

LIBRARY

OCT 26 1981

REPORT / COLLECTION
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
ESTABLISHED UNDER
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/174

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/S-11/1)



UNITED NATIONS

94P-

**REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
ESTABLISHED UNDER
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 32/174**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/S-11/1)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1981

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present report of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 covers meetings of the Committee held in 1980 during the periods from 14 to 16 January (organizational session for 1980), 31 March to 11 April (fourth session), 5 to 16 May (fifth session) and 23 June to 4 July (sixth session). It was previously issued in mimeographed form under the symbols A/S-11/1 (Part I), A/S-11/1 (Part II), A/S-11/1 (Part III) and A/S-11/1 (Part IV).

/Original: Arabic/Chinese/
English/French/
Russian/Spanish/

/21 January 1981/

CONTENTS

Part one

Meetings of the organizational session for 1980, held during the period from 14 to 16 January 1980

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 - 13	2
A. Organization of the session	1 - 3	2
B. Election of officers	4	2
C. Membership and attendance	5 - 9	2
D. Adoption of the agenda	10	5
E. Statements and documentation	11 - 13	5
II. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE	14 - 15	5
III. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FOURTH SESSION (FIRST SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1980)	16	6
IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	17	6

Part two

Meetings of the fourth session, held during the period from 31 March to 11 April 1980

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 - 14	8
A. Opening and duration of the session	1 - 2	8
B. Officers of the Committee	3 - 6	8
C. Membership and attendance	7 - 11	8
D. Adoption of the agenda	12	10
E. Statements and documentation	13 - 14	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
II. AGENDA OF THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND FINANCE (Item 2); PROCEDURES FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 3); TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 4)	15 - 21	11
III. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Item 5)	22 - 23	12
IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FIFTH SESSION (Item 6)	24 - 25	12
V. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (Item 7)	26	13

Part three

Meetings of the fifth session, held during the period from 5 to 16 May 1980

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 - 11	16
A. Opening and duration of the session	1 - 3	16
B. Membership and attendance	4 - 8	16
C. Officers of the Committee	9	18
D. Adoption of the agenda	10	18
E. Documentation	11	19
II. AGENDA OF THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND FINANCE (Item 2)	12	20
III. PROCEDURES FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 3)	13 - 17	20
IV. TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 4)	18 - 19	20
V. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Item 5)	20	21
VI. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTH SESSION (Item 6)	21 - 22	21
VII. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION	23 - 28	21
VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (Item 7)	29	22

CONTENTS (continued)

Part four

Meetings of the sixth session, held during the period from 23 June to 4 July 1980

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 - 11	24
A. Opening and duration of the session	1 - 2	24
B. Officers of the Committee	3 - 4	24
C. Membership and attendance	5 - 9	24
D. Adoption of the agenda	10	26
E. Documentation	11	26
II. AGENDA, PROCEDURES AND TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND FINANCE	12 - 14	28
III. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	15	29
IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	16	29

ANNEXES TO PART FOUR

I. PROPOSALS BY DELEGATIONS OR GROUPS OF DELEGATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH SESSIONS, HELD IN 1980	31
A. Proposals submitted by India, on behalf of States which are members of the Group of 77, under agenda items 2, 3 and 4	31
B. Draft agenda for the global negotiations submitted by the European Economic Community and its member States	37
C. Working paper submitted by Switzerland under agenda items 2, 3 and 4	40
D. Statement submitted by the representative of the United States of America under agenda items 2, 3 and 4	43
E. Procedures and time-frame for the new round of global negotiations: proposals submitted by Norway under agenda items 3 and 4	46
F. Global negotiations: proposals concerning procedures submitted by Italy on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States under agenda item 3	47
G. Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by the United States of America under agenda item 3	49
H. Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by Japan under agenda item 3	52

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
I. Thoughts on the structure and workings of a central forum for global negotiations submitted by the United States of America	53
J. Proposals for agenda items submitted by the United States of America	56
II. STATEMENTS OF POSITION BY DELEGATIONS OR GROUPS OF DELEGATIONS MADE AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE	57
Austria	57
China	58
India (on behalf of the Group of 77)	60
Italy (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States)	64
Japan	69
Norway	70
Spain	73
Sweden	75
Turkey	76
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	77
United States of America	78
III. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS, FOR THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS 51st MEETING	81

PART ONE

Meetings of the organizational session for 1980, held during
the period from 14 to 16 January 1980

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Organization of the session

1. The organizational session for 1980 of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 was held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 16 January 1980.
2. The Committee held three meetings (36th to 38th). The Committee also held informal meetings during that period. An account of the discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/AC.191/SR.36-38).
3. The session was opened by Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand), Vice-Chairman of the Committee for 1979. At the 36th meeting, the representative of Norway read out a statement on behalf of Mr. Thorwald Stoltenberg, Chairman of the Committee for 1979. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the valuable services that Mr. Stoltenberg had rendered.

B. Election of officers

4. At its 36th and 37th meetings, on 14 and 15 January, the Committee elected the following officers for 1980:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Biyagama Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka)
	Mr. Paul J. G. Keating (Ireland)
	Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (Mexico)
<u>Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Amoakon E. Thiémélé (Ivory Coast)

C. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/174, membership in the Committee is open to all States. Representatives of the following States attended the organizational session for 1980 of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Bahrain
Algeria	Bangladesh
Argentina	Barbados
Australia	Belgium
Austria	Benin
Bahamas	Brazil

Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist
 Republic
Canada
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Holy See
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq

Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Singapore
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Cameroon
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

6. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

World Food Council
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

7. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Bank
International Monetary Fund
World Health Organization

8. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

European Economic Community
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

D. Adoption of the agenda

10. At its 36th meeting, the Committee adopted the agenda as contained in document A/AC.191/46. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of the work of the Committee.
4. Provisional agenda of the fourth session (first substantive session of the Committee for 1980).
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Statements and documentation

11. A statement was made by the Chairman of the Committee at the opening meeting and circulated, in accordance with a decision of the Committee, under the symbol A/AC.191/47.

12. At the 37th meeting, a statement was made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and circulated, in accordance with a decision of the Committee, under the symbol A/AC.191/48.

13. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda (A/AC.191/46);
- (b) Statement by the Chairman (A/AC.191/47);
- (c) Statement by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (A/AC.191/48);
- (d) Draft report (A/AC.191/L.7).

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

(Agenda item 3)

14. The Committee will hold three substantive sessions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on the following dates:

- (a) 31 March-11 April 1980 (fourth session);
- (b) 5-16 May 1980 (fifth session);
- (c) 23 June-3 July 1980 (sixth session).

15. Some delegations made statements at the 37th and 38th meetings of the Committee, and views were also expressed during informal meetings. It was agreed

that the organization of the work of the Committee should be as flexible as possible in order to enable the Committee to carry out with maximum efficiency the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolutions 34/138 of 14 December 1979, concerning the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, 34/139 of 14 December 1979, concerning proposals for global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development, and 34/207 of 19 December 1979, concerning preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980. It recognized that Governments needed to proceed with intense preparations prior to the fourth session (first substantive session of 1980), to be held from 31 March to 11 April 1980. To that end, it was the understanding of the delegates attending the organizational session that further informal consultations would take place prior to convening the first session of the Committee in 1980. This procedure was further agreed to at an informal meeting of the Committee on 16 January.

III. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FOURTH SESSION (FIRST SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1980)

(Agenda item 4)

16. The Committee agreed that the substantive items of the provisional agenda for that session should be as follows:

1. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
2. Procedures of the global negotiations.
3. Time-frame for the global negotiations.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Agenda item 5)

17. At the 38th meeting, on 16 January, the Committee adopted the report on its organizational session for 1980.

PART TWO

Meetings of the fourth session, held during the
period from 31 March to 11 April 1980

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The fourth session (first substantive session of 1980) of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 was held at United Nations Headquarters from 31 March to 11 April 1980.
2. The Committee held six meetings (39th to 44th). It also held informal meetings during that period. An account of the proceedings of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/AC.191/SR.39-44).

B. Officers of the Committee

3. At the 39th meeting, on 31 March, the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, expressed condolences upon the death of Mr. Paul Keating, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations and Vice-Chairman of the Committee, to Mr. Keating's family and to the Government of Ireland.
4. At the same meeting, the Committee elected by acclamation Mr. Bernard Davenport (Ireland) as Vice-Chairman of the Committee to replace Mr. Keating.
5. At its 42nd meeting, on 2 April, the Committee, after being informed that Mr. Biyagamage Jayasena Fernando (Sri Lanka) was no longer in a position to assume his functions as Vice-Chairman of the Committee, elected by acclamation Mr. Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka) as Vice-Chairman of the Committee in replacement of Mr. Fernando.
6. As a result of those elections, the officers of the Committee were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka)
	Mr. Bernard Davenport (Ireland)
	Mr. Porfirio Muñoz Ledo (Mexico)
<u>Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Amoakon E. Thiémélé (Ivory Coast)

C. Membership and attendance

7. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/174, membership in the Committee is open to all States. Representatives of the following States attended the fourth session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Belgium
Algeria	Benin
Argentina	Bhutan
Australia	Brazil
Austria	Bulgaria
Bahrain	Burma
Bangladesh	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Barbados	Canada

Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chile
 China
 Colombia
 Congo
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Czechoslovakia
 Democratic Yemen
 Denmark
 Djibouti
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Ethiopia
 Finland
 France
 Gambia
 German Democratic Republic
 Germany, Federal Republic of
 Ghana
 Greece
 Guinea
 Guyana
 Holy See
 Honduras
 Hungary
 Iceland
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran
 Iraq
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kenya
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Mali
 Malta
 Mauritania
 Mexico

Mongolia
 Morocco
 Nepal
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Norway
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Peru
 Philippines
 Poland
 Portugal
 Qatar
 Republic of Korea
 Romania
 Rwanda
 Saint Lucia
 Samoa
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Singapore
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Sudan
 Suriname
 Swaziland
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Uganda
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Arab Emirates
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland
 United Republic of Cameroon
 United Republic of Tanzania
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Viet Nam
 Yemen
 Yugoslavia
 Zaire
 Zambia

8. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

Economic Commission for Latin America
World Food Council
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

9. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Monetary Fund

10. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

11. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

European Economic Community
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

D. Adoption of the agenda

12. At its 39th meeting, on 31 March, the Committee adopted the agenda contained in document A/AC.191/49. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
3. Procedures for the global negotiations.
4. Time-frame for the global negotiations.
5. Other aspects of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.
6. Provisional agenda of the fifth session.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Statements and documentation

13. At its 40th meeting, the Committee decided to circulate as documents of the Committee the statements made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, on 12 March 1980.

14. The Committee had before it a number of informal papers and the following documents:

- (a) Provisional agenda (A/AC.191/49);
- (b) Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries (A/AC.191/50);
- (c) Statement made by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on 12 March 1980, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (A/AC.191/51);
- (d) Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 12 March 1980, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (A/AC.191/52);
- (e) Draft report of the Committee (A/AC.191/L.8).

II. AGENDA OF THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND FINANCE (Item 2); PROCEDURES FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 3); TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS (Item 4)

15. The Committee considered these items at its 39th to 44th meetings.

16. At its 39th meeting, the Committee decided to hear general statements and to consider in an informal open-ended negotiating group the proposals to be submitted under these items. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/AC.191/SR.39-44).

17. At the 40th meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the Group of 77, introduced a working paper containing the proposals of the Group of 77 concerning the agenda, procedures and time-frame for the forthcoming round of global negotiations.

18. At the 41st and 43rd meetings, the representative of Italy, on behalf of States which are members of the European Economic Community, introduced two working papers under those items.

19. At the 43rd meeting, the representative of Switzerland introduced a working paper on the items.

20. At the 44th meeting, on 11 April, the representative of the United States of America introduced a document concerning the position of his country on those items (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.5).

21. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Committee reported on the informal consultations which had been held on agenda items 2, 3 and 4. The Chairman considered that the work covered under those items had been useful, fruitful and consistent with the mandate entrusted to the Committee under General Assembly resolution 34/138.

III. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Item 5)

22. At the 42nd meeting, on 2 April, the Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis made a statement in which he introduced the preliminary report of the Secretary-General entitled "Immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries" (A/AC.191/50), which had been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/217 of 19 December 1979.

23. At its 44th meeting, on 11 April, following a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee decided to resume consideration of this item at its next session. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (A/AC.191/SR.44).

IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FIFTH SESSION

(Item 6)

24. The Committee decided to hold its fifth session (second substantive session of 1980) from 5 to 16 May 1980.

25. At its 44th meeting, following a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee adopted the following provisional agenda for its fifth session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
3. Procedures for the global negotiations.
4. Time-frame for the global negotiations.
5. Other aspects of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.
6. Provisional agenda of the sixth session.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

V. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Item 7)

26. At its 44th meeting, the Committee adopted the report on its fourth session (A/AC.191/L.8), as orally revised by the Rapporteur.

PART THREE

Meetings of the fifth session, held during the
period from 5 to 16 May 1980.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The fifth session (second substantive session of 1980) of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 was held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 16 May 1980.
2. The Committee held five meetings (45th to 49th). The session was opened by Mr. Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on 5 May 1980, at which time representatives of many delegations expressed condolences on the occasion of the death of Marshall Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
3. The Committee held four subsequent formal meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia). It also held a number of informal meetings during that period. An account of the proceedings of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/AC.191/SR.45-49).

B. Membership and attendance

4. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/174, membership in the Committee is open to all States. Representatives of the following States attended the fifth session of the Committee:

Afghanistan	Cyprus
Algeria	Czechoslovakia
Argentina	Denmark
Australia	Djibouti
Austria	Ecuador
Bahamas	Egypt
Bahrain	El Salvador
Bangladesh	Ethiopia
Belgium	Finland
Bhutan	France
Bolivia	German Democratic Republic
Brazil	Germany, Federal Republic of
Bulgaria	Ghana
Burma	Greece
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Guyana
Canada	Holy See
Central African Republic	Honduras
Chile	Hungary
China	Iceland
Colombia	India
Costa Rica	Indonesia
Cuba	Iran
	Iraq

Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic
 Republic
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malaysia
 Mali
 Malta
 Mexico
 Mongolia
 Mozambique
 Nepal
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Norway
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Peru
 Philippines
 Poland

Portugal
 Qatar
 Republic of Korea
 Romania
 Rwanda
 Saint Lucia
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Singapore
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Sudan
 Suriname
 Swaziland
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Uganda
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland
 United Republic of Cameroon
 United Republic of Tanzania
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Yemen
 Yugoslavia
 Zaire
 Zambia

5. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

Economic Commission for Latin America
 Economic Commission for Africa
 Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 United Nations Development Programme
 World Food Programme
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research

6. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Monetary Fund

7. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

8. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

European Economic Community
Islamic Conference
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

C. Officers of the Committee

9. The officers of the Committee were the same as at the fourth session (see part two, sect. I B).

D. Adoption of the agenda

10. At its 46th meeting, on 6 May, the Committee adopted the agenda as contained in document A/AC.191/53. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
3. Procedures for the global negotiations.
4. Time-frame for the global negotiations.
5. Other aspects of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.
6. Provisional agenda of the sixth session.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

11. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries (A/AC.191/50 and Corr.1);
- (b) Provisional agenda (A/AC.191/53);
- (c) Proposals submitted at the fourth session of the Committee (31 March-11 April 1980):
 - (i) Proposals by the Group of 77 submitted under agenda items 2, 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.1 and Corr.1);
 - (ii) Informal paper on the world economic situation submitted by the European Economic Community (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.2);
 - (iii) Draft agenda for the global negotiations submitted by the European Economic Community and its member States (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.3);
 - (iv) Working paper submitted by Switzerland under agenda items 2, 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.4);
 - (v) Statement submitted by the representative of the United States of America (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.5);
- (d) Proposals submitted at the fifth session of the Committee (5-16 May 1980):
 - (i) Procedures and time-frame for the new round of global negotiations: proposal submitted by Norway under agenda items 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.1);
 - (ii) Global negotiations: proposals concerning procedures submitted by the European Economic Community under agenda item 3 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.2);
 - (iii) Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by the United States of America under agenda item 3 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.3);
 - (iv) Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by Japan (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.4).

II. AGENDA OF THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR ISSUES IN THE FIELD
OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND
FINANCE

(Item 2)

12. The Committee considered this item at its 49th meeting, on 16 May, and also in the course of informal meetings under the chairmanship of the Chairman over the two-week working period. The Chairman made a statement on this item at the closing meeting of the Committee.

III. PROCEDURES FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

(Item 3)

13. The Committee considered this item at its 46th, 47th and 49th meetings and also in the course of informal meetings.

14. At the 46th meeting, on 6 May, the representative of Norway introduced a working paper containing proposals on the procedures for the global negotiations (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.1).

15. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy, on behalf of States which are members of the European Economic Community, introduced a working paper containing proposals on the procedures for the global negotiations (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.2).

16. At the 47th meeting, on 7 May, the representative of the United States of America introduced a working paper containing proposals on the procedures for the global negotiations (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.3).

17. At the 49th meeting, on 16 May, the representative of Japan introduced proposals on the procedures for the global negotiations (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.4). The Chairman made a statement on this item at the closing meeting of the Committee.

IV. TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

(Item 4)

18. The Committee considered this item at its 46th and 49th meetings and also in the course of informal meetings.

19. At the 46th meeting, the representative of Norway introduced a working paper containing proposals on the time-frame for the new round of global negotiations (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.1). The Chairman made a statement on this item at the closing meeting of the Committee.

V. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Item 5)

20. At its 49th meeting, on 16 May, the Committee decided to defer until its next session further consideration of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General entitled "Immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries" (A/AC.191/50), which had been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/217.

VI. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTH SESSION

(Item 6)

21. The Committee decided to hold its sixth session from 23 June to 3 July 1980. At its 49th meeting, following the proposal by the Chairman, the Committee adopted the following provisional agenda for its sixth session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
3. Procedures for the global negotiations.
4. Time-frame for the global negotiations.
5. Other aspects of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.
6. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

22. It was noted by the Committee that, in light of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 34/207, the forthcoming agenda should include provision for matters relating to adequate preparation for the special session of the Assembly, to be held from 25 August to 5 September 1980.

VII. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

23. At the 49th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman of the Committee, drawing conclusions from the informal consultations he had conducted during the fourth and fifth sessions of the Committee on agenda items 2, 3 and 4, expressed the view that the Committee would be able to overcome the difficulties encountered if the participants showed a high degree of flexibility and mutual trust.

24. He hoped that Governments might reconsider their respective positions, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Committee, so that at its

next session the Committee would be able to fulfil the mandate conferred on it by the General Assembly.

25. He noted the following areas in which "political knots" still remained to be unravelled: monetary issues, protection of purchasing power, energy, arrangements for centralization and decentralization of the negotiations, and he urged Member States to give them thorough consideration and to make new proposals in order to narrow the gap between positions.

26. He mentioned some aspects of the discussions which called for clarification: divergent interpretations of the global character of the negotiations; the question of short-term and long-term objectives; development and alternative funds (financing); and the question of consensus and of the action-oriented character of the global negotiations.

27. Lastly, he appealed to all Governments to exert maximum efforts, showing great political courage and perspicacity, to ensure that the task which was incumbent on them and which must be directed towards the long-term interest of all parties would prevail over the individual problems and difficulties of the moment.

28. By a decision of the Committee, the Chairman's closing statement was issued as document A/AC.191/54.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Item 7)

29. At its 49th meeting, the Committee decided to authorize the Rapporteur to prepare and to finalize the report on its fifth session. The report was subsequently adopted by the Bureau of the Committee on 27 May.

PART FOUR

Meetings of the sixth session, held during the
period from 23 June to 4 July 1980

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The sixth session (third substantive session of 1980) of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 was held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 June to 4 July 1980.
2. The Committee held two formal meetings (50th and 51st). The session was opened by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia), on 23 June, at which time it was agreed that the Committee should conduct its work primarily as an open-ended drafting group and would meet in closed meetings without summary records. An account of the formal meetings of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/AC.191/SR.50 and 51).

B. Officers of the Committee

3. At its 50th meeting, the Committee was informed that Mr. Amoakon Thiémélé (Ivory Coast) would be unable to exercise the functions of Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur during the session and it decided to delegate those functions to Mr. François Sangaret (Ivory Coast).

4. The officers of the Committee for the session were thus as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Bogdan Crnobrnja (Yugoslavia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Nadarajah Balasubramaniam (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Bernard Davenport (Ireland)
Mr. Porfiro Muñoz Ledo (Mexico)

Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur: Mr. François Sangaret (Ivory Coast)

C. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/174, membership in the Committee is open to all States. Representatives of the following States attended the sixth session of the Committee:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Belgium
Benin
Bhutan

Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Cuba

Cyprus
 Czechoslovakia
 Democratic Yemen
 Denmark
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Ethiopia
 Finland
 France
 German Democratic Republic
 Germany, Federal Republic of
 Greece
 Guinea
 Guyana
 Holy See
 Honduras
 Hungary
 India
 Iran
 Iraq
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Ivory Coast
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kenya
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Malta
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Mongolia
 Mozambique
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua

Niger
 Norway
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Peru
 Philippines
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Qatar
 Republic of Korea
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Singapore
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Suriname
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 United Arab Emirates
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and
 Northern Ireland
 United Republic of Cameroon
 United Republic of Tanzania
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela
 Yemen
 Yugoslavia
 Zaire
 Zambia

6. The following United Nations bodies were represented:

Economic Commission for Latin America
 Economic Commission for Africa
 Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 United Nations Development Programme
 World Food Programme
 United Nations Institute for Training and Research

7. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Monetary Fund
World Intellectual Property Organization

8. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

European Economic Community
Islamic Conference
League of Arab States
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

D. Adoption of the agenda

10. At its 50th meeting, the Committee adopted the agenda as contained in document A/AC.191/55. The agenda read as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Agenda of the global negotiations under General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139; major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance.
3. Procedures for the global negotiations.
4. Time-frame for the global negotiations.
5. Other aspects of preparations for the special session of the General Assembly.
6. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

11. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries (A/AC.191/50 and Corr.1);
- (b) Provisional agenda (A/AC.191/55);
- (c) Proposals submitted at the fourth session of the Committee (31 March-11 April 1980):

- (i) Proposals by the Group of 77 submitted under agenda items 2, 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.1 and Corr.1); 1/
 - (ii) Informal paper on the world economic situation submitted by the European Economic Community under agenda item 2 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.2);
 - (iii) Draft agenda for the global negotiations submitted by the European Economic Community and its member States (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.3); 1/
 - (iv) Working paper submitted by Switzerland under agenda items 2, 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.4); 1/
 - (v) Statement submitted by the representative of the United States of America under agenda items 2, 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.5); 1/
- (d) Proposals submitted at the fifth session of the Committee (5-16 May 1980):
- (i) Procedures and time-frame for the new round of global negotiations: proposals submitted by Norway under agenda items 3 and 4 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.1); 1/
 - (ii) Global negotiations: proposals concerning procedures submitted by the European Economic Community under agenda item 3 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.2); 1/
 - (iii) Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by the United States of America under agenda item 3 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.3); 1/
 - (iv) Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by Japan under agenda item 3 (A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.4); 1/
- (e) Documents submitted at the sixth session of the Committee (23 June-4 July 1980):
- (i) Discussion paper submitted by the United States of America: thoughts on the structure and workings of a central forum for global negotiations (A/AC.191/III/1980/CRP.1); 1/
 - (ii) Paper submitted by the United States of America: Specific proposals for agenda items on food and population (A/AC.191/III/1980/CRP.2). 1/

1/ For the texts of the proposals, see annex I.

II. AGENDA, PROCEDURES AND TIME-FRAME FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS
UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 34/138 AND 34/139; MAJOR
ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, TRADE,
DEVELOPMENT, MONEY AND FINANCE

(Items 2, 3 and 4)

12. The Committee held eight meetings as the drafting group, from 24 to 30 June. Six of the meetings were devoted to the agenda of the global negotiations. At those meetings all proposals submitted by delegations or groups of delegations were discussed on an equal basis. The proposals covered the entire field specified by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/138, namely, raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. On a number of issues, provisionally agreed texts were formulated, subject to referendum to the groups and to agreement, in a final reading, on the proposed agenda, procedures and time-frame of the global negotiations. On a number of other issues, new or amended texts were proposed but no agreement was reached by delegations. On others, the original texts proposed in written submissions by delegations and groups of delegations were retained, without any attempt to reformulate them or reach agreement.

13. At its seventh drafting meeting, the Committee turned its attention to the procedures and time-frame for the global negotiations. The Chairman proposed, and the Committee agreed, that those issues should be considered in an informal group under the chairmanship of the Chairman and composed of the representatives of those delegations or groups of delegations that had submitted written proposals on the issues. The informal group held six meetings, on 1 and 2 July. In the course of the discussions, it appeared that no agreement could be reached on a number of fundamental issues on the agenda and procedures. The Chairman reported the situation to the drafting group at its 9th meeting. The Committee held a formal meeting on 4 July, at which several representatives of delegations and groups of delegations made statements.

14. The Committee regretted having to report to the General Assembly at its eleventh special session that it had been unable to agree on proposals for the agenda, procedures and time-frame for the global negotiations under Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139. The Committee decided to annex to the present report the written proposals submitted by delegations and groups of delegations during its substantive sessions, as well as the texts of statements made by representatives of Austria, China, India (on behalf of the Group of 77), Italy (on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States), Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (on behalf also of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the United States of America (see annex II below).

III. OTHER ASPECTS OF PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELEVENTH
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Item 5)

15. An ad hoc group of the Committee held four meetings, during which the group considered the working paper (A/AC.191/CRP.1 and Corr.1), prepared by the Secretariat, concerning the proposed organizational arrangements for the eleventh special session of the General Assembly. The working paper, as approved and amended by the ad hoc group, was subsequently presented to the Committee at its 51st meeting. The proposed organizational arrangements, including recommendations, for the eleventh special session of the General Assembly as approved by the Committee at that meeting are contained in annex III to the present report.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

(Item 6)

16. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted the report on its sixth session. The General Assembly will have before it at its eleventh special session the report on the four sessions held by the Committee in 1980 (A/S-11/1 (Parts I-IV)). 2/

2/ Subsequently issued as the present volume.

ANNEX I

Proposals by delegations or groups of delegations submitted to the Committee at its fourth, fifth and sixth sessions, held in 1980

A. Proposals submitted by India, on behalf of States which are members of the Group of 77, under agenda items 2, 3 and 4*

/Original: English/

1. Draft agenda for the round of global negotiations

1. The special session of the General Assembly in 1980 will launch, as agreed by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, a new round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, such negotiations being action-oriented and proceeding in a simultaneous manner in order to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to the issues under negotiation.
2. Agreement should be reached by the international community on concrete and mutually reinforcing measures designed to ensure new, comprehensive and global solutions in the fields outlined in the agenda, on the basis of the principles guiding the establishment of the New International Economic Order, for the purpose of securing a more rapid development of developing countries and for the restructuring of international economic relations. This should contribute, inter alia, to sustained global economic development and structural and institutional changes in the world economy. Special attention will be given to meeting the particular problems and needs of the least developed countries and, where appropriate, to those of land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.
3. The global negotiations will deal with all the issues in an interrelated manner and in a manner which will not disrupt ongoing negotiations in other forums, but will reinforce and draw upon them. The negotiations under way in other forums, in turn, should not disrupt the global negotiations. In the event of any impasse in ongoing negotiations, the issues will be brought for negotiations within the framework of the global round.
4. The global negotiations, by providing specific and concrete solutions to major issues, will also make significant contribution to the implementation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade.
5. The negotiations will cover the major issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. The following presentation of the

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 31 March 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.1 and Corr.1.

agenda items under different chapters has been made for practical reasons and does not prejudice the organization and structure of the global negotiations.

A. Raw materials

6. On the items on raw materials, the global negotiations should complement ongoing negotiations within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund, which is a key instrument to attain the agreed objectives of the Programme:

(a) Improvement in and protection of the purchasing power of the unit value of primary commodities and raw material exports of developing countries;

(b) Increased local storage and processing of raw materials produced by developing countries;

(c) Compensatory financing of developing countries' short-falls in raw materials export earnings;

(d) Increased share of developing countries in the trade, transport, marketing and distribution of their primary commodities.

B. Energy

7. The question of energy should be dealt with bearing in mind its interrelationship with other issues in the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development as agreed by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. Each one of these issues, as well as all of them taken together, should be dealt with in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

8. The international community, in particular the developed countries, will have to achieve rapid and substantial progress in the transition from the present hydrocarbons-based international economy to one primarily based on new and renewable sources of energy, in which hydrocarbons are reserved for non-energy and non-substitutable uses.

9. In the light of the growing scarcity of hydrocarbons and the problems related to it, including the need for urgent measures to be undertaken by the international community to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries resulting from the rise in cost of their net energy imports, the global negotiations should concentrate on:

(a) Effective conservation measures, particularly in developed countries (rationalization of consumption);

(b) Measures by the international community to meet the growing requirements of developing countries for all forms of energy on a priority basis;

(c) Provision of financial and technical resources, as well as technology for the development of new and renewable as well as conventional sources of energy in order to increase its availability;

(d) Exploration and development of indigenous energy resources in energy-deficient developing countries;

(e) Improvement and protection of the purchasing power of the unit value of developing countries' energy exports;

(f) Increased participation of developing countries in transportation and down-stream activities in the field of energy.

C. Trade

10. In the effort to adapt the rules and principles governing international trade and adopt appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes to meet the requirements of development of developing countries, the global negotiations should concentrate on:

(a) Protectionism, structural adjustment policies and access by developing countries to the markets of developed countries;

(b) Increase in and protection of the purchasing power of the export earnings of developing countries;

(c) Shipping.

D. Development

11. Development of food and agricultural production and diversification of production in developing countries and international co-operation to enhance their capacity to overcome their short-term and structural problems in this field:

(a) Transfer of resources;

(b) Research and transfer of technology.

12. The establishment of an effective system of world food security, including food aid, emergency food reserve and an early conclusion of the new international grain arrangement.

13. Urgent, concerted and sustained international action to assist the least developed countries to overcome their serious structural problems through, inter alia, the establishment of an international fund for the development of the least developed countries.

14. Restructuring of world industry, including its deployment in favour of developing countries:

(a) Implementation of the Lima Target a/ and the elaboration of disaggregated targets;

(b) Implementation of the Industrial Development Decade in Africa;

(c) Adjustment policies;

a/ See A/10112, chap. IV.

(d) Strengthening of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) system of consultation.

15. International industrial financing, including the creation of a North-South global fund for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries.

16. Transfer of technology to developing countries, including the adaptation and application of such technology and establishment of appropriate mechanisms for these purposes.

17. Effective, adequate and long-term arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

18. Technical and financial support for development of infrastructure in developing countries, including the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

E. Money and finance

19. The global negotiations should lead to a net transfer of resources in real terms and a reform of the international monetary system, which would be equitable and responsive to the developmental requirements of the developing countries, and should concentrate on the following:

- (I) Net transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries to promote their development:
 - (a) Bilateral official development assistance: Volume and quality;
 - (b) Multilateral assistance: Volume, terms and conditions, and mechanisms;
 - (c) Urgent relief assistance fund in favour of the least developed countries in addition to measures adopted by UNCTAD in Conference resolution 122 (V);
 - (d) Special relief measures in favour of the most seriously affected, land-locked and island developing countries;
 - (e) Additional flows, including non-concessional flows, and access to capital markets and massive transfers of resources; related institutional arrangements and mechanisms which may be required;
 - (f) Debt problem of developing countries, including, as appropriate, its cancellation, outlines for future renegotiation operations of interested developing countries as well as related institutional arrangements;
 - (g) Improvement of balance-of payments financing of developing countries: Improvement in the functioning of the existing IMF facilities, including liberalization of conditionality provisions and creation of new facilities.

(II) Reform of the international monetary system to make it equitable and responsive to the development requirements of developing countries, through the adoption of appropriate policies and measures, in particular in the following fields:

- (a) Adjustment process;
- (b) Exchange rate régime;
- (c) Surveillance of exchange-rate and balance-of-payment policies;
- (d) International liquidity, the role of special drawing rights (SDRs);
- (e) The "link" between the allocation of SDRs and development finance;
- (f) Guaranteeing the real value and safeguarding the financial assets of developing countries;
- (g) Effective and equitable participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process;
- (h) Amending, as required, the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in accordance with the needs of developing countries.

- (III) (a) Compensation to developing countries for the effects of inflation imported from developed countries;
- (b) Measures by the international community to alleviate the financial burden of developing countries resulting from price rises in their imports, such as capital and manufactured goods, raw materials, energy, food, services and technology.

2. Procedures and time-frame for the new round of global negotiations

1. For the purpose of the global negotiations, the special session of the General Assembly should convene a United Nations conference on global negotiations for international economic co-operation for development;
2. The Conference should have universal participation, at a high political level, and should be the forum for conducting the negotiations with a view to ensuring a simultaneous, coherent and integrated approach to all the issues under negotiations;
3. The Conference should result in a "package agreement", to the implementation of which all participating States would be committed;
4. The Conference should function in accordance with procedures it would determine; these might include the creation of ad hoc groups for the purpose of facilitating detailed negotiation of the elements of the package;
5. The Conference should meet throughout at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

6. The Conference should start functioning on 5 January 1981 and should conclude its final session by 11 September 1981;
7. The Conference should have the highest priority in respect of facilities and services to be provided by the United Nations Secretariat;
8. Appropriate arrangements would have to be made to ensure the effective support of the secretariats of relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;
9. Special invitations for attendance at the Conference should be extended to intergovernmental, specialized, regional and subregional organizations of developing countries relevant to the task of the Conference.

B. Draft agenda for the global negotiations submitted by the European Economic Community and its member States*

/Original: English/French/

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

I. FOOD

1. Analysis of the situation and of medium-term prospects
 - (a) Production prospects (analysis at the world level and by regions)
 - (b) Demand prospects (analysis at the world level and by regions)
 - (c) Problems posed by imbalances at the world and regional levels, and foreseeable effects on external balances by groups of countries
2. Ways to improve nutrition and increase agricultural production in the developing countries
 - (a) Implementation of national agricultural-development strategies
 - (b) External resources, including international technical and financial assistance for agricultural development in the developing countries
3. World food security and international emergency reserve
 - (a) International assistance to storage, transport and distribution policies /of/ the developing countries
 - (b) Stability of markets for food products, including negotiation of international commodity agreements and concerted actions between producers and consumers in matters of production, prices, trade and storage
 - (c) Supply of essential food products to the developing countries
 - (d) International emergency food reserve
4. Food aid
 - Adaptation of aid to food needs, particularly those of the most disadvantaged countries
5. Trade
 - (a) Access to markets for commodities of particular interest to the developing countries
 - (b) Predictability of terms of trade

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 7 April 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.3.

II. ENERGY

1. World energy prospects

- (a) Forecasts
- (b) Trends and predictability of energy supply, demand and prices and their consequences for economic growth and development
- (c) Definition of problems arising at global and regional level
- (d) Other issues

2. International energy questions

- (a) Measures by the international community to meet the growing problems in the following areas, in particular those of developing countries:
 - (i) technical and technological fields in conventional energy production and conservation
 - (ii) relevant fields of research and development
 - (iii) planning energy programmes and relevant projects
- (b) Downstream activities in the energy field
- (c) Other issues

3. Use of energy sources

- (a) Effective demand restraint, rational use of energy and conservation measures
- (b) Other issues

4. Diversification of energy sources

- (a) Assistance for exploration and development of resources in energy-deficient countries
- (b) Development of new and alternative forms of energy
- (c) Other issues

III. EXTERNAL BALANCES

1. Evaluation of the present and foreseeable medium-term situations of the external balances of different categories of countries (structural-surplus countries, developing countries with balance-of-payments deficits, industrialized countries, planned-economy countries)

- (a) Trends in export earnings, taking account of the world economic situation

- (b) Trends in import prices and terms of trade
- (c) Trends in current-balance deficits and surpluses and possibilities of adjustment
- (d) Structure and trends of the debts of developing countries
- 2. Ways to promote the growth of the export receipts of developing countries
 - (a) Local processing and marketing of raw materials
 - (b) Access to markets for all partners in international trade
 - (c) Development of natural resources in the developing countries
- 3. Financing of balance-of-payments deficits foreseeable in the short and medium term
 - (a) Recycling, including financial transfers to developing countries
 - (b) Direct co-operation by structural-surplus countries
 - (c) Contribution by international financial institutions to adjustment programmes
 - (d) Indebtedness of developing countries
- 4. Long-term development financing
 - (a) Resources and modes of operation of international financial institutions
 - (b) Official development assistance, bilateral and multilateral, particularly in favour of the most disadvantaged countries
 - (c) Development of non-concessional flows
 - (i) Direct investment
 - (ii) Co-financing
 - (iii) Access to capital markets

C. Working paper submitted by Switzerland under
agenda items 2, 3 and 4*

/Original: English/

1. Many major world economic and development problems remain today unresolved. Methods of international negotiations thus far resorted to have proved insufficient. A case can be made for attempting a new approach.

2. A thematic approach, problem-oriented rather than sector-oriented, could be applied to the global negotiations. These would comprise agreement on a series of objectives to be achieved through a set of relevant measures.

3. More specifically, the global negotiations could be structured along the following lines:

(a) During the preparatory phase, Governments would agree on a number of themes which would form the basis of the agenda. These themes could be external balances, food and energy. General and operational objectives would then be negotiated for each theme.

(b) The global negotiations themselves would formulate specific interrelated objectives. These would constitute the framework for a set of measures of international economic and development co-operation. These measures, aimed at achieving the objectives to which Governments would have committed themselves, would be taken in appropriate bodies. Stock would be taken globally of the results.

4. Institutionally, a central body would be responsible for formulating the specific interrelated objectives and for subsequent stock-taking.

5. Taking as an example "external balances", one of the themes suggested, the thematic approach could lead to the formulation, for example, of the following three general objectives to be placed on the agenda:

- (a) Stabilize export earnings of developing countries and make them more predictable

The global negotiations would then determine specific interrelated objectives which would constitute the framework for a set of measures of international economic and development co-operation to be taken. These objectives could relate, inter alia, to the following problems:

- (i) Commodity trade;
- (ii) Protectionism;
- (iii) Compensatory financing.

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 3 April 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.4.

(b) Increase export earnings for developing countries

The global negotiations would then determine specific interrelated objectives which would constitute the framework for a set of measures of international economic and development co-operation to be taken. These objectives could relate, inter alia, to the following problems:

- (i) Processing of raw materials;
 - (ii) Development of new energy sources, including financing and access to related technology;
 - (iii) Access to markets of developed countries and to export credits;
 - (iv) Trade among developing countries.
- (c) Increase concessional and non-concessional financial flows to developing countries, taking into account in particular the needs of the poorest countries

The global negotiations would determine specific interrelated objectives which would constitute the framework for a set of measures of international economic and development co-operation to be taken. These objectives could relate, inter alia, to the following problems:

- (i) Official development assistance, its role, utilization and volume;
- (ii) Transfer and recycling of private capital and, in particular, risk-sharing, geographical and sectoral distribution;
- (iii) Financing the adjustment process;
- (iv) Co-financing;
- (v) Direct investment;
- (vi) Transfer of technology;
- (vii) Debt.

6. The main advantages of the thematic approach would seem to be:

- (a) Concentration on a number of priority problems, taking into account the difficulties faced in particular by developing countries;
- (b) Focusing on specific situations;
- (c) Conferring a central role to global negotiations, distinct from other negotiations and thereby avoiding duplication;
- (d) Leading to measures linked to realistic objectives on which prior agreement has been reached;

(e) Enabling the impact of the measures to be assessed in relation to the interrelated objectives;

(f) Focusing attention on the interrelationships between problems and sectors, these interrelationships being essential to the functioning of the world economy and to development.

D. Statement submitted by the representative of the United States of America under agenda items 2, 3 and 4*

/Original: English/

My delegation has listened with interest to the presentations made by the Group of 77 and others at this session of the Committee of the Whole. These contributions have been productive and contain many sound ideas which have influenced our own thinking.

As we approach the conclusion of this session, we wish to share with other delegations our evolving view of how to ensure a constructive and productive round of global negotiations. We believe it has been useful that most of the work of this session has focused on the agenda, and I want to speak to this subject. But before doing so, I want to outline some of our views on procedure, since procedure and substance will be closely related in our preparatory work.

Procedure

We propose that the global negotiations proceed as follows:

1. The preparatory process on which we are now embarked should reach agreement on the agenda for the global negotiations, to be approved by the General Assembly at its special session in August/September. In addition, we believe it would be useful, during the preparatory process, to select from the agreed agenda a shorter list of items on which there may be an emerging consensus for international action. Those issues should be ones on which early, concrete results are possible, and could constitute an early action programme for the global round.

2. The global negotiations forum in New York would take up the early action programme at its opening session, seek consensus on objectives and relevant factors for each item and invite the proper specialized forum of the United Nations system to formulate appropriate solutions to achieve the objectives in light of the relevant factors. These specialized forums would report periodically on their progress to the global forum and would present their final results at an agreed time. Obviously, we must recognize that it may be difficult to gain consensus in the specialized forums on specific measures and, accordingly, we should set realistic time frames.

3. After dealing with the items on the early action programme, the global forum should direct its attention to the broad range of issues remaining on the full agenda of the global negotiations. As many delegations have emphasized, these remaining items themselves would be dealt with on the basis of agreed priorities. The objective of these deliberations should be to build an international consensus for additional areas of global economic action. We believe the same procedures suggested for the early action programme should provide the procedural format for the remaining agenda items.

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, in accordance with its decision taken at its 44th meeting, on 11 April 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.5.

Should an appropriate forum not be available for an issue, we should decide whether the subject would be handled in the global forum, an existing forum or a new forum.

4. The New York forum would determine when the round of global negotiations would conclude and summarize final results in an integrated and coherent manner.

We believe this procedure would substantially meet the criteria held to be important by a majority of delegations. It would permit coverage of a broad range of issues, as mandated by General Assembly resolution 34/138. It would accommodate both a centralized and a decentralized approach to the negotiations. It would enable the international community to deal expeditiously with urgent matters on which the international community is ready to act, and more deliberately with issues on which a global consensus has not yet been reached.

Substantive agenda

Let me now turn to the substantive agenda. At the January session of the Committee of the Whole, my delegation recommended that the global negotiations should address three global problem areas which require urgent attention and are conducive to progress in a global forum, namely, food, energy and protectionism. We are pleased that a number of other delegations and groups also view these issues - as well as others - as important. We have carefully studied the documents presented by the European Community, the delegation of Switzerland and the Group of 77; each contains a number of useful suggestions.

We find the agenda proposals of both the Group of 77 and the European Economic Community to be comprehensive, action-oriented and reflective of the global nature of the problems facing us. The agenda proposal of the European Economic Community is particularly coherent and integrated and, in our view, reflects best the potential mutual benefit to all participants in these negotiations. Its thematic approach, to which we adhere, provides for inclusion of major issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, and money and finance, while at the same time developing the interrelationships between issues. Its concentration on three major themes fulfils the intent of General Assembly resolution 34/138.

We are in complete accord with the European Economic Community on the energy theme as expressed in their agenda proposal. However, we would like to make two comments on the other themes.

(a) First, we believe that greater emphasis needs to be given to the role of agricultural trade in economic development. We have noted the interest expressed in the continued liberalization of agricultural trade.

(b) Second, in our view, there is a close relationship between world food needs, global energy requirements, development, other international economic issues and world population pressures. Therefore, we also propose consideration of the effect of demographic issues on our objectives.

With respect to the agenda proposals of the Group of 77, we believe there is a notable omission. While the document refers to "individual and collective

self-reliance", the need for national efforts of individual countries to improve their own development and self-reliance is not mentioned. We would be interested in discussing what role the international community can play in encouraging and reviewing national development efforts.

Proposed early action programme

It strikes us that both the European Economic Community's agenda and the Group of 77 agenda proposal presented by the Indian Ambassador are too long for effective early action to meet the most urgent problems faced by the world community. A number of delegations have suggested the need to establish clear priorities across these broad agendas. We share that view.

We believe that the round of global negotiations should begin in January 1981 with work on an early action programme selected from the full agenda. The goal of such a programme would be to achieve early concrete results, which would be of immediate benefit to the world during these difficult economic times. From a United States perspective, we suggest that such a programme might contain the following four topics:

1. A world-wide trade pledge to resist protectionist pressures and to promote positive adjustment;
2. Assistance for exploration and development of energy resources in energy-deficient countries;
3. Improved world food security by fulfilling national targets of the Food Aid Convention, backing these commitments with food aid reserves, and improving food storage and distribution in developing countries;
4. Suitable steps to facilitate the recycling of payments surpluses.

We believe there is an emerging international consensus which will permit successful work on these four important topics. Moreover, it is the view of my Government that the international community cannot await the advent of global negotiations in 1981 to deal with the recycling issue. In fact, work is already in progress in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Joint Development Committee and is being pursued as a matter of high priority and with a view to achieving positive results.

The United States will seek to advance this work as well as other actions on the above programme in all appropriate forums. We believe that global negotiations can play an important role on each of these topics by stimulating action that needs to be taken or by maintaining political impetus where work is already under way.

Our suggestion of an action programme drawn from the full global negotiations agenda is advanced in an effort to contribute to these discussions and help to assure that global negotiations will produce real results at an early date. Our procedural suggestions would allow work to proceed in the central forum and in other competent fora simultaneously and in parallel, much as was suggested earlier by Director-General Dadzie. We hope that these ideas will contribute to constructive debate in this and future sessions of the Committee of the Whole under your distinguished chairmanship.

E. Procedures and time-frame for the new round of global negotiations: proposals submitted by Norway under agenda items 3 and 4*

/Original: English/

1. General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 sets out a number of objectives and guidelines for the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development. The resolution is the result of the consultations and negotiations that took place during the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. All parts of the resolution should be respected.

2. The global negotiations should take the form of a continuous, coherent and integrated venture. They could be organized as a United Nations conference, to be established by the General Assembly at a special session and to take place in three phases: a conceptual phase; a negotiating phase; and a concluding phase.

3. The conceptual phase (four-five weeks) would consist of the establishment by the conference of objectives, guidelines and priorities, as well as a definition of issues to be given disaggregated treatment in subsequent negotiations.

4. The negotiating phase (eight-nine months) would comprise negotiations by the conference and in relevant bodies, in accordance with their procedures. Such negotiations should be open for participation by all States. Where appropriate bodies do not exist, the conference should establish ad hoc negotiating committees or working groups. The negotiating forums should report periodically to the conference.

The conference should co-ordinate the various negotiations and, when appropriate, negotiate with a view to adopting guidelines on central policy issues as well as to achieving agreement on the resolution of fundamental or crucial issues underlying problems related to international economic co-operation.

An interim report on the progress of the negotiations should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

5. The concluding phase (six-eight weeks from the beginning of January 1982) would co-ordinate the results of the various negotiations and establish agreed conclusions to be embodied in the final document of the conference.

6. The conference should meet at a high level, and at the ministerial level when appropriate.

7. The conference, meeting throughout at United Nations Headquarters, should for its duration have a secretariat, drawing on personnel from the relevant United Nations bodies. It should have the highest priority in respect of facilities and services.

8. The conference should adopt the procedures of the Committee of the Whole.

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 2 May 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.1.

F. Global negotiations: proposals concerning procedures submitted by Italy on behalf of the European Economic Community and its member States under agenda item 3*

/Original: English/French/

1. Over-all framework

In accordance with resolution 34/138, the global negotiations will take place within the framework of the United Nations system. They will deal with the various problems according to a coherent and integrated approach, will not involve any interruption of, or have any adverse effect on, the negotiations in other fora of the United Nations system but on the contrary will reinforce and draw upon them. They should respect the powers and responsibilities of specialized bodies and avoid duplication. In the interests of efficiency, they should call on the competence and expertise of the latter within their specific fields. The global negotiations will be open to the participation of all States in accordance with the procedures of the competent organs.

2. Organization

The integrated approach to be followed by the negotiations calls for the establishment, following the special session of the General Assembly from August to September 1980, of a central body which will be responsible for the over-all guidance of the negotiations and which will pay special attention to interrelationships between the various issues. On the basis of the approach contained in CRP 3 and respecting the competence of the specialized agencies and the principle of universality, the central body may establish ad hoc groups for the specific needs of the negotiations. It will supervise the work of these groups.

In particular, it may examine questions dealt with by the specialized bodies which feature in the programme for global negotiations and give the necessary impetus to resolve difficulties encountered in other negotiations and thus facilitate the conclusion of agreements in the appropriate bodies. It is understood that, on the various points of the negotiations, the existing specialized bodies will in any event take decisions pertaining to their competence.

The central body for the negotiations may meet at a high political level at appropriate times.

It will meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

3. Nature of the results

The results of the global negotiations should reflect the mutual advantage, the common interests and the responsibilities of the parties concerned. They

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 12 May 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.2.

should take the form of a global agreement adopted by consensus which would form the basis for appropriate measures of implementation.

General recommendations may be made to the specialized bodies to the extent that they refer to the work of these bodies.

4. Timetable

The global negotiations might begin in January 1981. They should be brought to a conclusion within a reasonably short span of time, taking account of the size of the programme of work. In principle they should be completed before the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

5. Other contributions from the bodies and organs of the United Nations system

Special provision should be made in order to ensure the effective support of the secretariats of the competent organs and bodies of the United Nations system, which should, within their respective fields of competence, make a specific contribution to the progress of the global negotiations.

G. Procedures for the global negotiations:
proposals submitted by the United States
of America under agenda item 3*

/Original: English/

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the present session of the Committee of the Whole, it is important that the participating countries devote attention to identifying and discussing important procedural questions. Procedural issues will have a direct bearing on the scope, content and potential results of global negotiations. Consequently, procedural issues must be negotiated concurrently with the agenda for global negotiations. For such negotiations to be successful, the procedural issues must be identified and discussed. This paper represents a preliminary effort at such an identification so that discussion might commence. The paper represents a point of departure, not a conclusion. Comments from other delegations are solicited and desired.

Objectives for procedures

2. In developing procedures for the central body of the global negotiations, there are certain objectives that should be kept in mind:

(a) To move directly into substantive negotiations and not spend valuable time on procedural negotiations (therefore, adopting the procedures of an existing body may be the most expedient path);

(b) To involve fully the forums of the United Nations system (so that their expertise may be used, their charters and mandates adhered to, and their present negotiations not disrupted);

(c) To achieve concrete progress within a reasonable time-frame (progress in one field should not be linked to that in another, nor should progress await the unfolding of a final global agreement).

Major procedural questions

3. There appear to be three major procedural questions to be resolved; the structure of the global body (organizational structure, membership, mandate and decision making); organization of work (centralization versus decentralization, relationship to other negotiations/bodies, and subsidiary bodies); and time-frame.

II. THE STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBAL BODY

A. Organizational structure

4. The United States of America understands that consideration is being given to three forms of organization for the global negotiations: a conference, the

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 6 May 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.3.

continuation of the present Committee of the Whole, or a new committee of the General Assembly's special session on development. The United States favours the extension of the Committee of the Whole as an oversight body for the global negotiations. This would entail amending the mandate of the Committee at the special session of the General Assembly. The new mandate of the Committee would instruct the body to achieve consensus resolutions containing agreed-upon objectives on issues from the field of the five topics referred to in General Assembly resolution 34/138. By those resolutions, the appropriate forums of the United Nations system would be invited to negotiate the agreed measures to implement the objectives.

B. Membership

5. The United States believes that to the extent that forums in the United Nations system are used for global negotiations, they should be open to all member countries of those forums that wish to participate, in accordance with the procedures of the competent organs. The question of the participation of other non-governmental bodies in the global negotiations must also be determined. The United States believes that all relevant international organizations should be invited to participate on a non-discriminatory basis.

C. Mandate

6. The United States prefers that the global body determine general objectives and invite other bodies to negotiate towards achieving these objectives.

D. Decision making

7. The decision-making criteria for the global body must be determined. The current Committee of the Whole operates on the basis of consensus, and the United States would like to see the global body (preferably a renewed Committee of the Whole) also act on the basis of consensus. A consensus procedure permits considerably greater latitude in accepting issues for discussion in the global negotiations. An extension of the present Committee would, by implication, preserve consensus decision making.

8. It should be noted, however, that under rule 87 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly which applies to all activities taking place in the General Assembly or under its jurisdiction, any country may request a roll-call vote.

III. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Centralization/decentralization

9. The United States prefers a decentralized approach, with a central body overseeing negotiations taking place in specialized forums not necessarily meeting in New York.

B. Relationship to other negotiations/bodies

10. To a large extent, the relationship between global negotiations and other negotiations going on elsewhere would be determined by the mandate of the global body. The decentralized approach is favoured by the United States. Global negotiations should not interfere with ongoing negotiations in other forums.

C. Subsidiary bodies

11. Different degrees of formal structure have been proposed for the global body. The United States desires the maximum use of existing forums in the United Nations system. The United States, however, wishes to leave open the question of where the energy topic should be discussed.

12. The global negotiations should be open to all nations that wish to participate. However, negotiation in the decentralized forums should be based on their customary organization and procedures.

IV. TIME-FRAME

13. The United States agrees that global negotiations should be completed by September 1981.

V. CONCLUSIONS

14. The United States delegation hopes that this discussion paper will fulfil its purpose of fostering and stimulating a debate that will lead to agreement on procedural issues.

H. Procedures for the global negotiations: proposals submitted by Japan under agenda item 3*

/Original: English/

A. Organizational structure of the global negotiations

1. The United Nations conference on the global negotiations could be organized as the central body for the negotiations, which is open to all States and is scheduled for a limited period of time.

B. Mandates of the central body

2. In addition to its mandate, which is similar in essence to that of the Committee of the Whole, the central body would have the mandate to provide the general guidelines and to co-ordinate the work of the sub-committees mentioned in paragraph 3 below. The central body could adopt the final agreements by consensus.

C. Organization of the sub-committees

3. The central body would establish a few sub-committees on specific issues. The number of sub-committees will be determined by taking into consideration the volume of the agenda items of the global negotiations and the relationships among them. However, a sub-committee on energy should be established, because there is no other competent negotiating forum on this subject in the United Nations system.

4. The other sub-committees may monitor the progress of the negotiations in other existing forums and also request them, on the basis of the general guidelines provided by the central body, to examine the issues in the viewpoint of experts or to negotiate.

5. It is essential that, in any case, duplication with the ongoing negotiations in the existing forums should be avoided and more effective use of them should be promoted.

* Circulated to the members of the Committee, on 15 May 1980, under the symbol A/AC.191/II/1980/CRP.4.

I. Thoughts on the structure and workings of
a central forum for global negotiations
submitted by the United States of America

/Original: English/

(a) Introduction

The organization and procedures for the central body of the global negotiations should be flexible to provide speed and efficiency, yet sufficiently formal to express the substantive and political importance of the negotiations for all their participants. The following are suggestions for proposals which would be recommended by the Committee of the Whole and approved by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session. These proposals are suggested in an effort to elicit debate and discussion. The Government of the United States intends to consider the results of these discussions before formulating positions on these issues. The present paper is seen as complementary to the previous United States discussion paper on procedures submitted to the Committee on 5 May 1980.

(b) Title

The global negotiations should have a distinctive title to distinguish them from previous negotiations on economic issues held at United Nations Headquarters and from other conferences devoted to single issues. We propose the "United Nations Global Negotiations on Economic Co-operation for Development". For ease of reference, "Global Negotiations" (capitalized) would be understood to mean the central forum at New York; "global negotiations" (in lower case) would refer to the entire process of global negotiations, including both the central body at New York and the other United Nations organizations to which it will refer issues.

(c) Establishment of procedures

In order to minimize debate over procedures and organization in the global negotiations themselves, these issues would be resolved by the preparatory work of the Committee of the Whole. They would be confirmed by a reference in the resolution on the global negotiations to be adopted by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session, to the relevant section of the report of the Committee of the Whole.

(d) Working groups

We anticipate that the Global Negotiations would have three working groups as a regularly established part of its structure. Each group would have three officers: chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The plenary would assign agenda issues to these groups, which would report the results of their work to the plenary. This work would be in the format of draft resolutions for adoption by the plenary. The issues assigned to each working group would be determined in the preparatory work by the Committee of the Whole as part of its decisions on the

agenda for the global negotiations, and confirmed by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session. The working groups would normally meet when the Global Negotiations are in plenary session, but could also meet intersessionally. Each working group could subdivide into two sections if the group felt this would facilitate the handling of its work. Only informal minutes would be kept of working group sessions. Secretaries could form "friends of the rapporteur" to aid in preparation of reports to the plenary.

(e) Bureau of Global Negotiations

The bureau of the Global Negotiations could consist of 27 members. The president, vice president, and rapporteur would occupy three positions. Each of the five geographic groups recognized for the purpose of electing officers of sessions of the General Assembly would hold three at-large positions for a total of 15 positions. The remaining nine positions would be filled by officers of the working groups.

The 15 bureau members filling at-large positions should be selected on the basis of geographic and economic balance. The 12 bureau members, who will be officers of the plenary or working groups, should be selected on the basis of leadership, talent and knowledge of the subject matter. The bureau membership should also reflect balance among the "political groupings" within the General Assembly. Distribution of the 27 bureau positions could be along the following political lines:

- (a) Twelve for the Least developed countries regional groups (to include Yugoslavia and Romania);
- (b) Nine for the Industrial market-oriented economies;
- (c) Five for the Industrial centrally-planned economies;
- (d) One for China.

(f) Consensus decision-making

Pursuant to rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, those rules pertaining to the Main Committees of the General Assembly would apply to the Global Negotiations. It would be understood by members, however, that substantive decisions of the Global Negotiations would be taken by consensus. In recommending this to the General Assembly, the Committee of the Whole would specify in its report the meaning of the word "consensus":

The Chairman would announce a proposed decision which he believes is ready for adoption, would allow reasonable time for the statement of objections, and finally would declare the decision adopted in the absence of objections or after their resolution.

The Committee of the Whole would also recommend, for confirmation by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session, that the final integrated results of the Global Negotiations should be adopted without reservations. In other words, the announcement by a delegation of intended reservations could prevent the adoption of such results.

(g) Timing of sessions

The Global Negotiations would meet in five sessions of two weeks each from January to July 1981 inclusive, with four-week intervals between sessions. A possible schedule would be from 12 to 23 January, 23 February to 6 March, 6 to 17 April, 18 to 29 May and 29 June to 10 July.

(h) Participation

Participants would make every effort to insure that they are represented at a high political level, preferably by ministers, at the opening session in January and the closing session in July. High-level political attendance would be particularly important at the closing session, which would adopt the results of the global negotiations. Consideration should also be given to a mid-term political-level meeting if it would add direction and impetus to the work of the global body.

(i) Secretariat support

The bureau of the Global Negotiations would be supported by the appropriate elements of the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters. A separate secretariat need not be established, as the Global Negotiations will be held at Headquarters over an extended but finite period of time.

J. Proposals for agenda items submitted
by the United States of America

/Original: English/

(a) FOOD

Measures by the international community, including the provision of financial and technical assistance, as appropriate, to expand and diversify agricultural production and to meet the growing problems of domestic food supplies in developing countries:

- (i) Development and implementation of long-term comprehensive food strategies in developing countries in accordance with their national policies and priorities;
- (ii) Mobilization of savings and investment from domestic and international sources;
- (iii) Improvement of food storage and distribution facilities in developing countries;
- (iv) Research and technology, and their adaptation to the needs of individual countries and regions.

(b) POPULATION

The impact of population on economic growth and development:

- (i) International assistance for national demographic policies and programmes, including measures for family planning;
- (ii) Related biomedical and social science research.

ANNEX II

Statements of position by delegations or groups of delegations made at the sixth session of the Committee

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

1. My delegation cannot but express its disappointment that this last session of the Committee of the Whole has not succeeded in achieving the results we had hoped for. It was our hope that in bringing about agreement in principle on the agenda and procedural framework of the global negotiations we would enable the eleventh special session of the General Assembly to effectively launch a round of negotiations which would significantly contribute to the solution of international economic problems on the basis of the common interest of all countries represented in this room. The outcome of these two weeks' deliberations falls far short of our expectations and does not give much reason for optimism. There can be no doubt that a sincere effort and a greater amount of flexibility on the part of all countries and groups of countries will be necessary if an agreement is to be reached at the special session.
2. I would like to reiterate my own country's sincere commitment to participate in good faith in the global round and its preparation.
3. Despite our disappointment at the failure to come to an over-all agreement, we believe that progress has been made during this session. We have moved closer together in our positions on important parts of the agenda, particularly in the fields of food, trade, development and energy. We should be careful not to lose this momentum so that our further work can build upon these accomplishments.
4. Unfortunately it proved to be much more difficult to approach common ground as far as questions of procedure are concerned. We had hoped that the deliberation among the five countries and groups of countries who had tabled papers on procedure at the May session of this Committee would lead to a certain amount of convergence with regard to the crucial issues. This has not been possible, but we acknowledge the value of these discussions which have helped to clarify the existing conceptual differences.
5. While, perhaps, the time was not ripe for closing the gap between the different concepts at this session of the Committee, it would be our hope that the General Assembly at its special session will address this issue vigorously and in a balanced manner. We have to realize that complete decentralization of the negotiations is as unacceptable to a large number of countries as complete centralization is to many others. My delegation could hardly conceive of in-depth negotiations on all issues exclusively in the central organ, but at the same time we are ready to accept an effective role for the central body. We do not believe that the final stage of the global round in New York should be limited to a mere stocktaking of what may have been negotiated in the appropriate specialized forums. As I have already pointed

out on several occasions, the Norwegian proposal on procedures and time-frame appears to my delegation to be the most promising starting point to achieve a meeting of minds.

6. As we are coming to the close of this last session of the Committee I should like to express my delegation's appreciation to you, Sir, for the difficult task you have taken upon you and for the great sense of fairness and dedication with which you have conducted our meetings.

7. Finally, let me stress once again that in the view of my delegation every effort should be made to ensure success of the global round of negotiations as a means of coming to grips with the problems besetting the world economy on a global level. We should not allow our divergences to prevail over a clear perception of our common interest.

CHINA

/Original: Chinese/English/

1. The third session of the Committee of the Whole is about to conclude its work today. Through two weeks of informal consultations, a further understanding of each other's positions and views has been acquired and similarity has been found on some issues during the discussions on the agenda. This will undoubtedly be helpful to the deliberations of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly. Regrettably, however, this session has failed to reach agreement on certain key issues related to the global negotiations, and the drafting of the agenda and procedure has run into great difficulties, producing no consolidated text for discussion by the General Assembly at its special session. The Chinese delegation is not prepared to make a comprehensive comment, but we would like to take this opportunity to state our views and wishes on some controversial issues.

1. Global character of the agenda

2. The problems prevailing in international economic relations indeed bear a global character. Therefore, in negotiating on these economic problems, one should not be confined to the immediate interests or stick to one's temporary gains and losses, but should focus on the global over-all interests and the long-term economic benefit. If the serious economic problems now plaguing the developing countries could not be solved properly, the recovery and development of the global economy would inevitably be hindered. Besides, the prolongation of the economic difficulties of the developing countries is likely to increase political instability and provide conditions for hegemony-seeking forces to fish in troubled waters. Obviously, this will be detrimental to the fundamental interests of the peace-loving countries and peoples all over the world. Therefore, in the global negotiations, stressing the solution of the problems facing the developing countries is in conformity with the global interests.

2. Neutrality of the wording of the agenda

3. In the view of the Chinese delegation, the global negotiations should uphold the main thrust of General Assembly resolution 34/138, basing themselves on transforming the outdated international economic relations and promoting the economic co-operation between the developed and developing countries. Owing to

historical reasons, the current economic relations between the developed and developing countries are far from equitable, still less in a balanced state. Accordingly, the formulation of the agenda cannot adopt a completely even-handed "neutral" approach, treating the difficulties of the developed countries on a par with those of the developing countries or imposing the same obligations on both sides. Take, for instance, the saving of energy. Since 85 per cent of the oil is being consumed by the developed countries, the primary responsibility for saving energy naturally rests with the developed countries, and it is entirely reasonable and necessary to include the phrase "particularly the developed countries" in the wording concerning energy saving. This basic objective fact should not be dismissed because of the stress on "neutrality".

3. Centralization or decentralization of the global negotiations

4. According to the United Nations resolution, the global negotiations should aim at comprehensive solutions - known as package deal - to some major problems in the international economic relations. Therefore, global negotiations should be conducted by a central body with a considerable degree of centralization and the highest authority. Separate negotiating bodies will not be able to cope with this task. This is amply shown by the negotiations held over the past few years. Of course, when we stress centralization, we do not mean to reject decentralization or to preclude the existing bodies from making contributions to the global negotiations. On the contrary, we want them to play a positive role. If we are to insist on decentralizing the global negotiations among the specialized agencies, what difference would they have with the previous negotiations?

In a word, the Chinese delegation is of the opinion that success of the global negotiations would be not only in the interest of the developing countries, but in the long-term interest of the developed countries as well. It is our hope that leaders of some countries could fully understand this point, readjust their attitude towards the global negotiations, adopt a sympathetic and supportive approach vis-à-vis the difficulties encountered by the developing countries on their road of progress, give serious consideration and make necessary accommodations to their problems which call for urgent solutions, such as energy, protection of the value of their earnings from raw material exports, increase in official development aid, improvement in their terms of trade and institute financial and monetary reforms in favour of the developing countries. These measures would not only help solve the burning problem of energy, but also promote the solution of other problems in the economic field.

5. The Chinese delegation is fully aware that the global negotiations are an arduous task and that, even if there is agreement on the agenda and procedure, it would only be a beginning in the solution of the problems of international economic relations as a whole. We need much patience and a spirit of consultation. We have noted that a number of delegations have shown this spirit in varying degrees in the negotiations. In spite of the meagre progress that has been achieved during the three substantive sessions, we have every reason to maintain our confidence, continue our efforts and contribute to the agreement on the agenda and procedure of the special session of the General Assembly.

6. Finally, we would like to express our deep appreciation for your patience, sense of responsibility and modesty in presiding over the work of the Committee of the Whole and for your tireless efforts in promoting the negotiations. And we would like to express our gratitude to the other members of the Bureau and the members of the secretariat for their hard work.

/Original: English/

1. When we assembled here early last week for the final session of the Committee of the Whole, I expressed the determination of the Group of 77 to work expeditiously and decisively for the finalization of the agenda, procedures and time-frame of the global negotiations. I had also taken the opportunity to warn the Committee that we had less than two weeks in which to complete the task entrusted to us and that only a business-like, serious and co-operative approach would help us meet our obligations. Therefore, despite the enormity of this task, we expected that progress was possible and that there would be a desire among all participants in this Committee to move forward speedily.
2. The Group of 77 applied itself to the work ahead with earnestness and dedication. Even before the Committee of the Whole met formally, I had initiated a series of informal and private consultations with representatives of the developed Western countries, in order to project to them the principal concerns of the Group of 77 and to understand their difficulties and hesitations. We did this in order to define the contours of divergence between the points of view of the two sides, both in perception and in substance, so that a framework of negotiations could be evolved. We put our cards on the table and invited the representatives of the industrialized Western countries to do likewise.
3. Their response was typical of the approach that has bedevilled North-South economic relations for the past several years. The developed countries, with only a few exceptions, adopted a totally unhelpful attitude. A great deal of rhetoric was drummed up earlier about a thematic approach to the global negotiations. But, as we proceeded to define the areas of negotiations, the themes turned out to be illusory and there was a total lack of political will. Every little initiative of the Group of 77 was spurned and each concession made by us became a pretext for extracting some more. Under the guise of "mutuality of benefit", the developed countries demanded unprecedented compromises from the developing world. It is ironical that in the same breath those very representatives have vehemently disavowed the notion of total reciprocity between the developed and the developing countries. And yet, at every step at every drafting exercise, they never failed to ask us for reciprocal provisions, so that their own interests, vested and perpetuated by the present unjust and exploitative international economic order, could be protected and further consolidated.
4. So, if we find ourselves in this quandary at the end of the Committee's final session, we are not altogether surprised. We had expected progress to be made only if the developed countries treated this session as a point of departure and showed greater sensitivity to the problems of developing countries. It is obvious to us and deeply disappointing that the developed countries continue to cling to their stereotyped and retrogressive positions while professing their willingness to find solutions to the urgent problems facing the world community. The blame for the failure of the Committee of the Whole to fulfil its mandate must be apportioned in its entirety to the developed Western countries.
5. I do not have to cite here the numerous instances in which, during the present session of the Committee, the developed countries have demonstrated their half-serious and non-co-operative attitudes. Their tactic has been to stall. When, after intense private consultations, a formulation was arrived at and presented in

the negotiating group, they invariably suggested further changes to weaken the text even more. At the same time, their own concerns were presented with varying degrees of vagueness, even dissimulation. When they were asked to concretize their suggestions, the burden of doing so was invariably transferred to us, the Group of 77. We were left with the impression that we were trying to punch holes through smoke. Passing the buck is an old game, but asking the developing countries to articulate as well as to formulate the concerns of the industrialized nations was a bit too much!

6. The developed countries concede that incomes through export earnings of developing countries need to be protected from inflation or exchange fluctuations. And yet they refuse to accept this as an objective, or even as a negotiable objective. They admit that, in keeping with the principles of liberalization of international trade, they should provide greater access to their markets for the products of developing countries, but a large number of them refuse to acknowledge even the existence of the word "protectionism". Today they have come forward with a formulation on protectionism but its meaning is not clear. Does it mean that protectionism will be maintained at present levels? Does it mean that even if resistance to protectionist pressures were not to bear fruit, the obligation would have been discharged? Rapid industrialization of developing countries and concomitant restructuring is recognized as a desirable goal and vehicle of development, but only in theory. When it comes to putting it down in the agenda, the whole concept becomes taboo and unacceptable. Again, we have a formulation today. But what does it mean? Then, quite frankly, listening to the vague proposals of the industrialized countries of the West on the subject of money and finance, one thought that they were trying to bring about either a halt to the transfer of resources to developing countries or a reverse transfer. Even on the questions of the supply, demand and price of energy, where they did not leave anyone in doubt of their sole and consuming interest, the formulations presented lumped together all countries without regard for the special and urgent problems encountered by the developing countries.

7. The same stubbornness - to speak in general, vague and imprecise terms - has characterized their treatment of the subject of procedures for the global negotiations. Through the various explanations and clarifications given by the developed countries, one was able to detect their determination to leave the present institutional arrangements as well as decision-making processes totally intact. The word "reform" seems to scare them no less than it did the monarchs of nineteenth century Europe.

8. The conclusion from all this is irresistible that the majority of industrialized nations have come to this Committee merely to try to limit the sweep and authority of the global negotiations and to convert them into another exercise in futility. It showed perhaps a deliberate lack of comprehension, let alone appreciation, of the bold initiative of the Group of 77 to call for a new round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. We have always had the constraint of time. We have been told that the problems that the global round is expected to tackle are so technical that they would require the attention of the specialized fora. When we pointed out that Governments were quite capable of sending technical experts to the central forum at New York, the argument of the autonomy of the specialized agencies was raised. Further it was claimed that the General Assembly was not competent in such matters. What is more, we were told that even the decision to initiate, I repeat, initiate negotiation on a subject within the competence of a specialized agency must be taken

in that agency! This and similar arguments fly in the face of several resolutions of the General Assembly, not the least of which is resolution 34/138, which has given us the mandate for our preparatory work. It is also forgotten conveniently that here, at the United Nations, we are quite competent, indeed obliged, to act on such matters on the basis of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter. To those should be added Article 103. But these arguments were to no avail. On a flimsy basis it was sought to distinguish between Governments acting at the United Nations and their participation in the specialized agencies. In this manner, an artificial conflict was raised between the so-called centralized and decentralized negotiations.

9. But above all these considerations, we are convinced, is the total absence of political will on the part of the majority of the industrialized countries of the world. I referred to it at the very beginning of the work of this Committee in April 1980. We have always emphasized the crucial importance of political will in matters of international economic co-operation. Problems have persisted because there is insufficient willingness on the part of those who have the capacity to solve them. In the months since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 34/138, we have repeatedly stressed this point, both here at the United Nations and in the concerned capitals. It is a matter of deep disappointment to us that, despite the fine statements contained in joint declarations, the desired political will remains as elusive as ever. Or is it possible that the spirit displayed at the highest levels has somehow been lost in the corridors of bureaucracy? We are in no position to know. All we can and do note is that the spirit of interdependence, the desire to assist in the resolution of the grave problems of development facing the developing countries, has not yet filtered down to a point where it would be felt in the deliberations of this Committee.

10. If between now and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly the representatives of the industrialized countries can somehow discover that political will, there would be some hope for the revival of this exercise. The alternative is to leave international economic relations to their present state of uncertainty and chaos leading to anarchy. It is not the sort of destiny that one wilfully seeks, but the developing countries will not be the only losers from such a fate. The entire world community, including the affluent countries, will be affected. This is not a warning, it is writing on the wall to see and ponder over. I would like to hope that nations with the capacity to prevent the slide in the world economy will take heed and ponder over this matter a little more than the rest.

11. What must be borne in mind is the basis for our work. It is contained in General Assembly resolution 34/138. Without wishing to minimize the importance of any particular paragraph, much less an operative paragraph, of that resolution, I should like to quote two of them to pinpoint the concerns of the developing countries. Those are:

"Emphasizing the imperative need to establish a new system of international economic relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and also to promote the common interest of all countries,

"Stressing that the establishment of such a new system calls for bold initiatives and demands new, concrete, comprehensive and global solutions going beyond limited efforts and measures intended to resolve only the present economic difficulties," ...

The Group of 77 is not against short-term measures. How can it be against them? Most of its members suffer from shortages of essential items and are in urgent need of alleviation of their situation. Thus short-term measures are not only welcome, but they are absolutely necessary to resolve their, as the General Assembly phrased it in resolution 34/138, "present economic difficulties". At the same time, we must look at the world economic situation as a whole, identify the problems responsible for chaotic conditions and proceed to take measures to get out of them and to establish a new system of relations. For, it cannot be denied that most of our problems today are the result of past and present inequalities as also due to lack of attention to mutual benefit and to the common interest of all. Thus, we do not want structural or institutional changes merely for the sake of change or for the love of the word "reform"! We want them because they are necessary tools for tackling both the short-term and long-term problems besetting the world economy. Similarly, we do not want to encroach upon the competence or authority of the specialized agencies because we are fond of encroachment! How can that be so? Most of us are also members of the specialized agencies. What we consider as legitimate is the competence of the Governments taking part in the global negotiations to negotiate any issue which is relevant to the resolution of short-term and long-term problems. We are not averse to the utilization of the specialized agencies where appropriate to make the global negotiations fruitful. Nor are we averse to the implementation by those agencies of the elements of the package agreement which might be reached at the global negotiations. Indeed, such implementation may necessarily require decisions by the intergovernmental bodies of the agencies concerned. But, our intergovernmental negotiations, here in New York, can be termed neither incompetent nor illegitimate, simply because they deal with subjects which are normally within the competence of particular specialized agencies. In this connexion I would like to quote from the statement delivered to the Economic and Social Council yesterday by the Secretary-General:

"... doubts were often expressed, if not scepticism, regarding the capacity of the United Nations to provide an adequate framework for negotiation culminating in action-oriented decisions. There is no reason why the United Nations should be automatically precluded from serving as a useful and effective forum for such a process of negotiation. It depends on the will of the Member States to organize the composition of their delegations accordingly and to be innovative in their methods of work." a/

12. On behalf of the Group of 77, I would like to unequivocally assure all Member States represented here of the deep sincerity and seriousness with which we approach our preparations for the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. We are sorely disappointed with the outcome of the preparations so far. None the less, we are ready to continue these negotiations either before the special session or at the special session itself.

a/ E/1980/SR.24.

ITALY (ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND ITS MEMBER STATES)

/Original: English/French/

1. Now that the third session of the Committee of the Whole is drawing to a close, I wish to make some remarks concerning the work we have been doing here for the past two weeks. A considerable effort has been made on all sides to obtain some progress in the work of the Committee. Despite this, the achievements of this session have fallen short of expectations, but we are after all engaged in an ambitious and difficult undertaking. Given the extent of our task, these achievements cannot in fact be dismissed as negligible. The difficult situation facing the world economy, and in particular the developing countries, should, however, prompt us to redouble our efforts, in an awareness of the common interests and of the shared responsibilities at stake, in order to reach an agreement which would lead to the launching of the global negotiations by the special session of the General Assembly.

2. The Community, for its part, has endeavoured to participate constructively in the work of this session, which is drawing to its close. We have submitted to the Committee a large number of texts which go towards meeting our partners' wishes and we agreed to let the discussions follow, in the main, the lay-out of the agenda proposed by the Group of 77, although we ourselves had proposed a cohesive agenda very much in line with what we see as the objective of the global negotiations.

3. In response to the appeal you made at the end of this Committee's May session, we have defended our positions without becoming dogmatic and we have encountered a certain degree of understanding on the part of our discussion partners. On procedural matters, which are obviously inseparable from the actual agenda of the global negotiations, the discussions have proved more difficult. This problem is of paramount importance to us. The actual opening of the negotiations must be based on an agreement on both the agenda and the procedures.

4. From the outset of our work, we have encountered, in the sphere of raw materials, a problem which we have been unable to solve, namely that of export earnings, with which the agenda of the Group of 77 deals in three instances in different forms. We can only repeat the arguments we put forward in the discussions, pointing out that the Community's CRP.3 deals with this problem from a broader angle, namely that of increasing the developing countries' export earnings. In the same context, our paper (CRP.3) b/ contains an aspect which is, in our view, of obvious interest to the developing countries, namely the development of natural resources.

5. With regard to energy, the progress made during this session looks fairly promising. The discussions have shown that there is a common will to ensure a rational use of energy and to take the necessary measures to cope with the growing problems besetting the various countries, particularly developing ones, namely, research and exploration, the development of new sources, the planning of energy programmes. A number of questions have yet to be settled: the growing energy requirements of the international community, and in particular those of the

b/ See annex I, sect. B.

developing countries, and downstream activities in the energy field, for which the Community submitted drafting proposals during the session. This applies particularly to the essential issue of the predictability of energy supply, demand and prices, which the Community proposed in its paper (CRP.3) b/ and without which, in our opinion, a fundamental topic affecting the entire international community would be missing from the balanced agenda which we wish to see established.

6. With regard to development, convergent views have been expressed on measures designed to promote agricultural production in the developing countries; in the same context, the Community attaches a great deal of importance to the proposal it made concerning food security and which seems to it to be specifically in line with the results of the recent session of the World Food Council in Arusha.

7. We also feel that there has been some rapprochement in the positions on industrialization and trade. As you know, the Community, like other countries, considers that this issue is fully covered by the heading "external balances" in its agenda. We have in fact made overtures on this matter and would be prepared to accept wording on the topics raised by the agenda of the Group of 77, in conjunction with the topics of access to markets and the restructuring of world industrial production, it being understood that, in the text which would be drafted, those aspects which prevented the Third General Conference of UNIDO from reaching a consensus would be omitted. It should be possible to obtain a rapprochement of the positions on the transfer of technology.

8. We also hope that we can find wording to reflect the agreement already reached on a programme of international action to benefit the least developed countries, in line with UNCTAD resolution 122 (V).

9. I now come to financial and monetary matters. We feel that we are near agreement on official development assistance. For non-concessional flows, the Community proposed, on the basis of its initial draft agenda, a text which seems to us to give appropriate cover to the entire problem with its various components: recycling, direct investment, co-financing and access to capital markets. The Community is also prepared to include indebtedness in the negotiations, but we are pressing for a wording which does not prejudice the final outcome. With the same aim in mind, we proposed in our paper (CRP.3) b/ that the contributions by the international financial institutions to the adjustment programmes be discussed. Financial and monetary matters constitute a difficult subject which is, furthermore, closely linked with that of the procedure, which I do not wish to omit before I finish, for it will represent an item of major importance at the special session of the General Assembly.

10. The Community presented in its paper (CRP.2) c/ a general outline of the procedure for the global negotiations and co-operated in a constructive spirit in the discussions held within a restricted group at the end of the session. One of the ideas underlying our proposals is that of an appropriate balance between the central body and the existing specialized bodies. The central body, whose operating procedures will, in our opinion, be similar to those of the Committee of the Whole, will be responsible for the over-all guidance of the negotiations and will deal with the various subjects according to a coherent and integrated approach. It may set up ad hoc groups for the specific needs of the negotiations, it being understood

c/ See annex I, sect. F.

that the specialized bodies of the United Nations system will in any event continue to exercise their powers and take their own decisions. The negotiations will end in a global agreement.

11. In any event, we would like this entire procedure to be established before the actual opening of the negotiations.

Appendix

Points of the agenda d/ acceptable to the EEC in the light of the discussions held at the third substantive session of the Committee of the Whole

1. Increased participation of developing countries in the trade, transportation, marketing and distribution of their commodities and raw materials; increased local processing and storage of commodities and raw materials produced by the developing countries.
2. Development of natural resources.
3. Effective conservation measures, demand restraint and rational use of energy particularly in developed countries.
4. Trends and predictability of energy supply, demand and prices and their consequences for economic growth and development.
5. Urgent measures by the international community to meet its growing energy requirements, and in particular those of developing countries, on a continuing basis.
6. Measures, by the international community, including provision of financial and technical assistance as appropriate, to meet the growing problems in the following areas, in particular those of developing countries:
 - (a) Development of new and renewable as well as conventional sources of energy in order to increase its availability;
 - (b) Technical and technological fields in conventional energy production and conservation;
 - (c) Relevant fields of research and development;
 - (d) Planning national energy programmes and relevant energy projects in interested countries in accordance with their national policies and priorities;
 - (e) Exploration and development of resources in energy-deficient countries.
7. Participation of developing countries in downstream activities in the field of energy.
8. Access to markets in international trade taking into account the special problems and requirements of the developing countries, with a view to resisting protectionist pressure and with a view to facilitating structural adjustment.

d/ With regard to certain points not mentioned below and on which there is not yet a basis for agreement, the EEC maintains its proposals as contained in document A/AC.191/I/1980/CRP.3 (see annex I, sect. B).

9. Restructuring world industrial production through positive strategies taking into account regional strategies for industrial development and integration, particularly in developing countries.
10. Transfer of technology to developing countries, including the adaptation and application of such technology.
11. Measures to be taken by the international community for the development of food and agricultural production and diversification of production in developing countries and international co-operation to enhance their capacity to overcome both short-term and structural problems in this field and to improve nutrition:
 - (a) Transfer of resources to supplement the mobilization of domestic resources;
 - (b) Research and transfer of technology, and their adaptation to the needs of individual countries and regions;
 - (c) Support for the implementation of national agricultural development strategies in accordance with each country's development priorities, including for the improvement of food storage and distribution facilities in developing countries.
12. Establishment of an effective system of world food security including:
 - (a) Adaptation of food aid to the needs of the most disadvantaged countries;
 - (b) International emergency food reserve;
 - (c) Stability of markets for food products: early conclusion of a new international grain agreement and concerted actions between producers and consumers in matters of production, prices, trade and storage;
 - (d) Predictability of terms of trade;
 - (e) Supply of essential food products to the developing countries.
13. Urgent, concerted and sustained international action, taking into account the comprehensive new programme of action for the least developed countries adopted at UNCTAD V (resolution 122 (V)), to assist the least developed countries to overcome their serious structural problems through, inter alia, the allocation of financial assistance.

14. Technical and financial support for development of infrastructure in developing countries, including the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.
15. Measures to promote both bilaterally and multilaterally an enhanced and improved official development assistance to developing countries and particularly to those where the development needs and problems are greatest.
16. Actions to ensure greater security and adequate development of non-concessional flows and thereby facilitate balance-of-payment financing of developing countries:
 - (a) Recycling, including direct transfers by countries with balance-of-payments surpluses;
 - (b) Direct investment;
 - (c) Co-financing;
 - (d) Access to capital markets.
17. Indebtedness of developing countries.
18. Contribution by international financial institutions to adjust programmes and to the financing of temporary deficits.

JAPAN

/Original: English/

1. Yesterday morning at the informal meeting of the Committee of the Whole, I made some remarks on the results of this session; however, I would like to add some more at the closing of its final session.

2. First, my delegation feels that, although it was regrettable that we could not finalize our whole preparations for the global negotiations at this final session of the Committee of the Whole, it was not a total failure. Our exercise at this session, including an informal exchange of views, was extremely useful and it may lay the ground for a final solution of the basic problems relating to the global negotiations at the special session of the General Assembly. In our view, what

we have experienced at this session may be a painful and thorny process of negotiations which we have to pass through before reaching a final agreement for the global negotiations and thus which is completely a new undertaking in the United Nations system.

3. Second, as for the "agenda", my delegation believes that there has been some progress in our negotiations, particularly, in our informal exchange of views. Through our discussions at this session, my delegation reconfirmed our view that the best solution for agenda issues is to neutralize the expression of agenda issues. What the General Assembly asked us to do at this Committee of the Whole is to simply select the agenda issues of five (5) areas based on General Assembly resolution 34/138, and it goes beyond the mandate of the Committee of the Whole to give direction or to prejudge the global negotiations. Direction of the global negotiations should be decided by the negotiations itself.

4. Third, as for the "procedure", my delegation would not fail to confess that this is the most difficult area in our negotiations, because our decision on this problem will determine the structure of the global negotiations. In my view, what we have to do at this juncture concerning the problem of "procedure" is to concentrate on how to keep a balance between the central body of the global negotiations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Also, we have to pay more serious attention to the nature of the so-called "package agreement". In this respect, I would like to request the United Nations Secretariat to examine these crucial matters from the legal and institutional viewpoints before the special session, with an emphasis to facilitating our work and, at the same time, in order to avoid possible confusion and conflict on these issues at the special session. I believe that considering this examination is mostly needed before political decision will be taken on these issues at the special session.

5. Finally, while regretting that we could not finalize our work at this session owing to the divergence of views on some of the basic issues, my delegation hopes sincerely that we will be able to come to an agreement by overcoming these differences with a spirit of co-operation at the special session. My delegation, therefore, would like to express its readiness to work for that purpose.

6. In closing, my delegation wishes to extend our deep appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, not only for having been so sincere and genuine in your endeavour during the past three sessions of the Committee of the Whole, but also for having a great desire to finalize the preparations for the global negotiations which we believe will be an important undertaking for all countries in the world.

NORWAY

/Original: English/

1. Permit me, at the close of this session, which in principle will be the last session of the Committee of the Whole, to say a few words on behalf of my delegation.

2. My delegation is disappointed with the outcome of the preparatory work on global negotiations resulting from three substantive sessions of this Committee. We cannot gloss over the fact that we have not been able to discharge ourselves of the task given to us by the General Assembly, that is to present to it at its forthcoming special session recommendations on the procedures, the time-frame and detailed agenda for the global negotiations. We have failed in this task, Mr. Chairman, in spite of your commendable efforts and dedication for which we want to thank you most sincerely.

3. I will not here try to make any detailed analysis of the reasons for our failure nor to hand out any criticism in any direction.

4. However, it must be right to say that we first and foremost failed because we did not manage to arrive at a common view on the nature and procedures of the negotiating process. Nor did we arrive at a common understanding on the nature of the final results and on their implementation.

5. Deplorable as this may be, it is maybe not wholly surprising that we have run into difficulties here, bearing in mind that the global negotiations represent a completely new and a very ambitious venture in international economic co-operation. The goal is no less than the restructuring of the international economic relations on the basis of the principles of justice and equality. This very ambitious goal requires a bold, action-oriented and maybe even unconventional negotiating process for the goal to be reached. It requires strong political will and a clear commitment to change. It requires a broad and long-term vision of what is enlightened self-interest. And it requires solidarity across national borders.

6. In the view of my delegation we will only arrive at the stated goal through a simultaneous, coherent and integrated approach to the issues under negotiation. The issues must be seen in conjunction with each other and there must be possibilities for "trade-offs" between them.

7. This calls for a strong, high-level, central negotiating body, which in our view must be the conference itself. In our view, the central body must have more than a mere co-ordinating role. It must have negotiating powers of its own. In particular will this be necessary in the concluding phase of the negotiations when a broader, comprehensive package is to be worked out.

8. However, in the view of my delegation it would not be conducive to arriving at a substantial package agreement if the specialized agencies within the United Nations system were kept outside the negotiations. Imperfect and inadequate as these agencies sometimes may appear, they are all the same the repositories of the existing trading and monetary system and rule, the value of which cannot be denied. If, therefore, we want to change part of the system or any of the rules, these organs must be invited to participate in accordance with their procedures toward the concrete goals that will be laid down.

9. The Norwegian delegation has in paper CRP.1 e/ presented a set of procedures which we think are realistic and which could be instrumental to arriving at concrete results if the political will is there. For, we must be clear with ourselves that without the necessary political will and commitment to change no set of procedures and no formulation of agenda items will by themselves produce the results wanted.

e/ See annex I, sect. E.

10. However, after having gone through the extensive informal discussions on procedures at this session of the Committee of the Whole, we feel that our proposals in CRP.1 e/ constitute a middle ground where it could be possible to meet, and we recommend them without any false modesty for further consideration in the time to come until the special session.

11. Our failure to arrive at concrete results and recommendations within the Committee of the Whole makes the special session itself the more important and even crucial. Let us all work together, individually and collectively, to meet that session with the necessary ingenuity and flexibility in order that the global negotiations can come off as envisaged.

12. In the actual situation, in a world of growing interdependence but beset with enormous economic problems, we can none of us afford to let the possibilities inherent in the global negotiations slip away before we have even started the operation.

/Original: Spanish/

1. As I have stated before in this same forum, it was my country which, in September 1979, through a statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the General Assembly, became the first - and for some time the only - industrialized country to welcome the Group of 77's proposal to hold global negotiations. Our disappointment at the lack of results which has been a feature of this session of the Committee is therefore understandable. I do not want to let myself be carried away by visions of disaster; I would not say that our meeting has been futile; there has been progress in some areas, including energy, which is fundamental for us all but perhaps especially for those countries which have no energy sources of their own. In the field of energy, there were some stages during the negotiations when we believed that we could detect, or rather did detect, attitudes on the part of the Group of 77 which we found extremely constructive, although no indication of such progress is reflected in the report. Nevertheless, representatives have it very much in mind, and when we begin discussions anew in August on the agenda and procedures for the global negotiations, we shall not be starting from scratch. That being said, foolish rose-tinted optimism either must likewise be avoided: it has to be acknowledged that we have made far less progress than we ought to have. It has to be recognized that we are going to face the same, or virtually the same, problems in August as we did at the opening of this session of the Committee. But we will do so in much more difficult circumstances because of the nature of the August special session and because the time is fast approaching when we have to take once and for all the decisions which are essential to cause the international economic situation, since it cannot be transformed by some magical agency, at least to be set on a course leading to the structural reform required for the establishment of a more just and equitable economic order.

2. Needless to say, I am not going to try here to draw up a catalogue of responsibility or blame: a series of circumstances has led to our failure to achieve the desired success. To put it in somewhat more concrete terms, I should say that success has evaded us for lack of sufficient political will, in other words, for lack of wanting to solve the problems facing us; this lack is, I sincerely believe, a mistake, although I obviously respect all the positions of the delegations which are participating here. What I am saying is a commonplace that we go on repeating year after year, one which I myself recall having said four, five, or six years ago, but it is nevertheless the key to the whole problem facing us. It is pointless to believe that we are going to advance without this political will. I hope and wish that what has happened here this July will be seen in clearer perspective by August.

3. There is one procedural question to which the delegation of Turkey has already referred, and with which I am in full agreement. The system we have adopted in these negotiations of using limited-membership groups - some very limited indeed -, whatever its undoubted merits from the viewpoint of practicality, clearly was counter to the very nature - the global nature - of these negotiations, for one thing. For another, it will not have escaped notice that those delegations belonging to a particular group but not to any specific regional association find themselves left out of the negotiations, learning of the results only after the fact. I quite realize the weight that has to be given in

negotiations of this type to proportions, and I know very well that in the case of our country the proportions are modest, so you should not read into my words any urge to be in the limelight, but there may be a middle course which will ensure that the results are not handed as a fait accompli to those delegations which, as I say, do not belong to the various groupings.

4. Lastly, I want, like the delegations which have spoken earlier, to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your untiring dedication to our work. If we have not achieved results, it has certainly not been because of any lack of interest, hard work or encouragement on your part. As I said, I hope that at our next session in August, if we bring back with us the spirit of political will which is absolutely essential, we shall be more successful than we have been hitherto.

SWEDEN

/Original: English/

1. My delegation came to this session two weeks ago prepared to finalize all the pending work of our Committee before the opening of the special session of the General Assembly. This turned out to be impossible as soon as we tackled the most difficult question, that is, the relationship between the bodies of our global round and the specialized agencies.

2. In our discussions of the agenda, we have obtained a considerable degree of consensus on several items, not least regarding food and energy, two items of crucial importance for the development of many countries in the world. The results we have obtained should not be forgotten, but should be taken into account when we start our deliberations again in August. I see no major difficulty in reaching a final agreement on the agenda for our global negotiations. In saying so I also include the part of the agenda that we have discussed very little up to now, that is, the monetary questions. We all know that these questions are linked to a decision on procedure. Once the relationship between the global round and the specialized agencies is determined, I do not think there will be any major difficulty in agreeing on a wording under the monetary heading.

3. I would like to make a few remarks on the discussions up to now regarding the role of specialized agencies in the global round. Up to now the efforts have been directed towards the drawing up of a kind of demarcation line between the body or bodies of the global negotiations and the specialized agencies. The elements under negotiation should be thrown back and forth over this net until they get into the basket of the final deal. I have my doubts whether this is the right way to solve the problem. There is an obvious danger that the elements will be caught in the net. The net represents the wordings we have been trying to find to separate the two teams. There is an obvious danger that the discussions on this wording or the interpretation of the wording might continue throughout the global round and prevent the negotiations.

4. We should not give up efforts to find other solutions to this problem, solutions which are global in the real sense of the word, that is, include not only all important issues, but also all parties and agencies concerned.

5. One general problem that affects the preparations of the global round seems to be that very few Governments have defined their positions and know what they want to obtain more in detail during the negotiations. One thing is to subscribe in general terms to the idea of a global round, another thing is to define the benefits that each Government will try to get from the negotiations and the contributions to make to obtain these benefits and to improve the crucial position of many developing countries. In my view this is also part of the homework we all have to do before the start of the special session.

6. After the discussions at that session, everyone must have a clearer picture of the issues to be negotiated. Otherwise it will not be possible for each one to come properly prepared to the opening of the negotiations and to finalize the global round within the timespace envisaged.

TURKEY

/Original: English/

1. Let me emphasize at the outset how greatly we appreciated your untiring efforts which are in stark contrast with the results achieved. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will consider what I will have to say as a self-criticism directed to us all.
2. My delegation deeply regrets that in this last meeting of the Committee of the Whole we did not make any meaningful progress on the agenda and in particular on the procedure of the global negotiations. What is more deplorable is that we failed despite the fact that we resorted in a mood of despair to say the least to some not very useful methods of tackling problems.
3. As a matter of principle, we are opposed to groups of restricted participation dealing with issues of crucial importance to each and every member of this Committee. We do not think that the procedure is a self-contained, specific subject of limited significance to member countries thus justifying such a restrictive approach. Moreover, the fact that the agenda and the procedural issues are intertwined led this group to taking up both, in the absence of the great majority of States.
4. We are convinced that we should carefully avoid such restrictive practices at least in the only available universal forum, more so as far as the global negotiations are concerned, for they were denominated as such in order to highlight the objective of all countries' participating in decision-making in relation to global issues, the preparatory process not being an exception in this respect.
5. I emphasize these points deliberately. If we indulge ourselves in such practices inimical to the spirit of universality even at this preliminary preparatory stage, I would not wish to imagine what this precedent would lead us to during the forthcoming substantive negotiations.
6. Now I turn to the procedure of the global negotiations. Our deliberations in this respect developed into a visible deadlock. I do not underestimate the nature of difficulties in and the dimensions of the stakes involved with the procedure. Nevertheless, we, as a Committee, did not come to grips with the real issues in this regard. We did not go into details of the crucial items of the agenda in conjunction with their procedural aspects, but curiously remained at the level of broad generalizations.
7. The efforts to establish the core linkage in the agenda between energy on the one hand, and money and finance, the latter covering in a great measure development, on the other, gave rise to serious procedural difficulties.
8. When in future negotiations we run into self-destructively entrenched positions, we should repeatedly remind ourselves of the chaotic situation into which the global economy has been sliding. The loss of efficiency and, consequently, authority suffered by the international monetary system due mainly to developments in the field of energy cannot be compensated by supervision over the increasing number of developing country economies in terms of financial stability measures.

9. At present, neither international nor domestic adjustment can be achieved without involving the energy aspect of the problem. It seems to us unthinkable that a monetary régime with so limited resources and historically established and gradually evolving rules and regulations would be able to monitor and guide a global economy whose major forces operate outside its ambit. In fact, the only way to render the monetary system more effective and truly global is to incorporate these forces into the system. But this attempt requires an intensive process of redefinition of national interests on the part of all countries, in particular industrialized ones, and corresponding changes in the present system itself in order to accommodate the new elements.

10. With this aim in mind for the global negotiations, my delegation is of the view that the monetary questions should be taken up by the central forum as far as they are affected by energy, and to the extent to which they in turn affect it. Certainly we do not preclude the decentralized approach where and when the issues in question fall in their entirety within the jurisdiction of the specialized bodies concerned. In order to delineate the aspects of the various agenda issues for allocation we have to deal with both procedural and substantive aspects of the interlinked questions in a detailed and exhaustive manner. We earnestly hope that the General Assembly at its special session will address itself to this task.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (ALSO ON BEHALF OF
BULGARIA, THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, HUNGARY,
MONGOLIA, POLAND AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS)

/Original: Russian/

1. The delegations of the socialist countries would like to express their regret that the third substantive session of the Committee of the Whole, convened to complete preparation of the agenda for the "global negotiations", has come to an end actually without producing results.

2. The socialist countries, taking into account the opinion of the developing countries that the holding of "global negotiations" in the framework of the United Nations would be useful and that their purpose was to promote the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, equal and democratic basis, did not object to the holding of such negotiations and in principle supported the proposals of the Group of 77 concerning the agenda for the "global negotiations". The delegations of the socialist countries explained their position of principle regarding this question in their statement of 6 May 1980 at the second substantive session of the Committee. We appreciate the efforts of the Group of 77 and especially of its Chairman, Mr. Mishra, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, to find a just solution to the problems before us.

3. The course of the negotiations has clearly shown that, as the socialist countries have repeatedly stated, the matter is not one of convening some negotiations or other, and the solution is not one of creating new organs or different forms of negotiations.

4. The main thing is the substance of the problem, the substance of the political position of the principal participants, primarily from the developed capitalist countries.
5. The socialist countries share the opinion of the participants in the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that the main obstacle to the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the new economic order is the policy of the monopolistic circles of the developed capitalist countries, the neo-colonialist course they are pursuing towards continuing and intensifying the exploitation of the developing countries, their resistance to elimination of inequality, discrimination and dictation from inter-State economic relations.
6. A real restructuring of international economic relations on a just basis can only be attained if all States Members of the United Nations take the road of implementation of the progressive provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.
7. Moreover, the success of any negotiations dealing with the creation of a new system of international economic relations can, in our view, only be ensured if they are conducted with full regard for such global factors - having a decisive influence on international relations, including economic relations - as the need for preserving and further developing international détente, the strengthening of international peace and security, the limitation of the arms race and the adoption of effective measures in the field of real disarmament, which would make it possible to release additional resources for purposes of development, in particular, of the developing countries.
8. On this basis, the socialist countries are prepared, in future also, to participate in the process of the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the new international economic order.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English/

1. My delegation believes that, although the preparatory sessions have not been totally successful, they have been extremely useful. In particular this last session, in which the critical issues of procedure were delineated, was a productive one. Correctly, real differences were not papered over. Such divergences must be faced openly and resolved before we launch global negotiations. If we want these negotiations to be meaningful, we cannot enter into a process whose first months will be consumed by procedural discussions.
2. It is extremely important that, before the special session of the General Assembly in August, each delegation participating here obtain the necessary authority to resolve the key procedural questions. In our view these questions are as follows:
 1. Will States accept a single document or package agreement as the final result of global negotiations?

2. Will the States which agree to this document accept a political commitment to implement the results?

3. How will compliance be assured, especially if the result is a package agreement which would link performance of parties in different fields?

4. Will States tolerate the inclusion in global negotiations of issues which are within the competence of United Nations specialized agencies or other bodies?

5. If so, in what detail will these issues be negotiated in the global body and what role will the relevant specialized bodies play in the negotiations?

6. What will be the role of the United Nations specialized agencies and other bodies in implementation of the results of global negotiations?

3. We recognize that all Governments will have to make important decisions on these questions, but it might be useful if the possible alternatives and their relative advantages were laid out or could be agreed upon in a single document.

4. The United States delegation believes that, although important gaps remain, our work on the agenda also has been productive. We believe that neutral wording of a comprehensive agenda is both desirable and possible. We could also accept a preamble or "chapeau" for global negotiations which sets out the importance of these negotiations for the developing world.

5. I believe that, if we can settle these issues, the launching of global negotiations in September will be assured.

6. Many of the ideas of my delegation have been included in papers we have circulated at the preparatory sessions. We request that the second United States paper on procedures f/ and our specific suggestions for agenda items on food and population g/ be made conference room papers. We ask that these papers, our earlier proposals which have already been issued as conference room papers, h/ and this statement be included in the final report of this preparatory process and thus conveyed to the General Assembly at its eleventh special session.

f/ See annex I, sect. I.

g/ See annex I, sect. J.

h/ See annex I, sects. D and G.

ANNEX III

Organizational arrangements, including recommendations, for
the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, as
approved by the Committee at its 51st meeting

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980.
2. In its resolution 33/198 of 29 January 1979, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the task of co-ordinating all preparations for the special session.
3. In its resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 should consider matters relating to the adequate preparation of the special session. Accordingly, the Committee considered the proposals by the Secretariat and, after amendments, adopted the present proposals at its 51st meeting, on 4 July 1980.

II. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

4. The Committee recommends that the following items should constitute the provisional agenda of the eleventh special session: a/
 - "1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania.
 - "2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
 - "3. Credentials of representatives to the eleventh special session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
 - "4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.
 - "5. Adoption of the agenda.
 - "6. Organization of the session.

a/ Subsequently issued under the symbol A/S-11/4.

"7. Assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation:

- (a) New international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;
- (b) Global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development;
- (c) Other matters."

5. Documentation for the consideration of item 7 of the provisional agenda will include the analytical report (A/S-11/5 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3) requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/198. It should be noted in this connexion that the Assembly, in resolutions 34/117, 34/189, 34/202, 34/204, 34/205, 34/209, 34/210 and 34/217, requested that this analytical report should include a review of developments in the following subject areas:

- (a) Technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (b) Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries;
- (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (d) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;
- (e) Action programme in favour of developing island countries;
- (f) Assessment of the situation of the land-locked developing countries;
- (g) Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;
- (h) Immediate measures in favour of most seriously affected countries.

6. In addition, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/198, the governing bodies of the organs and organizations concerned within the United Nations system were invited to assess, within their respective areas of competence, the progress made towards the establishment of the new international economic order, as well as to indicate the obstacles that impede its establishment with a view to submitting comprehensive reports to the Assembly at its special session. Several organs and organizations have indicated that they will be submitting documentation in response to that invitation (see A/S-11/6 and Add.1-2).

7. The basic documentation for the consideration of item 7 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda will include the final report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (A/S-11/2, Parts I-III) b/ and the report of the Committee of the Whole (A/S-11/1, Parts I-IV), c/ submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 34/138 and 34/139, respectively.

b/ Subsequently issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-11/2).

c/ Subsequently issued as the present volume.

III. PROCEDURAL ISSUES

A. Timing and duration

8. In accordance with General Assembly decision 34/448 of 19 December 1979, the special session will be held from 25 August to 5 September 1980 and, if necessary, will be extended by a few days.

B. Organization of work

9. The Committee recommends that:

- (a) The General Assembly should establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session;
- (b) Plenary meetings should be held twice daily throughout the duration of the special session;
- (c) Provision should be made for the Ad Hoc Committee to hold meetings twice daily during the session;
- (d) Provision should also be made for additional plenary meetings and meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee or other bodies that the General Assembly might wish to establish during the special session.

10. Taking into account the procedure followed at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly, the Committee recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee should have a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience and personal competence.

C. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania

11. Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session.

D. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

12. Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

E. Credentials of representatives

13. In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to

the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In this connexion, it should be noted that, in its resolution 32/174, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session in 1980 "at a high level". General Assembly resolution 34/207 also refers to "a high political level" of representation.

14. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President.

15. Taking into account the practice followed at previous special sessions, the Committee recommends that the Credentials Committee for the eleventh special session should have the same composition as that for the thirty-fourth session. The Credentials Committee would therefore consist of the following Member States: Belgium, China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

F. Election of the President

16. Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects a President who holds office until the close of the session at which he is elected.

17. Taking into account the practice followed at previous special sessions, the Committee recommends that Mr. Salim A. Salim (United Republic of Tanzania), President of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, should serve in the same capacity at the eleventh special session.

G. General Committee

18. Under rule 38 of the rules of procedure, the General Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

19. Taking into account the practice followed at previous special sessions, the Committee recommends that:

- (a) The Vice-Presidents of the thirty-fourth session (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Guyana, Iceland, Lesotho, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America and Yemen) should serve in the same capacity at the eleventh special session;

- (b) The Chairmen of the Main Committees of the thirty-fourth session d/ should serve in the same capacity at the eleventh special session, on the understanding that appropriate arrangements would be made for the replacement by a member of the same delegation or by a member of a delegation from the same region of those Chairmen who were unable to serve;
- (c) The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session should be accorded, for the duration of the session only, full rights of membership in the General Committee, including the right to vote.

H. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items

20. Rules 16 and 19 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda of a special session. The General Assembly adopts the agenda by a simple majority. It should be noted that at the sixth and seventh special sessions the agenda was adopted without a vote and without first being referred to the General Committee.

21. The Committee recommends that item 7 of the provisional agenda e/ should be allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session, except that the debate on that item should take place in plenary meeting.

I. Meeting records

22. Taking into account the practice followed at previous special sessions, the Committee recommends that verbatim records should be provided for plenary meetings and summary records for meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session.

J. Languages

23. According to rule 51 of the rules of procedure, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be both the official and the working language of the General Assembly, its committees and its sub-committees. Arabic shall be both an official and a working language of the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

24. Taking into account the procedure followed at the sixth and seventh special sessions, the Committee recommends that Arabic should be both an official and a working language of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Eleventh Special Session.

d/ The Chairmen of the Main Committees were the following:

First Committee: Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas);
Special Political Committee: Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic);
Second Committee: Mr. Costin Murgescu (Romania);
Third Committee: Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt);
Fourth Committee: Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin);
Fifth Committee: Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium);
Sixth Committee: Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand).

e/ See para. 4.

K. Participation by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system

25. In view of the direct relevance of the subjects to be discussed at the special session to the activities of specialized agencies and the interest expressed by those agencies, the Committee recommends that the executive heads of the specialized agencies should be invited to participate in the debate in plenary meeting.

26. As regards the various organs and programmes established under Article 22 of the Charter of the United Nations, it is the intention of the Secretary-General to consult the heads concerned and to make appropriate arrangements on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee.

L. Intergovernmental organizations

27. In response to a request submitted to it, the Committee recommends that, in addition to those intergovernmental organizations that already have a standing invitation to participate in meetings of the General Assembly, the Latin American Economic System should be invited, on an ad hoc basis, to participate in the eleventh special session as an observer.

M. Non-governmental organizations

28. At the seventh special session, the following facilities were made available to the large number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, which were interested in following the proceedings:

(a) Daily briefings were organized by the Department of Public Information;

(b) A section of the public gallery was reserved for representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(c) Special session documents were made available to non-governmental organizations;

(d) Documents of non-governmental organizations were listed in the A/INF series and made available, but not distributed, to delegations.

In addition, the non-governmental organizations themselves organized parallel activities, such as symposia and publication of a newspaper highlighting the activities of the special session. It is expected that they may undertake similar activities at the eleventh special session.

29. The Committee recommends that at the eleventh special session the Secretariat should make arrangements similar to those of the seventh special session regarding facilities for non-governmental organizations.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استلم منها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى: الأمم المتحدة، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف.

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
