
SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 42nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MURGESCU (Romania)

later: Mr. AHSAN (Bangladesh)

later: Mr. MURGESCU (Romania)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)
(A/C.2/34/L.25, L.26, L.28, L.39, L.41, L.44, L.46, L.48, L.49, L.51, L.52)

1. Mr. ABDALLAH (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), introducing draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.25, L.26, L.28, L.39, L.41, L.44, L.48 and L.49 on assistance to various African countries, said that India should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.28, L.39, L.41, L.44, L.46, L.48 and L.49; Maldives, Turkey and Togo should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.46; Brazil, the German Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mongolia, Tunisia and Yugoslavia should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.48; Malta and the Central African Republic should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.25; Argentina and Saudi Arabia should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.26, and Ireland, the Ivory Coast and Tunisia should be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.49.
2. Mr. NABULSI (Jordan), referring to draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.41 on assistance to Djibouti, emphasized the seriousness of the economic and social situation faced by that country. The railway and the port of Djibouti, on which the local economy largely depended, had not yet been restored to their normal capacity, and the already disquieting employment situation had been aggravated by the arrival of refugees from neighbouring countries. In addition, the literacy rate of the population of Djibouti was only 13.5 per cent, and in 1977 the per capita income had been \$197. He therefore asked that Djibouti should be included in the list of least developed countries.
3. Mr. RAMOS (Cape Verde) said that his country must be regarded, because of its geographical situation as a small island, newly independent and lacking an infrastructure and natural resources, as one of the least developed and most seriously affected countries in the world. The drought suffered for the past 11 years by what was essentially an agricultural country had further aggravated a situation regarding employment and food that was already alarming in normal times. Yet, despite the appeal made in General Assembly resolution 33/127 in March 1979, only 10 out of the 70 projects included in the programme of international assistance to Cape Verde had been fully financed.
4. Mr. SEBURYAMO (Burundi) said that his delegation wished to be added to the list of sponsors of draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.41, L.46, L.48 and L.49.
5. Mrs. CRONENBERG-MOSSBERG (Sweden) said that her delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.25, L.46 and L.49.
6. Mr. KRISTENSEN (Denmark) said that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.49.
7. Mr. EMAM (Malaysia) said that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.44.

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8. Miss COURSON (France) said that her delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.25 and L.28.

9. Mr. MARKER (Pakistan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.52 on assistance to the Palestinian people, said that Algeria, Maldives, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Yugoslavia should be added to the list of sponsors. He noted that the sponsors wished to revise operative paragraph 4 to read as follows: "Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

10. Turning to the substance of the draft resolution, he said that the latter's text was fully in accord with the sentiments of the greatest part of international public opinion. The sponsors hoped that the draft would be adopted by the General Assembly in order to demonstrate the international community's steadfast determination to give full support to the Palestinian people, whose sufferings had lasted for many years. Although the assistance provided for in draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.52 was far from sufficient, it was nevertheless a symbolic expression of the interest of international public opinion in the Palestinian people and a form of protest against the injustice which continued to be visited upon them.

11. Mr. NABULSI (Jordan) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.51 on permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories on behalf of the sponsors listed in that document as well as Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Maldives and Saudi Arabia. The preamble of the draft resolution recalled the resolutions previously adopted on the question, while the operative part emphasized the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories were under Israeli occupation to exercise sovereignty over all their natural resources and the right of the Arab States and peoples thus affected to the restitution of their resources, with full compensation for loss or damage suffered as a result of the occupation. All States were also called upon not to assist in any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit those resources or to effect any changes in the structure of the territories concerned. The draft resolution was similar to resolutions already adopted on the subject by the General Assembly, and he hoped that it would be adopted without delay.

AGENDA ITEM 65: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (continued) (A/C.2/34/L.53)

12. Mr. MARKER (Pakistan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.53 on living conditions of the Palestinian people, said that Indonesia, Maldives, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Yugoslavia should be added to the list of sponsors.

AGENDA ITEM 56: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) (TD/268 and Add.1, A/AC.191/43)

13. Mr. BAKALOV (Bulgaria) said that the economic crisis which still affected many sectors in the industrial countries had also affected the work of the Manila Conference, an unfortunate fact which had already been analysed in detail in the joint statement by the socialist countries at the Conference (TD/249).

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(Mr. Bakalov, Bulgaria)

14. At the fifth session of UNCTAD, the socialist countries had submitted a number of proposals for promoting equitable economic co-operation among all countries, and the Bulgarian delegation in particular had said that it was ready to enter into equitable trade and economic relations with both the developing and the industrialized countries. Bulgaria was also ready to help UNCTAD to solve the problems of restructuring international economic relations in the context of the new international economic order. It had already taken a number of steps to increase its imports from the developing countries and to grant them preferential treatment.

15. It was regrettable to note, however, that at Manila most of the industrialist countries had not taken into account the views of the developing countries or the constructive proposals of the Group of 77 and had been unwilling to recognize the need for restructuring, which had become increasingly necessary because of inflation and the drop in the prices of raw materials exported by the developing countries.

16. Some results had been achieved in such fields as the transfer of technology, economic co-operation within the Group of 77 and the convening of a conference on restrictive trade practices, but UNCTAD still had many problems to deal with.

17. Mr. Ahsan (Bangladesh) took the Chair.

18. Mr. MAYIRA (Rwanda) said it was most regrettable that certain key questions relating to the restructuring of international trade and economic relations had not been dealt with at the Manila Conference even though a solution to that problem was becoming increasingly urgent in view of the protectionist measures taken by the developed countries against exports from developing countries.

19. Multilateral production and marketing machinery must be created in order to combat protectionist measures. However, no results had yet emerged from the multilateral trade negotiations conducted since 1973 under the auspices of GATT, and major problems remained unsolved.

20. At the same time, there had been progress in the negotiations on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the establishment of the Common Fund. The volume of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries coming on to the market in developed countries was still far below the goal of 25 per cent of world production of manufactured goods by the year 2000 laid down in the 1975 Lima Declaration and Programme of Action.

21. It was to be hoped that the creation in UNCTAD of a special high-level intergovernmental group of experts to examine questions relating to the establishment of an international monetary system would make it possible to create a solid basis for negotiations in that field. The indebtedness of the developing countries imposed a very heavy burden on their limited budgets, and praise was therefore due to the countries that had already cancelled the debts contracted with them by some developing countries; his Government was grateful to the countries that had taken such action in its case.

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(Mr. Mayira, Rwanda)

21. Although the international community had given increasing attention to the least developed countries during the past decade, their economic situation was still very difficult, since the purchasing power of their exports had declined and financial flows to those countries had not increased sufficiently. For that reason, the specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries was extremely welcome and deserved full support from the international community. It should be noted, however, that the resolutions adopted at Manila for the benefit of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries had been accompanied by reservations which might limit their practical effect. His delegation therefore called on the international community to take due account of the handicap resulting from lack of access to the sea and to contribute generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, which, because of a lack of resources, had not yet become operational.

23. U TUN WAI (Burma) said that since its first session at Geneva in 1964, which had coincided with the establishment of the Group of 77, UNCTAD had carried out important work; he summarized the main achievements of the different sessions, such as the establishment in 1968, at the second session in New Delhi, of the Special Committee on Preferences, which had led to the adoption of the Generalized Scheme of Preferences, and the setting up at the fourth session in Nairobi of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

24. The discussions at the fifth session of UNCTAD had centred on the present adverse trends affecting international economic relations, but the solutions proposed by the various groups of countries had shown wide differences and the session had not produced any substantive achievements, although it marked a stage in the ongoing process of negotiations aimed at structural changes in the international economy. The unilateral position taken by certain countries that refused to accept the concept of interdependence and to solve problems through multilateral negotiations had seriously affected the success of the discussions.

25. In most developing countries, including his own, in which agriculture was the main sector of the economy, economic growth depended on earnings from the export of certain commodities whose prices unfortunately fluctuated widely. His delegation was therefore happy to note that at the fifth session of UNCTAD emphasis had been placed on the need to develop exports and increase the share of the developing countries in the marketing, transport and distribution of commodities. UNCTAD should continue to concentrate its efforts on matters relating to commodities - a field in which progress had been made. A successful outcome of the negotiations under the Integrated Programme for Commodities would unquestionably benefit producers and consumers in both the developed and the developing countries.

26. Mr. TANIGUCHI (Japan) said that although the over-all results of UNCTAD V had been limited, the accomplishments of the session should not be taken lightly. For example, a consensus had been reached on a number of resolutions on such matters as protectionism and structural adjustment, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries, a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, assistance to the least

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(Mr. Taniguchi, Japan)

developed countries and economic co-operation among developing countries. Agreement had been reached on the need to forestall protectionism. In addition, a number of countries had pledged contributions to the Common Fund and others, including Japan, had expressed their intention of doing so.

27. It was nevertheless regrettable that agreement had not been reached either at UNCTAD V or at the nineteenth session of the Trade and Development Board on the issue of interdependence, which was unquestionably one of the most important to appear on the agenda of the Conference.

28. UNCTAD must be given credit for the progress made recently in negotiations on the Common Fund and on commodity agreements. In that connexion, his delegation was very pleased with the results of the negotiations on an International Rubber Agreement held in October 1979.

29. UNCTAD had also made progress in drafting the Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, and there was reason to hope that the negotiations on the preparation of a set of rules and principles governing restrictive business practices would soon result in agreement.

30. Nevertheless, it should be recognized that UNCTAD still had much unfinished business, including the question of interdependence and the international monetary problem. He stressed that every effort should be made to achieve consensus on decisions; the consensus approach was particularly important in UNCTAD, which was called upon to adopt concrete measures.

31. The North-South dialogue should be regarded as a long-term process in which both the developed and the developing countries should take part in a spirit of co-operation so as to promote harmonious growth in the world economy.

32. Mr. ABDALLAH (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that the disappointing results of UNCTAD V testified to the failure of the North-South dialogue. Despite the efforts of the developing countries, the industrialized nations had not shown the necessary political will to attain the socio-economic objectives that had been set.

33. A number of resolutions, such as those concerned with the protectionist measures introduced by the developed countries or with multilateral trade negotiations, had been adopted by consensus only at the cost of major concessions by the developing countries. As to the resolutions that had had to be put to the vote, such as the one on reform of the international monetary system, it must be recognized that the opposition of the industrialized countries would make it extremely difficult to implement them.

34. At the fifth session of UNCTAD, the industrialized countries had again tried to divide the developing countries by putting forward arguments that had nothing to do with the questions under consideration, such as the energy problem and the price of oil. None the less, the developing countries had resisted such propaganda efforts and had shown once again that solidarity was the most effective means at their disposal for promoting the restructuring of the international economic order.

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(Mr. Abdallah, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

35. He also wished to stress that the geographical distribution of posts in the UNCTAD secretariat was not equitable, and he hoped that the situation would soon be corrected.

36. On the other hand, care should be taken to ensure that the work of other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and the Committee of the Whole, did not duplicate that of UNCTAD, but rather complemented its activity with a view to the establishment of the new international economic order.

37. Finally, he hoped that the draft resolution to be submitted to the Fifth Committee at the current session of the General Assembly and aimed at making Arabic an official language of UNCTAD, pursuant to UNCTAD resolution 115 (V), would be adopted.

38. Mr. KOROSSO (United Republic of Tanzania) said that for developing countries, the most important item on the agenda at the fifth session of UNCTAD had been the one concerning the establishment of mechanisms to accelerate the negotiating process in order to reach concrete agreements on fundamental structural changes to be undertaken in the international economic system to eliminate imbalances and injustices. By adopting a negative attitude on that question, the majority of industrialized countries had resisted the genuine efforts of the developing countries aimed at advancing the North-South dialogue, efforts which had been thoroughly prepared at the regional ministerial meetings and at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Arusha.

39. Like previous speakers, he was deeply concerned by the stalemate in the multilateral trade negotiations and the ongoing discussions, particularly those relating to commodities, protectionism, technology transfer and money and finance.

40. Since the fourth session of UNCTAD, the developing countries had been anxiously awaiting the establishment, under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, of the Common Fund to stabilize world commodity markets and to protect the export earnings of third world countries. Although an agreement had been reached on the basic elements of the Fund, it was yet to be set up and it seemed that delaying tactics were being applied to put off the finalization of the articles of agreement of the Fund.

41. Another disturbing factor was the indifference of developed countries towards negotiations on commodity agreements. Out of 18 commodities falling under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, only one agreement, on rubber, had been concluded up to the present. Without concerted international efforts to reach within the shortest possible time the conclusion of many such commodity agreements, the effectiveness of the Common Fund would be impaired.

42. His delegation was equally disappointed at the continued failure of the negotiations on the preparation of the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology.

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(Mr. Korosso, Tanzania)

43. Among the positive results of the Conference, mention should be made of the adoption of resolution 122 (V) on the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. It was to be hoped that that programme would soon be translated into concrete measures and, in that regard, he appealed to all delegations to support the draft resolutions recently introduced in the plenary Assembly by the Group of 77. Those sentiments applied also to the proposed programmes for the land-locked and island developing countries.

44. Some of the problems entrusted to UNCTAD, and which were the causes of the economic ills which plagued the third world, were extremely complex but not insurmountable.

45. Mr. Murgescu (Romania) resumed the Chair.

46. Mr. LAZAREVIĆ (Yugoslavia), deploring the slow progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order, in particular within UNCTAD, said that that situation was due to the attitude of some developed countries. As had been pointed out at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, negotiations carried out within the framework of the United Nations would succeed only if developed countries demonstrated the political will to establish effective co-operation with the developing countries in order to pave the way for the emergence of relations based on justice and equality.

47. On the issue of structural changes which had been the main subject, the Manila Conference had not succeeded. Indeed, it had not even been possible to agree on global consultations on interdependence and international economic issues which would permit an in-depth analysis of the various international economic problems and their impact on the world economic situation in general and on the economy of developing countries in particular. Yet, the developed countries would be the first to benefit from structural changes, because the recovery of economic activities was unlikely under the present circumstances.

48. Although UNCTAD had been unable to reach agreement on a number of important issues, some positive results had been registered with regard to certain problems. Those results were reflected in the adoption of a number of resolutions, including the resolution on the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries as well as those on land-locked and island developing countries and economic co-operation among developing countries. Follow-up action would be taken on those resolutions either by the General Assembly at the current session or by the Trade and Development Board. However, the most important task of the latter would be action on issues on which no agreement had been possible at Manila.

49. Mr. JAMTOMO (Indonesia), noting that the structural changes essential to the establishment of a new international economic order had been the main subject of the fifth session of UNCTAD, said that, despite a general feeling of disappointment, some progress had been made at Manila.

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(Mr. Jantomo, Indonesia)

50. Welcoming first of all the dimension given by UNCTAD to questions relating to the marketing, distribution and processing of commodities such as semi-manufactured and manufactured goods from developing countries, he said that, if the share of those countries in those areas of international trade remained limited, the efficacy of international co-operation for development would remain suspect.

51. At a time when protectionism in the industrialized countries seemed to be on the increase, developed countries must recognize that restrictive trade practices were not a viable long-term solution and should continue, in various forums, the ongoing negotiations to ensure, for example, the achievement of the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration. Those negotiations would not, however, bear fruit in the absence of rapid international monetary and financial reforms in view of the difficulties of the developing countries in adjusting their balance of payments. In that connexion, recalling the importance which the developing countries attached to the establishment of the Common Fund, he urged all Governments to ensure the expeditious drafting of the articles of agreement and in particular requested donor countries to continue to make significant contributions to the second window. He also welcomed the fact that, in a related area, that of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, great strides had been taken with the signing of the International Natural Rubber Agreement, which could serve as an example for other commodity agreements.

52. He hoped that the question of the more or less legally binding feature of the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology would be immediately resolved. He was gratified that UNCTAD had adopted a resolution by consensus on the massive transfer of real resources to the developing countries. He hoped that that resolution would be translated immediately into appropriate measures to ensure a quantitative and qualitative increase in the transfer of resources to developing countries. Furthermore, access of developing countries to international capital markets should also be facilitated and their debt problem resolved, for example, by ensuring the early implementation of the decisions of the Trade and Development Board to make those debts more conducive to their development strategies. With regard to economic co-operation among developing countries, he hoped that the special session of the General Assembly in 1980 would be able to formulate concrete measures to realize the concept of collective self-reliance.

53. Finally, emphasizing UNCTAD's significant role in the transformation of international economic relations, whether with regard to the preparation of the international development strategy for the third decade or the preparation of future negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order, he urged member countries to recognize the importance of that body and to provide it with more institutional flexibility and financial resources commensurate with its actual and compelling needs.

54. Mr. MARDOVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that, since its establishment, UNCTAD had achieved substantial results in the development of international trade. Unfortunately, the fifth session had not been so productive since, because of the negative attitude adopted by the principal capitalist States,

(Mr. Mardovich, Byelorussian SSR)

it had not been possible to reach agreement on a number of important issues such as consideration of the international economic situation, protectionism, transnational corporations and the transfer of technology.

55. His delegation fully supported the work done by UNCTAD to find means of controlling the activities of transnational corporations in the interests of the developing countries, but considered that greater co-ordination was required in that field. In fact, transnational corporations represented one of the main obstacles in the way of the economic development of the developing countries in so far as they imposed a style of development which made such countries dependent on the capitalist countries. Notwithstanding the measures adopted by the developing countries to control such activities and private foreign investment in general, transnational corporations used every means at their disposal to make enormous profits by skirting the laws of the countries in which they had installed themselves. The fact was that transnational corporations re-exported, in the form of profits, amounts far in excess of their total investments in the developing countries.

56. The socialist countries had always fought against the protectionist and discriminatory measures applied by the monopolies of the principal Western countries to exclude imports from developing countries under the pretext of combating unemployment while at the same time such monopolies were striving to continue their own control over the production and marketing of the final product, to maintain the current unfair international division of labour and to ensure that the developing countries continued to be their suppliers of raw materials. It was precisely for the purpose of establishing an international division of labour which would be more equitable and profitable for all partners that, at the fifth session of UNCTAD, his country, together with the other socialist countries, had sponsored a series of proposals (TD/249) regarding not only the role of transnational corporations in trade in raw materials and in finished and semi-finished goods, but also on protectionism and co-operation with the least advanced countries; it had also submitted proposals regarding the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and also on trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems. Unfortunately, those initiatives had not always been well received by a number of developing countries, particularly those relating to the last point, and the draft resolution submitted by the socialist countries on the issue had been remitted for consideration by the Trade and Development Board.

57. Monetary and financial problems had figured prominently in the discussions at the fifth session. There was clearly a need for a radical reform of the existing system and it would be advisable to strengthen the role of gold as an element in world liquidity - since special drawing rights, which had no real value, could not replace gold - and to end the monopoly of certain national currencies in the international currency system. Such changes should clearly be made with the full and complete participation of all interested States and UNCTAD would be the most appropriate international organization for that purpose.

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(Mr. Mardovich, Byelorussian SSR)

58. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic provided developing countries with various forms of economic, technical and scientific assistance with a view to promoting their national economic development and, in its trade with developing countries, did not resort to restrictive or protectionist measures; on the contrary, it employed many forms and methods of co-operation, fully consistent with the principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and with the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, on which document future trade co-operation should be based. In fact, it was inadmissible to hedge trade development with conditions of a political character, as was done by certain Western countries in their trade with the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. It should not be forgotten that the problems of international trade could be solved only within the framework of a restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equality and democracy and the future efforts of UNCTAD should be devoted to that end.

59. Mr. GADEL HAK (Egypt), recalling the importance of the role of UNCTAD in the international community's efforts to safeguard the welfare and stability of peoples, analysed the failure of the Manila Conference before submitting a number of suggestions regarding the future work of the agency.

60. The developing countries had placed high hopes in the fifth session of UNCTAD, the results of which, like those of the four preceding sessions, had been disappointing but in addition had been marked by increasing divergencies between developed and developing countries. In that connexion, it was sufficient comment to say that resolutions on procedural matters or on questions of minor importance for the majority of the participating countries had been adopted by consensus, whereas all the draft resolutions regarding important questions, whether they related to the restructuring of international economic relations, to preferential treatment for the exports of development countries, to monetary and financial questions, to the indebtedness of developing countries, capital flow, compensation for export earnings or the establishment of a new international economic order, had been rejected or adopted with reservations, or remitted to the Trade and Development Board.

61. In the confidence that such failure could not inhibit the future, he considered that only a broad global approach combining the methods of international economic co-operation and transfer of resources, would produce an effective solution for the problems of the developing countries; such an approach would clearly include an increase in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by developed countries in order to ensure continuity in the financing of development projects. Noting that in current conditions of crisis the developed countries owed it to themselves to alleviate the burden of indebtedness of the developing countries, he repeated his delegation's proposals which covered, in particular, the rescheduling of indebtedness in accordance with a time-table established by the World Bank Group as well as the cancellation of certain debts contracted under ODA and various short-term credits; he welcomed the progress which had been made on the question since the ministerial meeting of the Trade and Development Board in March 1978 and appealed to all Member States to pursue the matter.

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(Mr. Gadel Hak, Egypt)

62. His delegation had complete confidence in the negotiating ability of UNCTAD and supported the statements of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD regarding the rationalization of that body's procedures; he also expressed the hope that UNCTAD would be able to make an effective contribution to the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

63. Mr. NABULSI (Jordan) reminded the Committee that it was the developing countries which had suffered the most from the existing international economic order, which had contributed to their weakness and vulnerability to the unemployment and inflation exported by the developed countries. He considered that the disappointment stemming from the fifth session of UNCTAD reflected the absence of political will shown by the developed countries on the question of the establishment of a new international economic order. The hopes which the developing countries had placed in the Manila Conference had been best expressed in the Havana Declaration.

64. Stressing the importance of human resources in socio-economic progress, he referred to the resolutions on the brain-drain adopted by UNCTAD, by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. His Government intended to study that question closely within the framework of the Group of 77, with a view to making an effective contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.