies to external factors. The present difficult international economic environment has particularly aggravated the special problems facing the least developed countries and other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, where development needs and problems are greatest, and the poorest sections of the population. The stark reality confronting mankind today is that close to 850 million people in the developing world are living at the margin of existence - enduring hunger, sickness, homelessness and absence of meaningful employment.

4. The international economy remains in a state of structural disequilibrium. It is characterized by a slower growth rate accompanied by a continuing trend of high inflation and unemployment, prolonged monetary instability, intensified protectionist pressures, structural problems and maladjustment and uncertain long-term growth prospects. In an interdependent world economy, these problems cannot be solved without resolving the particular problems facing the developing countries. Furthermore, accelerated development of developing countries is of vital importance for the steady growth of the world economy and essential for world peace and stability.

5. The current difficulties should not deter the world community from the imperative to restructure international economic relations. The challenge of development calls for a new era of effective and meaningful international

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1/ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

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

3/ General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

4/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

co-operation for development responsive to the needs and problems of the developing countries.

6. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade is an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of developing countries and to establish a new international economic order and is directed towards the achievement of its objectives. These call, in particular, for equitable, full and effective participation by developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation with a view to bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of the present international economic system on a just and equitable basis and the full and permanent sovereignty of every State over its resources and economic activities.

7. The new International Development Strategy aims at the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and developing countries, as well as the early eradication of poverty and dependency, which, in turn, would contribute to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development, and would also be supported by such development on the basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit. The International Development Strategy is a vast undertaking, involving the entire international community, for the promotion of international development co-operation.

8. The development process must promote human dignity. The ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. In this context, a substantial improvement in the status of women will take place during the Decade. In this perspective, economic growth, productive employment and social equity are fundamental and indivisible elements of development. The International Development Strategy should, therefore, fully reflect the need for the adoption of adequate and appropriate policies, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities, for movement towards the realization of this ultimate goal of development. The pace of development in the developing countries as a whole should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve these objectives.

9. The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon those countries themselves. Effective action by the international community, however, is indispensable for the creation of an environment that is fully supportive of the national and collective efforts of the developing countries for the realization of their development goals. For their part, the developing countries will continue to place increasing emphasis on collective self-reliance as a means of accelerating their development and contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

10. The most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries require particular attention, and special and effective measures will be taken for the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development. Likewise, specific measures and actions will be taken to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

11. Specific regional problems of developing countries, where they exist and are included in regional development strategies, such as the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 5/ will also be taken into account through effective and adequate measures within the framework of the general policy measures adopted in favour of all developing countries.

12. Urgent action should be taken by all the members of the international community to end without delay colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination, hegemony, expansionism and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries.

13. Full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country, abstention from the threat or use of force against any State, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the settlement by peaceful means of disputes among States are of the utmost importance for the success of the International Development Strategy. There should be concrete progress towards the goals of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, including the urgent implementation of measures of disarmament, which would release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

14. It is essential to mobilize public opinion in all countries, particularly the developed countries, in order to obtain their full commitment to the goals and objectives and the implementation of the present Strategy. Recognizing the important role of legislative bodies in contributing to realistic preparation and effective implementation of national economic and social development plans, the support of members of legislative bodies will be essential for the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

15. Organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will assist appropriately in the implementation of the Strategy and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

16. Governments designate the decade starting on 1 January 1981 as the Third United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish a new international economic order based on justice and equity. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly resolve to translate them into reality by adopting a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective policy measures in all sectors of development. These goals and objectives and policy measures are set out below.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

17. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as an integral part of the efforts of the international community to

5/ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

establish a new international economic order, aims at the accelerated development of the developing countries. In contributing to the solution of international economic problems, it will greatly help sustained global economic development and promote the achievement of the ultimate aim of development - the improvement of the conditions of all. It will involve and require changes in the world economy and in the economies of the developed and developing countries themselves; and it calls for institutional and structural changes in international economic relations. In an interdependent world economy, it is the responsibility of all Governments to contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Strategy. The experience of the 1970s clearly indicates that the goals and objectives of the world community can only be attained through a substantially greater effort in the 1980s than was made in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

18. Particular attention should be given to the need for accelerated development of the least developed countries and other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, where the development needs and problems are greatest. Special and effective measures should be taken to alleviate their pressing problems and lessen the basic economic constraints facing them.

19. Accelerated development calls for a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities among nations. In an interdependent world this will be a source of economic strength. It entails changes in the patterns of global production, consumption and trade arising in particular from the industrialization of developing countries; it requires effective control by those countries over the use of their own resources; and it calls for changes in the framework of international economic relations so as to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of those countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of international economic co-operation for development.

20. Each developing country will set its own target for growth in the light of its particular circumstances. In order to achieve the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the average annual rate of growth of gross domestic product for the developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be 7 per cent, and in the early part of the Decade, as close as possible to this rate. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of concerted efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels. On the basis of regional needs, circumstances and patterns of growth, more specific regional goals may be elaborated in the framework of the regional commissions. Special efforts are required to ensure that the low-income developing countries attain the average rate of 7 per cent.

21. If the average annual rate of growth of population in the developing countries were to remain at about 2.5 per cent, an average annual increase of 7 per cent in gross domestic product would lead to an annual increase of about 4.5 per cent in per capita gross domestic product. This would double income per capita in developing countries around the middle of the 1990s. Such a growth in income is necessary if real progress is to be made towards raising substantially the share of the developing countries in world production of goods and services and towards eliminating the growing gap between the standards of living of developing and developed countries. Such growth is equally essential if the people of developing



countries are to benefit from development through expanding employment opportunities, rising levels of income and consumption, better housing and expanding facilities for health and education. Accelerated growth in the developing countries is also needed in order to support national policies aimed at achieving a more equitable distribution of income and benefits from development. Further, such growth will contribute significantly to a more balanced growth of the world economy.

22. An acceleration in the tempo of production in developing countries will require a rapid expansion and diversification of their international trade. For developing countries in general, exports and imports of goods and services should expand at annual rates of not less than 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The attainment of such rates of growth and the improvement of the terms of trade of developing countries will necessitate equitable participation of developing countries in international trade, inter alia, through improved market access for their products, and extending to them special and preferential treatment where feasible and appropriate, in the context of the general effort to liberalize world trade, particularly in their favour, and vigorous efforts to resist protectionism, as steps towards promoting equity in trade relations between the developing and developed countries. The industrialized countries will take fully into account the industrialization and development objectives of the developing countries when shaping their trade policies, in particular by continuing and accelerating the implementation of effective adjustment policies based on mutual benefit and dynamic comparative advantage.

23. The acceleration of production will require that gross investment reaches the level of about 28 per cent of gross domestic product by 1990. The developing countries, therefore, must fully mobilize their domestic financial resources. To this end, for developing countries in general, gross domestic saving should be increased to reach about 24 per cent of gross domestic product by 1990. The developing countries that have a saving ratio of less than 15 per cent should make vigorous efforts to raise it to 20 per cent as early as possible. The countries that have or will soon have a saving ratio of 20 per cent should raise it significantly during the Decade.

24. The rising investments and imports needed for an acceleration of growth commensurate with the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy require a substantially greater flow of financial resources in real terms to developing countries. In this context, recent major proposals made by heads of State and Government, and other important proposals to increase substantially concessional and non-concessional flows in real terms to developing countries, should be given urgent consideration by the international community. A major objective of the Decade must be to make possible in the context of continued changes and improvements in the international financial system an enhanced flow of financial resources on terms and conditions that are better attuned to the development aims and economic circumstances of developing countries. A rapid and substantial increase will be made in official development assistance by all developed countries, with a view to reaching and where possible surpassing the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries. To this end, developed countries which have not

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yet reached the target should make their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter. The efforts of developed countries will be greater, the lower their relative performance. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries. Within the framework of this general increase to all developing countries, and in order to meet the most pressing problems and correct the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries and developing countries in the other special categories where the development needs and problems are greatest, the flows of official development assistance will increasingly be directed towards those countries.

25. Efforts should be made to encourage an increase in net flows of non-concessional capital which is required for the over-all financing needs of the developing countries, taking into account their national plans and legislations.

26. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of the system to be pursued and carried out expeditiously early in and throughout the Decade to the benefit of the entire international community. To these ends, the international monetary system should provide for the equitable and effective participation of developing countries in decision making, taking into account, inter alia, their growing role in the world economy, as well as a symmetrical and efficient adjustment process, stability of exchange rates of international currencies, and further strengthening and expansion of the special drawing rights as the central reserve asset in order to ensure better international control over the creation and equitable distribution of international liquidity. In stipulating the conditions attached to the use of its resources, the International Monetary Fund will pay due regard to the social and political domestic objectives of member countries, to their economic priorities and circumstances, including the causes of their balance-of-payments problems. The international and multilateral financial institutions are urged to continue to expand and improve their lending facilities, and to create new ones where necessary, with a view to assisting their members, including in particular the developing countries which face balance-of-payments difficulties.

27. The persistence of inflation in the world economy, particularly in developed countries, impedes growth and development and renders the situation of developing countries even more precarious. The rate of inflation should be substantially reduced and its adverse effects should be mitigated as far as possible so as to help to ensure a sustained, increased and real economic growth, particularly in the developing countries. Rapid economic growth in developing countries will help rationalize productive structures and decrease inflationary pressures.

28. Hunger and malnutrition must be eliminated as soon as possible and certainly by the end of this century. Substantial progress should be made during the Decade towards food self-sufficiency and food security in developing countries so as to

ensure an adequate level of nutrition for everybody. Agricultural production in developing countries as a whole should expand at an average annual rate of at least 4 per cent so that it will be possible to meet the nutritional needs of the populations, to enlarge the base for industrialization and the diversification of economic structures, and to redress current imbalances in world production. The share of developing countries in world exports of food and agricultural products should increase substantially. To those ends, developing countries should continue to strengthen the formulation and implementation of food and agricultural development plans within the framework of their national development priorities and programmes. These objectives should be supported by additional external resource transfers in the context of over-all greater flows of financial resources to developing countries. An improved international framework for the agricultural development of developing countries is also necessary, including increased market stability, greater security of agricultural supplies and, in order to enlarge the export potential of developing countries, improved access for their agricultural products to world markets.

29. Developing countries as a whole should expand manufacturing output at an average annual rate of 9 per cent, thereby making a significant contribution during the Decade towards raising the share of developing countries in world manufacturing production and laying the basis for achieving the target of a 25 per cent share of world production by the year 2000 as set out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation. <sup>6/</sup> Industrialization should be aimed at meeting in an integrated way the over-all requirements of the development of the national economies of developing countries. Manufacturing activities should be geared towards not only satisfying growing domestic demand and employment requirements but also, as a component of independent national economies, increasing the share of developing countries in world exports of manufactured goods. A fundamental objective of the world community is to achieve a system of trade based on a dynamic pattern of comparative advantage reflecting a more effective international division of labour. Far-reaching changes should, therefore, be brought about in the structure of world production, in the spirit of mutual benefit, so as to increase and diversify the production of the developing countries and create new sources of employment there. In this context, improved access to markets for products of export interest to developing countries and continued attention to the formulation and implementation of positive adjustment policies in the industrialized countries are important objectives of international co-operation.

30. The physical and institutional infrastructure in developing countries should be expanded at rates that fully support the rate of expansion of the economy as a whole, and adequate financial and technical resources should be provided for that purpose. Special attention should be given to overcoming the bottle-necks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intraregional and interregional links.

31. Due account should be taken of the positive role of the public sector in mobilizing internal resources, formulating and implementing over-all national development plans and establishing national priorities.

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<sup>6/</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

32. In a growing world economy and without prejudice to the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of each State over its natural resources, the rational development, management and utilization of natural resources should be encouraged in order, *inter alia*, to prevent early exhaustion of finite resources and overburdening of renewable resources. It will be necessary, particularly for the industrialized countries, which bear the heaviest responsibility for the use of natural resources, to encourage new patterns of consumption and production.

33. In the field of raw materials, the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities 7/ should be actively pursued. In this context, international commodity agreements should be concluded and a more equitable distribution of activities related to the processing of raw materials should be achieved with the aim of increasing the location of those activities in developing countries. Developing countries should also acquire improved capacity to explore and develop their natural resources and to ensure closer integration of the sector in the over-all development of their economies.

34. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts for the development and expansion of all energy resources of the world should be intensified in search of a long-term solution to the energy problem. The international community will have to make substantial and rapid progress in the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons. It will have to rely increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy, seeking to reserve hydrocarbons for non-energy and non-substitutable uses. In view of the finite supply of fossil fuels in the world economy and the often wasteful and inefficient utilization of those resources, effective measures for their conservation will have to be urgently adopted and/or improved, in particular by developed countries which consume the major share of the world's hydrocarbon production.

35. In view of the increasing energy requirements of the developing countries during the Decade and beyond, which will limit their ability to reduce energy use significantly without hindering their development, concerted and adequate measures commensurate with their development goals and their immediate and longer-term needs will be adopted by the international community. In this context, the exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy resources of the developing countries will be promoted at a rate commensurate with their development objectives and adequate financial and technical resources will be provided for the purpose. The international community will devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the results of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Adequate financial and technical resources will be devoted to the development of new and renewable sources, to conventional forms of energy and to the adaptation of technology to the needs of developing countries. Developed countries should give or facilitate as appropriate the freest and fullest possible access to all energy technologies, particularly those related to the development of new and renewable forms. The problem of energy will be considered within the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, as agreed to by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. 8/

7/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10), part one, sect. A, resolution 93 (IV).

8/ General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979, para. 2 (b). /...

36. The strengthening of the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries is essential for their sustained and accelerated development. The international community will implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development <sup>9/</sup> principally in order to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of developing countries, to restructure the existing pattern of international scientific and technological relations and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in science and technology and the provision of increased financial resources. Efforts will be made at national and international levels to enable developing countries to have easier access to the technology - including advanced technology - they require and to facilitate the transfer of such technology on a substantially increased scale.

37. The most pressing problems and the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries must receive special attention. In order to remove the basic constraints to their development and thereby transform their economies, efforts by the least developed countries themselves and by the international community must be immediately and substantially expanded. Measures should be focused on promoting a self-sustained process of development, on accelerating agricultural and industrial progress and on ensuring the development of human resources and broadly-based participation in development. The international community will devote serious attention to the effective preparation and conclusion of and follow-up to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

38. The special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries need to be met through specific measures and actions.

39. There is a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Therefore, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and should contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

40. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries based on the principle of collective self-reliance constitutes a dynamic and vital component of an effective restructuring of international economic relations. While the main elements of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries will be determined by those countries themselves, the international community should accord high priority and urgency to supporting the efforts of developing countries to strengthen and implement their programmes of mutual economic and technical co-operation. Such programmes will contribute to reducing their external dependence and vulnerability, achieving equitable and balanced international economic relations and strengthening their role in the world economy, their self-reliance and autonomous growth and development.

41. Accelerated development in the developing countries could enhance their capacity to improve their environment. The environmental implications of poverty and under-development and the interrelationships between development, environment, population and resources must be taken into account in the process of development. It is essential to avoid environmental degradation and give future generations the

<sup>9/</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

benefit of a sound environment. There is need to ensure an economic development process which is environmentally sustainable over the long run and which protects the ecological balance. Determined efforts must be made to prevent deforestation, erosion, soil degradation and desertification. International co-operation in environmental protection should be increased.

42. Development is an integral process, embodying both economic and social objectives. National development plans and targets of the developing countries should be formulated on the basis of a unified approach to economic and social development, which is essential for balanced development of all sectors of the economy, should provide for both accelerated growth and increased effectiveness of production and should fully take into account not only immediate but also long-term social and economic objectives of development of the developing countries. It is for each country to establish adequate national objectives for the promotion of human and social development within the framework of its development plans, priorities and resources and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and existing circumstances. The final aim of development must be the continuing increase in the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom. As part of the efforts to implement the International Development Strategy, the international community will provide technical and financial support to achieve those goals, in the context of an over-all substantial increase in resources for development, paying due respect to the cultural identities of nations and peoples.

43. The reduction and elimination of poverty and a fair distribution of the benefits of development are primary objectives for the international community during the Decade. Great numbers of workers remain underemployed or unemployed. Many millions are illiterate. High infant mortality rates, poor housing and environmental degradation in urban slums and depressed rural areas continue to afflict the people of the developing countries. More resources for production, higher productivity and accelerated development are essential for progress towards higher and more equitable standards of living. These are continuing challenges to the international community, and Governments accordingly reaffirm their commitment to the broad aim of development.

44. The achievement of full employment by the year 2000 remains a primary objective. Intensive efforts will have to be made to increase the opportunities for productive employment, especially for the new entrants to the labour force, as this is expected to increase by 2.5 per cent per annum, and to reduce and eliminate the present massive unemployment and underemployment.

45. The international community recognizes the need for countries to continue to strengthen their implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. <sup>10/</sup> Consistent with the World Population Plan of Action, all countries should respect and ensure the right of parents to determine the number and spacing of their children and should, as a matter of urgency, make universally available advice on and means of achieving the desired family size.

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<sup>10/</sup> Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

46. The development of human resources provides a broad basis for development; it enhances the capacity of people to participate constructively in the development process. In this context, education is an important element, and the provision of universal education on the broadest possible scale, the eradication or considerable reduction of illiteracy, and the closest possible realization of universal primary enrolment by the year 2000 remain major goals of all countries during the Decade. A parallel and harmonious expansion of all levels and types of education is equally necessary, keeping in view the decisive role of education and training for national development and individual fulfilment.

47. The absence or shortage of trained and qualified national personnel often limits the capacity of developing countries to take full advantage of existing or potential development opportunities. The provision of the required trained and qualified personnel on a scale assuring national self-sufficiency in this respect would constitute an important contribution to the achievement of the development goals of the developing countries. The international community should provide adequate financial and technical resources to support the training of national personnel in all sectors of social and economic activities in the developing countries.

48. The attainment by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit all peoples of the world to lead a socially and economically productive life is an important objective of the international community. Primary health care is a key measure for the attainment of this objective. All countries will broaden the access of the poorest groups in their populations to health facilities and, with the assistance of the international community, will ensure immunization against major infectious diseases for all children as early as possible during the Decade. Safe water and adequate sanitary facilities should also be made available to all in rural and urban areas by 1990. The reduction of mortality rates will be a major objective. In the poorest countries, infant mortality should be reduced to less than 120 per 1,000 live births. Life expectancy in all countries should reach 60 years as a minimum, and infant mortality rates should reach 50 per 1,000 live births, as a maximum, by the year 2000. Particular efforts should be made to integrate the disabled in the development process. Effective measures of prevention and rehabilitation are therefore essential.

49. The provision of basic shelter and infrastructure for all people, in rural as well as urban areas, is a long-term goal. A balanced network of cities, towns and villages is needed for harmonious development, for the emergence of mutually supportive linkages between industrial and agricultural activities, and for the adequate provision of infrastructure and services. Well-balanced programmes for the development of human settlements are necessary so as to provide greater benefits to low-income groups.

50. In pursuit of the objectives highlighted during the International Year of the Child, the welfare of children will be fostered. <sup>11/</sup> The essential role of the family in the balanced development of the child should be stressed. Efforts should be made to improve the living conditions of children and to eliminate child labour in conformity with the relevant international labour conventions; special attention should be paid to the large number of children under 15 years of age living in poor rural and urban areas.

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<sup>11/</sup> See General Assembly resolution 31/169 of 21 December 1976, para. 2.

51. Full and effective participation by the entire population at all stages of the development process should be ensured. In line with the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, 12/ women should play an active role in that process. Appropriate measures should be taken for profound social and economic changes and for the elimination of the structural imbalances which compound and perpetuate women's disadvantages. To this end, all countries will pursue the objective of securing women's equal participation both as agents and as beneficiaries in all sectors and at all levels of the development process. This should include women's greater access to nutrition, health services, education and training, employment, and financial resources and their greater participation in the analysis, planning, decision-making, implementation and evaluation of development. Changes that will lead to the sharing of responsibilities by men and women in the family and in the management of the household should be encouraged. Institutional and administrative mechanisms to accomplish these objectives should be strengthened. All countries should give high priority to the objectives of mobilizing and integrating youth in development.

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12/ See World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3), chap. I, sect. A.



### III. POLICY MEASURES

#### A. International trade

52. All countries commit themselves to an open and expanding trade system to further progress in the liberalization of trade and to the promotion of structural adjustment which will facilitate the realization of the dynamic pattern of comparative advantage. The rules and principles governing the functioning of international trade will be kept under review so as to ensure the steady growth of trade under equitable and secure conditions. To this end, there should be more effective implementation, as far as possible, of the principle of differential and more favourable treatment, on a non-reciprocal basis, of developing countries in order to enhance their market access and to increase their share of world trade, taking into account their trade, development and financial needs.

53. As an immediate measure, the agreements reached in the multilateral trade negotiations will be promptly and fully implemented by the parties to those agreements. Steps will be taken early in the Third United Nations Development Decade to reduce or to eliminate existing restrictions on imports from developing countries. Developed countries will implement fully and adhere strictly to the standstill provisions that they have accepted. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly by developed countries, to reduce non-tariff barriers progressively and even abolish them, especially in the case of products or sectors of export interest to the developing countries.

54. Efforts will be pursued to reach an agreement on a multilateral safeguard system based on and subject to objective internationally agreed criteria relating to, inter alia, adequate testing of serious injury in order to provide greater uniformity and certainty in implementation and to ensure that the safeguard clause, if used, is not applied for protectionist reasons or to hinder structural change.

55. The Common Fund, as a new entity serving as a key instrument for the attainment of the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, will urgently be brought into full and effective operation.

56. International commodity agreements, with initial emphasis on the core commodities included in the indicative list of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, should be concluded.

57. A framework of international co-operation will be established within the over-all context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and exports of processed goods, as well as for the increased participation of developing countries in the marketing, distribution and transportation of their primary commodities.

58. Additional measures for the improvement and stabilization of commodity export earnings of developing countries should be considered as soon as possible.

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59. International organizations and developed countries and others in a position to do so should assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, through the provision of capital and technology and of training skills for developing, processing and manufacturing capacities and for setting up and strengthening finance, commerce, transport, various services and other infrastructures in developing countries to facilitate and promote their production and exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

60. Developed countries should exert their best efforts to improve access to their markets for exports of agricultural products on a stable and predictable basis. They should accord developing countries the opportunity to expand their agricultural exports through a continued and accelerated liberalization of agricultural and trade policies. Urgent action will be taken in relevant negotiating forums to move towards the approval and implementation of proposals to bring about the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in agricultural products, in particular in relation to those of export interest to developing countries, and thus to facilitate, inter alia, more efficient patterns of production. Developed countries will make their best efforts to adjust those sectors of their agricultural and manufacturing economies which require protection against exports from developing countries, thus facilitating access to the markets of food and agricultural products. The developed countries should exert their best efforts to avoid adverse effects on the economies of the developing countries while formulating and implementing their domestic agricultural policies.

61. In the context of the framework for international co-operation, measures should be taken, including internationally agreed programmes for research and development, in order to improve the competitiveness of natural products produced in developing countries with the synthetics and substitutes of developed countries. Furthermore, measures should be considered to harmonize, where appropriate, the production of such synthetics and substitutes with the supply of natural products produced in developing countries.

Regional agreements which result in hampering the growth in the trade of developing countries should be avoided to the maximum extent. Efforts should be made to avoid extending such existing agreements with a view to their eventual elimination.

62. The generalized system of preferences should be continued as an important long-term instrument for promoting trade and development co-operation and, in particular, for bringing about an increased share of developing countries in world trade. The international community reaffirms the importance of the generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences for expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries and for acceleration of the rates of their economic growth. To this end, the preference-giving countries will implement fully the agreement reached by the Special Committee on Preferences of the Trade and Development Board at its ninth session. 5/ A comprehensive review of the generalized system of preferences should be held in 1990.

5/ Resolution 6 (IX) of the Special Committee on Preferences of the Trade and Development Board.

64. Efforts should be pursued and intensified by developed countries to take special unilateral measures further to reduce trade barriers facing developing countries with respect to tropical products, including those products in their processed forms, on a non-reciprocal basis. Those reductions should be urgently considered and carried out.

65. The International Trade Centre should be further supported by technical and financial assistance from donor countries in order to increase and strengthen its technical co-operation programme with developing countries in trade promotion and export development activities.

66. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, in the context of their long-term economic plans, will continue to adopt and implement appropriate measures, in order to increase their trade with developing countries, commensurate with the trade needs of the developing countries, including in particular their production and export potential.

67. Developing countries will promote and expand trade among themselves in accordance with the relevant decisions taken by those countries in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, <sup>14/</sup> adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha from 12 to 16 February 1979, and in other international forums. The international community will provide appropriate support and assistance to the efforts of developing countries.

#### Invisibles

68. Measures will be devised during the Decade to encourage a more balanced international distribution of service industries and to assist developing countries in minimizing as far as possible their net outflow of foreign exchange from invisible transactions, including transport. Developing countries will expand their tourist industry. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour as far as possible.

69. The international community will take appropriate measures to help the establishment and growth of local insurance markets in developing countries where such potential exists. As regards those insurance operations that cannot be carried out without using external insurance services, it is essential that the terms and conditions of international insurance and reinsurance transactions are equitable for, and meet the needs of, all parties concerned, in particular those of the developing countries.

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<sup>14/</sup> See TD/236. For the printed text, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), annex VI.

Transnational corporations

70. Negotiations on a United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations will be concluded in 1981 and the code will be adopted expeditiously by all members of the international community soon afterwards, aimed at preventing - with a view to eliminating - the negative effects of activities of transnational corporations and promoting the positive contribution of transnational corporations to the development efforts of the developing countries, consistent with the national development plans and priorities of those countries. National policies which enable Governments to deal with and regulate effectively the operations of the transnational corporations will also be developed and pursued.

Restrictive business practices

71. The principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices which adversely affect international trade, particularly that of the developing countries, and their economic development, approved by the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, 15/ will be actively implemented.

B. Industrialization

72. The rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of the sustained self-reliant growth of their economies and of their social transformation. It is for each developing country to determine its own industrial development goals and priorities. The attainment of the targets for the industrialization of the developing countries contained in the present Strategy, aimed at, inter alia, raising the share of the developing countries in world industrial production in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, calls for far-reaching changes in the structure of world production. To this end, developing and developed countries will consider and adopt appropriate policies and programmes at the national, regional and international levels for the strengthening and expansion of the developing countries' industrial capacities as an essential element of their development process.

73. These policies and programmes include, as a crucial element, the redeployment of industrial capacities. This redeployment will primarily consist of the creation of new industrial capacities in developing countries, as well as the redeployment of industrial capacities from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment, and taking fully into account the over-all national objectives and priorities in particular of developing countries. This involves the transfer of financial, technological, managerial, personnel and other resources to developing countries, including the provision of the necessary training and expert services. While economic, institutional, social and other pertinent factors have an important bearing on this process, Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, should encourage and intensify the process by actively pursuing

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15/ See A/C.2/35/6, annex.

policies with a view to encouraging the continued reallocation of resources and encouraging domestic factors of production to move from internationally less competitive to more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy. These policies should be accompanied, to the maximum extent possible, by increased access to their markets of the manufactured products of developing countries.

74. Attention will be given to strengthening the developing countries' industries as a means of independent and autonomous industrial development, working out long-term industrialization plans and programmes, including plans and programmes for the discovery, exploitation and more complete processing of natural resources; a balanced industrial development with heavy and light industries, basic industries, large-scale, intermediate-scale and small-scale production; and the establishment of agro-industrial complexes. Assistance should be given to the developing countries in forms which suit the interests of their self-sustained development.

75. The system of consultations established in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as permanent activity will be strengthened, developed and made more effective so that it can make a substantial contribution to the industrialization of developing countries and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the present Strategy as well as in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

76. Both multilateral and bilateral sources of finance should respond, while taking into account the priorities of developing countries, to the need for a substantial increase in the transfer of financial and other resources, including official development assistance transfers, as appropriate, to developing countries to support and reinforce their industrialization programmes. The arrangements for industrial financing should be reviewed early in the Decade, keeping in mind recent proposals with a view to strengthening existing international financing facilities, including appropriate ways to extend or modify those facilities and other measures required towards this end. The United Nations Industrial Development Fund should be strengthened and enlarged to provide a significant increase in the technical assistance necessary for accelerating the industrialization of developing countries.

77. As part of an integrated industrial structure, it is necessary to encourage, inter alia, labour-intensive, medium-scale and small-scale industries which are efficient and generate more employment opportunities. The use of appropriate technology and effective policies to increase investments for the development of human resources should be further strengthened and broadened. Industrialization policies should have as one of their aims productive employment generation and the integration and equal participation of women in industrial development programmes.

78. Industrialization policies in developing countries will require vigorous domestic policies supported by international assistance and investment. Those policies could provide for, inter alia, increased domestic investment, taking into account the role of the public sector in this process, measures to encourage domestic savings and mutually beneficial foreign direct investment and other sources of private capital. It is for the developing countries to set their own investment priorities and take appropriate decisions regarding admission of foreign investment and private capital in the light of those priorities.

79. Consideration should be given by all countries to environmental aspects of industrialization in the formulation and implementation of their industrial policies and plans. Donor countries, suppliers of technology and the relevant international organizations should assist developing countries, at their request, with a view to enhancing their capacities in this respect.

80. The international community will accord highest priority to measures, including adequate financial provisions, as required, for the effective implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 16/ to be observed in the 1980s.

### C. Food and agriculture

81. Agricultural and rural development and the eradication of hunger and malnutrition are among the essential aims of the Third United Nations Development Decade. Developing countries, in the context of their national development plans and priorities, firmly supported by the international community, will take all necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. To this end, effective policies should continue to be pursued and invigorated in relation to the provision of appropriate price incentives, distribution of credit, the improvement of storage and transport and reduction of food losses, in particular post-harvest losses. In the efforts to achieve the 4 per cent average annual growth in agricultural production, particular attention should be paid to low-income, food-deficit countries so as to allow them to attain this level of growth as early as possible. The implementation of national policies should take into account the need to mobilize fully the domestic resources of developing countries. Adequate consideration should be given to the implementation of agrarian reforms as one of the important factors for promoting increased agricultural production and rural development in conformity with the national plans and priorities of each developing country. In accordance with their national plans, they will give priority to programmes for adaptation of institutional frameworks so as to allow wider and more equitable access to land and water resources, as well as effective management of forests, pastures, water and other natural resources in their national interests, with wider dissemination and use of new and improved technology, including greater use of fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides, utilization of irrigation potential and the development of forests and fisheries. They will make the necessary efforts to develop and promote social and economic services and adequate public utilities in rural areas. They will expand non-agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas, particularly in industries related to agriculture. All countries will take appropriate measures, on a priority basis, to restore and improve water resources and the capacity of the land to produce necessary agricultural products. Extensive reforestation programmes will be carried out to prevent soil erosion, as well as to satisfy local needs for wood as a raw material and source of energy.

82. All countries will take appropriate measures, on a priority basis, to implement the conclusions and recommendations set forth in the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and

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16/ Proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/66 B.

Rural Development, 17/ as well as taking fully into account the conclusions and recommendations made by the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations concerned.

83. In support of measures in developing countries to increase substantially investment in agriculture, donor countries and international financial institutions will take all possible steps to increase the flow of financial resources to the developing countries. The resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development should be replenished on a continuing basis at a level sufficient to attain its objectives as and when recommended by its Governing Council, taking into consideration the increasing needs of developing countries for external resources, with consultations relating to the first replenishment to be concluded, on a priority basis, before the end of 1980. Furthermore, donors should commit adequate funds for local costs and should meet requests wherever possible for financial participation in recurrent costs of the implementation of development projects in the agricultural sector.

84. Additional resources should be provided for the adaptation and dissemination of agricultural technologies and for the intensification of research into techniques that rely less on costly inputs and to an increasing extent on renewable inputs. High priority will be accorded to strengthening the network of international and regional research, including research training institutions, agricultural extension services and the exchange of information and experience, and to improving their relationship with national research systems. Special attention will be given to the implementation of the results of research at the level of the people concerned.

85. The international community will support measures to provide agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers, improved seeds and pesticides, and efforts directed towards the prevention of food losses, control of the desert locust and control of African trypanosomiasis.

86. Urgent measures will be taken early in the Decade to establish effective world food security. To this end, world cereal stocks should be maintained at an adequate level, which has been estimated at from 17 to 18 per cent of annual world consumption. 18/ It is essential that concerted efforts be made to conclude a new international grain agreement aimed at evolving an internationally co-ordinated system of nationally held food reserves. As an interim measure, early steps will be taken by countries to implement, on a voluntary basis, the Five-Point Plan of Action on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the resources of the Food Security Assistance Scheme of that Organization will be expanded. Bilateral assistance will be co-ordinated with the Scheme where appropriate.

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17/ See Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979 (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

18/ See the report on world food security of the Intergovernmental Group on Grains of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (CCP: GR 75/9), issued in August 1975, and the report of the FAO Committee on World Food Security on its fifth session (CL.78/10).

87. Long-term measures are needed to step up food production in the developing countries, which is the only lasting way to obtain food security. At the national level and, in appropriate cases, at the regional level, developing countries should set up, as a complement to production policies, the facilities necessary for stocking, conservation, transport and distribution of food, to enable them to meet emergency situations, to reinforce the stability of their markets and to reduce avoidable post-harvest losses. In doing so, they should be supported by the international community by financial and technical assistance, as well as by food aid.

88. Since the Food Aid Convention agreed upon recently for 7.6 million tons falls considerably short of the target of 10 million tons, every effort should be made both to enlist new contributors and to increase the commitments of existing ones so that the new Convention can be renewed by mid-1981 with a firm assurance that the target will be the absolute minimum flow of assistance, even in times of high prices and food shortage. Urgent consideration will be given to a revision of the target, taking into account the estimated requirements of 17 to 18.5 million tons of cereals which provide a useful indicator of the over-all requirement of food aid by 1985. This estimate will be reviewed periodically. In order to ensure continuity, the Food Aid Convention should be extended to three years, if possible, and should provide for a revision of the minimum target to meet growing food aid requirements. Efforts should be made by donor countries and international organizations to meet food aid requirements, especially in the low-income, food-deficit countries.

89. While considering annual requirements of food aid by 1985, estimates of 300,000 tons of dairy products and 350,000 tons of vegetable oil, which also provide useful indicators of annual requirements, should be taken into account.

90. Resources of the World Food Programme will be augmented and every effort will be made to reach the current minimum agreed target of \$1 billion for 1981/82 and the target agreed upon for each subsequent biennium during the Decade for this programme.

91. The International Monetary Fund should consider urgently, within the context of its financing facilities, the feasibility of providing additional balance-of-payments support for meeting the rise in food imports bills of low-income, food-deficit countries.

92. The target of 500,000 tons of cereals for the International Emergency Food Reserve should be realized immediately. All countries, particularly those which are not yet contributing to it, should make or increase their contributions to the Reserve. The Reserve should be maintained at 500,000 tons. Early consideration should be given to proposals for strengthening the Reserve, including the possibility of making a legally binding convention. Any proposals agreed upon should, inter alia, make provision for increasing the size of the Reserve so as to meet future emergency needs.

93. The eradication of hunger and malnutrition calls for concerted efforts, national food policies, plans and commitments by Governments, as well as appropriate programmes on the part of the United Nations system during the Decade and beyond.



A positive commitment to nutrition policies will require efforts at the production and distribution levels to ensure that requisite food supplies are available for those whose consumption of food is inadequate. A special national commitment to the nutritional needs of children should be undertaken. Donor countries are strongly called upon to do their utmost to ensure a high nutritional value of their food aid.

94. Special attention will continue to be given to the impact of food trade on the levels of food production in the world, in particular with reference to the economies of the developing countries.

95. In the context of integrated rural development, Governments will encourage rural industrialization, the establishment and strengthening of agro-industrial complexes, the modernization of agriculture, better integration of women in all stages of the production process and the ensuring thereby of increased production of food and other agricultural products, and employment for the rural population. Governments should encourage and support the establishment of agricultural co-operatives.

#### D. Financial resources for development

96. Developing countries will continue to bear the main responsibility for financing their development and will adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of their domestic financial resources. External financial resources, particularly official development assistance, constitute an indispensable element of support for the developing countries' own efforts. International financial flows, particularly public flows, should be improved and adapted consistent with the needs of developing countries as regards volume, composition, quality, forms and distribution of flows.

97. Bilateral and multilateral flows will be made on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis.

98. A rapid and substantial increase will be made in official development assistance by all developed countries, with a view to reaching and, where possible, surpassing the agreed international target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries. To this end, developed countries which have not yet reached the target should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter. The efforts of developed countries will be greater, the lower their relative performance. Developing countries in a position to do so should also continue to provide assistance to other developing countries. In the context of this general increase and in order to meet the most pressing problems and the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries and developing countries in the other special categories where the development needs and problems are greatest, the flows of official development assistance will increasingly be directed towards those countries.

99. All developed donor countries should announce annually their plans or intentions, in the light of measures outlined in resolution 129 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, <sup>19/</sup> as regards an increase in official development assistance for the longest period ahead and, where possible, for a minimum period of three years. They should provide full information on their official development assistance flows.

100. The international community will give priority consideration to the immediate and urgent needs of poorer developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and in this context urgent consideration should be given to establishing emergency programmes of assistance to those countries. The measures of assistance and volume of the programmes will be determined, taking into account their present economic difficulties and longer-term development needs.

101. In the context of the general increase of official development assistance, equitable efforts will be made by donor countries with a view to doubling as soon as possible the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, taking into account the relative performance of the donor countries. All donor countries will give all due consideration, not later than at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1981, to the proposals for further measures to provide an adequate minimum flow of official development assistance, including those proposals for tripling the net disbursement of concessional assistance by 1984 and quadrupling it by 1990 at 1977 prices.

102. Within the context of this general increase to developing countries as a whole, specific efforts should be undertaken to meet the needs of other special categories of developing countries. To this end, official development assistance to these categories of countries will be increased substantially during the Decade, as appropriate.

103. The terms and conditions of official development assistance should be significantly improved. In particular:

(a) The current over-all average rate of concessionality of official development assistance should be further increased. Official development assistance to least developed countries should, as a general rule, be in the form of grants and at high concessionality to other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, which depend primarily on concessional flows;

(b) The official development assistance should, as a general rule, be untied. The share of programme assistance and local and recurrent cost financing in official development assistance should be increased substantially when necessary.

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<sup>19/</sup> See TD/268, part one, sect. A. For the printed text, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

104. Furthermore, sudden and important deterioration in the external conditions of developing countries, beyond their control, will be appropriately taken into account in determining the concessionality and grant element of official development assistance.

105. All developed donor countries will continue to improve their aid-giving procedures, in consultation with the beneficiary countries, so as to reduce obstacles to rapid aid disbursements and effective aid uses, without any discrimination.

106. In the field of export credits, the needs of the developing countries should be recognized by developed countries. To this end, the export credit guarantee agencies of the developed countries should, as appropriate, improve the guarantee conditions, including in particular increasing the guarantee periods granted, within the relevant international arrangements.

107. Flows from international and regional development finance institutions should be increased significantly in response to the growing needs of developing countries, in particular of those eligible for concessional lending from those institutions. The policies as well as the resource base of the multilateral institutions should be reviewed in a regular, timely and co-ordinated fashion and modified, where necessary, so as to avoid any interruption in their activities and to ensure the expansion of their resources in real terms to adequate levels. In particular, the agreements reached with regard to the increase in the capital of the World Bank and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association will be speedily implemented. Ways and means should also be considered to achieve long-term financing, including multiyear pledges of programmes of United Nations development assistance organizations. Special attention will be paid by all donors to timely and substantial increases in soft resources through multilateral institutions. The policies of those institutions should further evolve so as to be more responsive to the changing needs and socio-economic objectives of recipient countries, in particular as far as programme assistance, including sectoral assistance, and local cost and recurrent cost financing are concerned.

108. Consideration should be given by the World Bank and regional development banks to ways and means of strengthening their lending capacities, taking into account, inter alia, the proposals to raise the lending-capital ratio of those institutions.

109. The World Bank should consider steps for the establishment of a long-term financing facility to finance the purchase of capital goods by developing countries, taking into account the related proposal for a subsidy account for the poorer developing countries.

110. Non-concessional flows will continue to be an important source of development finance for many developing countries. Substantially increased transfer of resources largely raised on the financial markets and, without prejudice to official development assistance, through new and innovative means will be further explored in depth to allow action-oriented decisions. In this context, several approaches, including co-financing with private resources and other existing and

possible new mechanisms, will be taken into account. Attention should be given, inter alia, to multilateral guarantees for borrowing on international financial markets and borrowing in significant measure under the guarantee of members of the international community, taking into account the possibilities of interest-subsidy mechanisms. The appropriate international financial institutions, in their consideration of new forms of lending as a means of channelling external resources to developing countries, should also consider greater reliance on programme or non-project loans. Direct private investments that are compatible with the national priorities and legislation of developing countries will be encouraged. Developing countries interested in foreign direct investments should make efforts to create and maintain a favourable investment climate in the framework of their national plans and policies. The access of developing countries to private capital markets should be improved, further facilitated and encouraged. New ways and forms of lending should be compatible with the development priorities of developing countries and should take due account of their debt-servicing capacity over the longer term. New approaches should be considered to ensure the growth and stability of new types of flows, including available funds in financial and capital markets. New ways and forms of lending should reflect the principles of universality and equity in decision making. The proposal for a world development fund should be examined by the Secretary-General so that a report can be made available as soon as possible and submitted to the General Assembly at the latest at its thirty-sixth session for its consideration and appropriate action.

111. Negotiations regarding internationally agreed features for future operations related to debt problems of interested developing countries should be brought to an early conclusion in the light of the general principles adopted by the Trade and Development Board in section B of its resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978. 20/

112. Governments should seek to adopt the following debt-relief actions or equivalent measures:

(a) Commitments undertaken in pursuance of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) should be fully implemented as quickly as possible;

(b) Retroactive adjustment of terms should be continued in accordance with Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), so that the improvement in current terms can be applied to outstanding official development assistance debt, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should review the progress made in that regard.

113. In order to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries resulting from price rises in their vital imports, urgent consideration should be given by the international community, through the International Monetary Fund and other relevant international financial institutions, to special and favourable criteria relating to the level of dependence of, and financial burden on, developing countries when they receive balance-of-payments supports from those institutions.

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20/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15 and Corr.1), vol. I, part two, annex I.

114. There is a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, relating to the relationship between disarmament and development, <sup>21/</sup> effective measures should be taken, following disarmament measures, to use resources thus released for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

E. International monetary and financial issues

115. The international community should work for stable international monetary conditions supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing countries. In order to create conditions more favourable to the development of the developing countries and the growth of the world economy in general, efforts to increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries should be intensified through further reform of the system to be pursued and carried out expeditiously early in and throughout the Decade to the benefit of the entire international community. The principal features of a stable, effective and equitable international monetary and financial system should include:

(a) An effective, symmetrical and equitable adjustment process consistent with high sustainable employment and growth, price stability and the dynamic expansion of world trade. An effective adjustment process, both cyclical and structural, must be accompanied by access to official credit facilities on terms and conditions adapted to the nature of the balance-of-payments problems of the countries concerned, taking into account their social and political domestic objectives, and their economic priorities and circumstances, including the causes of their balance-of-payments problems;

(b) The terms and conditions of existing International Monetary Fund facilities, including the compensatory financing facility, to be reviewed periodically to ensure that these facilities are adequate and adapted to the needs of member countries, taking fully into account the interests of the developing countries, in coping adequately with changing world economic conditions. In this connexion, the Fund should give due consideration to such characteristics as the setting of conditionality associated with the use of its resources, taking into account the causes of deficits, the lengthening of repayment periods, where appropriate, adequate level of assistance and its increase when appropriate and the need to maintain an adequate level of Fund liquidity. The Fund should conclude at an early date its consideration of mechanisms to reduce the cost of using the supplementary financing facility;

(c) Assistance to countries, particularly developing countries, with structural imbalance in their external accounts and consequent balance-of-payments

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<sup>21/</sup> See General Assembly resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

difficulties, including immediate action to be taken to improve and expand collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, particularly as regards medium-term balance-of-payments financing. Such action should improve the effectiveness and enhance the level of their support over the medium term for countries facing external cyclical as well as structural disequilibria and consequent international difficulties and lay the foundations for the achievement of high levels of sustainable growth and price stability. In this context, consideration should be given to the need for additional resources, the conditionality attached to those resources and the maturity periods involved. Consideration should also be given to measures to reduce the cost of borrowing for the low-income developing countries to improve their access to the balance-of-payments financing programmes of the International Monetary Fund;

(d) Over the Decade, a more stable, equitable and effective international monetary system, which should be sustained by and promote:

- (i) The restoration of high sustainable growth with price stability;
- (ii) The reduction of inflation, which imposes a substantial, real and financial cost on all countries, and a particular burden on developing countries, which have vulnerable economies; effective action at both the national and international levels should, therefore, be taken to bring inflation under control;
- (iii) A stable, yet sufficiently flexible, exchange-rate régime;
- (iv) Equitable and symmetrical treatment by the International Monetary Fund of surplus and deficit countries in exercising its surveillance over exchange rates and balance-of-payment policies;
- (v) Arrangements for the creation of international liquidity through collective international action in line with the liquidity requirements of an expanding world economy;
- (vi) The development of the special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset of the system; to this end, consideration will be given periodically by the International Monetary Fund to the allocation of new special drawing rights;

(e) The establishment of a link between the special drawing rights and development assistance which should form part of the consideration by the International Monetary Fund of the creation of new special drawing rights as and when they are created according to the needs of international liquidity;

(f) Provision by the international monetary system for equitable and effective participation of developing countries in decision making, taking into account, inter alia, their growing role in the world economy.

F. Technical co-operation

116. In the implementation of the International Development Strategy, intensified emphasis must be accorded to the important role of technical co-operation in the development process. Technical co-operation makes an essential contribution to the efforts of developing countries to achieve self-reliance through its broad role of facilitating and supporting, inter alia, investment, research, training and development. Realization of the goals and objectives of the new International Development Strategy will therefore require a renewed emphasis upon technical co-operation and a significant increase in the resources provided for this purpose.

G. Science and technology for development

117. Access to and mastery of modern scientific and technological knowledge are essential for the economic and social progress of developing countries. Accordingly, high priority must be given to increasing the developing countries' scientific and technological capacities. The transfer of technology, which is of the utmost importance in this respect, must be encouraged and improved. International co-operation in those fields must be broadened and intensified. Special attention must be given to the development of technologies adapted to the specific conditions of developing countries.

118. Action will be taken by the international community to restructure the existing patterns of international scientific and technological relations affecting the transfer and development of technology. Developed countries should take adequate specific measures to give or facilitate as appropriate to the developing countries the freest and fullest possible access to technologies. To this end, all countries should take steps for the early finalization, adoption and effective implementation of the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology. Efforts should also be made to bring the negotiations on the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property to a successful conclusion as early as possible. The international community should continue to review the ways in which the industrial property system can become a more effective instrument for the economic and technological development of all countries, particularly developing countries.

119. In technology planning and policies, special attention should be given to sectors of critical importance to developing countries. They should also take into account the need to arrive at a reasonable balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive technologies with a view to achieving the fundamental aim of maximizing growth and employment and satisfying special needs of developing countries.

120. To assist developing countries and to contribute to reducing the imbalances between developed and developing countries in research and development, developed countries and international financial institutions should support these efforts. Developed countries should increase substantially and progressively during the course of the Decade the proportion of their research and development expenditure

and efforts to be devoted to the solution of jointly identified specific problems of prime importance to developing countries with the active participation of researchers and institutions of developing countries. Technologically more advanced countries should facilitate the acquisition by developing countries of skills, especially high-level skills, through international exchanges. Developed countries should intensify their support of developing countries' efforts towards greater self-reliance in the field of technological development by taking other specific measures recommended, particularly those in resolution 112 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation. 22/

121. In accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 23/ developing countries, with the necessary support of developed countries and international financial institutions, will intensify their efforts to strengthen their scientific and technological infrastructure and develop their endogenous technological and inventive capacities, in order to enhance their capacity to design and generate new technologies as well as to select, acquire, apply and adapt existing technology, inter alia, through:

(a) Substantially increasing the resources devoted to education and training in technical, managerial and inventive skills, as well as to research and development, and directing those efforts towards the solution of problems in the areas and sectors of critical concern to those countries;

(b) Taking measures aimed at the efficient acquisition and optimum utilization of technology by establishing close and effective linkages between the generators of technology, productive sectors and technology users;

(c) Supplementing their efforts at the national level by initiating or strengthening such co-operative measures among themselves as exchanges of skilled personnel, information and experience through the establishment of regional, subregional and national centres for the transfer and development of technology.

122. All countries should seek to ensure that scientific and technological development will involve and benefit men and women equally and measures should be taken to facilitate equal access for men and women to scientific and technological training and to the respective professional careers.

123. Concerted efforts will be made by the international community early in the Decade to take comprehensive and effective action, as recommended by the United

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22/ See TD/268, part one, sect. A. For the printed text, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

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



Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session, at the national, regional and international levels, aimed at minimizing the negative impact of the migration of skilled personnel so that such migration from developing countries will constitute an exchange in which the interests of all parties concerned are adequately protected. The international community should consider examining, early in the Decade, in the light of relevant United Nations decisions, arrangements whereby developing countries experiencing large-scale outflows of their skilled nationals which cause economic disruption could secure assistance in dealing with the adjustment problems arising therefrom.

124. Substantial resources should be mobilized for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, established by the General Assembly in section VI of its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, to support actions needed for the development of science and technology in developing countries. In determining the nature and level of the resources of the Financing System, the following considerations should, inter alia, be taken into account:

- (a) The need for a predictable and continuous flow of resources;
- (b) The need for substantial resources in addition to those that exist within the United Nations system;
- (c) The need for untied external resources for the scientific and technological development of the developing countries.

The long-term arrangements of the Financing System will be brought into operation in January 1982, as agreed by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. To this end, the study of the long-term arrangements of the Financing System should proceed expeditiously.

125. As provided for in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, the development of the global and international information network should be expedited and, in this context, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development should consider urgently the establishment of such a system. The existing information systems within the United Nations and other international bodies set up for the exchange of scientific and technological information, which are also serving as industrial technology data banks, should form an integral part of the proposed global network. The network should be designed to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries. Priority should be given to covering alternative sources of technology and scientific, technical, socio-economic, legal and other aspects needed for decision making in the selection and transfer of technology.

#### H. Energy

126. Effective and urgent measures will be taken by the international community for the attainment of the goals and objectives in the field of energy, as spelt out in paragraph 34 of the present Strategy. These measures will include, inter alia, the following:

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(a) All countries, in particular the developed countries, will undertake immediate measures to rationalize their energy consumption through, inter alia, conservation, improved efficiency of their energy systems, especially of hydrocarbons, improved energy management and increased technical manpower training;

(b) In conformity with the principle of the full and permanent sovereignty of each country over its natural resources, the exploration and rational exploitation of energy resources, both conventional and non-conventional, should be promoted in accordance with the national plans and priorities of each country. The international community should support and facilitate the effective participation of developing countries in the production, processing, marketing and distribution of those resources;

(c) To advance towards the development of indigenous energy resources of developing countries and the satisfaction of their energy needs, developed countries should facilitate the fullest possible access by developing countries to scientific and technological processes to enable them to develop energy sources, including nuclear technology for the production of energy in accordance with the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977. In this context, developed countries and others with a capacity to do so, as well as international institutions, should assist developing countries in preparing comprehensive assessments of energy needs, uses and resources and facilitating their planning and review of the energy needs implicit in their development goals;

(d) The establishment and strengthening of medium-term and long-term national action programmes on new and renewable sources of energy. For this purpose, programmes of development, testing and training co-operation between developed and developing countries with testing centres in similar geophysical and climatic conditions will be established and supported;

(e) Much greater participation by the international, national and regional financial institutions in the financing of energy projects, in particular those sited in the least developed countries, so as to bring about an increase in the flow of different types of resources;

(f) The improvement of the investment climate in interested developing countries so as to stimulate flows of foreign investment in the framework of their national plans and policies in the field of energy;

(g) Meeting the needs of energy-deficient developing countries through co-operation, assistance and investment in relation to conventional as well as new and renewable sources of energy. The United Nations system should strengthen its information services in the field of natural resources.

127. The question of co-operation in the field of energy will be dealt with within the over-all framework of international economic co-operation for development so as to encourage and accelerate energy conservation and the development of world energy resources by, inter alia, facilitating and improving access to energy-related technologies, expanded energy research and development and increased investment flows into energy exploration and development.

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I. Transport

128. In the transport sector, national and international action will promote the development of world sea-borne trade and other transportation systems and the increase in the participation by developing countries in world transport of international trade and, to this end, appropriate structural changes will be carried out where necessary. The international community will continue to take the necessary steps to enable developing countries to compete more effectively and to expand their national and multinational merchant fleets so as to increase their share substantially with a view to reaching as close as possible to 20 per cent of the dead-weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990. The Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences will be implemented by its signatories. Early in the Decade, the Convention on International Multimodal Transport will come into force, which will facilitate the development of multimodal transport operations by developing countries.

129. The international community will assist the developing countries in their efforts to expand their capabilities in ports and related inland transport facilities and infrastructure in the training of maritime personnel. It should also, where appropriate, assist in the development of their shipbuilding and ship-repairing capacities.

130. Developing countries will be enabled to make major advancements in air transport, particularly in air cargo transport, inter alia, through the increase of the air transport fleets and the development of suitable airports and related infrastructures. Particular attention will be given at the international level to the elimination of discriminatory and unfair practices, where they exist, in civil aviation which are detrimental to the growth of the air sector in developing countries.

131. The road and railway transport sectors, which are recognized as important parts of the physical infrastructure in developing countries, will receive considerable support from the international community in order substantially to increase and improve the road and railway networks of the developing countries.

132. The international community will give adequate support, to the extent possible, to regional co-operation in the transport and communication sector, especially to the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988.

133. The international community will explore ways and means of increasing the availability of financing for the development of the transport sector.

J. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

134. Developing countries will pursue actively the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among themselves as a basic component of the efforts towards the establishment of the new international economic order which, as such, is based

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on co-operation among all States. In this context, they are committed to the effective implementation of the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance as well as to the programmes in those fields agreed at Mexico City, Havana and Buenos Aires and regional programmes, including the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which was adopted at the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Lagos, on 28 and 29 April 1980. <sup>24/</sup> The implementation of these programmes in the 1980s would first of all help the developing countries, through their own efforts, to strengthen their economic potential, accelerate their economic growth and improve their position in the system of international economic relations.

135. On the basis of the proposals of developing countries in competent bodies, the international community will take measures to provide, as appropriate, support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including additional technical support, as well as conference and secretariat services for the holding of meetings in accordance with the established procedures and practices of the United Nations.

K. Least developed countries, most seriously affected countries, developing island countries and land-locked developing countries

1. Least developed countries

136. As an essential priority within the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the least developed countries - the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems - require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects. Efforts must therefore be immediately and substantially expanded in order to transform their economies, to promote a self-sustained process of development, to accelerate agricultural and industrial progress and to ensure development of human resources and broadly based participation in the development process concurrent and consistent with equitable distribution of the gains of socio-economic development. Therefore, the international community will take urgently the necessary steps to finalize and implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, which was launched by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session in its resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979. <sup>25/</sup>

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<sup>24/</sup> See A/S-11/14, annex I.

<sup>25/</sup> See TD/268, part one, sect. A. For the printed text, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

The Programme is to be finalized, adopted and supported by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be convened in 1981.

137. To meet the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, national plans will identify and cost major priority projects and programmes. The details for each country in terms of structural change in agriculture and industry, improved physical, social and institutional infrastructure, and improved performance in connexion with, inter alia, nutrition, literacy health, employment and the development of human resources will be clearly specified. The goals to be achieved will require greater efforts by the least developed countries themselves, together with a substantial expansion of support from the international community.

138. Every possible effort will be made to develop programmes that will enable each least developed country to increase its national income substantially - even doubling it in appropriate cases - by 1990.

139. To help the least developed land-locked countries to alleviate their geographical handicap, specific assistance will be provided for the development and improvement of a transit transport infrastructure, both administrative and physical. Similar specific assistance will be provided to least developed island countries for the development of their transport infrastructure.

140. The expanded planning efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels will be strongly backed by firm international commitments to expand resource flows to the least developed countries by substantial amounts. Commitments already undertaken <sup>26/</sup> will be implemented effectively, within the framework of an equitable sharing of effort, taking into account the relative performance of donor countries. The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries will take note of those measures which have already been taken, and consider necessary further measures to ensure an adequate minimum flow of external assistance to each least developed country.

141. To meet the pressing problems of the least developed countries, the modalities by which concessional aid is provided to them will become much more flexible and responsive to their special needs.

142. In national development efforts, high priority will be given to increasing production and export earnings as rapidly as is feasible. The aim should be to make progress towards self-reliance and self-sustained growth by reducing significantly the degree of dependence on foreign assistance flows during the 1990s. The international community will strongly support such efforts through financial and technical assistance and through commercial policy measures.

143. To meet the special needs of the least developed countries, the international community will support efforts towards strengthening the technological and

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<sup>26/</sup> See resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

productive capacity of those countries, increasing their absorptive capacity by building up their infrastructure, particularly in transportation, communication and electrification and assistance in the establishment of comprehensive inventories of their resources and preparation of industrial surveys, supporting their full industrialization and full participation in the processes of redeployment and in the international consultations on industrial growth, including the system of consultations, strengthening their import-substitution processes and their manufactures-export performance, setting up joint enterprises under regional co-operation and preferential treatment of the least developed countries within international agreements for industrial products and processed commodities. Financial flows to the least developed countries will be substantially increased on highly concessional terms, inter alia, with a view to implementing these measures.

144. To bring about an increase in agricultural production and the structural transformation of agriculture in the least developed countries, the level of annual investments in land development, including flood control, soil and water conservation measures and the establishment of permanent crops, in irrigation, machinery and equipment, livestock development, storage and marketing, transport and first-stage processing of primary agricultural production will be substantially increased. Commitments of external resources to agriculture in the least developed countries will be raised substantially and in real terms. The agreed recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in this regard will be fully implemented.

145. It will also be especially important, in elaborating the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, to make maximum use of co-operation arrangements among developing countries, particularly at the regional and subregional levels. In elaborating their programme for greater collective self-reliance and economic and technical co-operation among themselves, the developing countries will pay particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries and to expanding substantially support for the least developed countries as a further important contribution to the above-mentioned programmes.

146. Serious consideration will be given by developed countries to increasing substantially and in real terms official development assistance to the least developed countries during the Decade. The proposals made by the Group of High-Level Experts on the least developed countries for the allocation by developed countries to the least developed countries of a minimum of 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance by the first half of the 1980s, rising to 0.20 per cent during the second half of the 1980s, will be appropriately considered by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 within the context of an over-all increase in official development assistance with a view to achieving the internationally accepted targets.

2. Most seriously affected countries

147. The current world economic situation has given rise to deep concern at the deterioration of the economic and financial situation of those developing countries whose relatively weak economies make them particularly vulnerable to economic crises caused by sharp increases in the prices of their essential imports. The international community will consider extending relief and assistance to those countries which may be most seriously affected by the current economic crisis, bearing in mind immediate balance-of-payments and development needs. To this end, urgent consideration should be given to immediate relief measures in favour of those countries. Concrete measures will need to be urgently considered by the international community with a view to the implementation of recommendations agreed by the General Assembly on the basis of the Secretary-General's report. In the mean time, urgent consideration should be given to the implementation of the measures set out in General Assembly resolution 34/217 of 19 December 1979.

3. Developing island countries

148. During the Decade, further specific action will be taken to assist developing island countries in offsetting major handicaps due to geographical and other constraints. In order to lower their vulnerability to economic instability, every effort will be made by the international community to assist them in diversifying their economies, taking into account over-all prospects for, as well as existing levels of, development.

149. Efforts of developing island countries in actively seeking foreign investment will be supported by the international community, including investment in their infrastructural projects, especially in the sectors of water, electricity, industrial estates and transport. The establishment of joint ventures and assistance in strengthening the capacity of developing island countries to negotiate with foreign investors should also be explored during the Decade. Their access to foreign markets will be facilitated by assistance, both technical and financial, in their trade promotion efforts and by the simplification of preference procedures, where appropriate, so that small administrations and enterprises can take full advantage of preferential access to markets where it is in principle available. Assistance will be given in the establishment of appropriate technical education and training programmes, including the areas of marketing and management.

150. Financial and other assistance to developing island countries by multilateral and bilateral institutions will be augmented as appropriate. Assistance procedures should be simplified to the extent possible.

151. The developed countries and international organizations should be ready to take action to ensure that the full benefit of general measures in favour of developing countries is shared by developing island countries.

4. Land-locked developing countries

152. An integrated planning approach for the improvement and development of transit transport facilities and services will be encouraged, particularly through more

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effective co-operation between land-locked countries and the transit countries. Such co-operation will involve the harmonization of transport planning and the promotion of joint ventures in the field of transport at regional, subregional and bilateral levels.

153. The international community will give, in accordance with the priorities of the land-locked countries and accepted development criteria, strong financial and technical assistance support, through specific actions, in accordance with resolution 123 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 27/

154. In addition, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions will further intensify their efforts to raise the flow of resources to the land-locked developing countries to alleviate their geographical handicaps through diversification of their economies, giving particular priority to the establishment of industries and the development of natural resources.

155. In order to implement the above-mentioned measures, the international community, in particular the developed countries, is invited to contribute significantly and generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. Those donor countries which have not yet contributed to the Fund should urgently consider reviewing their positions with a view to extending their full support to the Fund.

#### L. Environment

156. Because health, nutrition and general well-being depend upon the integrity and productivity of the environment and resources, measures should continue to be developed and carried out to promote the environmental and ecological soundness of developmental activities. Methods will be devised to assist interested developing countries in environmental management and in the evaluation of the costs and benefits, quantitative and qualitative, of environment protection measures with a view to dealing more adequately with the environmental aspects of development activities. This method will be developed taking fully into account the existing knowledge of interrelationships between development, environment, population and resources. To that end, research on these interrelationships will be intensified. The capacity of the developing countries will be strengthened to facilitate their making appropriate scientific and technical choices relating to environment in their development process.

157. Bilateral and multilateral donors will consider, within the over-all financing of projects in developing countries, at their request, meeting the costs of taking environmental aspects into account in the design and completion of such projects.

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27/ See TD/268, part one, sect. A. For the printed text, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.



They will furthermore provide assistance, including in the field of training, to develop the endogenous capacity of developing countries to follow the methods enumerated in paragraph 156 above, thereby also facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries.

158. The international community, in particular the developed countries, will substantially increase its financial and technical support to drought-stricken countries suffering from desertification. In this context, support to the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 28/ will be augmented.

#### M. Human settlements

159. The quality of life and the environment should be improved through, inter alia, the formulation and implementation of appropriate planning and development policies designed to ensure a better interregional balance between rural and urban development, as well as through the strengthening, in the context of human settlements planning, of measures to improve housing conditions for the most disadvantaged regions and communities - access to services, land and employment - and, in particular, through housing rehabilitation programmes.

160. Developing countries will formulate policies for the provision of basic shelter and infrastructure. To this end, and so as to benefit from the multiplying effect of investment in the field of human settlements, countries will develop their construction industry, particularly for low-cost housing, support relevant financing institutions, stimulate research and disseminate findings on efficient methods of construction, low-cost design and technology for infrastructure, indigenous building materials and environmental protection.

#### N. Disaster relief

161. Recognizing the detrimental effects of disasters on the development of developing countries, the international community will take measures to improve and strengthen arrangements to provide developing countries with adequate and timely assistance in matters of disaster relief, prevention and preparedness.

#### O. Social development

162. Each country will freely determine and implement appropriate policies for social development within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its cultural identity, socio-economic structure and stage of development. The necessary financial and technical assistance will be provided by the international community through, inter alia, specific international programmes to support the national endeavours of the developing countries in key areas of

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28/ A/CONF.74/36, chap. I.

social policy. To this end, an important role should be played by the United Nations system. Each country shall intensify measures for the full utilization of human resources, especially for the training of national personnel, within the framework of its national plans and its present and long-term requirements for qualified national personnel at all levels and in all important sectors of socio-economic activity.

163. Countries will pursue the objectives of the reduction of poverty, promotion of employment opportunities and the provision of the right to work through enhanced economic growth and measures to ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of development and institutional reforms. As development requires productive and adequately remunerative employment, development planning will pay due attention to this aspect. Countries will seek policies to reconcile gains in productivity with increase of employment in the industrial, agricultural, service and other sectors of their economies as well as policies to promote improved working and living conditions in these sectors. Measures to that effect include access to land, credit and know-how, as well as an increase in training facilities adapted to the needs of the various sectors. The creation of producer co-operatives, including credit, marketing and processing, as well as consumer co-operatives will be encouraged. Countries will adopt effective measures to enhance the involvement of women in the development process. Likewise, measures for the benefit of youth will be formulated and adopted. Prompt measures will be taken to eliminate child labour in conformity with relevant international labour conventions and to promote the general welfare of children. In this regard, national development efforts, including policies, programmes and services that affect children, should be reviewed regularly with a view to extending and strengthening the basic services benefiting children, including water and sanitation, health, nutrition and education. International co-operation in support of these measures should be enhanced and strengthened.

164. Countries will formulate and implement education policies appropriate to their economic and social requirements. Each country will determine the balance between the necessary efforts and resources required to promote universal education, including the goal of free education at all levels, non-formal education of adults, cultural development and scientific and technological ability. Increased and equitable access to educational and training facilities will help to reduce income inequalities and to enhance the capability of the society for economic and social progress. Particular attention will be devoted to the transmission by the educational system of the cultural heritage and of universal values of mankind.

165. To attain an acceptable level of health for all by the year 2000, countries will establish an adequate and comprehensive system of primary health care as an integral part of a more general health system and as part of a general improvement in nutrition and living standards and basic infrastructure for supplying such needs as safe water and basic sanitation. The development of appropriate health technologies, the provision of essential drugs, the prevention of the introduction of dangerous and hazardous drugs, the promotion of health-related research and the training of qualified health personnel at all levels, including highly qualified physicians, will complement the results expected from a multiplication of primary

health care centres. Measures to reduce infant and general levels of mortality will include proper nutrition, education of parents, immunization of children and better environmental health. Countries will establish the requisite infrastructure and also introduce, expand and improve access to health care services and will strive to achieve the goal of providing health protection to the entire population, if possible free of charge.

166. Population policies will be considered as an integral part of over-all development policies. All countries will continue to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies. Within the framework of national demographic policies, countries will take the measures they deem necessary concerning fertility levels in full respect of the right of parents to determine in a free, informed and responsible manner the number and spacing of their children. The international community will increase the level of population assistance in support of those measures. In addition, due consideration should be given to the need for increased biomedical and social science research into safer, more efficient and more widely acceptable techniques of fertility regulation.

167. It is for each developing country to decide, within the framework of a unified approach to development, the possible content of a national programme for the development of its human resources. Such a programme would include the improvement of primary and secondary education for the entire population, which provide a broad manpower basis for future development, acceleration of community activities and the development of skilled personnel. On the other hand, the developed countries should place increased emphasis on co-operation for the development of human resources in the developing countries. They should explore the most effective means of extending assistance in response to the development needs in specific areas as requested. In this context, the use of the mass media, which will reach a broader section of society, can be an effective measure for the development of human resources. Assistance in the areas of extension services and teacher training will also eventually affect a large part of the population.

168. The important set of measures to improve the status of women contained in the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted at Mexico City in 1975, 29/ and the important agreed measures relating to the sectors of the International Development Strategy in the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, adopted at Copenhagen in 1980, 30/ should be implemented.

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29/ See Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-21 July 1975 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. II, sect. A.

30/ See Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3), chap. I, sect. A.

IV. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

169. The process of review and appraisal forms an integral part of the International Development Strategy. Its aim will be to ensure the effective implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and to strengthen it as an instrument of policy. The process will be undertaken within the United Nations system at the global, sectoral and regional levels, and at the national level by the respective Governments, making full use of existing mechanisms and facilities and avoiding as far as possible duplication or proliferation of review activities.

170. The process will consist of systematic scrutiny, within the context of an over-all review of the international economic situation, of the progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy and the identification and appraisal of the factors which account for shortfalls that may be encountered.

171. This process should provide an occasion, in the light of this over-all review, to see how the implementation of the Strategy can be strengthened and the necessary political impulses given and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures in the light of evolving needs and developments.

172. At the national level, Governments will, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, appropriately reflect the goals and objectives and the policy measures of the International Development Strategy in their policy formulation. Where necessary, the evaluation capacity, comprising also the statistical capability, of the countries concerned should be strengthened, including through assistance, upon their request, from appropriate multilateral and bilateral sources.

173. At the regional level, the review and appraisal will be conducted by the respective regional commissions. Development banks, regional and subregional groups and organizations could collaborate with the regional commissions for this purpose. Furthermore, the regional commissions should carry out, as part of their regular activity of preparing economic surveys of the region, periodic reviews of major aspects of development in the evolving development experiences in their regions.

174. The regional commissions should consider the feasibility of preparing action programmes to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their respective areas. Furthermore, the regional commissions, in conjunction with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and multilateral development institutions, might suggest ways of improving United Nations assistance efforts and enhancing their co-ordination in the context of the particular economic and social development needs of each region.

175. At the sectoral level, the relevant specialized agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations will contribute from the experience of their

respective sectors to the process of review and appraisal at both the global and regional levels.

176. At the global level, review and appraisal will be carried out by the General Assembly, with the assistance, as appropriate, of a body of universal membership, which would report through the Economic and Social Council. The process will take into account the results achieved at the sectoral, regional and national levels. The Committee for Development Planning will be invited to submit its observations and recommendations. The Secretary-General will prepare and submit a comprehensive report and other appropriate documentation in order to assist the process of review and appraisal.

177. Developed countries, individually or through their relevant organizations, are invited to transmit reports of their development assistance efforts in the light of the commitments undertaken by them in the International Development Strategy and in relevant international forums.

178. The process of review and appraisal should, based on an assessment as provided for in General Assembly resolution 33/201 of 29 January 1979, ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system contribute effectively to the implementation of the International Development Strategy.

179. The review and appraisal will, at all levels, take into account the results of the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and of such United Nations conferences as effectively contribute to the implementation of the Strategy, as well as the results of relevant regional and interregional meetings. The agreed results will be incorporated in the Strategy by the General Assembly when and as appropriate, with a view to contributing to its effective implementation.

180. The first review and appraisal will be carried out by the General Assembly in 1984, on which occasion a decision as to the timing of a subsequent review or reviews will be taken.

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35/57. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, which laid down the foundations of the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and General Assembly resolution 3486 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, relating to the review of the implementation of the Charter,

Concerned by the limited and partial progress in the attainment of the aims and objectives established in the resolutions on the new international economic order and in the implementation of the provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which are directed towards more just and equitable economic relations and towards the structural changes needed to promote the development of developing countries,

Reaffirming solemnly the determination to establish a new international economic order,

Mindful of the great importance that the international community attaches to the launching and successful conclusion of the round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development and to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, 2/

1. Reaffirms the role of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as principal sources for international economic co-operation for development;

2. Urges Member States, in this context, to take all appropriate measures for the launching and successful conclusion of the round of global negotiations and the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

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1/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

2/ A/S-11/5 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3.

3. Decides, in the light of the results of the negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, to hold at its thirty-sixth session a comprehensive, in-depth review of the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as provided for in article 34 thereof.

83rd plenary meeting  
5 December 1980

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1896 (LVII). Regional co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the accomplishment of the objectives of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session in its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, through the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order set forth in its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of the same date.

Recalling the role of the regional economic commissions in the mid-term review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account the need for adequate preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation which is to be convened in 1975 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973

Noting section III of the decision adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth session relating to the role of the regional economic commissions in the operational activities of the United Nations,<sup>1/</sup>

I

1. Requests the regional economic commissions to adjust, as appropriate their respective programmes of work and activities so as to discharge effectively their responsibilities in relation to:

(a) The urgent implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3202 (S-VI);

(b) The presentation of the regional mid-term reviews of the International Development Strategy;

(c) The preparation, at the regional level, of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, with a view to ensuring that the special session will contribute fully to the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, fifty-seventh session, Supplement No 2A (E/5543), paragraph 111.



2. Requests the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to submit, as soon as possible, to the member countries of their respective commissions, suggestions for the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 1 above;
3. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, as appropriate, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary measures to enable the regional economic commissions to carry out the mandate given to them in paragraph 1 above;
4. Further requests the regional economic commissions to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session on the measures adopted in compliance with the present resolution and to continue to report periodically thereafter on such measures through the channel to be established in conformity with paragraphs 3 and 4 of section IX of the Programme of Action, which deals with the strengthening of the role of the United Nations system in the field of international economic co-operation;

II

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary arrangements allowing for the delegation of the appropriate functions of an executing agency to the regional economic commissions for regional, sub-regional and interregional projects, financed by the Programme, in cases where such delegation is requested by the countries concerned and recommended by the Administrator of the Programme;
6. Requests the regional economic commissions to extend their co-operation to the United Nations Development Programme by participating in the planning and, as appropriate, the implementation of the relevant regional, sub-regional and interregional projects, and by ensuring the co-ordination with the Programme of their own activities and, in particular, the activities of the United Nations Development Advisory Teams.

1919th plenary meeting  
1 August 1974

1911 (LVII). Implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy; special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 concerning the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2801 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and General Assembly resolution 3178 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on preparations for the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 3176 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the first biennial overall review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the holding of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

Considering that collective economic security should be promoted and its concept further defined and elaborated, with full respect to the principle of the sovereignty of States, and that it should foster the acceleration of the process of development of developing countries within the framework of the New International Economic Order as well as ensure the improvement of international co-operation, overall development and the prosperity of all countries,

Bearing in mind that international security cannot be complete if it does not include an economic dimension which guarantees to all countries the right to implement their development programmes free from economic aggression and any other form of coercion,

Acknowledging the importance of integrating economic and social approaches in development strategies,

Recognizing that, consonant with the long-term development needs of the developing countries, assistance extended to meet their immediate needs should also constitute an essential element in international co-operation for development,

Bearing in mind the pledge of all Member States to make full use of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Emphasizing the urgent need for implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action, together with the Special Programme outlined in section X of the Programme of Action, including particularly emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties of the developing countries most seriously affected by the recent economic crisis, bearing in mind the particular problem of the least developed and the land-locked countries,

Recalling that all organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system are entrusted with the task of implementing the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind in particular the task of the Economic and Social Council, assigned to it by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, of defining the policy framework and co-ordinating the activities of all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system and of drawing the attention of the Assembly to any problems and difficulties which may arise in connexion with the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,

Considering that the Declaration and the Programme of Action complement and strengthen in a mutually supporting manner the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy; and mindful that the Strategy should be adapted on a continuing basis to new requirements and changing circumstances,

Considering further that all the activities of the United Nations system to be undertaken under the Programme of Action, as well as those already planned, such as the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, should be so directed as to enable the special session of the General Assembly to be devoted to development to make its full contribution to the establishment of the New International Economic Order,

I

1. Urges the Governments of all Member States to take the necessary political decisions and specific and concrete measures, individually and collectively, required for the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

2. Requests all organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system to take immediate measures to implement the provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action within their respective fields of competence and to reorient and adapt their programme of work so as to make them fully conducive to the accomplishment of this task;

3. Requests the executive heads of all organs and organizations in the United Nations system to submit, as appropriate, reports to their respective governing bodies concerning the reorientation and adaptation of their programme of work;

4. Further requests all organizations, institutions, subsidiary organs and conferences of the United Nations system to submit reports on the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action, within their respective fields of competence, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session;

5. Stresses the importance of further evolving and defining, with full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States, the concept of collective economic security for the full development of developing countries within the framework of the New International Economic Order as well as for the improvement of international co-operation, overall development and the prosperity of all countries;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the contributions already announced by some countries in response to the appeal of the Secretary-General to finance the emergency operation to provide timely relief to the most seriously affected developing countries;

7. Reiterates the call to those industrialized countries and other potential contributors that have not yet done so to extend immediate relief and assistance to the most seriously affected countries, which must be of a magnitude commensurate with the needs of these countries so as to enable them to maintain unimpaired essential imports for the duration of the emergency operation launched by the General Assembly in accordance with section X, paragraph 2, of the Programme of Action;

8. Fully endorses the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the early implementation of the emergency operation and requests him to report on the progress thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

9. Invites all industrialized countries and other potential contributors to participate in the proposed ministerial meeting to be held in September 1974, with a view to taking concrete action to complete the emergency operation;

10. Urges the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme established by the General Assembly at its sixth special session to complete, as a matter of urgency, the tasks assigned to it in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 of the Special Programme and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session, an assessment of the requirements of the most seriously affected countries, as well as recommendations that would enable the General Assembly to take the appropriate decisions in particular for the commencement at the latest by 1 January 1975 of the operations of the Special Fund established in paragraph 5 of the Special Programme;

11. Decides to assess, at its fifty-eighth session, on a preliminary basis, the progress made in the implementation of the goals and measures specified in the Declaration and the Programme of Action;

12. Decides that the Committee on Review and Appraisal should meet from 12 May to 6 June 1975 and should undertake an overall review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, and of the Declaration and the Programme of Action;

13. Requests all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the Declaration and the Programme of Action when conducting the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional and sectoral levels, and to make their reports available in time to enable the Committee on Review and Appraisal to consider them at its meetings referred to in paragraph 12 above;

14. Invites all States Members of the United Nations also to include the evaluation of the implementation of the Programme of Action in conducting the review and appraisal exercise at the national level;

15. Recognizes the importance for the review and appraisal process of a prompt response by Governments to the communications addressed to them by the Secretary-General in connexion with the mid-term reviews at the national level, and the importance of the timely preparation of the regional and sectoral reviews;

16. Decides, in preparation for consideration by the Committee on Review and Appraisal and by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session, to undertake at its fifty-eighth session a preliminary consideration of new commitments, changes, additions and adaptations in the International Development Strategy in the light of the Declaration and the Programme of Action, and to forward its findings to the Committee on Review and Appraisal for appropriate action;

17. Requests the Committee on Review and Appraisal to present to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session a comprehensive draft review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy and of the Declaration and Programme of Action, including an identification of the progress made and of shortfalls in the achievement of the objectives set therein and of policies that are not consistent with the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy, the Declaration and Programme of Action, as well as recommendations to overcome these shortfalls, and in so doing to take into consideration other activities of the United Nations system;

18. Recommends that the overall mid-term review and appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy, to be undertaken by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, should fully reflect the conclusions and recommendations of the Council referred to in section II of the present resolution, as well as the policy decisions at the special session of the General Assembly to be held in September 1975;

19. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies, in the light of paragraph 84 of the International Development Strategy and with reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Council resolution 1306 (LV) of 8 August 1973, entitled "Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development", to arrange for the timely co-ordination of their activities in the field of public information relating to the International Development Strategy and to the Declaration and Programme of Action, and to that end to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session;

### III

20. Recommends that, with a view to accelerating the establishment of the New International Economic Order, on the basis of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, the General Assembly at its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation, called for in Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, should discuss the major themes and problems of the development process and in this context decide on measures designed to bring about the necessary and appropriate changes required in the existing structures and institutions within the United Nations system and consider appropriate changes in the overall pattern of international economic relations;

21. Considers that the results of the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other conferences and instruments scheduled or in preparation within the United Nations system, the findings of the multilateral trade negotiations and the results of the reform of the international monetary system, as well as

the comprehensive draft review referred to in paragraph 17 above concerning the International Development Strategy, the Declaration and the Programme of Action and the results of the preparatory process of the special session itself, should contribute to the achievement of the aims set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. Decides to establish, in order to facilitate adequate and thorough preparation for the special session, a preparatory committee open to all States Members of the United Nations, to draw up an annotated agenda, to collate all relevant documentation and to prepare studies and proposals to deal with the matters referred to in paragraph 20 above;

23. Recommends that the special session of the General Assembly should be held for a period of two weeks just before the thirtieth session of the Assembly in 1975.

1921st plenary meeting  
2 August 1974

**1979/63. Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its eighteenth session**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Having considered the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period from 8 May 1978 to 26 April 1979,<sup>38</sup>

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the results of the eighteenth session of the Commission, held at La Paz, Bolivia, from 18 to 26 April 1979;

2. Endorses Commission resolution 412 (XVIII), welcoming with satisfaction the application of the Government of Spain for the admission of Spain to full

<sup>38</sup> *I. L.*, 1979, Supplement No. 16 (E/1979/51).

**1980/60. Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order and obstacles that impede it: the role of transnational corporations**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling that, in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979 on preparations for its special session in 1980, the Assembly invited "the governing bodies of the organs and organizations concerned within the United Nations system to assess, within their respective areas of competence, the progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as to indicate the obstacles that impede its establishment... with a view to submitting comprehensive reports to the Assembly at its special session in 1980",

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further its resolutions 1908 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 and 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974 establishing the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations,

Recalling also its resolutions 1978/73 of 12 October 1978 and 1979/75 of 3 August 1979 on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in that area,

membership of the Commission,<sup>39</sup> and accordingly amends paragraph 3 (a) of the Commission's terms of reference<sup>40</sup> by inserting after the words "the Netherlands" a comma followed by the word "Spain";

3. Expresses its gratitude to the Commission for the steps taken in matters of co-operation between developing countries and between developing regions of different geographical areas.

40th plenary meeting  
3 August 1979

<sup>39</sup> *I. L.*, chap. IV.

<sup>40</sup> Council resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February and 5 March 1948

Recognizing that the fundamental purpose of the new international economic order is based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which will correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, making it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations,

Recognizing further the importance of the fundamental principles of the new international development strategy,

Having considered the report of the Secretariat entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order: the role of transnational corporations",<sup>45</sup>

Noting the value of providing a framework in the countries in which transnational corporations operate by which generally beneficial relations among all parties concerned can be enhanced,

Noting also that, although the interests of transnational corporations and of the countries in which they operate can be divergent, transnational corporations play a significant role in the areas of industrialization, financial resources, commodities, trade, science and technology, and food and agriculture,

Noting that the pattern of the activities of transnational corporations has not yet changed so as to realize their full potential to contribute to progress towards redressing the economic imbalance between developed and

<sup>45</sup> E/C.10/74.



developing countries and towards enhancing the capacity of developing countries for self-reliant development, and recognizing therefore that substantial adaptation is called for to achieve the necessary change,

*Convinced* that the capacity of countries in which transnational corporations operate, particularly developing countries, to deal with those corporations has to be strengthened,

*Aware of the right of each Government to have a regulatory system in order to ensure that the activities of transnational corporations are carried out in accordance with national objectives,*

*Recognizing* that national action in this regard should be supplemented by effective intergovernmental cooperation and appropriate international arrangements,

*Convinced* that a universally accepted, comprehensive and effective code of conduct is an important element in such national and international efforts and that it will make an essential contribution to the new international economic order,

*Considering* that the progress made in the formulation of a code of conduct has not met the expectations of all, and stressing the need for its early conclusion,

1. *Takes note* of the report entitled "Progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order: the role of transnational corporations", prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, and decides to submit it to the General Assembly for consideration at its eleventh special session;

2. *Recommends* that efforts should be intensified by all parties concerned, with the aim of enhancing the contribution of transnational corporations towards the establishment of the new international economic order, thereby also contributing towards the achievement of the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries;

3. *Also recommends* that the individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries should be enhanced, *inter alia*, by strengthening their negotiating capacity in their dealings with transnational corporations, particularly in financing and investment, science and technology, management, production and marketing, and by improving their capacity to regulate and accordingly to monitor the activities of transnational corporations;

4. *Invites* the General Assembly at its eleventh special session to bear in mind the importance of the work on the code of conduct and the results achieved so far in this regard, as reflected in the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixth session;<sup>46</sup>

<sup>46</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 10 (E/1980/40).*

5. *Considers* in particular that the code of conduct, which is of the highest priority in the work of the Commission, will be an essential contribution to the accomplishment of the goals of the new international development strategy and the new international economic order;

6. *Affirms* that the code of conduct should, *inter alia*:  
(a) Be effective, comprehensive, generally accepted and universally adopted;

(b) Associate effectively the activities of transnational corporations with the efforts to establish the new international economic order and their capabilities with the developmental objectives of the developing countries;

(c) Reflect the principle of respect by transnational corporations for the national sovereignty, laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate, and for the established policies of those countries and the right of States to regulate and accordingly to monitor the activities of transnational corporations;

(d) Encourage the contribution that transnational corporations can make towards the achievement of developmental goals and the established objectives of the countries in which they operate, particularly the developing countries;

(e) Proscribe subversion, interference in the internal affairs of countries and other inadmissible activities by transnational corporations which aim to undermine the political and social systems of the countries in which they operate;

(f) Deal in the most effective and appropriate manner with the issue of the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, recognizing that concern was widely expressed in the Commission on Transnational Corporations, in the context of the struggle against *apartheid*, at the collaboration of transnational corporations with the racist minority régime;

(g) Include provisions relating to the treatment of transnational corporations, jurisdiction and other related matters;

(h) Provide appropriate arrangements for the effective implementation of the code;

(i) Be considered as an integrated whole in which all the parts are related to each other;

7. *Affirms also* that the draft code should be completed before the seventh session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in 1981 and that the code should be expeditiously adopted by all members of the international community;

8. *Reaffirms* that the Commission on Transnational Corporations is the forum within the United Nations system for the comprehensive and in-depth consideration of issues relating to transnational corporations, and for the promotion of the exchange of views among all parties

concerned, as mentioned in paragraph 3 (b) of Council resolution 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974;

9. *Further reaffirms* that, under the guidance of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations is the central unit in the United Nations system at the Secretariat level for work on matters related to transnational cor-

### 1980/61. Industrial development co-operation

#### *The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

*Recalling also* the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,<sup>47</sup> adopted at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which laid down the main measures and principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 34/98 of 13 December 1979 on industrial development co-operation and resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979 on protectionism and structural adjustment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session,<sup>48</sup>

*Recalling* the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,<sup>49</sup> adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which spelt out a strategy for the further industrialization of developing countries for the 1980s and beyond, as well as a plan of action for the restructuring of world industry within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order,

*Conscious* of the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as the central co-ordinating organ within the United Nations system for the promotion of industrial development co-operation and for the

porations, having due regard to the need for co-ordination, that it should pursue its important activities in accordance with its programme of work and that its resources should be commensurate with its work programme.

44th plenary meeting  
24 July 1980

fulfilment of the agreed measures and the attainment of the agreed targets in both the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action,

*Bearing in mind* that, within the framework of the new international economic order, far-reaching changes in the structure of the world economy involve the restructuring of world industry, taking fully into account the capabilities and potential of the developing countries,

*Emphasizing* the role of the redeployment of industrial capacities in the context of international industrial co-operation, including resources and technology transfers aimed at establishing and strengthening the productive capacities of developing countries, with a view to stimulating their economies, and taking into account their potential to develop their national resources in conformity with their over-all national objectives and priorities and the need to increase correspondingly their share in world industrial production,

*Having considered* the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourteenth session,<sup>50</sup>

1. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to take early steps to sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,<sup>51</sup> adopted on 8 April 1979;

2. *Appreciates* the support given to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund by a number of contributors, but urges all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute to the Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for the maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually;

3. *Endorses*:

(a) The conclusions reached by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session whereby, in the programme of work for 1981 and in that for 1982-1983, priority should be given to activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human re-

<sup>47</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

<sup>48</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

<sup>49</sup> ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

<sup>50</sup> ID/B/248; for the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16)*.

<sup>51</sup> A/CONF.90/19.

sources and special measures for the least developed countries, and to the System of Consultations;<sup>52</sup>

(b) The recommendations made by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session with regard to both the programme on development and transfer of technology, and the activities of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank,<sup>53</sup> and accordingly requests the General Assembly to provide the appropriate resources in the programme budget for 1981;

(c) The decisions made by the Industrial Development Board with regard to the System of Consultations, notably its decision to establish, on a permanent basis, that System, which is to serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries and would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as, or after, consultations;<sup>54</sup>

4. *Agrees* that the Industrial Development Board should consider further the proposal to establish a committee on consultations as a subsidiary organ of the Board;

5. *Strongly urges* the early implementation of Industrial Development Board resolution 52 (XIV) of 19 May 1980, entitled "Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization";<sup>55</sup>

6. *Urges* the prompt and effective implementation of all the provisions of resolution ID/CONF.4/Res.1 on women and industrialization, adopted on 9 February 1980 by the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;<sup>56</sup>

7. *Welcomes* Industrial Development Board resolution 51 (XIV) of 19 May 1980, entitled "Industrial Development Decade for Africa",<sup>57</sup> in which the Board requested the Executive Director of the United Nations

Industrial Development Organization to report on the launching of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit his proposals for the contribution of that Organization to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade;

8. *Urges* the international community to consider concrete measures, where appropriate, for restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies, thus establishing a more effective international division of labour, which would, *inter alia*, facilitate the redeployment of industry, expand and strengthen the industrial capacities of developing countries and promote the domestic industrial processing of the natural resources of developing countries;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to facilitate the restructuring of world industrial production through, *inter alia*:

(a) Support for increased industrial production in developing countries;

(b) Special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries, where feasible and appropriate, in the context of a general effort to liberalize world trade, in particular in their favour;

(c) Trade liberalization, in relation to increased market access;

10. *Invites* the Industrial Development Board to give due consideration at its fifteenth session to proposals for promoting endogenous industrialization in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report entitled "Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: proposal for an industrial project preparation facility";<sup>58</sup>

11. *Emphasizes* the importance for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of ensuring the early implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session, and accordingly recommends to the General Assembly that adequate resources should be provided in the programme budget for 1981, within the over-all budgetary resources of the United Nations to be determined by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

44th plenary meeting  
24 July 1980

<sup>52</sup> See ID/B/248, para. 54.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 72 and 85.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 151-155.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, annex I.

<sup>56</sup> See ID/CONF.4/22, chap. IV, paras. 273 and 274.

<sup>57</sup> See ID/B/248, annex I.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

310 (XIV) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having taken note of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) laying down the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and of the document on the same subject presented by the secretariat (E/CN.12/869),

Bearing in mind that Latin America as a whole maintained the same growth rate in the First United Nations Development Decade as in the 1950s and made significant progress in various important economic spheres, but such progress was not evenly spread over all the countries of the region, the trends were not sustained and, in general, were not reflected in qualitative and structural changes that would help to satisfy the expectations awakened or alleviate the economic and social tensions prevailing in many countries of the region,

Considering that, in spite of some improvement in its external economic relations, Latin America is not receiving its fair share of the growth of the world economy, that the terms of trade have frequently shown unfavourable trends, and that payments disequilibria have often resulted in high levels of external indebtedness,

Bearing in mind that economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community, as is recognized in United Nations resolution 2626 (XXV), and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing show the evident need for greater internal and external efforts to overcome the obstacles to economic and social progress,

Recognizing that the Latin American countries are anxious to attain appreciably higher development goals than in the past and to spread the resulting benefits more equitably, and that they have expressed their will and determination to participate actively in the action laid down in the United Nations International Development Strategy, inasmuch as it provides an appropriate framework for combining and harmonizing national policies and external co-operation measures,

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1/ See paras. 426-429 above.

Reaffirming that, as recognized by the General Assembly, the primary responsibility for development lies with the developing countries themselves, and making the most effective use of their national economic potential depends on each country's internal efforts and on the policies it adopts to that end, but that it is for the international community to facilitate and complement those efforts through the adoption of concerted and more favourable policy measures by developed countries in such fields as financing, trade, and technology,

Considering that ECLA will assume the main responsibility for appraisal at the regional level, "in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system",

Taking into account that the developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade,

1. Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries members of the Commission should:

(a) Define as soon as possible their economic and social development goals and objectives in the context of their national programmes for the present decade, as indicated in the International Strategy, particularly with respect to the acceleration of their economic growth rates and the qualitative and structural changes that should accompany it, import and export needs, the mobilization of domestic resources and their complementary requirements in terms of external financial and technical co-operation;

(b) Strengthen and perfect planning systems that are attuned to each country's special characteristics, so as to provide themselves with the best possible technical bases for formulating and implementing their economic and social policies and to facilitate appraisals thereof;

(c) Adopt the necessary measures to improve their statistical services and, in particular, to make available up-to-date basic data for the periodical review and appraisal of progress towards national and regional development. These data should relate to: (i) the rate and steadiness of growth; (ii) the structural and technological changes that have occurred in the process of development; (iii) the social impact of the development process; (iv) trends and changes in the external sector.

(d) Make available periodically on a regular basis, particularly for the appraisal of the social effects of development, the basic statistical data required for following trends in: (i) employment and the structure of employment; (ii) income distribution; (iii) the level of living of the urban and rural population; (iv) regional imbalances; (v) the position with regard to nutrition, health, education, housing and other social factors;

(e) In the different international forums, press for the implementation of the policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy, both by the industrialized and by the developing countries;

2. Requests the developed countries and the international organizations concerned to announce, in good time and at regular intervals, the specific decisions and measures that they adopt, implement and envisage to give effect to the International Strategy;

3. Instructs the secretariat, in accordance with resolution 2626 (XXV), to adopt the necessary measures for:

(a) Carrying out appraisals at the regional level, the first of which should be submitted to the Commission at its fifteenth session. To this end, it urges the specialized agencies of the United Nations to examine the progress made in their respective sectors, to provide the necessary information and criteria and to collaborate with the Commission in carrying out the regional appraisals. With the same end in view the secretariat will endeavour to reach specific agreements with those agencies on the co-ordination of technical work and will make every effort to obtain studies and information from the regional, international and intergovernmental organizations operating in Latin America, and also to enlist their co-operation as much as possible. Governments will give the necessary instructions to their representatives in the institutions concerned, and the secretariat will try to co-ordinate such contributions with these organizations;

(b) Establishing the methods and criteria that will enable the countries and the secretariat itself to carry out the appraisals envisaged in resolution 2626 (XXV);

(c) Collecting and analysing data on trends in the Latin American economies in order to carry out the above-mentioned regional appraisals;

4. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to give priority to requests from Governments of member countries for technical assistance in connexion with tasks arising out of the Development Strategy;

5. Establishes a Committee of High-Level Government Experts, composed of the developing countries members of the Commission, to serve as a forum for analysing the different points connected with the achievement and appraisal of the objectives of the International Development Strategy in Latin America, in accordance with paragraphs 79 and 81 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV). In consultation with Governments, the secretariat will convene the Committee at the appropriate time, and will submit to it the results of such meetings at the technical level as may be necessary and any studies it is carrying out on the subject;

6. Further requests the secretariat to continue the studies now under way to initiate studies where they are not now being done for all developing countries in the region on:

(a) The different long-term development methods and strategies of the Latin American countries, so as to analyse their effects in such major areas as employment, income distribution, regional imbalances, sectoral trends, degree of external dependence, and technological development;

(b) The social aspects of development;

(c) Mobilization of domestic resources, including financial intermediation and the role of the public sector in the mobilization of such resources;

(d) Income distribution and basic research on income distribution patterns in the countries of the region;

(e) Regional imbalances and policies and the different aspects of the process of urbanization;

(f) Expansion, diversification and access to the export markets of the Latin American countries, and strengthening of their export capacity;

(g) External financing and how it may be increased on conditions and by methods that will ensure that it makes an effective contribution to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries;

(h) The share and the effects of private foreign investment in the Latin American countries;

(i) Progress towards integration, bearing in mind the integration systems now in operation.

7 May 1971.

386 (XVIII). PREPARATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY ECLA, FOR THE FORMULATION OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE 5/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Reiterating that the formulation of the new international development strategy should be based on the concepts of the new international economic order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), which constitute the Declaration and Programme of Action thereof, and in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as laid down in General Assembly resolution 33/193, which formulates the guidelines for its preparation,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 33/193 lays down a set of interrelated measures to ensure economic and social progress in the developing countries and that it accordingly specifies among the objectives which should be attained for the benefit of the developing countries: far-reaching changes in the structure of world production; a substantial increase in agricultural production in the developing countries and effective access for such products to international markets; the development of physical and institutional infrastructure; industrialization at the rate necessary to achieve the targets laid down; improvement of the terms of trade; a substantial increase in exports and the establishment of special and preferential treatment for the developing countries; a substantial increase in real terms in the transfer of resources on a predictable, reliable and continuous basis; organization of the international monetary system; removal of obstacles to the promotion of the transfer of technology, and encouragement of the development of domestic technological capabilities, and recalling moreover that the preparatory committee set up under that resolution has already begun its work,

Also taking into account the fact that resolution 33/193 emphasizes that the new strategy should reflect, in an appropriate manner, the need for adequate policies for the promotion of social development, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities and in accordance with its socio-economic structure and stage of development, taking into account that the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom, recalling other provisions of the resolution relating to the mobilization of national resources, the integration of women and youth, and the protection of the environment, and also bearing in mind that that resolution states that the new strategy should "contribute to the promotion of the objective of national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical co-operation among themselves",

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5/ See paras. 572-574 and 579-583 in vol. I of this report.



Considering that resolution 33/193 requests the regional commissions to contribute effectively to the preparatory work for the new strategy by providing inputs, including relevant documentation, in accordance with the objectives set forth in the same resolution, and that it also requests the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to bring their respective experience to bear on the preparation of their inputs to the formulation of the new strategy, taking fully into account the different levels of development and the differing development situations of their respective regions,

Also bearing in mind that in accordance with resolution 33/193 and the problems affecting Latin American development it is incumbent on the Commission to contribute to the preparation of the new strategy so that it will constitute an effective international plan of action for promoting the economic and social development of the developing countries and will at the same time take account of the topics and objectives which are of transcendental interest for the solution of the various economic development situations of the countries of the region, and that once the new strategy has been adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission should promote its implementation at the regional level and organize itself to carry out the activities of appraising the progress achieved with respect to the goals and objectives and the implementation of the policies and measures laid down in the new strategy,

Considering that, despite the efforts made by the developing countries of the region towards the objectives set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the shaping of a new international economic order, these have not been sufficient to boost the development of the developing countries owing, inter alia, to the obstacles deriving from the policies and measures imposed by the industrialized countries and the acceleration of the remittance of profits outside the region and other negative practices of the transnational enterprises, with the result that Latin American development is still facing serious problems and obstacles of a structural nature at the national level and above all at the regional and international levels, the manifestations of which include the following:

(a) The rate of economic growth has declined considerably since the middle of the present decade, and a large number of countries in the region have continued to achieve unsatisfactory and extremely slow progress. Agricultural output, despite technological progress and diversification, has continued to follow the historical trend, and industrial output has suffered an appreciable decline in vigour in recent years. This evolution is clearly at odds with the region's potential for economic growth, in view of its natural resource endowment, the abundant availability of labour and the capacity to promote an adequate process of investment and to carry on private and public management of the economy, despite the problems and obstacles of an internal and external nature suffered by the developing countries of Latin America, including the restrictive practices of the transnational enterprises and problems of a structural character. It is therefore necessary to envisage solutions, within the formulation of the third international development strategy, for the problems created by the application of strategies unsuited to the characteristics of the region;

(b) The region continues to show indications of substantial economic and social backwardness in many aspects and features which characterize this stage in its development: ineffectiveness in promoting the full productive employment of human resources; a very high concentration of ownership of property, income distribution and consumption; increasing foreign debt; situations of intolerable extreme poverty and indigence; marked heterogeneity in the systems of production, which is reflected in the economic and technological backwardness prevailing in the productive activities of a large proportion of the labour force and also in the low level of integration of the national economies; insufficient development of industrial production of fundamental categories of basic and capital goods needed to stimulate economic development; unbalanced external trade, with primary commodities taking up a large share of exports, while imports are largely composed of industrial products and capital goods essential for the growth process; and low levels of domestic saving and considerable dependence on external investment and financing, which help, along with other factors, to limit the self-determination that national development policies should enjoy;

(c) The far-reaching social changes which have accompanied the prevailing process of economic growth in the region have helped to shape societies which are unjust and highly polarized, with increasing social differentiation and extremely unequal distribution of the benefits of growth;

(d) The decline in the economic growth rate is largely attributable to the recession and fluctuations in the world economy, and in particular to the course followed by the situation of the industrial countries, on which Latin America is still highly dependent. These unfavourable economic developments have heightened the gravity of the social problems mentioned above;

(e) Despite some promising advances in economic co-operation and mutual trade among Latin American countries, several economic integration agreements are encountering serious difficulties, and the objectives and targets laid down have not been achieved. In addition, the efforts of the developing countries to implement the measures adopted at the Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Mexico City from 13 to 22 September 1978, 6/ have not received sufficient support from the industrialized countries, particularly in UNCTAD and UNDP;

(f) Serious difficulties are being encountered in achieving the necessary degree of expansion and diversification of exports of primary commodities and semi-manufactured and manufactured products. The obstacles which hamper and limit access to the markets of the developed countries are increasing as a result of the proliferation of tariff and non-tariff barriers, including measures which have aggravated and worsened the climate of protectionism now dominating international economic policy. To this must be added the worsening and instability of the terms of trade, the burden of foreign indebtedness, the deterioration in the terms of financing and the fluctuations and uncertainty in the currency and exchange markets, which adversely affect the interests of the developing countries;

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6/ See A/C.2/31/7, part one.

(g) The industrial redeployment assistance measures in the developed countries which are used to maintain inefficient industries adversely affect the interests of the developing countries, while the agreements on the restructuring of industry in the developed countries, which affect the developing countries, have so far been reached in forums in which the latter countries do not participate;

(h) In practice, concepts have been followed which are not accepted by the international community and are contrary to the efforts to establish a new international economic order, such as grading, selectivity and access to supplies;

(i) International commodity markets, including the commodity exchanges, are frequently monopolized by the transnational corporations in favour of their own interests.

The international situation described above is preventing the Latin American countries from fully mobilizing their potential resources and carrying through appropriate economic policies to achieve the efficient allocation of their resources and promote dynamic growth in productivity and income.

It is therefore urgently necessary for the countries of the region to intensify their national development efforts and, for the same purposes co-ordinate vigorous action on the basis of regional and international solidarity to tackle the problems indicated for the benefit of all the countries alike. To this end, it is essential to promote the formulation and application of a regional plan of action for the forthcoming decade; which should be linked with the preparation and application of the new international development strategy as far as the countries of Latin America are concerned.

Taking account of the secretariat documents entitled "The economic and social development and external economic relations of Latin America" 7/ and "Long-term development trends and prospects of Latin America" 8/ the biennial appraisals by ECLA of the economic and social evolution of the Latin American countries and the implementation of the current Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and especially the fourth appraisal, which lays down guidelines and proposals concerning the position of the countries of the region with regard to the objectives, policies and measures which should be adopted at the national, regional and international levels, the following fundamental aspects of the basic objectives and policies of Latin American development should be stressed, inter alia:

A. As regards international co-operation

(a) International co-operation is needed if the materialization of the developing countries' own efforts is not to come to naught. This requires structural changes in the functioning of the world economy in order to lead to the establishment of a new international economic order, especially as regards - among

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7/ E/CEPAL/1061 and Add.1.

8/ E/CEPAL/1076.

other aspects - the expansion of the developing countries' share of production and income in the development of the world economy; the elimination of protectionism; the reform of existing rules and procedures in the financial, trade and monetary field - particularly those of IMF and GATT - to ensure that due account is taken of the interests of the developing countries; the non-application of concepts contrary to the establishment of the new international economic order, such as grading, selectivity and access to supplies, the expansion, diversification and increased processing of their exports; fairer and more stable terms of trade; stabilization of the international commodity markets; adequate and foreseeable external financing; appropriate access to science and technology, and effective supervision of the activities of the transnational corporations. A new form of insertion of Latin America into the international economy should not be regarded as an end in itself but as a means of contributing to the achievement of the basic objectives of the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

(b) An essential requisite for the development of the Latin American countries is that the developed countries should substantially improve access to their markets for primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods produced by developing countries, taking into account the recommendation in General Assembly resolution 33/193 to the effect that special and preferential treatment should be extended to the exports of those countries. It is of vital importance to define and put into practice rules that will enable the latter to implement dynamic export promotion policies, establish a programme to eliminate the restrictions applied by the developed countries to the detriment of imports from the developing countries, and strengthen the Generalized System of Preferences and place it on a permanent footing;

(c) To secure the elimination of the tariff and non-tariff protectionist barriers of the developed countries, a strategy of vigilance over the protectionist acts of those countries should be introduced which can even review on a case-by-case basis whether the application of a protectionist measure is essential on the part of a developed country, on the basis of conditions of application which must be negotiated and in the light of the export interests of the developing countries;

(d) It is particularly important that world industry should be restructured so as to favour the industrial development of the developing countries. For this purpose it is necessary, inter alia, that the developed countries should adopt effective measures for the redeployment of those sectors of industry requiring structural adjustment so as to allow the full and effective participation of the developing countries in production and harmonize the interests of both groups of countries. This calls for the implementation of long-term industrial redeployment programmes and policies by the developed countries, including economic and other indicators, which avoid protecting inefficient industries and facilitate balanced world industrial redeployment;

(e) Vigorous steps should be taken to promote action to achieve the objectives proposed in the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities in such a way as to help to attain fair terms of trade with realistic, remunerative and equitable international prices, bearing in mind that certain commodities have their own forums for negotiation. To this end, it is necessary to ensure the availability of

financial resources through the fulfilment in good faith of the principle of additionality of resources, in order to finance the measures needed to achieve stabilization; to restructure the international commodity markets through the common fund and the essential complementary machinery; to establish working product agreements; to promote a higher level of processing of commodities in the producing countries themselves, and to secure a larger share for the latter in the main aspects of the economy of these commodities, including their international distribution and transport;

(f) It is necessary to assign high priority to the fulfilment of the guidelines laid down in General Assembly resolution 33/193 in connexion with technology, to strengthen the developing countries' own capacity to adapt technology, and to establish conditions for the transfer of technology which are in keeping with the needs of their current stage of development;

(g) Compliance by the transnational enterprises with the guidelines defined at the fourth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts organized by ECLA as regards such enterprises is of the utmost importance for the Latin American countries;

(h) A fundamental reform of the international monetary system is urgently needed in order to promote world trade and development in an effective manner. To this end it is important to:

- (i) Secure a fairer and more symmetrical process of adjustment in the balances of payments of all the countries of the region by reducing the conditionality in the use of IMF resources, and promote and implement the decisions adopted in order to make Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) the main reserve asset in the international monetary system, with the aim of ensuring that world liquidity does not originate in the structural disequilibria or payments deficits of the reserve currency countries;
- (ii) At the next general review of quotas in IMF definitive arrangements should be made for the linking of the creation of SDRs and development financing in two ways: a larger allocation of SDRs, over and above the size of the quotas of the developing countries, and the channelling of the allocations corresponding to the developed countries to multilateral and regional financial institutions;
- (iii) IMF should step up its monitoring of the major reserve currencies, paying special attention to the circumstances of the developing countries, and the compensatory financing facility should be improved and expanded in order completely to check the decline in the purchasing power of exports of the developing countries;
- (iv) The flow of real resources to the developing countries should be promoted as an integral element of an effective system. In this context, there is an urgent need to establish a long-term financing facility to finance the purchase of capital goods by the developing countries, as well as the creation of a medium-term facility to provide support for externally induced balance-of-payments difficulties.

B. As regards economic, social and human development

Policies for promoting the development of the developing countries will be defined by those countries within the framework of their national development plans and priorities.

Economic development

(a) Development must be regarded as an integral process, characterized by the achievement of economic targets in terms of objectives of social change which ensure the full involvement of the entire population in the efforts and benefits of development. In this context, the countries of Latin America should, individually and free of external interference, strengthen their economic, cultural and social structures so as to achieve coherent development based on national self-determination. Governments should intensify activities aimed at achieving a genuine redistribution of income and high levels of employment in favour of the marginal groups, so as to increase their social well-being by improving the quality of life (health, nutrition, housing, social security) and social and economic status (mass participation, education and training);

(b) In the context of this integral process, it is necessary to promote changes in production and technology of such a nature as to ensure a process of growing diversification and integration of the national economies and lay sounder bases for future development;

(c) The growth of agricultural production must be speeded up, taking special account of the need to increase the availability of food in order to correct as rapidly as possible the situation of poverty and indigence faced by great masses of the population of Latin America and cover export needs in order to contribute to the external purchasing power required to ensure supplies of essential products which must be imported;

(d) A vigorous impulse must be given to industrial development, using methods in keeping with the conditions existing in different countries and regional integration programmes, and the production of consumer goods, essential intermediate products and capital goods must be encouraged in order to ensure sustained economic growth and increase exports of manufactures within a new structure of international trade;

(e) The fundamental basis for this acceleration of economic development should lie in the domestic effort and the mobilization of the countries' own resources. The region has shown that it possesses this development potential, because of the natural and human resources it possesses and its capacity to give impetus to a dynamic process of investment and increase the economic efficiency of its production to levels which enable it to compete in the international market;

(f) There is an urgent need to promote institutional and structural reforms in the Latin American countries in order to realize this development potential, especially with a view to promoting the large-scale accumulation of capital, which can only be achieved by means of substantial changes in the functioning of the

economies designed, among other objectives, to reduce the high levels of consumption concentrated in a small sector of the population.

Social and human development

(a) Economic growth is a necessary but not by itself a sufficient condition to ensure full social and human development. This requires the introduction of institutional reforms and appropriate policies within the framework of an integral and organic conception of the development process. The results of this economic growth must be more fairly distributed so that, in addition to ensuring the active participation of the different sectors of society, it will also be possible to create juster societies where human beings will find better possibilities for the fullest development of their potential;

(b) In this regard, the distribution of income and social consumption must be restructured, public spending rationalized and the trend of private and public investment changed so as to achieve the social objective of increasing the well-being of the entire population;

(c) It will also be necessary to introduce the reforms required to guarantee the access of the population to employment, education, health and other social, public and private services;

(d) Specific high-priority objectives must be established in order to deal with the situations of extreme poverty which exist in the region. The measures proposed should not consist merely of aid policies but should take the form of lasting solutions in the context of an integral and organic conception of the proposed development strategy. It is therefore essential to envisage as a fundamental requirement the active participation of the population in the programmes designed to improve their quality of life.

C. As regards co-operation within the region and with other developing countries

(a) Regional co-operation should be considered as a basic instrument of Latin American development;

(b) Greater dynamism and flexibility must be imparted to the existing integration processes, and specific new forms of co-operation must be encouraged in the areas of industry, trade, agriculture, technology and financing. Efforts should be made to secure the convergence of these specific forms of co-operation with the integration processes so that they mutually strengthen one another:

(c) Economic and technical co-operation among the countries of Latin America and with those of other developing areas should be fostered, in accordance with the measures set out in the report of the Mexico City Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries 6/ and the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing

Countries. 9/ This requires the full and unconditional support of the industrialized countries and of the United Nations system.

1. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To intensify its studies designed to provide support to Governments in the formulation of the basic development objectives of the Latin American countries for the next decade and the orientation of the strategies and policies which should be considered in order to achieve those objectives at the regional and international levels in the context of a new international economic order;

(b) To prepare a regional action programme for the implementation of the strategy for the third United Nations development decade to be adopted by the General Assembly, as regards the countries of Latin America;

(c) To maintain permanent contact with the Latin American Group and with representatives of other Governments in the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy in order to provide them with the technical information they request;

(d) To contribute and make available to the Preparatory Committee the information and basic studies which show the size and nature of the development problems confronting the region, especially as regards the restrictions and obstacles imposed by external conditions;

(e) To prepare a study on the different multilateral sources of financing the production and exploitation of commodities in Latin America (World Bank, regional banks and UNDP) and their degree of utilization among the resources channelled to the region. The study should contain specific recommendations to improve the flow of resources to permit the optimal use and exploitation of those products, including horizontal diversification, without detriment to the other priority areas supported by those institutions;

(f) To convene CEGAN before the end of 1979 and during 1980 so that it may evaluate the progress made in the preparatory activities for the new strategy carried out by the Preparatory Committee, and also the work of the secretariat. At these meetings, CEGAN, if it deems it appropriate, will formulate recommendations with respect to the subjects of particular interest to Latin America which should be included in the new international development strategy;

2. Recommends that member Governments of the Commission:

(a) Participate actively in the Preparatory Committee so that the situations and problems of the countries of the region may be taken duly into account in the preparation of the new strategy;

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9/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and Corrigendum), chap. I.



(b) Collaborate with the secretariat in the provision of information and in the preparation of the research it requires to fulfil the mandates assigned to it;

3. Also recommends that member Governments of the developing countries of the region prepare plans or programmes which include the formulation of economic and social development objectives and goals for the next decade, together with their relevant strategies and policies, suitably linked with the instrumentation and implementation of the strategy as far as the Latin American countries are concerned:

4. Further recommends that at the nineteenth session of the Commission, which will be held early in 1981, a regional action programme for the instrumentality and implementation of the new international development strategy to be adopted by the General Assembly be considered, and the development decade for the countries of Latin America be proclaimed.

419 (PLEN. 14) RATIONALIZATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND  
THE PATTERN OF MEETINGS OF THE CEPAL SYSTEM

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Also recalling resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, by which the General Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, basically so as to bring it into line with the new and expanded requirements emanating from the above-mentioned resolutions, and resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, in which the General Assembly adopted a group of measures and provisions of an institutional nature recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee which since then constitute the most recent basic mandate for all the organs and machinery of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions, to which Section IV of the annex to that

resolution, entitled "Structures for Regional and Interregional Co-operation", particularly applies, and resolutions 33/202 of 29 January 1979 (particularly Section IV) and 34/206 of 19 December 1979, requesting the decentralization and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions.

Taking into account the resolutions on technical co-operation among developing countries adopted by the General Assembly, such as 32/182 and 32/183 of 19 December 1977 and 33/134 of 19 December 1978, and resolutions 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3442 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/119 of 16 December 1976, 32/180 of 19 December 1977, and 33/195 of 29 January 1979 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Also taking into account the new International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, especially section IV on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the new international development strategy and the role to be played by the regional commissions in that review and appraisal, in co-operation with development banks and regional and subregional groups and organizations, and in the preparation of regional action programmes,

Recalling resolution 386 (XVIII) on preparations and contributions by CEPAL in connexion with the new strategy, which provides for the preparation of a regional action programme,

Reaffirming in particular paragraph 20 of resolution 32/197, "Structures for regional and interregional co-operation", which states that the regional commissions "should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level",

Taking into account resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system (especially its provisions relating to the establishment of priorities), Economic and Social Council resolutions 1978/74 of 4 August 1978, 1979/64 of 3 August 1979 on regional co-operation and development, and CEPAL resolutions 316 (XV) of 29 March 1973, 354 (XVI) of 13 May 1975, 363 (XVII) of 5 May 1977 and 387 (XVIII) of 26 April 1979 on co-operation among developing countries and regions, as well as the corresponding criteria adopted by the Governing Council of the

United Nations Development Programme at its meeting in June 1980,<sup>1/</sup> particularly as regards determining the priorities of the multinational programmes for the five-year period 1982-1986, to be discussed at special intergovernmental meetings convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the executive secretaries of the respective regional economic commissions,

Also recalling other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the control and limitation of documentation and the calendar of meetings, particularly General Assembly resolutions 31/140, 33/55, 33/56, 33/417, 34/50 and 34/405, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1768 (LIV), 1913 (LVII), 1979/41, 1979/69 and 1979/1, and ECOSOC decisions 52 (LVII), 281 (LXIII), 1978/1 and 1979/81,

Recognizing that the present structure of the CEPAL system generally corresponds to the basic requirements stemming from the original terms of reference and subsequent mandates given to the Commission,

Also recognizing that the sessions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and the regional conferences, expert meetings, technical seminars, working groups and other meetings constitute valuable contributions to achieving the objectives and accomplishing to the full the responsibilities entrusted to the CEPAL system and its secretariat,

Conscious, however, that the increasing scope and variety of tasks entrusted to the CEPAL system make it necessary to rationalize still further its institutional machinery and procedures, including its pattern of meetings, taking particular account of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/197 and of the resolutions and decisions of the Commission itself and of its subsidiary bodies,

Decides to maintain the existing fundamental institutional structure of the CEPAL system, while further rationalizing its machinery, procedures and meetings and introducing the following adjustments:

(a) The biennial sessions of the Commission and the sessions of the Committee of the Whole in the years when the Commission does not meet should constitute the focal points around which the other meetings of the CEPAL

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<sup>1/</sup> Document DP/435.

system in the forthcoming bienniums should be organized, in conformity with the decisions and priorities adopted by member governments and with the mandates of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) The CEPAL system, beginning with the Commission itself, should bring its pattern of conferences and meetings into line with the two-year budget programming cycle introduced by the General Assembly. To that end, at its nineteenth session the Commission should decide on the new calendar of conferences and meetings of the entire CEPAL system with a view to implementing it, duly synchronized with the General Assembly's budget programming cycle, as from 1982 and taking into account the objectives and priorities established in the various work programmes and regional action programmes approved by member governments;

(c) The regular sessions of the Commission should continue normally to be preceded by a meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), in conformity with resolution 310 (XIV) and other pertinent resolutions of the Commission, in particular those relating to the implementation and appraisal of the International Development Strategy and to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

(d) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) should also meet when necessary prior to the ordinary session of the Committee of the Whole in the years in which the Commission does not hold a session, in order to carry out the additional responsibilities entrusted to it under CEPAL resolution 357 (XVI) with respect to population, industrialization and science and technology;

(e) The statutory rationalization of the meetings of the Commission, the Committee of the Whole and the Committee of High-Level Government Experts as described above shall be without prejudice to any extraordinary sessions which it may be decided to convene in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure in order to deal with emergencies such as those caused by natural disasters and other problems considered urgent by member governments;

(f) With respect to the statutory meetings of the CEPAL system, it is necessary to indicate as clearly and early as possible the priority issues which member governments wish to consider in some depth, correlating them with the issues to which the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly attach priority, thus facilitating co-ordinated and convergent action with the other relevant international bodies both within and outside the United Nations system;

(g) The Regional Conference on the Integration of Woman into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, which was established as a permanent subsidiary organ of the Commission in 1977, will continue to be convened periodically at intervals of not more than three years in conformity with the resolution adopted on the subject at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL;<sup>2/</sup>

(h) Without prejudice to the specialized conferences or technical meetings which it may be decided to hold from time to time at the regional level, at each of the Commission's biennial sessions the subjects of (i) co-operation between developing countries and regions, (ii) human settlements, and (iii) water must be discussed in sessional committees, in accordance with CEPAL resolutions 387 (XVIII), 407 (XVIII) and 411 (XVIII). In order to ensure that these committees function efficiently during the Commission's regular sessions, government delegations should include experts in the specific matters to be covered;

(i) It is recommended that, at their next session, the permanent subregional subordinate bodies of the Commission, that is to say, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, should consider the best means of adapting their general institutional functioning - including the adjustment of their annual subregional meetings - to the biennial pattern established for the United Nations by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

(j) The Technical Committee of ILPES will continue to serve as the governmental organization guiding the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which is part of the CEPAL system, and will meet for this purpose when necessary in the manner

provided for in resolution 340 (AC.66) of the Committee of the Whole and resolutions 371 (XVII) and 397 (XVIII) of the Commission;

(k) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) will continue to review and approve the reports of activities and programmes of work of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), which is also part of the CEPAL system, and will meet at least every two years in order to establish guidelines for the Latin American Regional Population Programme and to deal with other matters relating to this field, in conformity with the provisions of CEPAL resolutions 357 (XVI) and 400 (XVIII);

(l) As a general rule, no more than five substantive regional conferences or meetings should be held each year, including the above-mentioned statutory sessions of the Commission, the statutory meetings of the Committee of the Whole and of CEGAN, and extraordinary preparatory meetings for world conferences or international years, the costs of which, like the costs of the statutory sessions of the Central American Co-operation Committee and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, must be provided for in CEPAL's regular budget and approved by the General Assembly;

(m) At each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings of the entire CEPAL system planned up to the next ordinary session must be considered, stipulating, where possible, the date, duration, and location of each meeting;

(n) The regional meetings which must be organized within the geographical area of the CEPAL system in preparation for world conferences or international years of the United Nations to be carried out under mandates of the General Assembly must be provided with the necessary financing duly authorized by the General Assembly itself. The CEPAL secretariat is encouraged to intensify its efforts to inform promptly the United Nations Budget Division of those additional resources that CEPAL believes may be required by General Assembly proposals calling for regional activities in preparation for world conferences or international years of the United Nations additional to those already funded under the United Nations regular programme budget. This should enable the Budget Division to better reflect such requirements in statements of financial implications on proposals before the United Nations General Assembly.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

5 (IV) THIRD UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 33/134 calls upon all organizations and bodies of the United Nations Development System including the regional economic commissions, as well as other sub-regional, regional and inter-regional, inter-governmental organizations to take expeditious action, within their respective fields of competence, for the implementation of the Plan of Action approved by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held in Buenos Aires;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALSO that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 33/193 on the "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", inter alia:

Recognized that the formulation of a new international development strategy "should be an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of the developing countries, and to establish the new international economic order";

Decided "that the new international development strategy should provide a set of interrelated and concerted measures in all sectors of development in

order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries and to ensure their equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation";

Emphasised "that the new international development strategy should contribute to the promotion of the objective of national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical co-operation among themselves";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the General Assembly in its resolution 33/193 also:

Invited all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee to the New International Development Strategy "and to make an effective contribution" to the formulation of the new strategy; and

Requested, specifically, "the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, as appropriate, to bring their respective regional experiences to bear on the preparation of their inputs to the formulation



of the new international development strategy, taking fully into account the different levels of development and differing development situations of their respective regions";

RECOMMENDS:

That the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, in consultation with member governments, convene a meeting of experts of the countries of the CDCC, before the next session of the Committee, to which the report of the meeting of experts would be submitted, with the purpose of evaluating the principal trends and characteristics of the economic and social development of the Caribbean, including the external factors affecting it, as well as its projections, thus enriching the contribution that the countries of this region are called upon to make with regard to the formulation and implementation of the new international development strategy that will effectively lead to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.