**Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, Buenos Aires, 5 – 9 April 1983, in preparation for UNCTAD VI, Belgrade, 6 June – 2 July 1983**

**The Buenos Aires Platform**

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 **I. Buenos Aires Message for Dialogue and Consensus**

 The Ministers responsible for foreign affairs and international economic relations of the member countries of the Group of 77, meeting at Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April 1983, to arrive at a common diagnosis of the current situation and the prospects for the world economy, to define their negotiating strategy for the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade Development, and to formulate their position, through concrete proposals, on the agenda of the Belgrade conference,

 *Particularly stressing* the urgency of launching, at Belgrade, a concreted and sustained programme aimed at the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries;

 *Reaffirming* the necessity of an integrated set of policies, in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, money, and finance, and development, encompassing both an immediate measures programme in areas of critical importance to developing countries and the restructuring of the world economic system and relations needed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and

 *Underlining* the menacing implications of the current economic crisis for international peace and security;

 1. Agreed to go to Belgrade in a spirit of understanding and cooperation and to urge their colleagues – responsible for foreign affairs and international economic relations – from advance countries to bring the same attitude to bear on their participation in the Conference.

 2. In pursuance of this call for dialogue and consensus, the Ministers decided, between the Buenos Aires meeting and the Belgrade Conference, to hold intensive consultation on the issues before the Conference. In this connection, they agreed to utilize to the fullest extent possible all opportunities for consultation, particularly the forthcoming twelfth special session of the Trade and Development Board at Geneva, in the last week of April, when the President of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 will present to the Board the outcome of the Buenos Aires meeting. They felt that it was important for all member countries to ensure effective representation in the special session.

 3. The Ministers expect the developed countries to come forward with their reactions to the proposal emanating from the Buenos Aires meeting and to the initiatives and make proposals of their own, in order to ensure, at Belgrade, an effective dialogue, conducive to agreement.

 With this conviction, the Ministers of the Group of 77 issues this Message in the city of Buenos Aires, Capital of Argentina, on the ninth day of the month of April of nineteen hundred an eighty-three.

**II. MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**

 1. The Ministers of the Group of 77, meeting at Buenos Aires from 5 to 9 April 1983 to prepare their common position on the issues to be discussed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on future activities of economic cooperation among developing countries, have taken the opportunity to renew the state of the world economy and have considered various aspects of its functioning in relation particularly to the development of the developing countries.

 2. The world economy, the Ministers note, is engulfed in the most pervasive and dangerous crisis since the 1930s. This crisis has already imposed incalculable cost on all groups of countries. It has taken a heavy toll of the international trade, monetary and financial systems. Recent indications point to some alleviation of economic stagnation in certain developed countries, but a sustained long-term recovery is nowhere in sight. The essential elements of the crisis remain unabated and the situation is displaying all the symptoms of a global depression. Unless resolved, the crisis will inflict even greater damage on the world economy, with far-reaching implications for peace and stability.

 3. Even though the developing countries bear no responsibility for the crisis, its impact on their economies has been particularly severe. Commodity prices in real terms have slumped to their lowest levels in the past 50 years. Developing country export of manufactured products are being increasingly denied access to the markets of the developed countries. Their balance-of-payments deficit and external debt burden have assumed crushing proportions. Many of them, particularly the least developed, have in recent years experienced a decline in their per capita GDP; most of them had to curtail drastically their investment programmes and imports of essential goods, and for all of them the development prospects for years to come have been impaired.

 4. In the developed countries, production is stagnant or declining. Unemployment has never been higher since the Great Depression. It is being used as a pretext for the intensification of harsh protectionist measures and has raised the spectre of trade warfare among major trading partners. In 1982, for the first time in nearly four decades, the value of world trade declined by 6 per cent.

 5. The Ministers reiterate that the current crisis of the world economy is not simply a cyclical phenomenon. It is primarily a consequence of underlying structural maladjustments in virtually all areas of the international economic system. The resulting global burden of adjustment has fallen disproportionately on the developing countries. More than that, it has eroded the principles and the rules of international cooperation as well as the key institutions, which were established after the Second World War to provide the framework for international economic relations. In any case, these institutions of their modalities of operation have proved to be grossly inadequate to support the development efforts of the developing countries and deal with the crisis. They not only lack the resources necessary for effective action but their concepts and modes of action call for overhaul and reform. Indeed, the present state of affairs comes close to being a non-system.

 6. Accordingly, the Ministers believe that if the present situation is allowed to continue, the resulting economic deterioration and its attendant uncertainties in the global economy will seriously jeopardize the future of humanity. For the developing countries, much of the progress achieved in the past will be undone, with the prospect that further development will be halted for many years.

 7. Various recent phenomena, the Ministers note, have enhanced the perception of interdependence in the world economy. These phenomena have brought out more clearly than before the growing interlinkages, between national economies, including the unbalanced character of their interdependence. They have also heightened the close interactions that exist between global economic issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. The interrelationship between current problems of the world economy and their long-term structural aspects have likewise become more apparent. Because of these realities of interdependence, no country, or group of countries, however powerful, is in a position to pull the world economy out of the present crisis single handedly and put it on a healthy course of recovery, growth and development. Similarly, it has become highly difficult to find and effectively to apply solutions to problems in particular sectors of the world economy without full regard to their consistency with developments and policies in other key areas. For the same reasons, the present world economy will be less responsive to change if proposed solutions of the problems fail to take into consideration the structural issues of international economic relations.

 8. In view of the Ministers, the global character of the crisis calls for global solutions. The current trend towards bilateralism will prove damaging to all, regardless of how attractive it may seem to those having economic leverage. The resort by some developed countries to coercive and discriminatory economic measures against developing countries for political purposes accentuates instability and arbitrariness in international relations and renders the situation of the developing countries even more difficult. What is required is a new multilateralism transcending the framework designed for an earlier, different era; an approach founded on the systematic concentration of policies involving all groups of countries on a global basis; an approach designed to reverse the deterioration in the world economy, to promote growth, and to effect orderly structural changes in preference to sudden and painful mutations. The international community must work towards new rules and principles of cooperation geared to steady and even international development which each country will respect.

 9. The Ministers note with interest the increasing recognition in developed countries of the need to stimulate non-inflationary growth in their economies. However, the measures envisaged to that end cannot be adequate for a revitalization of the world economy on a sustained basis, unless they take full account of the development imperatives of the developing countries. Recent experience shows that an expansion of the purchasing power and import capacity of developing countries was instrumental in cushioning the severity of the recession in the developed countries. Thus, the developed countries stand to suffer when productive capacities in developing countries are under-utilized, just as the developing countries have been seriously affected by sluggishness in the developed countries. Furthermore, the developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in international financial markets. Their ability to service their external debts, which ultimately depends on export earnings, has become crucial to the stability of the international banking system.

 10. These considerations point to the urgency of launching a concerted and sustained programme by the entire international community aimed at the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries. Such an immediate action programme should be launched on the basis of a parallel set of policies encompassing both immediate measures in areas of critical importance to the developing countries and well-planned structural change in the world economy together with far-reaching reforms in the institutional framework of governing international economic relations. Bearing in mind that many of the problems of the developing countries, particularly those of the least developed among them, brook no delay, these measures should be set in motion at the sixth session of the conference and at other forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system. Their objective should be to reactivate the world economy and to promote sustained development through interrelated measures, in areas such as food, development of energy resources, balance-of-payments support, financial flows, trade and raw materials.

 11. The Ministers reiterate their firm commitment to the immediate launching of the global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development envisaged in United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979. They continue to believe that these negotiations will provide the most promising response to the need for a simultaneous, coherent and integrated treatment of the major issues of international economic cooperation. The Ministers accordingly welcome the decision of the seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging all countries to make every effort to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of global negotiations by providing a fresh political impetus for this purpose. They also welcome the decision of that Conference that in the mean time, concurrent efforts be made immediately to secure the implementation of a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries in areas of critical importance to them, including the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, to become an integral part of the global negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations, when launched1. In this respect, the Ministers request the Group of 77 to take the necessary initiatives without delay in the organizations concerned of the United Nations system.

 12. As an integral part of their effort to promote a restructuring of international economic relations, and to establish the New International Economic Order, the developing countries are determined to expand and deepen their mutual cooperation based on collective self-reliance. The Ministers accordingly reiterate the full support for the activities under way with regard to economic cooperation among developing countries and note with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Arusha Programme of Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations2 and the Caracas programme of Action.3 In their view, the intensification of such cooperation would strengthen the material basis of the solidarity of the developing countries and improve their collective capacity to contribute to the prosperity of the world economy. It would also help to place their relationship with the developed countries on a more equitable and balanced footing and, not least, would reduce the vulnerability of their economies to shocks and stresses originating from those countries. The prevailing attitude of the developed countries, together with unfavourable prospects of growth in the world economy, has added new force to the imperative of collective self-reliance. This also requires, more than ever, the resolute pursuit by developing countries of the strengthening of their unity and solidarity to attain the objectives of collective self-reliance and to respond effectively to the latest world economic developments and related international negotiations. For this purpose, urgent consultations among developing countries should be held at any level deemed appropriate. In any event, the case for economic cooperation among developing countries rests on the necessity for the New International Economic Order, in which developing countries will, among other things, rely to a greater extent on themselves and on one another and enhance their capacity for self-sustained development.

 13. Questions relating to the world economy, to international economic relations and to development are directly related to those of peace and stability. To treat them separately will prove damaging for world security, not only in military and strategic terms but also because of the grave economic consequences, national and international, that it will generate. A worldwide relaxation of tensions, the halting of the arms race, and effective disarmament measures, which would release sorely needed resources for development, are vital necessities for global economic development.

 14. The Ministers are convinced that these complex problems of our time call for a stronger and more vibrant United Nations system, together with a determination to put it to more efficient use. The United Nations system must not, in the face of global crisis, be marginalized or diverted from its central purposes. At the present critical juncture in international economic cooperation, it must not be allowed to weaken through lack of political support for financial underpinning for its operational and other essential activities for development. The need is more compelling than ever to breathe new life into the United Nations system, to mobilize political will to that end, and to provide it with the necessary means of action. In the present context, the Ministers attach great importance to the major role that UNCTAD can play, through intergovernmental deliberations, consultations and negotiations, along with other organizations, in meeting the challenges already outlined; UNCTAD will in particular have a key contribution to make to the global negotiations when launched. It should also provide a forum for periodic consultation on and an overview of global trends and policies in the interrelated sectors of the world economy, with a view to promoting their mutual consistency.

 15. The Ministers affirm their determination to work with all their vigour towards overcoming the world economic crisis. The dangers this crisis poses to world peace and stability are too great and the costs of inaction too high. All groups of countries must together undertake a concerted effort to that end. They must join to build, in a climate of mutual confidence, a balanced and equitable system of international economic cooperation. Once again, the developing countries, pledge themselves to such a joint effort. They expect the developed countries, particularly the few that have been hesitant to reciprocate their pledge, in a spirit of international solidarity, and with an enlightened vision of the future. The Ministers look to the Belgrade Conference as providing a major opportunity to translating this spirit of mutual cooperation into concrete results.

**III. THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON**

**DEVELOPMENT: APPROACHES TO THE CURRRENT WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE 1980s, INCLUDING ISSUES, POLICIES AND MEASURES RELEVANT TO THE ATTAINMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER**

***Item 8 of the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the***

***United Nations Conference on Trade and Development***

**Declaration by the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77**

 1. The world economy today is in the throes of the deepest crisis since the Great Depression. Since 1980, the crisis has acquired additional dimensions and has displayed all the symptoms of a worldwide depression.

 2. The present economic crisis is truly global in scope and structural in character, threatening the stability and growth prospects of both, developed and developing countries. As the crisis deepens, social tensions and strife are bound to increase and to jeopardize world peace.

 3. The crisis has come to have a devastating impact on the economies of the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them. It has contributed further to the deterioration of the already negative trends in international cooperation and relation. In the developing countries, a major setback to development is now under way and has begun to undermine the past achievements and thus jeopardize the basis for future growth.

 The crisis is of neither a short-term nor a cyclical character. Its roots lie in fundamental structural imbalances and in the inequities of the international economic system.

 4. The development process in the developing countries has been severely disrupted and in many of them it has virtually come to a halt. Most developing countries have experienced a decline in their per capita income during the last two years. The least developed countries recorded no growth at all over their level in 1980 and in some cases the rate of growth was negative. The collapse of commodity prices, rising protectionism in developed countries, increases in the prices of manufactured imports and high interest rates in developed countries combined to create a precarious balance-of-payments situation for most of the developing countries. The net foreign exchange loss suffered by the developing countries during the period since 1980 is estimated at about $200 billion. The external debts of developing countries are estimated to have reached the crushing level of $630 billion at the end of 1982, with a yearly debt-service burden of $130 billion.

 5. Developing countries have had to curtail development activities and essential imports and many of them find themselves on the brink of economic collapse. The negative consequences for economic and social progress are not simply a year or two of retrenchment; such reversals seriously impair their fundamental well being in ways from which it will not be easy to recover in the immediate future.

 6. Among the factors which have contributed to and further aggravated the crisis are inadequate flows of resources, particularly of a concessional nature, global inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations and prolonged monetary instability, high interest rates, the adverse policies pursued by transnational corporations and the chronic technological imbalance between the developed and developing countries. The stringent lending policies of financial institutions, the virtual breakdown of the multilateral trading system, the failure to negotiate international commodity agreements and impediments to the transfer of technology and other resources for development to the developing countries, sometimes for political reasons, have further compounded the situation.

 7. Over the last five years, there has been a sharp decline in the rate of growth of world production, which in 1982 decline in absolute terms. The rates of growth have also been declining since 1976. For the first time in the postwar years, world trade was stagnant in 1981 and declined by 6 per cent in real value in 1982. This meant that the level of world trade in 1982 was approximately the same as in 1979. There was a collapse of commodity prices which in real terms have slumped to the lowest level in the last 50 years. It has been estimated that on third of the recent reduction in the rate of inflation in the developed countries was due to the fall in the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries.

 8. In most developed countries, production was stagnant or declining, unemployment reached the highest level since the Great Depression and other production factors were also lying idle. All this was used as a pretext for further intensification of protectionism and brought about frequent threats of trade was between major trading partners. In recent months, certain economic indicators in some developed countries seem to point towards a partial alleviation of the present economic situation. There are still many uncertainties relating to a possible upturn in the economies of the developed countries. In any case, there cannot be a sustained and lasting recovery of these economies without a restructuring of the present world economic system.

 9. The multilateral economic cooperation, which has already been beset with several difficulties, has been seriously impaired by the present economic crisis. Past commitments have not been fulfilled. There is even a deliberate retreat from internationally agreed obligations, as in the case of the unilateral withdrawal of the preferential treatment to the developing countries.

 10. By means of retrogressive agreements and policies, developed countries are gradually eroding internationally accepted norms for international trade. In addition, the resort of some developed countries to coercive and discriminatory economic measures against developing countries, for political and economic purposes, accentuates the alarming trend towards international disorder and, in some instances, underlines not only the unacceptable concentration of international decision-making power in the hands of the developed countries but also the arbitrary exercise of this power. All attempts made by the developing countries to enter into a serious negotiation with the developed countries on global economic issues have elicited no positive response from the latter.

 11. The present crisis has dramatically demonstrated the inadequacy and limitations of the existing institutional international framework to deal with the problem of development and to cope with the depth and magnitude of the crisis. From the very beginning, these international financial and trading institutions were designed to serve the interests of the developed world. The efforts to restructure them with a view to making them just and equitable and supportive of the development processes have so far been to no avail. Even the limited improvements towards making them accountable and somewhat sensitive and responsive to the needs of the developing countries are now being called into question and eroded. The functioning of these institutions and their policies are now being subordinated to political and other extraneous considerations not related to the development problems and needs of developing countries. There is a retreat from multilateralism into bilateralism in both the trading system and in matters of financial cooperation. The official components of the international monetary and financial system have been declining in their relative importance and the system is being increasingly privatized. The international economic system which the developed countries fashioned to serve their interests is failing them and is fast on the way to becoming a non-system.

 12. In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic future and political stability of developed and developing countries are interlinked. Peace and development are closely interrelated. Durable peace cannot be assured as long as economic disparities between nations are widening. Stable global development and a viable international economic order require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and cooperation, the halting of the arms race, and the adoption of disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development.

 13. The developing countries have now become a significant partner in the international economy. They absorb more than 30 per cent of the exports of the developed countries. Notwithstanding their low standards of living as compared with the developed countries, the developing countries now account for about 20 per cent of the world output. The rate of investments and savings in these countries surpassed those of the developed countries in the 1970s. In those years, the recession in the developed countries would have been deeper and their unemployment rates higher had it not been for increased imports by the developing countries from them. It should not be difficult to grasp the consequences of the drying up of their import markets. In addition, developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in the international financial markets.

 14. The growing interdependence of the national economies and the close interrelationship of world economic problems in different sectors, particularly in the interrelated fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development and money and finance, are the essential features of the international reality today. Therefore, any isolated or compartmentalized solution in individual sectors or in a group of countries, or measures limited to counter-cyclical policies to cope with the crisis of a structural nature can be neither adequate nor self-sustaining. Current problems of developed countries themselves cannot be resolved by ignoring the development imperatives of the developing countries. The strategy for surmounting the present crisis must recognize fully the new role of the developing countries as full partners in world development. Similarly any set of measures to deal with the present crisis through short-term solutions would not be adequate. The situation calls for a coherent set of international policies that address short-term conjunctural problems as well as longer-term problems of structure.

 15. While the present deteriorating and unpredictable external environment has exposed the limitations of the domestic economic policies of the developing countries, those countries continue in their efforts to formulate and put into effect their own programmes for the revitalization of their economies.

 16. The universal threat that the present crisis poses to the stability and growth of developed and developing countries alike makes it necessary, therefore, for the international community to launch a programme of concerted measures for the reactivation of the global economy and accelerated growth and development on sustained basis in developing countries, as well as strengthening international economic cooperation. A universal crisis of the present magnitude calls for a global solution in which all countries must play their part. The reactivation of the growth process in the developing countries cannot be seen as merely in terms of the trickle-down effect of growth in developed countries. What is needed is an integrated set of policies encompassing both immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries and the restructuring of the world economic system and relations needed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

 17. In the inter-related fields of commodities, trade, money and finance and development, the Programme of Immediate Measures must incorporate the elements contained in the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Conference on the subjects indicated below and must provide for urgent action on them.4

(a) Commodities (agenda item 9)

 (i) Establishment of the Common Fund (resolution 1)

 (ii) Stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets (resolution 4)

 (iii) Processing, marketing, transportation and distribution (resolution 2)

 (iv) Compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings (resolution 3)

(b) Trade (agenda item 10)

 (i) Protectionism and structural adjustment (part A of the resolution)

 (ii) Generalized system of preferences (part B of the resolution)

 (iii) International trading system rules of trade (part C of the resolution)

(c) Money and finance (agenda item 11)

 (i) Official development assistance (resolution 1)

 (ii) Multilateral financial institutions and international monetary reform (resolution 2)

 (iii) External debt (resolution 3)

(d) Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the

 Least Developed Countries (agenda item 12)

 18. The revitalization of the development process in developing countries and the accompanying requirement of structural changes, including fundamental consequential reforms of the institutional framework governing the international economic relations, have to be the centerpiece of any programme for the reactivation of the global economy and the development of developing countries.

**IV. ACTION ON ITEMS 8 TO 13 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

***Item 8: The world economic situation***

**Resolution on consultation mechanism**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 on the establishment of UNCTAD as an organ of the General Assembly, and Conference resolutions 90(IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979 on institutional issues,

 *Conscious* of the growing perception of interdependence among national economies and mutuality of interests,

 *Considering* the interrelationship of issues in the different areas of the world economy,

 *Recognizing* the urgent need for keeping the world economic situation constantly under review and the need for adopting and implementing coherent measures in those areas,

 *Convinced* that to this end an effective machinery for consultation needs to be devised so as to promote mutually consistent and supportive policies,

 1. *Decides* that the Trade and Development Board should meet regularly at ministerial level once every two years in order to hold consultations on:

 (a) The problems and policies in the fields of commodities, trade, money and finance, and related areas of development;

 (b) The principles, rules and practices governing international economic relations;

 (c) The impact of development in the above areas, on the economics of all the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries among them;

 2. *Decides* to convene the Trade and Development Board at ministerial level in the second half of 1984 to undertake the first such review and consultation, and in particular to monitor the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken at the sixth session of the Conference;

 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the light of foregoing, to submit to the Trade and Development Board, at that ministerial level session, a report on the latest developments in the world economic situation, including the evolution of the principles and rules governing international economic relations, and a report on the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken at the sixth session of the Conference.

***Item 9: Commodity issues***

**1. Resolution on the Common Fund for Commodities**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

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

 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Common Fund as a major element of the Integrated programme for commodities,

 *Bearing in mind* that the period for the fulfillment of the requirements for entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for commodities5 has been extended until 30 September 1983, pursuant to article 57, paragraph 1, of that Agreement,

 *Taking note* of the progress reports of the Secretary General of UNCTAD on the signature and ratification of the Agreement6

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

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

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

 *Reaffirming* that financing of national projects and investments in the field of commodities through the Second Account are within the competence of the Common Fund,

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

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

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

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

 4. *Requests* that a target date of 1 January 1984 should be set for the commencement of the operations of the Common Fund;

 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore ways and means to provide the three newly designated least developed countries and other developing countries that are unable to pay their capital subscriptions to the Common Fund, which do not figure on the list of the developing countries beneficiaries of the offer of the Organizations of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, with the necessary financial resources for the payment of their full capital subscriptions to the Common Fund;

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

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

 8. *Requests* the Preparatory Commission for bringing the Common Fund for Commodities into operation to finalize without delay its work on administrative, legal, procedural, operational and financial matters.

**2. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities**

**in the areas of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

 *Bearing in mind* the reports of the permanent Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commodities on its second and third session,7 resolution 18(IX) of 7 October 1980 and agreed conclusions 19(S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities and the report of the Committee on Commodities on its tenth session,8

 *Convinced* that the studies on processing, marketing, transportation and distribution undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat on most of the commodities listed in Conference resolution 93 (IV) provide an adequate basis for moving to negotiation of frameworks of international cooperation in this field,

 *Taking note* of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference,9

 *Expressing concern* at the increasingly prejudicial role played by transnational corporations restricting the participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of their commodities,

 *Noting with concern* that the efforts of the developing countries to increase their participation are being continually obstructed by the protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries on exports of processed and semi-processed commodities by developing countries and by the lack of capital and technical know-how.

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

 2. *Urges* the developed countries to abstain from supplying new restrictive measures, to eliminate all remaining customs duties and internal taxes levied on commodities imported from developing countries as well as all other prohibitions, restrictions and subsidies, and in particular to eliminate immediately all forms of tariff escalation affecting exports of semi-processed and processed commodities from developing countries;

 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, not later than December 1984, a negotiating conference open to all members of UNCTAD on general frameworks of international cooperation in the fields of processing, marketing, transportation and distribution of commodity exports of developing countries aimed at promoting and assuring their greater participation in those areas, incorporating, *inter alia*:

 (a) The necessary arrangements for improving financial and technical assistance to developing countries in this field, including the possibility of the establishment of a commodity trade institute;

 (b) Increased financing opportunities for developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, to assist them in preparing feasible projects and mobilizing the necessary capital;

 (c) Establishment of a special investment financing facility for the processing of minerals and metals;

 4. *Requests* the Committee on Commodities to complete the necessary preparatory work prior to the conference referred to above;

 5. *Requests further* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-ninth session, through the Committee on Commodities, on the progress of implementation of the above measures.

**3. Resolution on compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

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

 *Reaffirming* the need to protect developing countries from excessive fluctuations in export earnings, especially from commodities,

 *Reaffirming further* the need for measures to improve and enlarge compensatory financing facilities for stabilization consistent with a growing trend of export earnings of developing countries,

 *Taking note* of the relevant studies prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat10 and of the consideration of those issues in other international forums,

 *Taking note also* of agreed conclusions 19 (S-I) of 12 February 1982 of the Committee on Commodities and of the report of the Committee on Commodities on its tenth session, 11

 1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, not later than December 1983, a preparatory meeting for a negotiating conference on a complementary facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings concerning, *inter alia*:

 (a) The financing needs of the facility and its structure;

 (b) Sources of finance;

 (c) Operational rules and modalities;

 (d) Schedule of negotiations;

 2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in the light of progress made in the preparatory meeting, to convene a negotiating conference open to all members of UNCTAD on the facility referred to above;

 3. *Invites* member countries to transmit to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, prior to 30 September 1983, any proposals they may have concerning the above and related issues;

 4. *Decides* that immediate relief be provided to developing countries, pending the completion of the above negotiation, and to this end:

 (a) Urges the International Monetary Fund to undertake substantial expansion and liberalization of its Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide developing countries with prompt, full and automatic compensations of their shortfalls, without imposing conditionality;

 (b) Further urges the International Monetary Fund to provide special arrangements for the least developed countries within its Compensatory Financing Facility, including total subsidization of interest charges and the establishment of a longer repayment period, in addition to the maximum facilities under the improvements mentioned in subparagraph (a) above;

 (c) Urges the socialist countries of Eastern Europe to create, through the international Investment Bank or the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, a special fund that will guarantee an adequate annual supply of transferable roubles for the developing countries to compensate for shortfalls in earnings of developing countries from commodity exports to those countries.

**4. Resolution on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities**

**in the area of stabilization and strengthening of commodity markets**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

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

 *Deeply concerned* at the dramatic collapse in commodity prices since the end of 1980 and at its serious repercussions on the prospects for the economic development of developing countries,

 *Concerned* at the little progress made so far in the preparatory meetings and negotiations on most of the commodities under he Integrated Programme for Commodities seven years after its adoption,

 *Convinced* of the importance of establishing multidimensional commodity agreements containing provisions on both price stabilization and developmental measures,

 *Noting with concern* that some renegotiated and newly negotiated international commodity agreements do not contain sufficiently effective measures for price stabilization,

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

 *Reaffirming* the need for a greater sense of urgency in the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

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

 *Recognizing* that activities aimed at coordinating the positions of producing countries in all international negotiations on commodities constitute an integral part of negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities,

 *Taking note* of the report by the UNCTAD secretariat submitted to the Conference, 12

 1. *Urges* Governments, particularly those whose attitude has prevented international action under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, to reaffirm their commitments in adopting resolution 93 (IV) on the Programme, and in particular to reiterate their firm commitment to all the objectives and all the measures contained therein;

 2. *Urges* producers and consumers to adopt measures that will achieve stable conditions in commodity markets in accordance with the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, keeping in mind the overall balance of benefits they are likely to derive from the Programme as a whole;

 3. *Urges* the developed countries to refrain from adopting internal policies that could destabilize commodity markets and discourage efficient producers;

 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with interested countries, to convene at an early date negotiating conferences on commodities on which preparatory work has reached an advanced stage, such as cotton, copper, tea and hard fibres, with a view to the early conclusion of international multidimensional agreements for these commodities;

 5. *Requests* that the preparatory work on the other commodities be finalized expeditiously, with a view to proceeding to the stage of negotiations;

 6. *Reaffirms* the indicative character of the list of commodities covered by resolution 93(IV);

 7. *Decides* to include hides and skins and leather in the indicative list of commodities contained in resolution 93 (IV);

 8. *Agrees* that, without prejudice to continued efforts to conclude such multidimensional agreements, immediate action on an *ad hoc* basis among interested countries be taken to negotiate provisional agreements or arrangements on a temporary basis as appropriate, on commodities, of particular export interest to developing countries that are not covered by international commodity agreements or arrangements, in order to avoid further deterioration on their prices and to improve their short-term export earnings;

 9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore potential sources of finance for such interim agreements or arrangements, including borrowing arrangements through the Common Fund, the liberalized buffer stock financing facility of the International Monetary Fund, the structural adjustment loans of the World Bank and the regional development banks as well as trade levies, and to report regularly thereon to the Trade and Development Board through the Committee on Commodities;

 10. *Reaffirms* that commodity agreements, as independent international instruments, can only be revised according to their respective provisions and by member countries in their own forums;

 11. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to convene a special session of the Committee on Commodities to examine, in close cooperation with commodity councils concerned, the role of existing international commodity agreements negotiated or renegotiated within UNCTAD in attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

 12. *Requests* all producer and consumer countries to participate actively in the negotiation of the new International Sugar Agreement, so as to arrive at effective undertaking allowing the world market in this product to be efficiently regulated;

 13. *Urges* all Governments to resume immediately the negotiations within the United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, in order to conclude as soon as possible, but not later than 30 June 1984, as new International Wheat Agreement containing effective undertaking in order to ensure the efficient operation of the international market;

 14. *Requests* that resources made available as grants through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral or bilateral sources for the financing of the preparation of summary project proposals on commodities such as groundnuts and products, coconuts and products, tropical timber, meat, bananas, hard fibres, jute and natural rubber, which have been already approved by intergovernmental meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

 15. *Request further* that additional resources be made available as grants through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral or bilateral channels, for the financing of activities (such as meetings among producing countries) aimed at coordinating the positions of producing countries in all international negotiations on commodities;

 16. *Requests* the Committee on Commodities, on the basis of its decision 4(V) of 17 July 1970, to adopt a set of more detailed and concrete guidelines or a code of conduct for national stockpile operations which disrupt international markets, including the establishment of appropriate arrangements within UNCTAD for international surveillance of such operations.

***Item 10: Issues in the areas of international Trade in good and services***

**Resolution on international trade in goods and services**

**A. Protectionism and structural adjustment**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Considering* that international trade plays an important role in developing countries, that it has great significance in promoting the economic and social growth in these countries, and that export earnings are an indispensable condition for honouring their international financial commitments and maintaining their purchasing power,

 *Recognizing* the need to adopt effective policy measures to promote the economic growth and development of developing countries, particularly countries where the level of industrialization is very low bearing in mind that the operations should be carried out within the framework of a dynamic international division of labour, with a view to attaining, *inter alia,* the target of 25 per cent of world industrial production, as established in the Declaration of Lima, 13 and with the aim of increasing the share of developing countries in world trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products,

 *Stressing* the links between the promotion of industrial production and international trade as well as between international trade and the solution of balance-of-payments problems, including the indebtedness of developing countries, these general political measures should be addressed to achieving the effective transfer of technology and real development resources to developing countries, as well as their increased participation in the marketing and transport of their export products,

 *Recognizing* the need to ensure improved access to the markets of the developed countries for the exports of developing countries, and that any sustained expansion of developing countries exports is dependent upon their achieving a greater degree of security of access to these markets,

 *Recalling* the body of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and of UNCTAD on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and on protectionism and structural adjustment,

 *Considering* the interaction between several sectors of the world economy and the relationships prevailing among groups of countries, as well as the importance, for the expansion of the world economy in general, of economic growth and development in developing countries,

 *Agrees that:*

**Protectionism**

 (a) The developed countries shall abstain from imposing new restrictions or other protectionism measures against any exports of developing countries, and from taking unilateral decisions, which adversely affect the trade of developing countries;

 (b) The developed countries shall immediately eliminate all measures, adversely affecting the trade of developing countries, incompatible with their international commitments or which circumvent such commitments. They shall also refrain from applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, against developing countries as a form of political coercion;

 (c) The developed countries shall also eliminate all other measures, which they are applying to protect their domestic industries, which adversely affect the trade of developing countries. To this end, developed countries shall establish specific time-bound programmes for the elimination of all protectionist measures, including subsides, which prejudice the trading opportunities of developing countries. Any action programmes would take into account the relevant interests of those developing countries presently enjoying special advantages and meet the need for finding ways and means for protecting their interests;

 (d) The developed countries shall effectively fulfil their commitments in the field of international trade, especially that of providing differential and more favourable treatment to developing countries;

 (e) The Trade and Development Board shall examine these programmes to determine whether they are adequate and effective. The Board shall monitor the implementation of these programmes. Wherever necessary, it may recommend additional specific measures relating to the eliminating of protectionism in developed countries and ensuring that no new protectionist measure is taken in developed countries. The ongoing work of the Board regarding preparation of the detailed inventory of non-tariff measures affecting international trade should be continued, as it is supportive of this process;

 (f) In order to avoid interruption or reduction in, or discouragement of, the trade flows of developing countries, the developed countries should:

 (i) Suspend ongoing investigations in cases of alleged subsidies or dumping;

 (ii) Suspend the application of countervailing and anti-dumping duties and other measures of a statutory or procedural nature against the exports of developing countries;

 (iii) Review their existing trade legislation, regulations and procedures with the objective of removing those features, which lead to coercion of developing countries or harassment of their trade.

 (g) Negotiations shall be initiated immediately, with the full participation of all interested countries, on an improved multilateral safeguard system, based on the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and ensuring that the rights and interests of all developing countries are duly protected and respected. In this regard, they shall suppress all selective or discriminatory practices, which adversely affect the developing countries. In any improved safeguard system, priority should be given to the use of positive adjustment assistance measures instead of the resort to restrictive trade measures. Safeguard measures should only be applied in exceptional circumstances and be automatically and simultaneously accompanied by additional adjustment measures of a more comprehensive nature. The Trade and Development Board should follow this process of negotiation closely and ensure that the interests of the developing countries are effectively protected;

 (h) The developed countries should devise appropriate means to eliminate, or reduce significantly, internal taxes levied by them on products imported from developing countries, in particular from the least developed among them. The Trade and Development Board should monitor the implementation of this process closely;

 (i) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above;

**Structural adjustment**

(j) In order to ensure an equitable international division of labour, urgent measures shall be taken, in conformity with the objectives of the Lima Declaration, to provide increased opportunities for production and trade of developing countries in areas where they posses existing or future possibilities, including through international subcontracting arrangements;

 (k) The developed countries should work out specific programmes of action for specific duration to facilitate structural adjustment in those economic sectors in which they have applied protectionists measures and/or subsidies during long periods or on repeated occasions, adversely affecting the trade interests of developing countries;

 (l) To this end, the Trade and Development Board should undertake the following:

 (i) Act as a mechanism for cooperation with respect to policies relating to ` production and trade and, in this context, devise principles governing adjustment assistance in particular to developing countries;

 (ii) With a view to enlarging the export markets of the developing countries in the field of agricultural products, formulate, in cooperation with competent international organizations, universally acceptable principles that take duly into account the interests of the developing countries in the production and trade in agricultural products;

 (iii) In order to accelerate restructuring in develop countries in accordance with Conference resolution 131 (V) of 3 June 1979, and to make possible a transfer of industries of real benefit to developing countries in sectors where they posses a comparative advantage, request the secretariats of UNCTAD and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with other competent international organizations, to elaborate a plan of action on industrial cooperation arrangements between developed countries and developing countries;

(iv) Request the UNCTAD secretariat, in cooperation with other competent international organizations, notably the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations and the World Food Council, to undertake an in-depth study or agro-industrial production and the consequences of concentration of economic power in that sector on the trade and development of developing countries, and propose measures necessary to strengthen the participation of these countries in production and trade in agro-industrial products;

(v) Formulate policies to assist developing countries in promoting and diversifying their exports;

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

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

 (m) The sessional committee of the Trade and Development Board14 should review these specific programmes of structural adjustment in order to determine their adequacy and effectiveness, and make appropriate recommendations if necessary. The Board should monitor closely the implementation of these programmes;

 (n) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

**B. Generalized system of preferences**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Considering* the importance of the generalized system of preferences for the expansion of trade of developing countries, and keeping in view the problems being faced by developing countries in the operation of these programmes,

 *Decides* as follows:

 (a) The developed countries shall significantly improve the generalized system of preferences, broaden its scope of application and incorporate a greater degree of flexibility into the related procedures. With respect to product coverage, special attention should be given to products not adequately covered by existing schemes in both the agricultural and industrial sectors and to the products of interest to the least developed countries. The relevant interests of those developing countries enjoying special advantages and the need for finding ways and means of protecting their interests should be taken into account. Prior to any modification of the schemes, the preference-granting countries should hold consultations with developing countries;

 (b) More stability and security should be introduced into the generalized system of preferences schemes, their non-discriminatory nature should be ensured and the existing benefits to the developing countries should be preserved, avoiding the introduction into the system of discriminatory measures such as those applied under the concept of graduation or its use as an instrument for exerting political or economic pressure;

 (c) A set of multilateral guidelines should be established by the Trade and Development Board for the operation of the generalized system of preferences with a view to ensuring its stability and improving its effectiveness. The rules of origin should be liberalized and harmonized and their operation should be simplified. The rules of cumulative origin should also be improved;

 (d) The United Nations Development Programme should continue to support the UNCTAD/UNDP technical assistance programme beyond 1983 in order to permit developing countries to benefit adequately from the schemes;

 (e) A study programme should be established by the Trade and Development Board concerning other laws, regulations and procedures of the preference-giving countries, which affect the exports of developing countries;

 (f) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

**C. International trading system rules and principles of trade**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recognizing* that the present rules and principles of the trading system are not adequate, equitable, efficient or effective,

 *Decides:*

 (a) That the Trade and Development Board should study in depth the rules and principles in force in the international trading system with a view to establishing a new set of rules and principles leading to a system of universal character;

 (b) That the special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view while undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

**D. Services**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Considering* the importance of activities in the services sector, with the objectives of enhancing the activities in this sector in the developing countries and bringing about a significant increase in the earnings in this sector, and the need to avoid the negative effects on developing countries of the present structures in international transactions in services,

 *Decides as follows:*

 (a) The UNCTAD secretariat should carry out studies to identify and establish priorities regarding services of particular importance to developing countries and to devise programmes which would enable the developing countries to have greater participation in international trade in services. These studies should also cover those services, which do not fall within the specific competence of international organizations;

 (b) Those studies by the UNCTAD secretariat should also make recommendations with respect to establishing mechanisms for multilateral cooperation in the field of services, which may be of benefit to the developing countries. For this purpose, the UNCTAD secretariat may seek the support of member countries and international organizations in the collection of the statistical data and information required. The differential and more favourable treatment to the developing countries in the sector of services should be ensured in any such mechanisms. The UNCTAD secretariat should also collect and disseminate relevant information services on a systematic basis;

 (c) The UNCTAD secretariat should institute technical assistance programme for developing countries in the area of services;

 (d) The Trade and Development Board should draw up at its twenty-ninth session, in 1984, a programme of action relating to the activities mentioned above, including specific recommendations to achieve the above objectives;

 (e) The special problems of the least developed countries should be kept in view in undertaking the tasks mentioned above.

***Item 11: Financial and monetary issues***

1. **Position paper by the Group of 77 on financial and monetary issues**

**World development in crisis**

 1. The developing world is in the midst of a global crisis that is as widespread in its incidence as it is profound in its impact. Economic expansion has ground to a halt, with the growth of output falling below that of population. The prospect for 1983 is for a further decline.

 2. For developing countries, this crisis has been triggered and aggravated by the continued deterioration of the external environment, owing to the policies pursued by the major developed market-economy countries. It is also a result of deep-rooted structural deficiencies in the international monetary, financial and trade systems, which have not responded on a scale and the peace required for world economic recovery and for regaining the momentum of development in developing countries.

 3. Over the two-year period 1981-1982, developing countries have seen a dramatic fall in the flow of foreign exchange on both the capital and current accounts. This has led to a most severe contraction of the liquidity and financing needed to sustain their adjustment process. A number of factors account for this:

 (a) Export earnings have fallen by about $150 billion, reflecting the catastrophic collapse of commodity prices. Prices in real terms for most of their commodities are now at levels comparable to those during the Great Depression;

 (b) Debt-service payments have risen quite dramatically by over $70 billion and now stand at a level exceeding $106 billion annually. The total debt of developing countries now stands at over $700 billion, if short-term debt is included;

 (c) Private bank lending to developing countries has also contracted dramatically by about $25 billion at the end of 1982;

 (d) Official development assistance has stagnated, standing at less than half of the 0.7 per cent target adopted over a decade ago.

 Even allowing for offsetting factors such as interests payments earned by developing countries, the net foreign exchange loss suffered by them over the period 1981-1982 is estimated at about $200 billion. The reserves of developing countries now stand at precariously low levels.

 4. In order to surmount the crisis, both the conjunctural and structural problems of the world economy and of the international economic order need to be addressed fully and in an integrated manner. Adequate responses will require the adoption of appropriate and concerted policies by the international community, particularly by the developed countries, in view of their responsibility for the present crisis. In this context a global and integrated approach is required that reflects the interdependence of developed and developing countries, and the interrelated character of problems affecting the international system of trade and payments. A strengthening of international monetary and financial cooperation directed at rapid and sustained development, particularly of developing countries, is essential for overcoming the immediate and the long-term problems of the international economy, and for domestic efforts to yield positive results.

**The policy approach**

 5. The sixth session of the Conference provides the opportunity for adopting a common strategy for dealing with the crisis, including agreement on an action programme designed to bring about a rapid and balanced recovery and expansion of world output and employment for sustained development. The development momentum of developing countries should be resumed at an accelerated pace on a priority basis in the process of world recovery and development.

 6. The recovery programme would require developed countries to adopt concerted policies designed to promote economic growth through*, inter alia,* a lowering of interest rates, the raising of the level of demand, stabilization of exchange rates and the opening of markets.

 7. It will also require a series of immediate measures in favour of developing countries in areas of critical importance to them, including a substantial increase in liquidity and reserves for developing countries, accelerated flows of concessional and other multilateral flows and restructuring of their debts.

 8. At the same time as, and consistent with, the efforts to promote recovery and development, initiatives should be launched immediately to reshape the international monetary and financial systems so that they may contribute more effectively to sustained development in the world economy, and particularly in the developing countries.

 9. The monetary and financial measures proposed below are designed to achieve both of these objectives and promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order. To this end, the international monetary system will need to be restructured to ensure the fuller and equitable participation of developing countries in the decision-making process, and the framework of international financial cooperation for development will need to be extended and revamped.

**Policy measures**

**A. Immediate measures**

**1. The International monetary Fund**

 The Fund should:

 *(a) SDR allocations*

 (i) Commence an immediate and substantial allocation of SDRs, in no circumstance less than 15 billion annually. Allocations will need to be made regularly, consistent with the evolving requirements of the world economy;

 (ii) Make a special additional allocation of SDRs to allow developing countries to meet the requirements for increasing quotas under the Eighth General Review of Quotas.

 *(b) The link*

 Decide to establish the link between SDRs and development finance without further delay.

 *(c) Quotas*

 As the decision to increase Fund quotas to SDR 90 billion falls short of the current and evolving requirements of the Fund’s developing country members, quotas should be increased substantially.

 (i) Complete the Ninth General Review of Quotas by the end of 1984;

 (ii) Enlarge substantially the share of developing countries in IMF quotas and raise these to at least 45 per cent of the total;

 (iii) Make a special adjustment of the small quotas, that is, those which at present do not reach SDR 10 million;

 (iv) Enlarge the access of member countries to the Fund’s resources expressed as a multiple of quotas, and in any event there should be no reduction in the existing multiples;

 (v) Bring effectively under the control of the Fund the resources available to it under the General Arrangements to Borrow.

 *(d) Compensatory Financing Facility*

 (i) Expand substantially and liberalize the Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide full, prompt and automatic coverage of shortfalls, without imposing conditionality;

 (ii) Establish special arrangements for the benefit of the least developed countries to subsidize interest payments and to lengthen repayment periods.

 *(e) Conditionality*

 Undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests with a view to revising immediately its policy conditions under the trenches and facilities so as to place greater stress on supply expansion, and to take full into account the economic and social priorities and objective of developing countries. Greater use should be made of multi-year programmes and due allowance made for uncertainties in setting performance criteria. In prescribing adjustment measures, IMF should take fully into account circumstances and factors beyond the control of developing countries.

 *(f) Medium-term facility*

 Establish a new, low-conditional facility to extend medium-term payments financing to developing countries.

 This facility should be financed from SDR allocations accruing to developed countries.

 *(g) Trust fund*

 Establish a new trust fund, financed from the profits from additional sales of IMF gold holdings due to developed countries and from interest due from the developed countries allocation of SDR holdings, in order to make concessional loans to eligible countries.

 *(h) Surveillance*

 Exert influence on developed countries through the strengthening of surveillance over exchange rate and related fiscal, monetary and trade policies to bring greater efficiency and symmetry to the adjustment process.

 *(i) Decision-making*

 All phases of the negotiations, formal and informal, linked to decision-making on the international monetary system should take place in forums in which developing countries are full participants. The voting strength of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions should be increased substantially.

**2. The World Bank**

 The World Bank should

 (a) Accelerate its five-year regular lending programme for the period 1982-1986 of $60 billion so that it is disbursed over four years;

 (b) Review its Special Assistance Programme every six months with a view to accelerating additional disbursements;

 (c) Raise the share of programme loans to at least 25 per cent of total lending;

 (d) Substantially increase the proportion of local costs financed;

 (e) Revise the conditions of structural adjustment lending before the end of 1983 so that they are brought into line with the social and economic conditions prevailing in developing countries. In order to increase the ability of the World Bank to respond to the emergency needs of developing countries, the volume of lending for structural adjustment should be substantially increased;

 (f) Enlarge its resources so as to provide a significant growth of lending in real terms. The capital base should be increased and the gearing ratio doubled;

 (g) Consider co-financing as a supplement to its regular resources and not as a precondition for Bank lending. Furthermore, co-financing should be considered in accordance with the principle of additionality of resources on improved terms and conditions, and maintaining the World Bank’s role as a multilateral financial institution for development;

 (h) Rise the permissible margin of preference to 25 per cent;

 (i) In view of the advanced stage of the discussions on an energy affiliate and the substantial measure of governmental support for it in both developed and developing countries, and immediate decision should be taken to establish the facility and to bring it into operation as early as possible in 1984;

 (j) End its policy of “graduation” for access to the regular capital resources;

 (k) The Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) should provide for a substantial increase in lending to all recipients in real terms. Negotiations should be completed in time for the Seventh Replenishment operations to commence from the beginning of fiscal year 1984. The regrettable experience of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA should be avoided and commitments implemented as presently scheduled. The quality of IDA flows should remain unchanged.

**3. Regional development banks**

 (a) The resources of regional development banks should be strengthened through capital increases in real terms, in such a way that they are able to meet the economic and social development needs of their member States. Furthermore, these institutions should be strengthened as financial bodies capable of attracting additional external resources to meet national development needs;

 (b) The regional development banks should adopt in the course of 1983 special programmes to accelerate disbursements.

**4. United Nations Development Programme**

 Donor countries should rapidly increase their voluntary contributions, in line with their commitments, to restore the funding available to UNDP to the levels required by the current and prospective needs of developing countries for technical cooperation.

**5. International Fund for Agricultural Development**

 Developed donors should complete the fulfilment of their commitments for the replenishment of IFAD for the current triennium 1981-1983 as soon as possible. Furthermore, there should be continuing support for strengthening IFAD.

**6. Export credits**

 (a) The extensive technical analysis carried out in UNCTAD on the need for an international mechanism to refinance export credits extended by developing countries calls for a firm decision by the Conference at its sixth session to establish the international export credit guarantee facility. The Conference should establish procedures and a timetable for the facility to come into operation not later than 1984;

 (b) Developed countries should increase the volume of export credits available to finance the capital requirements of developing countries, lift country limits on borrowing, and not impose minimum rates of interest on export suppliers credits.

 The OECD arrangement on export credit, adopted without consulting developing countries, should be reviewed immediately, with a view to fully exempting export credits extended to developing countries from its stringent provisions on terms of export credits to developing countries.

**7. Official development assistance**

 Given the critical economic situation of many developing countries, particularly the least developed, and the need for a substantial increase in highly concessional assistance to avoid permanent damage to the development process, the Conference at its sixth session should agree on concrete policies and measures to increase ODA flows in real terms and improve their quality.

 (a) All developed countries that have not met the 0.7 per cent target should do so by 1985 and in any event not later than the second half of the decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Interim targets should be fixed for achieving the objective over the period;

 (b) There should be significant increase in programme lending in ODA flows. There should be a improvement in modalities, composition and quality of aid. ODA should not be a vehicle for trade promotion activities by the developed countries;

 (c) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries should be based on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should be equitably and rationally distributed among developing countries.

**8. Direct private foreign investment**

 (a) Direct private foreign investment, which is compatible with national legislation and contributes to the achievement of the development objectives and priorities of developing countries represents a significant contribution to development and to the strengthening of national capacities through the real transfer of technology;

 (b) The negotiations on the elaboration of a code of conduct for transnational corporations should be concluded as a matter of urgency.

**9. External debt**

 (a) At the sixth session of the Conference, Governments should agree to take urgently a number of complementary actions to restructure the external debt of developing countries owed to developed countries in a manner designed to revive their development momentum and prospects and to avoid a restriction of developing country access to new lending or a hardening of the terms of lending by public and private sources of international finance as a result of the present international monetary and financial crisis;

 (b) The measures should include improving the terms of borrowing rescheduling, including longer maturity and grace periods, a reduction of interests rates to a level in keeping with development requirements and the provision of net additional resources;

 (c) At its sixth session, the Conference should also undertake a thorough review of the principles and procedures governing the rescheduling of official debt owed to developed countries and the evolution of new arrangements and principles covering the rescheduling of private debt.

**Measures with respect to official debt to be adopted by developed countries**

 (a) Full and rapid implementation of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, without any form of discrimination, and conversion of all outstanding bilateral ODA loans into grants for the least developed countries;

 (b) Emergency and generalized measures to reduce the debt burden of developing countries should be agreed at the sixth session of the Conference for the debt payments on official and officially guaranteed loans:

 (i) For developing countries other than the least developed countries, pending the recovery of export earnings, amortization payments on bilateral ODA loans scheduled during the period 1984-1985 should be added to the end of the scheduled repayment period;

 (ii) For the official and officially guaranteed export credits from developed countries, a substantial proportion of scheduled interest and amortization payments should be consolidated: the consolidated amount should be repaid over 10 years, with a five-year grace period;

 (iii) The multilateral development financial institutions should contribute to the emergency relief measures by providing*, inter alia,* additional programme assistance to developing countries in an amount at least equal to the debt-service obligation of the borrower to the multilateral lending institutions.

**Principles and procedures governing debt rescheduling**

 *(a) Official debt*

 (i) Despite the addition of “detailed features” in Trade and Development Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, agreements under the aegis of the Paris Club do not generally reflect the guidelines. The guidelines should be thoroughly reviewed by the Conference and modified in the light of the much graver debt crisis facing developing countries;

 (ii) On the basis of the Trade and Development Board consensus resolution 132 (XV) of 15 August 1975, and with a view to rendering the Paris Club operations closer to the internationally agreed features, the Conference should establish a framework wherein interested developing countries, prior to debt renegotiations in the customary forums, would be enabled to convene *ad hoc* meetings of official bilateral and multilateral creditors, as well as the relevant private creditors, to consider the economic situation and medium-term development objectives and prospects of the country. Such examination should be assisted by the relevant organizations, including UNCTAD, and should address the balance-of-payments and development finance needs of the country in a framework supportive of the growth and development of the debtor country;

 *(b) Private debt*

 (i) The absence of internationally agreed principles and guidelines for restructuring private debts has seriously undermined the efforts of developing countries to reschedule their private debts in a manner commensurate with their development requirements. It has, in particular, been a factor jeopardizing their efforts to meet their urgent and pressing need for additional finance from international capital markets;

 (ii) Notwithstanding the different debt profiles of individual developing countries, a generalized approach is required, including guidelines for dealing with the problems of private debt though rescheduling and/or refinancing; this does not imply a uniform set of solutions. There is also need for close monitoring of capital market operations, which would secure greater transparency and increase the information available to debtor countries;

 (iii) At the same time, in the light of the significant developments in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating, developing countries will need to formulate appropriate responses to promote their interests. Relevant international institutions, including UNCTAD, should assist them in these efforts.

**10. Substantial New Programme of Acton for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries**

 Relevant international institutions should establish new mechanisms and arrangements for mobilizing increased financial transfers to the least developed countries, including the proposed new IMF trust fund. All developed donor countries, on their part, should:

 (a) Fulfil their commitment to double their ODA to the least developed countries and/or to meet the 0.15 per cent target by 1985;

 (b) Make substantial allocations to relevant United Nations funds, to assist in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

 (c) Provide ODA to the least developed countries fully in the form of grants. Loans when provided should be on terms of least as concessional as those provided by IDA. All assistance should be on a united basis;

 (d) Improve the quality and effectiveness of aid to the least developed countries.

**B. Medium and long-term actions**

**1. International monetary reform**

 Negotiations should begin expeditiously to correct the structural deficiencies in the international monetary system with a view to making it supportive of the process of international development, in particular of the developing countries.

 The official component of the international monetary system should be reinforced and its institutional framework transformed into a just and equitable universal instrument.

 (a) The macro-economic policies of the major economies should take full account of the impact on developing countries. International consultations and concertation to limit global inflationary and recessionary pressures, with the full participation of developing countries on an equal footing, should become the norm;

 (b) The adjustment process should be made more efficient and its burdens distributed more equitably between surplus and deficit countries;

 (c) Official payments financing should be provided in amounts and on terms and conditions that are in keeping with the origin of the deficits and the differing capacities of countries to make adjustments, and that help to limit he international transmission of inflationary and recessionary pressures;

 (d) The exchange rate system should be reformed to provide stability, while retaining sufficient flexibility to allow adjustment to take place without putting undue pressure on the level of economic activity;

 (e) The growth of international liquidity should be made more stable and predictable by making the SDR the principal reserve asset and by creating SDRs regularly and in adequate amounts;

 (f) The link between allocations of SDRs and development financing should be established at an early date;

 (g) The resources of the International Monetary Fund, and quotas in particular, should increase regularly and in line with the relevant aggregates, such as value of trade and the size of current account imbalance. Quotas should continue to be the principal sources of the Fund’s resources. Borrowing from official sources should not be allowed to weaken the integrity of IMF.

**2. The framework of international financial cooperation for development**

 (a) The framework of development finance should be made more coherent and comprehensive so that long-term external resource gaps of developing countries may be abridged and the need for different types of assistance (including technical assistance) fully met;

 (b) Bilateral and multilateral flows should be put on an increasingly assured basis, and further consideration given in UNCTAD to that end, including *inter alia* the relationship between disarmament and development.

**3. Institutional arrangements**

 *(a) Proposals from the regional ministerial meetings*

 *(b) The Group of 77 and the Group of 24*

 The coordination between the Group of 24 and the wider membership of the Group of 77 should be strengthened so that the programme of action and recommendations contained in the present document, as well as in others, may be implemented at an early date.

**B. Resolutions**

**1. Resolution on official development assistance**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recalling* its resolution 129 (V) of 3 June 1979, particularly section thereof, relating to bilateral official development assistance, and General Assembly resolutions 35/56 of 5 December 1980 and 36/211 of 17 December 1981,

 *Recalling* that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade stressed that “developed countries which have not yet reached the target (0.7 per cent) should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than the second half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter”, 15

 *Noting with concern* that the net disbursement of the official development assistance by members as a whole amounted to only 0.32 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries in 1982, which after two decades was only half of the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent,

 *Concerned* at the decline in the net flows of concessional assistance to developing countries at a time when they directly require large flows,

 *Sharing* the concern of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 16 in this respect,

 *Noting* that the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in 1981, 17 also includes the commitment of the developed countries that, in the coming years, 0.15 per cent of their gross national product would be provided to the least developed countries as official development assistance within the framework of the general increase of official development assistance flows to all developing countries,

 *1. Urges that*

 (a) All developed countries that have not met the 0.7 per cent target should do so by 1985, and in any event not later than the second half of the decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter, as envisaged in the new International Development Strategy;

 (b) Interim targets should be fixed for achieving the objective over the period;

 (c) All developed donor countries should fulfil their commitment to double their official development assistance to the least developed countries and/or to meet the 0.15 percent target by 1985;

 (d) There should be a significant increase in programme lending in official development assistance flows. There should be an improvement in modalities, composition and quality of aid. Official development assistance should not be a vehicle for trade promotion activities by the developed countries;

 (e) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries should be on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should be equitably and rationally distributed among developing countries;

 (f) At its sixth session, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should agree on concrete policies and measures to increase official development assistance flows in real and on improved terms;

 2. *Reaffirms* the important and unique role of the Committee on Invisible and Financing related to Trade as a mechanism within UNCTAD for the monitoring and review of official development assistance and urges all developed countries to provide the necessary information for consideration at the eleventh session of the Committee.

**2. Resolution on multilateral financial institutions and International monetary reform**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recalling* its resolution 128 (V) and 129 (V) of 3 June 1979 and General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980,

 *Recalling also* the Outline for a Programme of action on International Monetary Reform18 prepared by the Group of 24 and endorsed by the Group of 77 in Belgrade in 1979,

 *Recalling further* the Programme of Immediate Measures relating to international monetary and financial issues adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of N-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to12 March 1983, 19

 *Aware* of the urgent need to enlarge substantially the flow of finance from the international Monetary Fund and the World Bank to assist developing countries in making structural adjustment in the context of development,

 *Rejecting* the view being expressed in certain quarters that the role of the International Monetary Fund should be restricted to that of “lender of last resort”,

 *Stressing* the need to improve the conditionality of the International Monetary Fund so that countries can approach the Fund at an earlier stage of need,

 *Recalling* that a number of provisions contained in the Articles of agreement of the World Bank that were designed to ensure wide participation in the decision-making processes of that institution have remained inactive, thereby contributing to a progressive erosion of the interests of developing countries,

 Agrees that, in view of the critical economic situation of developing countries and the growing asymmetry and inequity of the present international monetary system, there is need for a programme of immediate measures to be adopted by the relevant international institutions and by the developed countries, and for launching immediately a process of structural reform of the international monetary system, including medium and long-term measures, as follows.

**A. Immediate measures**

 *1. The International Monetary Fund should take the following measures:*

 *(a) Allocations of special drawing rights*

 (i) Commence an immediate and substantial allocation of special drawing rights in no circumstance less than 15 billion annually. Allocations will need to be made regularly consistent with the evolving requirements of the world economy;

 (ii) Make a special additional allocation of special drawing rights to allow developing countries to meet the requirements for increasing quotas under the Eighth General Review of Quotas;

 *(b) The link*

 Decides to establish the link between special drawing rights and development finance without further delay;

 *(c) Quotas*

 As the decision to increase Fund quotas to 90 billion special drawing rights falls short of the current and evolving requirements of the Fund’s developing country members, quotas should be increased substantially.

 (i) Complete the Ninth General Review of Quotas by the end of 1984;

 (ii) Enlarge substantially the share of developing countries in Fund quotas and raise these to at least 45 per cent of the total;

 (iii) Make a special adjustment of the small quotas, that is, those which at present do not reach 10 million special drawing rights;

 (iv) Enlarge the access of member countries to the Fund’s resources expressed as a multiple of quotas, and in any event there should be no reduction in the existing multiples;

 (v) Bring effectively under the control of the Fund the resources available to it under the General Arrangements to Borrow;

 (*d) Compensatory Financing Facility*

 (i) Expand substantially and liberalize the Compensatory Financing Facility so as to provide full, prompt and automatic coverage of shortfalls without imposing conditionality;

 (ii) Establish special arrangements for the benefit of the least developed countries to subsidize interest payments and to lengthen repayment periods;

 *(e) Conditionality*

 Undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests with a view to revising immediately its policy conditions under the tranches and facilities so as to place greater stress on supply expansion, and to take fully into account the economic and social priorities and objectives of developing countries. Greater use should be made of multi-year programmes and due allowance made for uncertainties in setting performance criteria. In prescribing adjustment measures, the Fund should take fully into account circumstances and factors beyond the control of developing countries;

 *(f) Medium-term facility*

 Establish a new, low-conditional facility to extend medium-term payments financing to developing countries. This facility should be financed from allocations of special drawing rights accruing to developed countries;

 *(g) Trust fund*

 Establish a new trust fund, financed from the profits from additional sales of the International Monetary Fund’s gold holdings due to developed countries and from interest due from the developed countries allocation of holdings of special drawing rights, in order to make concessional loans to eligible countries;

 *(h) Surveillance*

 Exert influence on developed countries through the strengthening of surveillance over exchange rate and related fiscal, monetary and trade policies to bring greater efficiency and symmetry to the adjustment process;

 *(i) Decision-making*

 All phases of the negotiations, formal and informal, linked to decision-making on the international monetary system should take place in forums in which developing countries are full participants. The voting strength of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions should be increased substantially.

 *2. The World Bank should take the following measures:*

 (a) Accelerate its five-year regular lending programme for the period 1982-1986 of $60 billion so that it is disbursed over four years;

 (b) Review its Special Assistance Program every six months with a view to accelerating additional disbursements;

 (c) Raise the share of programme loans to at least 25 per cent total lending;

 (d) Substantially increase the proportion of local costs financed;

 (e) Revise the conditions of structural adjustment lending before the end of 1983 so that they are brought into line with the social and economic conditions prevailing in developing countries. In order to increase the ability of the World Bank to respond to the emergency needs of developing countries, the volume of lending for structural adjustment should be substantially increased;

 (f) Enlarge its resources so as to provide a significant growth of lending in real terms. The capital base should be increased and the gearing ratio doubled;

 (g) Consider to financing as a supplement to its regular resources and not as a precondition for Bank lending. Furthermore, co-financing should be considered in accordance with the principle of additionality of resources on improved terms and conditions and maintaining the World Bank’s role as a multilateral financial institution for development;

 (h) Raise the permissible margin of preference to 25 per cent;

 (i) In view of the advanced stage of the discussions on an energy affiliate and the substantial measure of governmental support for it in both developed and developing countries, an immediate decision should be taken to establish the facility and to bring it into operation as early as possible in 1984;

 (j) End its policy of “graduation” for access to the regular capital resources;

 (k) The Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association should provide for a substantial increase in lending to all recipients in real terms. Negotiations should be completed in time for Seventh Replenishment operations to commence from the beginning of fiscal year 1984. The regrettable experience of the Sixth Replenishment should be avoided and commitments implemented as presently scheduled. The quality of international Development Association flows should remain unchanged.

 (l) Take appropriate steps to examine whether activation of certain sections of the Articles of Agreement could improve the position of the developing countries in the World Bank.

 *3. Multilateral regional development finance institutions*

 (a) These institutions should be strengthened through capital increases in real terms, in such a way that they are able to meet the economic and social development needs of their member States. Furthermore, they should be strengthened as financial bodies capable of attracting additional external resources to meet national development needs;

 (b) In the course of 1983, they should adopt special programmes to accelerate disbursements.

**B. International monetary reform, medium-term and long-term measures**

 Negotiating should begin expeditiously to correct the structural deficiencies in the international monetary system with a view to making it far more supportive of the process of international development, in particular of the developing countries.

 To that end, the official component of the international monetary system should be reinforced and its institutional framework transformed into a just and equitable universal instrument.

 The following elements should be included:

 (a) The macro-economic policies of the major economies should take full account of the impact on developing countries. International consultations and concentration to limit global inflationary and recessionary pressures, with the full participation of developing countries on an equal footing, should become the norm;

 (b) The adjustment process should be made more efficient and its burdens distributed more equitably between surplus and deficit countries;

 (c) Official payments financing should be provided in amounts and on terms and conditions that in keeping with the origin of the deficits and the differing capacities of countries to make adjustment, and that help to limit the international transmission of inflationary and recessionary pressures;

 (d) The exchange-rates system should be reformed to provide stability while retaining sufficient flexibility to allow adjustment to take place without putting undue pressure on the level of economic activity;

 (e) The growth of international liquidity should be made more stable and predictable by making the special drawing rights the principal reserve asset and by creating special drawing rights regularly and in adequate amounts;

 (f) The World Bank should initiate a process of consultations to devise appropriate modification of those Articles of Agreement that would serve to redefine and restructure the role of developing countries within the institution.

 **C.**

Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, after consultation with the relevant institutions, to keep the implementation of the above measures under review and report on the progress for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board on the earliest possible occasion.

**3. Resolution on external debt**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recalling* its resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 on the debt problems of developing countries and Trade and Development Board decision 149 (XVI) of 23 October 1976,

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

 *Recalling* Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 on debt and development problems of developing countries calling*, inter alia*, upon developed donor countries to adopt measures to adjust the terms of past bilateral official development assistance to developing countries, in particular to the least developed countries, in order to bring these terms into line with current softer terms or to take equivalent measures,

 *Recalling* Board resolution 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, and welcome the measures taken by certain States members of the Development Assistance committee in pursuance of section A of Board resolution 165 (S-IX) and their affirmation to implement fully that section of the resolution,

 Recalling the concern expressed by the Group of 77 in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations that many countries had not fully implemented section A of resolution 165 (S-IX) regarding adjustment of terms on past official development assistance debt,20

 *Recalling* the Outline for a Programme of Action on International Monetary Reform21 approved by the Group of 24 and endorsed by the Group of 77 in Belgrade in 1979,

 *Sharing* the concern expressed at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983, that progress towards the implementation of Board resolution 165 (S-IX) had been inadequate,22

 *Convinced* that there is a need to take urgently a number of complementary actions with respect to the external debt of developing countries owed to developed countries, including restructuring, in a manner designed to revive their development momentum and prospects and to avoid a restriction of developing country access to new lending or a hardening of the terms of lending by public and private sources of international finance as a result of the present international and monetary and financial crisis,

 *Convinced also* that such measures should include improving the terms of borrowing/rescheduling, including longer maturity and grace periods, a reduction of interest rates to levels in keeping with development requirements and the provision of net additional resources,

 *Convinced further* of the need for a review of the principles and procedures governing the rescheduling of official debt owed to developed countries and the evolution of new arrangements and principles covering the rescheduling of private debt,

 *Concerned* that, despite the adoption of the “detailed features” annexed to Board resolution 22 (XXI), agreements under the aegis of the Paris Club do not generally reflect the guidelines,

 *Noting* that the absence of internationally agreed principles and guidelines for restructure in private debts has seriously undermined the efforts of developing countries to reschedule their private debts in a manner commensurate with their development requirements; it has, in particular, been a factor jeopardizing their efforts to meet their urgent and pressing need for additional finance from international capital markets,

 *Convinced* that, notwithstanding the different debt profiles of individual developing countries, a generalized approach is required, including guidelines for dealing with the problem of private debts through rescheduling and/or refinancing; this does not imply a uniform set of solutions,

 *Noting* that, with respect to private debt, significant developments have taken place in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating,

 1. *Urges* the developed countries to undertake full and rapid implementation of section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), without any form of discrimination, and to convert all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for the least developed countries, and also urges that the following emergency and generalized measures to reduce the debt burden of developing countries be agreed for debt payments on official and officially guaranteed loans;

 (a) For developing countries other than the least developed countries, pending the recovery of export earnings, amortization payments on bilateral official development assistance loans from developed countries due in the period 1984-1985 should be added to the end of the scheduled repayment period;

 (b) For the official and officially guaranteed export credits from developed countries, a substantial proportion of scheduled interest and amortization payments should be consolidated: the consolidated amount should be repaid over ten years, with a five-year grace period;

 (c) The multilateral development financial institutions should contribute to the emergency relief measures by providing*, inter alia,* additional programme assistance to developing countries in an amount at least equal to the debt-service obligation of the borrower to the multilateral lending institutions;

 2. *Decides* that the guidelines contained in Board resolution 222 (XXI) should be thoroughly reviewed and modified in the light of the much graver debt crisis facing developing countries;

 3. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to undertake the review and modification of the guidelines contained in resolution 222 (XXI) at its spring session in 1984;

 4. *Decides further* that a framework be established with respect to official debt wherein interested developing countries, prior to debt renegotiations in the customary forums, would be enabled to convene ad hoc meeting of official bilateral and multilateral creditors as well as the relevant private creditors to consider the economic situation and medium-term development objectives and prospects of the country. Such examination should be assisted by the relevant organizations, including UNCTAD, and should address the balance-of-payments and development finance needs of the country in a framework supportive of the growth and development of the debtor country;

 5. *Urges* that close monitoring be undertaken of capital market operations, which would secure greater transparency and increase the information available to debtor countries;

 6. *Calls upon* relevant international institutions, including UNCTAD, to assist developing countries in their efforts to formulate appropriate responses to promote their interests in the light of the significant developments in the institutional framework in which debtors and creditors are operating.

**Item 12: Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the**

**Least Developed Countries**

**Resolution on progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Alarmed* at the economic crisis being faced by the least developed countries and deeply concerned at the painfully slow pace at which the substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries23 is being implemented,

 1. *Urges* the international community to implement the Programme fully and effectively and provide financial assistance to the least developed countries in amounts and on terms which correspond to their immediate and long-term development needs. Those donors who have made specific commitments with respect to aid targets to the least developed countries but who have not fulfilled them should do so promptly and agree to double their official development assistance or to allocate 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to the least developed countries and implement it by 1985;

 2. *Calls upon*, the international community, as a matter of priority, to:

 (a) Support the efforts of the least developed countries to attain internal and external balance in their economies;

 (b) Help in maximizing capacity utilization of the productive economic units;

 (c) Support the efforts of the least developed countries to increase their per capita food production, so as to improve the nutritional situation of their populations and achieve food security;

 (d) Provide financial and technical assistance for the research, exploration and development of energy resources in the least developed countries;

3. *Requests* relevant international institutions to continue their efforts to consider seriously new mechanisms and arrangements for mobilizing increased financial transfers to the least developed countries, including such measures as international tax schemes for development, further gold sales by the International Monetary Fund, linking the creation of special drawing rights to development assistance, and the use of interest subsidy techniques. Balance-of-payments support in general must not be used to exercise political pressure on the least developed countries and should not be dependent on acceptance by the least developed country of measures and programmes which involve social costs that hinder its basic aims, objectives and priorities;

 4. *Requests* the International Monetary Fund to undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which conditionality rests in such a way as to reflect the social, economic and political priorities of the least developed countries and allocate substantial portions of special drawing rights, trust fund facilities and compensatory financial facilities to those countries;

 5. *Calls upon* donor countries to make substantial contributions to the United Nations Development Programme Special Measures Fund for the least developed countries, the United Nations Capital Development Fund for the United Nations Volunteers to assist in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

 6. *Urges* countries concerned, within the context of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to:

 (a) Take immediate steps to fulfil their commitment to provide official development assistance to the least developed countries fully in the form of grants;

 (b) Provide loans on highly concessional terms, at least as concessional as those provided by the International Development Association, and take urgent steps to fulfil their commitments to provide official development assistance grants and loans to the least developed countries on a united basis without discrimination;

 (c) Take steps to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid, and eliminate the time lag between aid commitment and disbursement;

 (d) Implement the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, 24

 7. *Urges* developed countries to:

 (a) Implement promptly and fully Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 and to covert all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for all the least developed countries without discrimination;

 (b) Take the necessary measures to extend relief to the least developed countries for private debts;

 8. *Further urges* developed countries to implement the following measures in their commercial policy, in order to enhance the export trade of the least developed countries:

 (a) Further improve the generalized system of preferences or most-favoured-nation treatment for products of the least developed countries, with the objective of providing duty-free access to such products;

 (b) Use more flexible requirements for rules of origin for products of the least developed countries;

 (c) Eliminate non-tariff measures affecting exports of least developed countries;

 (d) Facilitate the participation of least developed countries in multilateral trade negotiation agreements and arrangements;

 (e) Strengthen the technical assistance facilities of UNCTAD and other relevant United Nations organizations and bodies to meet the special requirements of least developed countries;

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

 (g) Assist the efforts of the least developed countries to diversify their exports and make them more competitive;

 9. *Calls upon* the bilateral development partners and international organizations to:

 (a) Assist the least developed countries in creating industries for on-the-spot processing of raw materials and food products;

 (b) Assist in the development of integrated projects for the expansion of exports and provide adequate resources to overcome all supply bottlenecks;

 (c) Promote long-term arrangements for the sale of least developed countries export products and have Governments and international institutions, as a matter of policy, seek to purchase some of their supplies from least developed countries;

 10. *Calls upon* developed countries to establish, jointly or separately, a STABEX-type scheme with respect to all the least developed countries from which they import primary commodities;

 11. *Requests* that special arrangements should be considered for the least developed countries as part of the proposal to enlarge and liberalize the International Monetary Fund’s Compensatory Financing Facility, by providing for full coverage of their export shortfalls, for the subsidization of their interest payments on outstanding drawing and for a repayment period of ten years with a grace period of five years. To this end, there is an urgent need to bring the International Monetary Fund’s Subsidy Account into operation so as to subsidize the difference between payments made at market-related interest rates and those, which would be made under regular use of the Fund’s resources;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 (g) Strengthen subregional and regional cooperation arrangements;

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

 13. *Urges* the international community to provide the least developed countries, as recommended in paragraph 85 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, with financial resources particularly for the development of ports, roads, rural tracks and railways in least developed countries, from United Nations organizations and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as financial resources and technical assistance to train the required manpower and to set up indigenous training institutions;

 14. *Urges* the international community to provide substantial and additional financial and material assistance to the least developed countries, which are susceptible to major man made and natural disasters, with a view to complementing their efforts to provide essential services as well as to strengthening their developmental activities;

 15. *Urges* the lead agencies to assist effectively in the immediate convening of the country review meetings, and to take all necessary steps to ensure the success of those meetings;

 16. *Urges* donor countries and institutions to adhere to the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and use the forum of review meetings to indicate the steps they have taken so far, and contemplate taking, to fulfil their commitment to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action. To this end, they should particularly indicate the following;

 (a) Their overall financial contribution over and above the existing assistance being provided;

 (b) The sector and specific projects, which they plan to finance or co-finance;

 (c) The immediate action component and the areas or sectors where such non-project aid will be given;

 (d) The concrete steps they will take with respect to export promotion and diversification;

 (e) The concrete steps to be taken with respect to aid modalities;

 17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene, as part of the preparation for the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, a third Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries. The meeting should in particular,

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

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

 (c) Evaluate the results of the individual country meetings convened in accordance with paragraph 111 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and make recommendations aimed at improving the coordination of assistance programmes;

 18. *Requests further* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare comprehensive reports on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action with specific recommendations for ensuring its full and expeditious implementation, as well as other relevant documents in line with paragraphs 120-122 of the Programme to facilitate the mid-term global review by the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1985;

 19. *Decides* that, in order to discharge effectively its responsibilities in this area, and in recognition of the importance of these issues, the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries within UNCTAD should be adequately strengthened and the necessary additional resources made available. Urgent consideration should also be given, in the context of the restructuring of the institutional machinery of UNCTAD, to transforming it into a separate division of the secretariat. The appropriate units of the regional commissions should also be strengthened in order to review and monitor effectively the progress of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the regional level;

 20. *Urges* donor countries and institutions to answer quickly the regular questionnaires of the UNCTAD secretariat on the steps they are taking to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action, on a regular basis, so as to permit an objective assessment of the progress in the implementation process.

# **Item 13 (a): Technology**

**Resolution on technology**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 Noting that, despite the serious efforts made by the developing countries at the national, regional and international levels, the progress achieved so far in improving their access to the technologies urgently needed by them for accelerating their technological transformation has been very limited,

 *Recognizing* that the present world economic situation makes even more urgent the formulation and adoption of coherent measures for the technological transformation of developing countries,

 *Believing* that it is therefore imperative not only to review past developments but also to consider and recommend the measures needed in the period ahead to ensure that the developing countries obtain the fullest benefits from modern scientific and technological advances,

 *Noting* the report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled “A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries”, 25 which provides a basis for establishing the necessary guidelines for the elaboration and application of such a strategy,

# **A Restructuring the legal environment**

**1. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology**

 1. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology to complete the negotiations on the code at its fifth session so as to enable the General Assembly to adopt the code at its thirty-eighth session, and recommends that all countries participate fully in this process;

 2. *Strongly urges* that the proposals of the Interim Committee of the Conference should provide a basis for finding solutions to the issues still outstanding so as to arrive at a code that is to be benefit of all countries;

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

 3. *Invites* the developed countries to cooperate in concluding the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in a manner, which fully takes into account the interests of the developing countries;

 4. *Recommends* that the revised provisions of the Paris Convention should recognize*, inter alia,* that effective working is closely linked to the granting and maintenance of patents; these should serve to contribute to the economic and technological development of the countries where they are registered, and not lead to the establishment of import monopolies;

 5. *Welcomes* the progress made at the national level by a number of developing countries in the revision of their industrial property laws;

 6. *Invites* UNCTAD to continue to provide adequate advice and assistance to the developing countries on the economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system prior to the negotiating sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property;

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

 7. *Recognizes* the importance of the establishment of national laws and regulations on the transfer, acquisition and development of technology as part of broader economic policies, aimed at strengthening the bargaining position of acquiring enterprises through the elimination of abusive practices and unfair terms and conditions, and at increasing the contribution of the acquired technology to the overall social and economic development of the acquiring country; and invites the attention of all developing countries to proposals contained in the report of the UNCTAD secretariat entitled “Common approaches to laws and regulations on the transfer and acquisition of technology” 26 as well as to the possibility of using these proposals in the adoption, improvement or revision of national laws and regulations;

# **B. Development aspects of reverse transfer of technology**

 8. *Urges* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take all the necessary measures to implement paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/207 of 20 December 1982, in which he was requested to convene the requisite meetings of governmental experts to formulate recommendations on policies and concrete measures, with a view to mitigating the adverse consequences for the developing countries of the reverse transfer of technology, including the proposal for the establishment of an international labour compensatory facility;

# **C. Technical and operational assistance provided by the advisory service**

**on transfer of technology**

 9. *Requests* that the Advisory Service:

 (a) Increase its technical and operational assistance at the request of developing countries in the formulation and implementation of policies, laws, regulations, procedures and mechanisms for the acquisition, transfer and development of technology in all its aspects and the formulation of common approaches therein among developing countries;

 (b) Increase its assistance in the utilization and commercialization of the results of research and development activities financed by the public sector in developing countries;

 (c) Increase its assistance to developing countries in the formulation of strategies for the technological development of sectors of importance to them, and in devising and enhancing new mechanisms and modalities for cooperation among them in such sectors;

 (d) Substantially increase and broaden the scope and coverage of its various training programmes, and prepare appropriate operational tools;

 (e) Build up a data and information system concerning alternative sources and potential suppliers of technologies;

 (f) Increase its assistance in other fields such as the establishment of efficient interregional and sectoral linkages among centres of developing countries dealing with technology, as well as between research and development, and academic institutions and the production cycle;

 10. *Strongly urges* that the Advisory Services be reinforced to perform its function effectively and be provided with the additional resources required to increase its assistance to developing countries in their endeavours to accelerate their technological transformation;

# **D. New initiatives for the 1980s**

 11. *Firmly believes* that new dimensions in further action towards the technological transformation of developing countries are called for;

 12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene meetings of governmental experts to examine and recommended appropriate policies, including concrete measures on transfer application and development of technology in the food processing, capital goods and industrial machinery, and energy sectors;

 13. *Recommends strongly* that a number of areas and issues of critical importance to developing countries should receive urgent consideration, such as agricultural inputs, financing of technology through foreign investment and other forms of transfer, legal institutional and fiscal measures aimed at encouraging the efficient assimilation and development of technology, implications of the technological dependence of women, and the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the international transfer of technology;

 14. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore the possibility of preparing international measures, norms or standards on marketing, promotion, distribution, trade and technology in the pharmaceutical sector as to provide the basis for appropriate action by Governments;

 15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine the economic commercial and developmental aspects of new and emerging technologies (biotechnology, solar energy technology, micro-electronics, etc.) so as to provide the basis for consideration by Governments for appropriate action;

 16. *Urgently requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine and asses the present patterns and channels for utilization and commercialization of the results of research financed by the United Nations system, and identify possible policies, measures and arrangements aimed at increasing their contribution to the technological transformation of developing countries, for consideration by Governments with a view to appropriate action;

 17. *Requests further* that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD examine ways and means through which a decommercialization of public technologies could be brought about as well as possible measures and policies enhancing easy and rapid access to them by developing countries. In this connection, UNCTAD should contact World Intellectual Property Organization with a view to obtaining for the benefit of developing countries an updated list of technologies that are in the public domain;

# **E. Coordination and cooperation between UNCTAD and other relevant**

**United Nations bodies**

 18. *Recommends* that UNCTAD continue to work in close coordination and cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Industrial Development organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, in its work in the field of technology;

# **F. Further elaboration and implementation of a strategy for the**

**technological transformation of developing countries**

 19. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a special governmental group to consider the report “A strategy for the technological transformation of developing countries”, outlining the main elements of action at the national, regional and international levels, and to decide on the formulation of an interrelated set of measures for the adoption and implementation of such a strategy.

# **Item 13 (b): Shipping**

**1. Resolution on shipping**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

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

 *Convinced* that the implementation of new international maritime order requires the effective and significant participation of the developing countries in the carriage of all cargoes arising from their foreign trade,

 *Noting with concern* that the share of developing countries in world shipping tonnage is only 13 per cent,

 *Recalling* that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade envisages an increase in developing countries shipping tonnage to 20 per cent of the world tonnage by 1990,27

 *Recognizing* the important role of UNCTAD in the areas of shipping, ports and multimodal transport,

 *Noting with concern* that the shipping industry in the world is undergoing a sustained serious crisis mainly due to speculative over-investment in the industry by developed countries, thus inhibiting developing countries from reaping the benefits of their comparative advantages in the industry, a situation which calls for taking all possible measures at national and international levels for the promotion of the shipping industry in the developing countries,

 *Concerned also* that the participation of developing countries in the carriage of bulk and refrigerated cargoes in negligible and reaffirming their determination to participate in the transportation of these cargoes on a significant and equitable basis,

 *Conscious* of the need to protect shippers’ interests and also for orderly development in the multimodal transport and ports sectors,

 *Noting with concern* the attitude which traditional maritime countries adopt in international shipping negotiations, particularly relating to access to cargoes, including bulk and refrigerated cargoes, and noting that, owing to the controls exercised by transnational corporations over such cargoes, developing countries increasingly feel the need to resort to unilateral measures,

 *Conscious* that such practices will increase unless the problems prevailing in industry are solved through negotiations at the international level,

 1. *Urges* Governments of the States members of the UNCTAD to give effect to the proposals made by the developing countries so that the latter could be granted credit for building and purchasing ships on the following minimum terms:

 (a) The maximum period of a loan should not be less than fourteen years for new vessels and ten years for second-hand vessels;

 (b) The security deposit should not exceed 10 per cent of the contract price;

 (c) The interest rate on deferred payments should not exceed 5 per cent per annum;

 (d) More favourable terms should be granted for actual shipbuilding, and special attention should be given to proposals submitted by least developed countries;

 2. *Calls* for the adoption of national and international measures to bring about and facilitate structural change in the world shipping industry in order to remove protectionist policies and monopolistic practices and to eliminate the controls exercised by transnational corporations, particularly over bulk and refrigerated cargoes, and for this purpose calls upon the UNCTAD secretariat to elaborate daft proposals on such measures;

 3. *Urges* the expeditious completion of the work on the normalization of the conditions for the registration of ships, including particularly the establishment of a genuine economic link between the vessels and flag States, as called for explicitly in General Assembly resolution 37/209 of 20 December 1982;

 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to undertake studies of policies and practices in the world shipping industry detrimental to the interests of developing countries, particularly investment and support policies in this sector, with the aim of identifying measures to ensure harmonious and orderly development of shipping by means of fair competition, as well as a study on the adverse impact of freight rates structures on the exports of developing countries;

 5. *Urges* the early completion of the ongoing international negotiation in the area of maritime legislation, marine insurance, liens and mortgages, the elaboration of model national maritime legislation, the elaboration of model container tariff rules, and measures to suppress maritime fraud and piracy;

 6. *Calls for* the elaboration within UNCTAD of:

 (a) A flexible international agreement on container standards;

 (b) A standard form and model provisions for multimodal transport documents;

 (c) Guidelines to be disseminated on the application of computer packages to multimodal transport;

 (d) A study on the desirability of drafting a code of conduct for multimodal transport operators;

 7. *Calls further* for the elaboration of experts, under the auspices of UNCTAD, of a model agreement for feeder and trans-shipment ports and calls on those experts also to examine the modalities of foreign investments in ports, as well as liabilities and responsibilities of container terminal operators and users;

 8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to examine in depth the development of bulk terminals and the availability and conditions of international financing for port development;

 9. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare a draft programme of action for cooperation among developing countries in the areas of shipping, ports and multimodal transport;

 10. *Urges* the early completion of negotiations in progress and the preparation of international agreements in UNCTAD;

 11. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to provide the developing countries with greater assistance in the form of commentaries, workshops, seminars and so on, in order to take the domestic measures needed for the implementation of the international conventions adopted under the auspices of UNCTAD.

**2. Resolution on the entry into force of the United Nations convention on a**

**Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;*

 *Expressing deep satisfaction* that the preconditions for the entry into force in 1983 of the United Nations convention on a code of Conduct for Liner Conferences28 have been met,

 *Expressing appreciation* to those countries which have become contracting parties to the Convention,

 *Conscious* of the need for the developing countries to increase their shipping tonnage substantially in order to carry their equitable share of liner cargoes generated by their trade,

 1. *Requests* those countries, which have not yet done so to ratify the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;

 2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to initiate with urgency the necessary measures to implement article 46 of the Convention pertaining to the establishment of the institutional machinery;

 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take the necessary measures to provide technical guidance and assistance in the form of workshops, seminars, commentaries and so on, particularly to developing countries, to implement the provisions of the Convention;

 4. *Calls upon* all countries, which have ratified the Convention to take prompt measures for its implementation at the national level;

 5. Requests the Secretly-General of UNCTAD to prepare a comprehensive progress report on the implementation of the Convention by contracting States and to submit the report to the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping.

**Item 13(c): Land-Locked and Island Developing Countries**

**1. Resolution on landlocked developing countries**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

 *Further recognizing* that their geographical situation renders their economies particularly vulnerable and thus reduces their overall capacity to cope with the mounting challenges of extreme under development,

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

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

 1. *Reaffirms* section IV of its resolution 98(IV) of 31 May 1976, and resolution 123(V) of 3 June 1979, on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;

 2. *Express* its deep concern at the grave economic situation of the land-locked developing countries and lack of implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and urges the international community to take all the necessary steps to implement them fully;

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

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

 5. Agrees on the following further specific action and programmes related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developed countries and requests the international community to provide financial and technical assistance for their implementation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

 (k) Provision of easier access to the markets of developed countries for all products of land-locked developing countries;

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

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

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

 (o) The granting of benefits to land-locked developing countries by taking the prices of exports of these countries as a basis for the levying of imports duties with a view to compensating the higher transport costs which these countries incur to export their products to the centres of consumption;

 6. *Invites* Member States to ratify and implement the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

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

 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to strengthen further the UNCTAD technical advisory services in order:

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

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

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

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

 9. Recommends suitable ways of financing the above advisory services keeping in mind the need for continuity;

 10. Invites, UNCTAD being the main United Nations body focusing on the problems of land-locked developing countries, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold periodic meetings and/or consultations in order to review the implementation of the programme of specific action in favour of land-locked developing countries. These could conveniently be timed to take place before the debate on land-locked developing countries, which takes place regularly in the General Assembly.

**2. Resolution on island developing countries**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

 *Noting with concern* that very few significant initiatives have so far been taken for the implementation of specific actions envisaged in Conference resolutions 98(IV) of 31 May 1976 and 111 (V) of 3 June 1979,

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

 *Recognizing* the difficult problems faced by island developing countries, due mainly to their smallness, remoteness, constraints in transport, great distance from market centres, highly limited internal market, lack of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens,

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

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

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

 (b) The development of telecommunications serving island developing countries, including access on appropriate terms to facilities such as satellites;

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

 (d) The planning of the management of disaster risk and integrating disaster mitigation or prevention into their development strategies, including the examination of the possibility of setting up regional or interregional disaster insurance schemes or funds;

 (e) The transfer and acquisition of technology needed to derive benefits from their marine resources, particularly resources of their exclusive economic zones;

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

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

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

 (i) Population and manpower policies to cope with the economic problems leading to and resulting from emigration, including in particular the reverse transfer of technology;

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

 2. *Urges* the international community to provide financial support whenever necessary with a view to assisting island developing countries to participate adequately in international conferences;

 3. *Urges* the international financial institutions to make a special effort to increase substantially the flow of real resources to these countries, by policies and credit criteria, which are appropriate to their economic and financial situation;

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

 5. *Urges* that the availability of task forces to provide technical assistance to island developing countries at short notice be enhanced;

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

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

 8. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its work in the field of inter-island and feeder transport, by air and sea, of island developing countries, paying due attention to the opportunities provided by progress in communications;

 9. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, and other appropriate agencies of the United Nations system, to expand its activities related to the foreign sector aspects of natural disaster prevention and reconstruction measures, with a view to mitigating the immediate impact of such disasters on the balance-of-payments of the island developing countries, given the openness of their economies;

 10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold periodic meetings and/or consultations in order to review the implementation of the programme of specific action in favour of island developing countries. These could conveniently be timed to take place before the debate on island developing countries, which normally takes place every two years in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**Item 13(d): Trade relations among countries having different economic**

**and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom**

 1. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe play an important role within the framework of the international trading system. The importance of economic relations between countries with different economic and social systems, particularly between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, is further recognized.

 2. Although trade between some developing countries of Eastern Europe has been increasing, there is still greater scope for substantial expansion of such trade and increased economic relations with developing countries. Despite the efforts made so far in UNCTAD, it has not been possible to adopt the resolution pending on the subject.29 In this connection, there is an urgent need to conclude the negotiations with a view to finalizing this resolution at the Conference, taking into consideration the elements mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 below.

 3. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe should take the following measures:

 (a) Contribute fully and effectively to the efforts of the developing countries to diversify and intensity their trade;

 (b) Embody appropriate positive measures in their economic plans for providing a growing share for imports from developing countries, in particular of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Their schemes under the generalized system of preferences should be further improved, keeping in mind the basic objectives of the system;

 (c) Improve the volume and the quality of their economic assistance and fulfil the targets for the transfer of resources as stipulated in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

 (d) Fully implement Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978;

 (e) Improve the terms and conditions of lending to developing countries;

 (f) Facilitate the financing of developing country projects (including tripartite cooperation), and facilitate the transferability of roubles in trade operations, and also identify concrete trade opportunities resulting from the multilateral schemes of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance;

 (g) Increase the share of convertible currencies in the total resources earmarked for financial assistance to developing countries.

 4. The UNCTAD secretariat should be requested in its work programme to give full support to Member States in strengthening the trade and economic relations between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, including the intensification of operational activities, which should lead to the expansion of trade of developing countries.

**Item 13(e): Economic cooperation among developing countries**

**Decision on economic cooperation among developing countries**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Decides:*

 (a) To support the full implementation of its resolution 127 (V) of 3 June 1979 and reiterate the need for a substantial technical and administrative contribution by the secretariat of UNCTAD and other competent international organizations, particularly in relation to:

 (i) The establishment of the global system of trade preference among developing countries ensuring the effective participation of the interested member countries of the Group of 77;

 (ii) Cooperation between the State trading organizations of developing countries;

 (iii) The establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries;

 (iv) The promotion of multinational production enterprises among developing countries;

 (v) Assistance to subregional, regional and interregional economic cooperation and integration groupings of developing countries, including measures of support to the cooperation programme adopted by the interim committee of the secretariats of those groupings, 30

 (vi) Support for monetary and financial cooperation among developing countries, including the feasibility study related to the creation of a “Bank for Developing Countries”, 31 initiatives related to mechanisms for export finance; the role of financial development institutions in the promotion of projects on economic cooperation among developing countries, and the establishment of multilateral payment arrangements among developing countries;

 (b) To request the UNCTAD Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries at its third regular session, giving due regard to the Arusha Programme of Action 32 to consider increasing the support of UNCTAD for the implementation of the programmes on economic cooperation among developing countries in general, including the Caracas Programme of Action, 33

 (c) To urge other competent international bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the competent regional and subregional organizations of developing countries, as appropriate, and the regional commissions, as well as the developed countries, to support the full implementation of economic cooperation programmes among developing countries, as a contribution towards the attainment of the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade.

**Item 13(f): Assistance to national liberation movements**

**recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations**

**1. Resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

 *Recalling* its resolution 109(V) of 1 June 1979,

 *Recalling also* Trade and Development Board resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981,

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

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

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

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

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

 2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report periodically to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution, including the work done by the economic unit referred to in paragraph 1 above.

**2. Resolution on assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa**

 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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

 *Recalling also* resolution 238 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981 of the Trade and Development Board, in which the Board, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to consult and prepare with other United Nations organizations a comprehensive and in-depth social and economic survey of Namibia along the lines of the 1980 study on Zimbabwe conducted by UNCTAD 34 as executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme,

 *Reaffirming* the importance of providing continuing and increased assistance by the United Nations organizations to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations in order to prepare them effectively for the eventual control and management of their national affairs after national independence, and the need for accelerated action in this regard,

 *Stressing* the need for the early completion by UNCTAD of the survey of the economic conditions of the Namibian people resulting from the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa,

 1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to intensify work with regard to the in-depth study and a comprehensive survey of the economic and social conditions of the Namibian people and the oppressed people of South Africa;

 2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to attach high priority to the programme of UNCTAD in the areas of providing assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

 3. *Also requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to collaborate with the UNCTAD secretariat in preparing a comprehensive social and economic survey of Namibia along the lines of the study on Zimbabwe;

 4. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in carrying out this task, to collaborate with these national liberation movements, namely, the South West Africa People’s Organization, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, and to consult with the relevant Untied Nations agencies and bodies, as well as the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

**Item 13(g): Institutional matters**

**Declaration on institutional matters**

**Position paper submitted by the Group of 77**

 1. It is concluded that decisions have been taken at the level of the Board, the Conference and the General Assembly, on the need for a comprehensive organization to deal in an integrated manner with the problems of trade, development and related matters. What remains to be made is a specific follow-up decision.

 2. It is therefore recommended that the General Assembly should reiterate:

 (a) That the existing institutions, however closely coordinated their activities and operational procedures may be, would not be capable of discharging the envisioned role of a comprehensive organization to deal with the problems of trade, development and related matters;

 (b) That unless such as comprehensive organization comes into being and with the least possible delay, the pressing problems of developing countries would not be dealt with effectively and in an integrated manner, and this would be to the detriment of their efforts directed towards their development and progress.

 3. It is concluded that the resolutions of the Conference, in particular resolutions 81 (III) of 20 May 1972, 90 (IV) of 30 May 1976 and 114 (V) of 3 June 1979, together with the relevant recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts and General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring and the New International Economic Order have recognized the need to strengthen the functioning of UNCTAD in the light of its recognized role as a negotiating forum, as an effective instrument for review, and as a major element in the restructuring process.

 4. It is thus recommended:

 (a) That the General Assembly should adopt a resolution giving a specific and clear mandate to the Trade and Development Board to undertake an in-depth study of the ways and means of bringing into existence a comprehensive international organization to deal, in an integrated manner, with all aspects of trade and development and related matters. In undertaking such a study the Board may adopt the most practical and effective procedure, not excluding consultants, and as appropriate shall consult and take into account the competence, functions and operations of existing relevant organizations and bodies in the United Nations system, including regional commissions. A substantial report hereon will be submitted to the Board at the (second) part of its session in 1985;

 (b) That, pending the final outcome of the above study, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to conclude consultations speedily with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and promptly introduce specific measures to implement previous recommendations contained in various resolutions of the Conference and endorsed by the General Assembly*, inter alia:*

 (i) That UNCTAD should be granted operational flexibility on budgetary, financial and administrative matters;

 (ii) That commensurate authority on budgetary and operational matters should be delegated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

 (iii) The Secretary-General of UNCTAD should extend the scope of contacts and consultations with regional commissions and heads of other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to avoid duplication and ensure coordination as called for in Trade and Development Board resolution 45(VII) of 21 September 1968;

 (c) That the Conference should decide on the establishment of an appropriate high-level consultation machinery in UNCTAD which should meet at ministerial level at least once in two years and with a previously agreed agenda;

 (d) That the Conference should reaffirm the important role that UNCTAD is required to play in providing technical assistance to developing countries in the fields of trade and development, and urges that adequate resources be made available to it for that purpose;

 (e) That the Conference should also take a decision clarifying the terms of reference of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget and prescribing the procedures for external and internal evaluation, always keeping in mind that the Working party should be an instrument to help facilitate the effective functioning of UNCTAD and its subsidiary bodies, and the implementation of the decisions and work programme of UNCTAD;

 (f) That there should be a clear understanding that nothing contained in the above paragraphs should in any way contradict or impede the achievement of the basis objectives or the establishment of a comprehensive organization as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended;

 5. Finally, since the in-depth study mentioned above would be complex and complicated, and therefore require ample time to accomplish, the Conference will consider the item further at its seventh session, for which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Trade and Development Board will submit appropriate substantive reports.

**Notes**

1. See the final documents of the Conference, reproduced in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, part II, New Delhi Message, and part III, Economic Declaration.

2. Adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 6 to 16 February 1979; see *Proceedings, Fifth Session*, vol. I, annex VI.

3. See “Report of the High-Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries”, Caracas, 13-19 May 1981 (A/36/333 and Corr.1).

4. For the declaration and resolutions adopted by the Group of 77, see section IV below.

5. United Nations publication, Sales No.E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

6. TD/287 and TD/321.

7. TD/B/C.1/230 and TD/B/C.1/246.

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

9. TD/B/C.1/230 and TD/B/C.1/246.

10. TD/B/C.1/221, TD/B/C.1/222, TD/B/C.1/234 and TD/B/C.1/237.

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

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

13. Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held at Lima, Peru, from 12 to 26 March 1975 (ID/CONF.3/chap. IV).

14. Established by Trade and Development Board resolution 226 (XXII) of 20 March 1981.

15. General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, annex, paragraph 98.

16. See the final documents of the Conference, reproduced in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr. 1 and 2, annex.

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

18. See TD/13/AC.32/.L.20.

19. See Section V of the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference and reproduced in document A/38/132 – S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

20. See the Arusha Programme (*Proceedings…Fifth Session*, vol. I, annex (VI), chap. III, item 12(d)(i) of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference, “Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section A”.

21. See TD/B/AC.32/L.2.

22. See the final documents of the Conference in A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr. 1 and 2, annex, para. 73 of the Economic Declaration.

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

24. See the report of the Meeting (*Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/933), part two.

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

26. TD/B/C.6/91.

27. General Assembly resolution 35/56 of December 1980, annex. Paragraph 128.

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

29. See the informal text annexed to Trade and Development Board resolution 243 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981.

30. The Programme for Cooperation among Economic Cooperation and Integration Groupings of Developing Countries was established by the Working Party on Trade Expansion and Regional Economic Integration among Developing Countries at its second session, held at Geneva from 28 June to 2 July 1982 (see part two of the report of the Working Party (TD/B/C.7/55).

31. See UNCTAD/OSG/240.

32. Arusha Programme of Action for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (*Proceedings…Fifth Session*, vol. I, annex VI).

33. See “Report of the High-Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, Caracas, 13 – 19 May 1981 (A/36/333 and Corr.1).

34. United Nations, *Zimbabwe: Towards a New Order – An Economic and Social Survey* (1980).