

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**REPORT
OF THE TRADE
AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**Volume I
(tenth special session)**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION
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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.

Symbols

The documents of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board and its main subsidiary bodies are identified as follows:

First session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	E/CONF.46/-
Subsequent sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	TD/-
Trade and Development Board	TD/B/-
Committee on Commodities	TD/B/C.1/-
Committee on Manufactures	TD/B/C.2/-
Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade .	TD/B/C.3/-
Committee on Shipping	TD/B/C.4/-
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Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries	TD/B/C.7/-
Information series of the Board	TD/B/INF.-
Non-governmental organization series of the Board . . .	TD/B/NGO/-

The Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session, have been issued as follows: volume I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and Corr.1), containing, inter alia, the Conference's resolutions and decisions; volume II, Summaries of Statements by Heads of Delegation and Summary Records of Plenary Meetings (Sales No. E.76.II.D.11); volume III, Basic Documentation (Sales No. E.76.II.D.12).

Symbols referring to resolutions and decisions of the sessions of the Conference consist of an arabic numeral followed by "(II)", "(III)", or "(IV)" as the case may be, thus 1 (II), 36 (III), 85 (IV), etc.

Symbols referring to resolutions and decisions of the Board consist of an arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution or decision, and a roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the session at which the action was taken.

Summary records

The summary records (where such records are kept) of the debates in the plenary meetings of the Conference and its sessional committees, and of the Board, are referred to by the appropriate symbol of the body in question (see above).

followed by the letters "SR". Since January 1976, a consolidated corrigendum to the "SR" series for each session of the Board has been issued in the volume containing the official records of the session (TD/B/SR....-.../Corrigendum). The same volume also contains a table of contents of the summary records of the session, the agenda of the session as adopted and a check list of documents pertaining to the agenda of the session.

Annexes

The texts of documents selected for inclusion in the records of the relevant session of the Board are issued as annexes to the Official Records of the Board, in the form of fascicles pertaining to the relevant agenda items.

Supplements

The Official Records of the Board include numbered supplements to the tenth special session as follows:

<u>Supplement No.</u>		<u>Document No.</u>
1	Decisions	TD/B/745
2	Report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its second session	TD/B/732
3	Report of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on the second part of its eighth session	TD/B/733
4	Report of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on its second session	TD/B/736

/1 August 1979/

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ABBREVIATIONS

CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized system of preferences
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

PREFATORY NOTE

The fifteenth annual report of the Trade and Development Board 1/ is submitted to the General Assembly in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964. The report 2/ covers the period from 18 September 1978 to .. October 1979 and consists of the reports on the tenth special session, held from 19 to 27 March 1979, 3/ and the nineteenth regular session, held from 8 to .. October 1979. 4/

1/ The 14 previous annual reports of the Trade and Development Board are contained in Supplements to the Official Records of the General Assembly, as follows:

<u>Annual Report</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>General Assembly session</u>	<u>Supple- ment No.</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
1st	1 January 1965-29 October 1965	20	15	A/6023/Rev.1
2nd	31 January 1965-24 September 1966	21	15	A/6315/Rev.1 and Corr.1
3rd	25 September 1966-9 September 1967	22	14	A/6714
4th	10 September 1967-23 September 1968	23	14	A/7214
5th	24 September 1968-23 September 1969	24	16	A/7616 and Corr.2
6th	24 September 1969-13 October 1970	25	15	A/8015/Rev.1 and Corr.1
7th	14 October 1970-21 September 1971	26	15	A/8415/Rev.1
8th	22 September 1971-25 October 1972	27	15	A/8715/Rev.1 and Corr.1
9th	26 October 1972-11 September 1973	28	15	A/9015/Rev.1
10th	12 September 1973-13 September 1974	29	15	A/9615/Rev.1
11th	14 September 1974-2 October 1975	30	15	A/10015/Rev.1
12th	3 October 1975-23 October 1976	31	15	A/31/15, vol. I and Corr.1 and vol. II
13th	24 October 1976-10 September 1977	32	15	A/32/15, vol. I and Corr.1 and vol. II
14th	11 September 1977-17 September 1978	33	15	A/33/15, vol. I and Corr.1 and vol. II

2/ For technical reasons, the report is issued in two volumes - volume I, containing the report of the Board on its tenth special session, and volume II, containing the report of the Board on its nineteenth session.

3/ Originally issued as TD/B/744.

4/ Originally issued as TD/B/...

During the period covered by the present report, the following subsidiary bodies of the Board held sessions, of which particulars are given below:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Report in document</u>
Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport	Fifth and sixth sessions	18 September-6 October 1978 21 February-9 March 1979	TD/B/731 and Corr.1 TD/MT/CONF/1 and Add.1
Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries	Second session	2-11 October 1978	TD/B/732
Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade	Eighth session, second part	23 October-3 November 1978	TD/B/733
Committee on Transfer of Technology	Second session	4-15 December 1978	TD/B/736

Part One

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD ON
ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 19 to 27 March 1979

INTRODUCTION

1. At the first part of its seventeenth session, the Trade and Development Board decided, in its resolution 154 (XVII), to hold a special session at Geneva in preparation for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to consider substantive proposals for the Conference and to advance negotiations on them.
2. Accordingly, the tenth special session of the Board, the proceedings of which are summarized in the present report, 1/ was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 19 to 27 March 1979.

CHAPTER I

CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS FIFTH SESSION

(Agenda item 2)

A. General considerations

3. At the 511th (opening) meeting, on 19 March 1979, the President of the Board made an introductory statement referring to the tasks before the Board at its present special session in preparing for the fifth session of the Conference. 2/
4. At the 512th meeting, on 20 March, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD made a statement. He expressed particular satisfaction with the outcome of the recently concluded third session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities. 3/ He outlined the themes that were likely to be prominent at the fifth session of the Conference, a conference that should provide the international community with an unparalleled opportunity not only for creating a new climate of confidence in the whole concept of international economic co-operation, but also for providing new orientations and directions that would serve to guide the international community throughout the 1980s. 4/

1/ For a fuller account of the proceedings during the tenth special session of the Board, see the summary records of the 511th to 517th meetings (TD/B/SR.511-517).

2/ The text of this statement was subsequently circulated under the symbol TD/B(S-X)/Misc.2, pursuant to a decision by the Board at the 512th meeting, the Board having noted the financial implications thereof.

3/ For the report of the third session, see TD/IDC/CF/CONF/19.

4/ The text of this statement was subsequently circulated under the symbol TD/B(S-X)/Misc.3, pursuant to a decision by the Board at its 512th meeting, the Board having noted the financial implications thereof.

5. The spokesman for the Group of 77 said that the issues relating to the fifth session of the Conference to be dealt with at the present session of the Board could be divided into two categories: (a) proposals relating to the substantive items on the provisional agenda for the Conference; and (b) organizational matters. As regards the provisional agenda for the fifth session, it was the hope of the Group of 77 that agreement could be reached on the text of item 17 in the President's Contact Group as soon as possible. Other groups would not find the Group of 77 wanting, either in constructiveness or in goodwill, in the search for a mutually acceptable solution to the matter. He added that the Group of 77 had devoted considerable time and attention since the eighteenth session of the Board to the substantive items on the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference in order to produce concrete proposals on them. Its efforts, spread over a number of months and engaging the personal attention of top policy-makers, including ministers, meeting in Colombo, Caracas, and Addis Ababa, had culminated in the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations (TD/236), adopted by the Group at its recent Fourth Ministerial Meeting, held at Arusha from 6 to 16 February 1979, which had been made available to the Board to facilitate its deliberations on item 2 of its agenda, and thus the work of the fifth session of the Conference itself. In accordance with a decision taken at the Arusha meeting, the formal presentation of the Arusha document was to be made at the fifth session of the Conference, in Manila; in this connexion, he noted that the Group of 77 had invited His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the host country of the Ministerial Meeting and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Group of 77, to make that presentation, and hoped that he could do so.

6. He observed that the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/154 on the fifth session of the Conference, had stated that, in addition to a review of progress and developments relating to the major ongoing negotiations and an examination of current economic developments with a view to identifying appropriate action, there should be at the fifth session of the Conference, an:

"evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationship of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and the necessary contribution of the Conference to a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade".

The theme of a deep-seated structural malfunctioning of the international economic system and of the concomitant need for fundamental structural changes was one that permeated the entire Arusha document, as it was the view of the Group of 77 that, even as attempts were made to grapple with immediate short-term problems, a firm commitment must be made to work towards long-term structural changes in the world economy and in its management, and to ensure that whatever short-term policies might be agreed upon were consistent with, if not supportive of, the long-term restructuring of the international economy, and designed not only to remove the inefficiencies and inequities, which in the final analysis could only harm and retard the healthy and balanced growth of the world economy, but also to mobilize the full and, as yet, largely untapped potential of the developing world for the process of economic recovery and sustained economic growth on the global level.

7. The fifth session of the Conference would also provide an occasion to review the major ongoing negotiations, including those taking place outside UNCTAD, such as the multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT, and to examine current economic developments, particularly those having an adverse impact on the developing countries. The "review" aspect of the agenda for the Manila Conference, in fact, provided the link between fourth and fifth sessions of the Conference. It was appropriate that there should be such a link, since, in the view of the Group of 77, the agreements at UNCTAD IV, for example those in respect of negotiations relating to the Integrated Programme for Commodities and the Common Fund, the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, restrictive business practices, etc., were also part of the programme of action needed to achieve the objective of the long-term restructuring of the world economy.

8. The Arusha Programme included, inter alia, proposals relating to a programme of collective self-reliance among developing countries and the necessary international support measures; work towards further evolution of the rules and principles governing international trade and economic relations; industrial restructuring, based not only on interindustry, but also on intra-industry specialization and geared to the targets for developing countries by the year 2000 of a 25 per cent share in world production, and a 30 per cent share in world trade in manufactures; measures to deal with the immediate short-term problem posed by growing protectionism in the industrialized countries; action to safeguard the interests of developing countries and to ensure the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken in the Tokyo Declaration with respect to special and more favourable treatment for the developing countries in each of the areas of the multilateral trade negotiations; increased participation of developing countries in the processing of their primary commodities, coupled with improved market access for their processed products, and also in the marketing, transport and distribution of their primary commodities; measures to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures; improvement of the GSP, extending its duration and endowing it with a legal character; international monetary reform, the acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, action on the debt problems of developing countries, including the establishment of an International Debt Commission, and the evolution of a truly effective system of international financial co-operation; an international framework conducive to the rapid growth of the technological capacity of the developing countries and to enable them to acquire a larger share of the maritime transport of the cargoes, including bulk cargoes, generated by their foreign trade; a crash programme of greatly expanded assistance for the least developed countries, and a substantial new programme of action for the 1980s for these countries; specific action to meet the particular needs of the land-locked and island developing countries; measures to promote increased trade between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe; and the strengthening of UNCTAD and the reaffirmation of its important role as the principal instrument of the General Assembly for international economic negotiations. Together with the earlier proposals of the Group of 77 and the agreements reached at the fourth session of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the new international economic order.

9. Viewed in this perspective, the achievement of substantial progress on all the measures agreed upon at the fifth session of the Conference would have enabled the fifth session of the Conference to proceed with the consideration of other equally important issues. In this connexion, the Group of 77 noted that, while there had been progress on certain issues, the fifth session of the Conference might still

have to give its attention to some other issues that should have been resolved after three years of negotiations. Further, although some progress had been made at the recently concluded third session of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the balance sheet as regards the individual commodity negotiations was very far from satisfactory.

10. While the Group of 77 was aware that both Group B and Group D did not wish, at the present session, to enter into a detailed consideration of the substantive proposals contained in the Arusha document, it hoped that they could react, even if only in a preliminary way, to at least some of the proposals. This would very much facilitate the deliberations at the fifth session of the Conference. The Group of 77 would also welcome the reactions of China to the Arusha document.

11. With respect to the organizational matters related to the fifth session of the Conference, consideration would have to be given to the establishment of sessional bodies at the Conference and the allocation of the substantive items to them, as well as to the question of the timing of the participation of Ministers in order to maximize their contribution to its work. The Group of 77 would approach all these matters with an open mind and would work actively with the other groups to settle as many of them as possible at the present session.

12. The spokesman for Group D said that the members of his Group had not as yet had an opportunity to study the Arusha Programme (TD/236), inter alia, because it had not yet been issued in all the official languages. However, they were prepared to study the Programme carefully and to support those progressive provisions in it which were aimed at a genuine restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, at promoting the development of international co-operation in the economic and trade spheres, and at strengthening the economic independence of developing countries. Such provisions, together with any proposals that might be submitted by other countries, could form the basis for discussion at the fifth session of the Conference.

13. The task of the Board at its present session was to arrive at a better understanding of the essence of the problems and of the positions of the different groups in the light of new trends, and to make a genuine contribution to the preparations for the Conference. Such preparations would also be improved if the documents prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the Conference could be circulated well in advance.

14. In their approach to the issues before the fifth session of the Conference, the members of Group D proceeded from the premise that, in the period between the fourth and fifth sessions of the Conference, there had been a further aggravation of the crisis in the capitalist economic system, which had had an adverse effect on world economic relations. In the external economic sphere, the situation had been characterized by the slow development of trade, the increase in trade imbalances, the steady growth of protectionism in the major industrially-developed capitalist countries and the intensification of monetary disorders. The consequences of these negative phenomena in international economic relations had been particularly serious for the developing countries, especially for the least developed among them, and had manifested themselves in the deterioration of their terms of trade, an increase in their financial indebtedness, the growth of inflation and unemployment and the impoverishment of large sections of the working

population. The situation was being aggravated by the increasing expansion of private monopolies; transnational corporations were now extracting much larger profits from the developing countries than they had been even at the beginning of the current decade. All this, of course, seriously complicated the struggle of these countries for economic independence.

15. The consequences of the deterioration of the economic situation in the world capitalist economy were also being felt in the external economic relations of the socialist countries with other States. The socialist community was not hermetically sealed off from the economic situation in the world of capitalism with its price fluctuations, inflation and sharp competition. Hence their interest in finding a solution to the majority of the problems proposed for discussion at the fifth session of the Conference, in including problems relating to protectionism and discrimination, and the further development of trade among countries having different social and economic systems. Group D was firmly convinced that, in full compliance with the terms of reference of UNCTAD, the Conference should consider, under item 17 of the agenda, the main problems of trade among countries having different systems, including questions of trade between socialist and developed capitalist States. UNCTAD was and should remain an organization with a universal vocation, and the issue of the restructuring of international economic relations as a whole should be viewed in terms of that universal vocation.

16. The initiative of the developing countries aimed at establishing a new international economic order and restructuring international economic relations had from the start been actively supported by Group D, which viewed with understanding such aspirations of the Group of 77 as, for example, those for increased transfers of advanced technology, a reform of the world monetary and credit system, limitation of the activities of international monopolies and the granting of especially favourable treatment to the least developed countries. The members of Group D not only gave political support to the just demands of the developing countries, but were also, to the extent possible, helping to create and strengthen the foundations for their economic independence.

17. The countries members of CMEA constantly advocated the normalization of international trade and economic relations, the elimination of all forms of discrimination on political or social grounds, and the establishment of mutually advantageous relations of genuine equality among all States accompanied by respect for national sovereignty and strict observance of the principle of non-interference in each other's domestic affairs. However, stable economic relations could not be achieved without strengthening international security, averting the threat of war, halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Only in conditions of peace, security and mutual trust could there be a genuine restructuring of international economic relations for the benefit of all countries and peoples. Guided by these principles, which were not only in keeping with 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 but also, in many respects, went further than those provisions, the countries members of CMEA intended to take an active part in the discussion of and search for mutually acceptable decisions on all items of the agenda for the fifth session of the Conference.

18. The representative of China said that the present session of the Board was faced with the weighty task of preparing for the fifth session of the Conference and it was to be hoped that it would succeed in making a positive contribution to that end.

19. In the international economic arena, the struggle to establish a new international economic order was developing in depth. The developing countries were united in making unremitting efforts to break the dead-locked negotiations on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the Common Fund, international commodity agreements, the transfer of technology and transfer of financial resources. Economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly at the regional and subregional levels had further developed. Many developing countries had succeeded in expanding their foreign trade and national economies by maintaining their national independence and state sovereignty and adhering to the principle of individual and collective self-reliance. Another welcome development, which was in conformity with the historical trend of transforming the old international economic relations and establishing a new international economic order, was that a number of developed countries had taken useful steps to establish dialogue and co-operation with third world countries.

20. Although progress had been made in the struggle to establish a new international economic order, much remained to be done before the goal of the developing countries could be reached and the requirements of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, 5/ could be met. The world economic situation remained unsettled. The developed countries were still unable to extricate themselves from continued recession, sluggish recovery, monstrous unemployment, unchecked inflation and growing protectionism, all of which seriously affected the economic development of the developing countries. Progress had been slow in the negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order. The super-Powers and certain major developed countries continued to pursue a policy of stalling and obstruction. The terms of trade of developing countries were deteriorating incessantly and their balance-of-payments deficits skyrocketing. Their debt accumulation had reached \$300 billion, with yearly repayments consuming 25 per cent of their export earnings. The economic gap between the poor and the rich had widened further. It was thus more pressing than ever to improve the terms of trade of the third world countries and to expedite the transformation in the international economic order.

21. The Arusha Programme (TD/236), adopted at the recent Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, reflected the current international economic and trade situation and the problems existing therein, upheld the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, denounced all forms of foreign domination over and the policy of exploitation of the developing countries and emphasized the importance of solidarity and co-operation among developing countries in their joint struggle. The Programme embodied the correct principles and guidelines set forth by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and reiterated that international economic relations should be based on "respect for the principles of sovereign equality, non-intervention of internal affairs" and "the right of each State to exercise full and permanent control over its own natural resources and all its economic activities without suffering any kind of economic aggression and discrimination". It also demanded that "the developing countries should have an equitable share in global decision-making and management of the world economy"; stressed that "the existing international economic order not only fails to support the development process of the developing countries, but is also functioning inefficiently" and therefore

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

"calls for fundamental structural changes". The Arusha Programme not only manifested the strong desire and firm resolve of the developing countries to establish a new and equitable international economic order, but also put forward reasonable propositions and positive proposals on a series of major issues. China supported the Arusha Programme and considered it a useful contribution to the present session of the Board.

22. The fifth session of the Conference would be an important international conference for the discussion of the establishment of a new international economic order and for the promotion of the trade and economic development of the developing countries, and China would be prepared to participate positively in the Conference. It was China's hope that the fifth session of the Conference would continue to implement the guidelines set forth by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions for the establishment of a new international economic order and would take positive action in securing substantial progress in the negotiations on major issues of the world economy that called for an urgent solution.

23. The spokesman for Group B said that his Group hoped that the present session of the Board would help to lay the groundwork for a successful conference at Manila. While it was evident that actual negotiations were not possible in the context of the session, it should provide an opportunity to obtain further information on the evolving positions of regional groups.

24. He noted that Group B had only recently received the official text of the Arusha Programme, which it welcomed, as the Programme set out in detail not only the negotiating position of the Group of 77 on all items for Manila, but also a Programme of Collective Self-Reliance - the underlying concept of which Group B supported in principle.

25. Group B, however, still lacked many of the preparatory documents for the fifth session of the Conference which had been promised by the secretariat. This was a matter of particular concern because time for thorough preparation of the fifth session of the Conference was now running out. The lack of documents was one of the reasons why Group B was only in a position at the present stage to make preliminary and general comments on the agenda items of the Conference.

26. With respect to agenda item 8, Group B had long been cognizant of the growing interdependence of countries, in the context of an evolving and changing international economy. It was aware that discussions in the past had underlined the existence of basic differences of approach to the subject between the various regional groups. The fifth session of the Conference would provide an opportunity for an examination of what the various groups saw as the main issues, and Group B was prepared to discuss interdependence in a substantive way, in order to contribute to a better understanding of the general nature of the issues involved. Furthermore, in this spirit, Group B looked forward to discussion at the Conference on issues which would need to be reflected in the new international development strategy, to which the fifth session of the Conference would also make an important contribution.

27. In the area of trade and protectionism, certain basic objectives were shared by all, and this should facilitate agreement when this issue was discussed in greater detail in Manila. All had a common interest in promoting an increasingly open world trading system. Like the Group of 77, Group B fully recognized the need

for structural adjustments in all economies, in order to ensure that changing conditions of competition and comparative advantage could continue to be reflected over time in production patterns. Such a process of adjustment had already been taking place. However, while Group B recognized the desirability of positive policies to facilitate adjustment, it believed that, in the final analysis, the process must reflect a variety of domestic and international economic considerations. A useful exchange of views could be held at Manila in this area; however, to direct developments through intergovernmental decisions or negotiations would pose serious problems for the Group B countries.

28. A considerable effort had been exerted and some progress made since the fourth session of the Conference within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Although the work had perhaps not advanced as far and expeditiously as might have been desired, the over-all assessment was positive. It had been greatly strengthened by the recent consensus on the fundamental elements of the Common Fund, and Group B hoped that articles of agreement of this key instrument for the Integrated Programme would be adopted before the end of 1979. The consensus on the Common Fund represented a decisive step in the right direction.

29. As far as individual commodities were concerned, Group B was convinced that producers and consumers had found the negotiations, exchanges of views and in-depth studies undertaken mutually profitable. There was a good basis for the continued work on commodities and, based on the reports of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee, the fifth session of the Conference would provide the opportunity to review the results achieved and to consider the most appropriate manner for the continuation of work.

30. The examination of the Integrated Programme for Commodities at the fifth session of the Conference might include a discussion of the implementation of measures in Conference resolution 93 (IV) related to the economy of primary commodities and to development. Group B was prepared to consider, at the fifth session of the Conference, other appropriate commodity elements in the field of trade and development. However, it was somewhat hesitant to debate food production and trade, as proposed at Arusha for agenda item 10 (b), because it was of the opinion that specific institutions, such as FAO, were particularly competent in this field.

31. Group B had been interested to note the wide-ranging combination of old and new ideas contained in the section in the Arusha Programme on item 12. Naturally, the prime responsibility for dealing with several of these ideas lay outside UNCTAD, and notably in IMF and the World Bank. On the monetary side, IMF had a number of proposals under consideration. In this connexion, Group B suggested that, in discussing the organization of work at the fifth session of the Conference, the Board should bear in mind the relationship between the proposals on export earnings stabilization set out in the Arusha Programme under both item 10 and item 12. These were complex issues, which arose under a number of items, and therefore must be handled in a well co-ordinated manner.

32. Group B noted the important proposals made in the Arusha Programme on the transfer of resources. At present, there were constraints on public spending in the Group B economies. At the same time, in the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174, Group B had repeated its commitment to seek to increase effectively and substantially its official development assistance,

improve its terms and find ways of achieving increased flows in the multilateral agencies. There were numerous proposals under discussion and it was clear that political priorities had to be set as to the distribution of such increased flows.

33. On private flows, Group B was ready to examine any measures which might stimulate such flows without adverse consequences elsewhere. On the debt question, it was prepared to conduct in Manila the review required under Board resolution 165 (S-IX), and very much hoped that it would be possible to conclude negotiations there concerning procedures for future debt operations.

34. Group B shared the view of the Group of 77 that technology had great importance for the economic and social development of countries. It noted that a number of positive steps had been taken since the fourth session of the Conference for strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries. Considerable progress had also been achieved in the current negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, as well as in connexion with the ongoing revision of the Paris Convention on Intellectual Property within the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Group B countries were, indeed, looking forward to working together with other regional groups in order to achieve further progress in the general field of technology, from a long-term policy perspective.

35. With respect to shipping, the fifth session of the Conference would have to deal with two different kinds of maritime transport. Liner trade was covered by the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and, before the convening of the fifth session of the Conference, steps might be taken which could bring the Convention into effect. The countries of Group B recognized the right of all countries to participate in international seaborne trade, and were prepared to examine any institutional barriers which might stand in the way of participation of developing countries in international bulk trade and to find ways and means of improving the competitiveness of the fleets of developing countries. They would also, as hitherto, consider favourably the granting of financial and technical assistance for the development of merchant marines of developing countries in the framework of over-all development plans and priorities set by individual countries.

36. Group B had also taken note with interest of the Arusha Programme's treatment of the issues of the least developed among the developing countries and of the landlocked and island developing countries. Group B had long had a firm commitment in favour of the least developed countries and specifically welcomed the inclusion in the Programme of an approach which stressed the importance of the social objectives of these countries.

37. Group B appreciated the initiatives envisaged in the Arusha Programme with respect to trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems. Although this issue dealt with the economic relations between the developing countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, Group B was in sympathy with the over-all assessment of it contained in the Programme.

38. Concerning the issue of economic co-operation among developing countries, Group B had made only a first reading of the relevant sections on economic co-operation among developing countries in the Arusha document. Given the complexity of the issues covered, and the fact that the consequences of the proposals made might extend beyond the membership of the Group of 77, this text would have to be carefully considered in the Group B capitals. While Group B had

always supported the concept of economic co-operation among developing countries, its first impression of the scale of new activity proposed on economic co-operation among developing countries, within and supported by UNCTAD, struck it as a development which could have far-reaching institutional implications.

39. Group B had read with interest and, on some aspects, sympathy, the Arusha Programme's treatment of institutional issues. Group B was fully in accord with the basic objective described in agenda item 19 and was itself giving serious consideration to the implications. Indeed, Group B was genuinely interested in making UNCTAD more responsive as an organ to the demands of its membership and hoped co-operative discussions at Manila could help bring about this aim.

40. It was not sure whether there would be sufficient time at Manila to devote equal attention to all the issues on the agenda. It might therefore be useful, at the Conference, to set priorities in order to achieve agreement in those areas which all felt would offer a good chance for progress to the benefit of developing countries and the international community as a whole.

B. Matters relating to specific issues mentioned in the provisional agenda for the Conference

1. Commodities (item 10) 6/

41. At its 515th meeting, on 23 March 1979, the Board heard a report by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities on the work of the Committee at its eighth session (see paras. 81-86 below).

2. Manufactures and semi-manufactures (item 11)

42. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Board resolution 178 (XVIII), the General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, had decided, in resolution 33/153, to convene, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices "to negotiate, on the basis of the work of the Third Ad Hoc Group of Experts, and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of, a set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices having adverse effects on international trade, particularly that of developing countries, and on the economic development of those countries, including a decision on the legal character of the principles and rules". Moreover, the General Assembly had authorized the fifth session of the Conference to take appropriate action for the Conference, including decisions on relevant issues and, in particular, the determination of the precise dates for the Conference, within the period September 1979 to April 1980.

Action by the Board

43. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board:

(a) Took note of General Assembly resolution 33/153, in which the Assembly had decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business

6/ Item of the provisional agenda for the Conference (see annex I below, decision 185 (S-X)).

Practices under the auspices of UNCTAD, and of the action required in this regard by the fifth session of the Conference;

(b) Took note of paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of that resolution, concerning participation at the Conference;

(c) Authorized the Third Ad Hoc Group of Experts to transmit its report on its sixth session to the fifth session of the Conference for consideration.

44. In this connexion, the spokesman for Group D said that, while the members of his Group supported the convening of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, they considered that all expenditure connected with the participation of delegations at that Conference must not have budgetary implications.

3. Monetary and financial issues (item 12)

(a) An export credit guarantee facility

45. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 15 (VIII) of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the Board had before it a report by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "An export credit guarantee facility: Part I. Main policy issues; Part II. Report on consultations with member States and international financial institutions" (TD/B/739). The Committee had recommended in paragraph 4 of that resolution that the Board, at its tenth special session, should convene a meeting of the Committee at the technical level to consider the submission of the secretariat and report its findings to the fifth session of the Conference.

Action by the Board

46. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board took note of the relevant part of the report of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on the second part of its eighth session 7/ and of the secretariat report entitled "An export credit guarantee facility" (TD/B/739, Parts I and II), and decided to transmit these reports to the fifth session of the Conference for consideration and necessary action.

47. The spokesman for Group B said that it was the understanding of his Group that, since a meeting of the Committee at the technical level could not take place before the fifth session of the Conference, the decision to be taken by the Conference on the issue of an export credit guarantee facility would be procedural in nature.

(b) Group of Intergovernmental Experts on the Concepts of the Present Aid and Flow Targets (item 12)

48. At the second part of its eighth session, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had taken note of the report of the Group of

7/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (TD/8/733), paras. 48-60.

Intergovernmental Experts on its third session (TD/B/646), but it had referred the question of the tasks to be performed by the Group at its fourth session to the Board for examination and such guidance as it considered necessary. 8/

Action by the Board

49. At its 517th meeting, on 27 March, the Board decided to transmit the report of the Group of Intergovernmental Experts (TD/B/646) to its nineteenth session for consideration.

(c) Elaboration of detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of developing countries

50. In connexion with its examination of this issue, pursuant to part B of its resolution 165 (S-IX), the Board had before it the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Debt and Development Problems of Developing Countries 9/ and the informal note by the Chairman which the Group had decided to annex to its report (TD/B/730-TD/B/AC.28/3).

Action by the Board

51. At its 517th meeting, on 27 March, the Board decided to transmit the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts to the Conference at its fifth session, for consideration under the appropriate agenda item. 10/

52. The representative of New Zealand informed the Board that, in accordance with Board resolution 165 (S-IX), her Government had decided to cancel outstanding loans that could be classified as official development assistance. The nine loans in question had a nominal value of 5.2 million New Zealand dollars and a current value of 3.4 million. While the sum might appear modest, it should be borne in mind that New Zealand's aid had traditionally been given in the form of grants and was now entirely in that form.

4. Technology (item 13)

(a) Terms of reference of groups of experts to meet between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Conference

53. In connexion with this issue, the Board had before it a note by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/B/741) on resolution 6 (II), section II, paragraph 6, of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, containing proposals concerning the convening of groups of experts between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Conference to examine the main issues related to transfer and development of technology in individual sectors.

8/ See TD/B/C.3(VIII)/Misc.6, para. 45.

9/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, annexes, agenda item 2, document TD/B/730.

10/ The Board took note of this report at its 516th meeting (see para. 96 below).

Action by the Board

54. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board took note of the note by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/B/741) and decided to transmit it to the fifth session of the Conference for consideration under item 13 of the provisional agenda.

(b) Advisory service on technology

Action by the Board

55. In accordance with the provisions of section III, paragraph 10, of resolution 6 (II) of the Committee on Transfer of Technology, the Board, at its 517th meeting, on 27 March, requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make proposals on this matter for consideration by the Conference at its fifth session.

(c) Reverse transfer of technology

56. At the 517th meeting, the President introduced a draft decision on this issue, which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations, whereby the Board would take note of resolution 7 (II) adopted by the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its second session and would endorse the recommendations contained in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 33/151.

Action by the Board

57. At the same meeting, the Board adopted the draft decision submitted by the President of the Board (for the text of the decision, see annex I below, decision 183 (S-X)).

5. Shipping (item 14)

58. In accordance with the Board's request at its eighteenth session, 11/ the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Economic Consequences of the Existence or Lack of a Genuine Link between Vessel and Flag of Registry (TD/B/C.4/177) to the Conference at its fifth session.

6. Least developed among developing countries (item 15)

59. For action by the Board in connexion with the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the External Trade of the Least Developed Countries, 12/ see paragraph 90 below.

7. Economic co-operation among developing countries (item 18)

60. At the 517th meeting, on 27 March, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD reported

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, para. 446.

12/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, annexes, agenda item 2, document TD/B/735.

on the consultations he had undertaken pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 33/195 with a view to submitting recommendations to the Board concerning the organizing and convening, during 1979, of meetings, as appropriate, of governmental experts of developing countries and representatives of intergovernmental economic co-operation groupings of developing countries, in order to promote the objectives of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation among developing countries. He said that the issues relating to this question were still under active consideration in the regional groups and that he was therefore not in a position to make specific recommendations to the Board at the present stage. He believed, however, there was a general expectation that this issue would be taken up at the fifth session of the Conference where it was to be hoped a satisfactory solution would be found to it.

Action by the Board

61. The Board took note of the oral report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

8. Institutional issues (item 19)

62. At its eighteenth session, the Board had decided to defer consideration of the issue of rationalization of the structure of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD until the fifth session of the Conference. 13/ It had also decided to defer consideration of a draft resolution on this issue (TD/B/L.512) until its tenth special session. 14/

Action by the Board

63. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board decided, in the light of further consultations, that the issue of rationalization and the draft resolution (TD/B/L.512) should be referred to the fifth session of the Conference for consideration under item 19 of its provisional agenda (see annex III below).

9. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session

64. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board took note, in the context of the forthcoming negotiations at the fifth session of the Conference, of the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session:

33/136	Acceleration of the transfer of real resources to developing countries
33/137	Finance for development
33/149	Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries
33/151	Reverse transfer of technology

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, para. 602.

14/ Ibid., para. 604.

33/153	United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices
33/154	Fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
33/155	Effects of the world inflationary phenomenon on the development process
33/159	Debt problems of the developing countries
33/199	Multilateral trade negotiations

C. Other statements

65. The representative of Viet Nam made a statement. 15/

66. In response, the representative of China made a statement.

67. In this connexion, statements were made by the spokesman for Group D and the representatives of Mongolia and Cuba, following which the representative of China made a further statement.

D. Closing statements

68. The spokesman for Group D said that, at the present session of the Board, members of Group D had done their best to facilitate agreement on the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference and on organizational matters, and the majority of delegations participating in the session had shown understanding of their position. The fifth session of the Conference should mark an important step forward towards the achievement of progress in the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. Observing that the Group D countries intended to be represented at the ministerial level at the beginning of the Conference, he said that Group D would participate constructively, as they had at previous Conferences, at the fifth session of the Conference, and to contribute to the adoption of positive decisions aimed at a genuine restructuring of international economic relations in the interest of all countries and peoples, the development of economic co-operation, the elimination of all forms of discrimination, diktat and exploitation in international relations and the strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries.

69. Group D attached particular importance to the consideration at the fifth session of the Conference of the issues covered by item 8 of the provisional agenda relating to the trade and economic situation in the world and measures designed to improve international economic relations. Group D would be submitting to the Conference, under item 8, a joint document containing an evaluation of trends in the development of the world economy and international trade, and hoped that the UNCTAD secretariat would make it available by the beginning of the Conference.

15/ For an account of this statement and of the ensuing debate, see the summary record of the 517th meeting (TD/B/SR.517).

70. Needless to say, Group D attached great importance to the development of trade and economic relations among States having different economic and social systems and to the elimination of all forms of the discrimination still hampering the development of such trade. The universality of UNCTAD, as spelt out in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), meant that UNCTAD should deal with all basic flows of world trade, in other words, not only questions of trade between the socialist and developing countries, but also between the socialist and the developed capitalist States. Both those flows were important and interrelated, and the expansion of one contributed to the development of the other. Group D, given its view that questions of trade and economic relations between the socialist and the developed capitalist countries were included in the programme of work of UNCTAD and specifically in the work of the fifth session of the Conference, intended to continue the occasion offered by the examination of questions of trade relations among countries having different social and economic systems to raise topical East-West trade problems.

71. The spokesman for Group B said that, at its present session, the Board had worked in a spirit of co-operation and agreement and had been able to lay the groundwork for a successful conference at Manila.

72. The representative of the Philippines, speaking as representative of the Government of the host country for the fifth session of the Conference, expressed the deep appreciation of his Government and people for the enthusiasm shown at the present session of the Board regarding the forthcoming fifth session of the Conference at Manila. His country would provide all the necessary facilities to ensure a positive and successful outcome to the fifth session of the Conference. In conclusion, he expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the President at the present session and looked forward to seeing him preside over the pre-Conference meeting at Manila.

73. The representative of China welcomed the fact that agreement had been reached at the present session of the Board on organizational matters relating to the fifth session of the Conference. The Chinese delegation would co-operate with other delegations in ensuring the success of that Conference.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE 16/

74. At the 514th meeting of the Board, on 22 March 1979, the representative of the Philippines made a statement concerning the arrangements which his Government was making in preparation for the fifth session of the Conference to be held at Manila. He gave detailed information on the physical facilities at the Philippine International Convention Center, and on accommodation, transportation, immigration and other arrangements. It was his Government's hope that the fifth session of the Conference would progress successfully towards the ultimate objective of bringing about effective and viable economic programmes in the interest of international unity and co-operation.

75. The President said he was sure that all members of the Board joined him in expressing appreciation for the efforts being made by the Government of the Philippines to ensure that the fifth session of the Conference would achieve positive results.

76. At the 517th meeting of the Board, on 27 March, the President reported on the results of the Contact Group's consideration of matters relating to the provisional agenda for the Conference and the organization of its work.

Provisional agenda for the Conference

77. At the same meeting, the President stated that, following consultations in the Contact Group, item 17 of the provisional agenda should read as follows:

- "17. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom
Appropriate bilateral and multilateral action to expand and diversify further the trade flows among these countries and, in particular, measures which would contribute to the development of developing countries."

Action by the Board

78. At the same meeting, the Board adopted the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference, as thus amended (for the text of the provisional agenda, see annex I below, decision 185 (S-X)).

Organization of the work of the Conference

79. At the same meeting, the President introduced a set of agreed conclusions concerning the organization of work of the fifth session of the Conference which he had submitted as a result of consultations in the Contact Group.

Action by the Board

80. At the same meeting, the Board adopted the agreed conclusions introduced by the President and decided to transmit them to the pre-Conference meeting (for the text of these conclusions, see annex II below).

16/ This subject was referred to the Contact Group of the President for consideration and report.

CHAPTER III

OTHER BUSINESS

(Agenda item 3)

A. Reports of main committees, intergovernmental and other bodies

1. Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme for Commodities

81. At the 515th meeting, on 23 March, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee made a statement reporting on the work of the Committee at its recently concluded eighth session. The Committee had had before it a report to the fifth session of the Conference by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled: "The Integrated Programme for Commodities: review of implementation and follow-up action, including the ongoing preparatory work and negotiations" (TD/228), which had been prepared in accordance with paragraph 3 of Board decision 177 (XVIII). However, as the document had become available only very recently, the exchange of views had regrettably been only preliminary and further substantive discussions on the points raised in it would take place at the fifth session of the Conference.

82. The Ad Hoc Committee had taken note with satisfaction of the positive outcome of the third session, of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, which represented a major step forward and, it was hoped, would have a positive impact on the Integrated Programme as a whole. There appeared, indeed, to be a generally growing acceptance of the close link between progress with regard to the Common Fund and progress on individual commodities.

83. The Ad Hoc Committee had also expressed the hope that the negotiations on rubber would be successfully concluded before the fifth session of the Conference, but, as regards the over-all results achieved in the preparatory work on other commodities, disappointment had been expressed with the slow pace of progress, although the positive achievements reached had also been underlined.

84. Among the issues requiring further consideration at the fifth session of the Conference, mention had been made in particular of the interrelated issues of the time-frame for future work under the Integrated Programme; the scope of future work, including the developmental aspects of commodity policy; and the institutional framework. As regards the developmental aspects of commodity policy, international action in such fields as research and development, marketing and measures aiming at diversification generally involved work of a somewhat longer duration than negotiations on individual commodities, although it also fell within the purview of Conference resolution 93 (IV).

85. Over the longer term, consideration would need to be given to the relationship between the ongoing work on commodity policy within UNCTAD and the intense time-bound negotiating process of the Integrated Programme. In this connexion, thought would have to be given at the fifth session of the Conference to the relationship between the Committee on Commodities and the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee.

Action by the Board

86. At the same meeting, the Board took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its seventh session (TD/B/IPC/AC/24) and of the oral report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee. It decided that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its eighth session (TD/B/IPC/AC/27) should be transmitted to the Conference for consideration under item 10 (a) of the provisional agenda.

2. Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport

87. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on its fifth session 17/ and, in accordance with the request and recommendations made to it by the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group at its sixth session (TD/B/L.526), requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(a) To circulate, at the earliest possible opportunity, the text of the draft convention on international multimodal transport to Governments for comments;

(b) To circulate the comments received to all Governments two months in advance of the United Nations Conference on International Multimodal Transport;

(c) To place before the Conference the text of a draft convention on international multimodal transport, together with draft provisions on final clauses and all comments received from Governments;

(d) To transmit all relevant documentation to the United Nations Conference. 18/

88. The Board also decided: 19/

(a) To inform the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council of the conclusion of the work of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group and to transmit the text of the draft convention, together with the draft provisions on final clauses prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, 20/ with its report to the General Assembly through the Council;

(b) To request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport in early November 1979 for a duration of four weeks, as well as for the convening of a resumed session of the Conference if this is considered necessary.

17/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document TD/B/731 and Corr.1.

18/ See annex I below, Other decisions, section (b).

19/ Ibid.

20/ See TD/MT/CONF/1-TD/B/AC.15/56, annex II.

89. In this connexion, the spokesman for Group B said that his Group could accept the date of November 1979 for the United Nations Conference even though it came very soon after the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group, on the understanding that the documentation requested of the UNCTAD secretariat in paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Group at its 53rd meeting would be distributed sufficiently in advance of that Conference to permit in-depth consideration in capitals.

3. Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the External Trade of the Least Developed Countries

90. At the same meeting, the Board took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts 21/ and decided to remit the basic conclusions and recommendations of the Group, which are summarized in paragraphs (i)-(xxiii) of its report, to the fifth session of the Conference for its consideration.

91. In this connexion, the spokesman for Group D said that, since not all countries had participated in the work of the Group and not all the relevant documentation had been received in time, his Group was obliged to reserve its position until the fifth session of the Conference with respect to the basic conclusions and recommendations of the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts.

4. Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport

92. At the 517th meeting, on 27 March, the President introduced a draft decision concerning the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group which he had submitted as a result of informal consultations.

Action by the Board

93. At the same meeting, the Board adopted the draft decision submitted by the President (TD/B/L.528). 22/

94. It also decided to take note of the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on its second session (TD/B/734-TD/B/AC.20/10) and decided to transmit it to the Economic and Social Council.

95. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, speaking also on behalf of the United States of America, said that these two countries had doubts as to the desirability, practicability and even appropriateness of an international instrument on container standards, and would wish the Committee on Shipping, when it considered this issue, to take note of their concern. Other governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Organization for Standardization, were active in the field of container standards, and any decisions made by the Committee on Shipping or the Board on this subject should take careful note of the ongoing work of these organizations.

21/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document TD/B/735.

22/ For the text of this decision, see annex I below, decision 182 (S-X).

5. Reports of other bodies

96. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board took note of the report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its second session: 23/ the report of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade on the second part of its eighth session: 24/ the report of the Committee on Transfer of Technology on its second session: 25/ the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Debt and Development Problems of Developing Countries: 26/ and the report of the Working Group on Rules of Origin on its seventh session (TD/B/C.5/62-TD/B/C.5/WG(VII)/7 and Corr.1).

B. Documentation problems and their effect on the work programme of UNCTAD (Agenda item 3 (b))

97. Under this item, the Board had before it a draft proposal submitted by the representative of the Philippines (TD/B/L.520), which it had decided at its eighteenth session to refer to its tenth special session. 27/

98. At the 516th meeting, the President announced that the draft proposal was now sponsored by the States members of the Group of 77.

Action by the Board

99. At the same meeting, the Board decided to remit the draft proposal (TD/B/L.520) to the fifth session of the Conference, for consideration under item 19 of the provisional agenda (see annex III below).

C. Review of the calendar of meetings (Agenda item 3 (c))

100. At the 516th meeting, on 26 March, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD introduced the note by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/B/L.525) containing a draft calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979. He mentioned some further adjustments which should be made and called attention to certain statements of financial implications circulated by the secretariat. 28/

101. He pointed out that, during the first three months of 1979, six negotiating conferences had been held under UNCTAD auspices. Six more such conferences had already been requested for 1979 and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had been requested to prepare for the continuation of work on yet another. If all these

23/ Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (TD/B/732).

24/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (TD/B/733).

25/ Ibid., Supplement No. 4 (TD/B/736).

26/ Ibid., Tenth Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document TD/B/730.

27/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, para. 637.

28/ For the statements of financial implications, see annex IV below.

conferences were in fact to be convened in 1979, 13 major negotiating conferences would have been held in the same year as the fifth session of the Conference itself. And yet the negotiating conferences constituted only half of the programme of meetings. The draft calendar contained in document TD/B/L.525 represented 115 weeks of meetings, exceeding the figure for 1978, a year when an all-time record of 101-1/2 weeks of meetings had been held and also a year when the timely distribution of UNCTAD documentation had reached an all-time low. In this respect, he recalled a statement which he had made at the eighteenth session of the Board (TD/B/SR.508), 29/ when he had pointed out the difficulties the secretariat was facing in endeavouring to prepare documentation for an increasing number of meetings and when he had warned the Board that the situation could not improve in the face of the calendar of meetings before it at that time. Subsequently, four negotiating conferences, which had met between the eighteenth session of the Board and the end of 1978, had asked for, and obtained, resumptions of their meetings in the first months of 1979. The processing of documentation for those meetings had inevitably further interfered with the preparation of documentation for the fifth session of the Conference. He again warned the Board that the calendar of meetings was creating a situation in which the secretariat would be unable to provide documentation for meetings in an orderly manner. This raised the question of the resources necessary for carrying out the tasks which Governments wished to entrust to UNCTAD, a matter that would be raised at the fifth session of the Conference by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

102. Noting the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the representative of the Philippines said decisions concerning the activities of UNCTAD could only be taken by the members of UNCTAD. Whenever such decisions were considered which would require additional personnel or other resources, the UNCTAD secretariat had a responsibility to bring the matter to the attention of the members of UNCTAD. Once any such decision was taken, it was the responsibility of every member of UNCTAD, through its representatives in New York, to press the Fifth Committee to recommend to the General Assembly the provision of the necessary resources to enable the decisions to be implemented.

103. At the 517th meeting, on 27 March, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD informed the Board of certain further adjustments to be made, following informal consultations, in the draft calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979 (TD/B/L.525).

Action by the Board

104. At the same meeting, having first taken note of the financial implications thereof, 30/ the Board approved the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979 (see annex I below, decision 184 (S-X)). In so doing, the Board recommended to the Conference that the UNCTAD calendar of meetings should be brought into line with the facilities available for holding those meetings.

29/ An account of this statement is also given in Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, paras. 620-621.

30/ See annex IV below.

CHAPTER IV

INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

(Agenda items 1, 3 and 4)

A. Opening of the session

105. The tenth special session of the Trade and Development Board was opened on 19 March 1979 by the President of the Board Mr. D. L. Castellanos (Venezuela).

B. Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections

(agenda item 1 (b))

106. At its 511th meeting, on 19 March, the Board agreed that, pending action by the Conference at its fifth session pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, Dominica and Solomon Islands, which had become members of UNCTAD on 19 September and 18 December 1978, should be treated as if they were among the groups of countries listed in parts C and A, respectively, of the annex to that resolution (see annex I below, Other decisions, section (a)).

C. Announcement of changes in the membership of the Board

(agenda item 1 (c))

107. At the 511th meeting, on 19 March, the President of the Board announced that, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, the Upper Volta had communicated to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD its intention to become a member of the Board. At the 512th meeting, on 20 March, the President announced that Benin and Haiti had similarly announced their intention to become members of the Board. Accordingly, Benin, Haiti and the Upper Volta were now members of the Trade and Development Board. 31/

D. Replacement of a Vice-President

108. At the 511th meeting, on 19 March, the Board was informed that Mr. R. Torovsky (Austria) would be unable to attend the tenth special session. 32/ At the same meeting, the Board elected Mr. K. R. Ziegler (Austria) to replace Mr. Torovsky.

31/ For the complete list of the membership of the Board, see annex V below.

32/ In accordance with the procedure established at the Board's third session, a notification stating that a Vice-President will be unable to attend a session during his term of office is construed as a resignation and the substitute elected by the Board serves for the remainder of his unexpired term (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/6315/Rev.1, part two, para. 183)).

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization
of the work of the session

109. At its 511th meeting, on 19 March, the Board adopted without change the provisional agenda which it had drawn up at its eighteenth session. 33/ The agenda for the session (TD/B/743) was thus as follows:

1. Procedural matters:

- (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session;
- (b) Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections;
- (c) Announcement of any changes in the membership of the Board;
- (d) Adoption of the report on credentials.

2. Consideration of proposals for action by the Conference at its fifth session: 34/

"8. Evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationships of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and UNCTAD's necessary contribution to a New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

"9. Developments in international trade:

- (a) Protectionism: trends and short-term and long-term policies and actions needed to deal with the problems;
- (b) Multilateral trade negotiations: evaluation and further recommendations arising therefrom.

"10. Commodities:

- (a) Integrated Programme for Commodities;

Review of implementation and follow-up action, including the on-going preparatory work and negotiations;

- (b) Other elements.

33/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, annex VI.

34/ Items as numbered and worded in the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference as adopted by the Board at its eighteenth session (see ibid., annex II below).

"11. Manufactures and semi-manufactures:

- (a) Comprehensive measures required to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures;
- (b) Principles and rules and other issues relating to restrictive business practices;
- (c) Review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences;
- (d) Review of the implementation of Conference resolutions 96 (IV) b/ and 97 (IV) c/.

"12. Monetary and financial issues:

- (a) Consideration of requirements of the international monetary system which would foster world trade and development, compatible with the needs of a satisfactory international adjustment process, taking account of the adverse effects of fluctuating exchange rates and world inflation and, in particular, taking into account the development of developing countries and their needs for balance-of-payments support;
- (b) Measures to augment the net flow and improve the conditions of resource transfers from developed to developing countries:
 - (i) Official bilateral and multilateral finance;
 - (ii) Private capital flows;
- (c) Other financing issues related to trade;
- (d)
 - (i) Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), part A d/;
 - (ii) Detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of interested developing countries (Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), part B);

"b/ Conference resolution 96 (IV): A set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

"c/ Conference resolution 97 (IV): Transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

"d/ Board resolution 165 (S-IX): Debt and development problems of developing countries.

- (e) Review of the present system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and consideration of ways and means within this context to make it more effective in contributing to the development of developing countries.

"13. Technology:

- (a) International code of conduct on the transfer of technology;
- (b) UNCTAD's contribution to economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system in the context of its ongoing revision;
- (c) Strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation;
- (d) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

"14. Shipping:

- (a) Developments pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
- (b) Participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines.

"15. Least developed among developing countries:

Special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries and further action aimed at improving their economic situation and accelerating their development.

"16. Land-locked and island developing countries:

- (a) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;
- (b) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries.

"17. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems:

/Appropriate bilateral and multilateral action to expand and diversify further the trade flows among these countries and, in particular, measures which would contribute to the development of developing countries./ e/

"e/ Text presented by Colombia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77.

/Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, including problems of East-West trade, paying attention particularly to the trade interests of developing countries./ f/

"18. Economic co-operation among developing countries:

- (a) Consideration of UNCTAD's work programme on measures for strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (b) Recommendations for improved institutional arrangements to promote and strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (c) Measures of support for closer economic co-operation among developing countries.

"19. Institutional issues:

Consideration of measures to enable UNCTAD to carry out its role more effectively, including the rationalization and restructuring of its permanent machinery."

"f/ Text presented by Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the States members of Group D.

"Note relating to item 17

- (a) The Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of Group B, supported the text of the Group of 77.
- (b) China supported the text of the Group of 77.
- (c) The wording of this item of the provisional agenda will be considered by the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session."

3. Other business.

4. Adoption of the report of the Board.

110. At the same meeting, the Board broadly endorsed the suggestions made by the secretariat for the organization of the work of the session, 35/ and decided to establish a Contact Group of the President of limited membership, but open to the participation of all interested delegations, to consider agenda item 2 (items 8 to 19 of the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference), including recommendations on the distribution of office-bearers.

111. At the same meeting, the President informed the Board that the Government of Cuba had informed the Secretary-General of UNCTAD of its willingness to act as host to the sixth session of the Conference.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. II, annex VI.

F. Adoption of the report on credentials

(agenda item 1 (d))

112. At its 517th meeting, on 27 March, the Board adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials (TD/B/737).

G. Membership and attendance 36/

113. The following States members of UNCTAD members of the Board were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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 Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

114. The following other States members of UNCTAD not members of the Board were represented at the session: Burundi, Holy See, Niger, Swaziland.

115. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme were represented at the session.

116. The following specialized agencies were represented at the session: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was also represented at the session.

117. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session: Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Council of Arab Economic Unity, European Economic Community, European Free Trade Association, Inter-American Development Bank, International Bank of Economic Co-operation, Latin American Economic System, League of Arab States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

36/ For the list of participants at the session, see TD/B/INF.90.

118. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:
General Category: Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Christian Democrat World Union; Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers); International Bar Association; International Chamber of Commerce; International Christian Union of Business Executives; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Law Association; Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; World Confederation of Labour; World Federation of Trade Unions; World Peace Council;
Special Category: Council of European and Japanese National Shipowners' Associations; International Savings Bank Institute.

H. Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 78 of the rules of procedure

(agenda item 3 (d))

119. At its 516th meeting, on 26 March, the Board decided that the OPEC Special Fund, which had applied for designation under rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Board and rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, 37/ should be so designated (see annex I below, "Other decisions", section (c)).

I. Adoption of the report of the Board

(agenda item 4)

120. At its 517th meeting, on 27 March, the Board adopted the draft report on its tenth special session (TD/B/L.527 and Add.1-3), with a number of amendments, and authorized its Rapporteur to complete the report as appropriate and make any necessary editorial changes.

J. Closure of the session

121. At the 517th meeting, on 27 March, the President declared the tenth special session closed.

37/ The application by this intergovernmental body, together with information on its history, structure and functioning, is contained in TD/B/R.17 (derestricted).

ANNEX I

Decisions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session

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DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

182 (S-X). Container standards for international
multimodal transport

The Trade and Development Board,

Following its decision 157 (XVII) of 2 September 1977,

Taking into account the report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Container Standards for International Multimodal Transport on its second session, a/

Decides to remit to the Committee on Shipping the question of container standards for regular review and for the examination of the question of drawing up a flexible international agreement.

517th meeting
27 March 1979

183 (S-X). Reverse transfer of technology

The Trade and Development Board,

Takes note of resolution 7 (II) adopted on 15 December 1978 by the Committee on Transfer of Technology at its second session and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 thereof, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 33/151, of 20 December 1978.

517th meeting
27 March 1979

184 (S-X). Review of the calendar of meetings

The Trade and Development Board,

Approves the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979 annexed hereto.

517th meeting
27 March 1979

a/ TD/B/734-TD/B/AC.20/10.

ANNEX

Calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1979*

Note. The calendar of meetings following the fifth session of the Conference may have to be adjusted in the light of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference.

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Duration</u>
United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1979	20 March-6 April	3 weeks
United Nations Conference on Natural Rubber, second session	27 March-12 April	3 weeks
Third <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, sixth session	17-27 April	2 weeks
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:		
Pre-conference meeting	3-4 May (Manila)	2 days
Fifth session	7 May-1 June (Manila)	4 weeks
Working Group on International Shipping Legislation, sixth session	18-29 June	2 weeks
United Nations Cocoa Conference, 1979, second part	16 July - 3 August <u>a/</u>	3 weeks
Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, first session	3-14 September	2 weeks
Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-Term Plan <u>b/</u>	1-5 October	1 week
Trade and Development Board, nineteenth session, first part <u>c/</u>	8-19 October	2 weeks
United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport	5-30 November	4 weeks

* Except where otherwise indicated, all meetings are to be held at Geneva.

a/ Date to be confirmed after consultations to be held in the week of 11 June 1979.

b/ To consider the detailed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981.

c/ Duration of the session to be reviewed by the Conference.

Meetings for which the dates are still to be determined

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, ninth session (at technical level)

Committee on Manufactures, ninth session

Session of one other main committee (if required)

Special Committee on Preferences, ninth session (if required)

Preparatory Working Group on Tungsten, second session

Committee on Tungsten, twelfth session (if required)

United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices

United Nations Conference on Tungsten (if required)

United Nations Conference to Negotiate an International Arrangement to Replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended, fourth part

United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, fourth session

Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, second and third sessions

Working parties, study groups and expert groups d/ (as required, up to 16 weeks)

Other meetings under the Integrated Programme for Commodities (up to 27 weeks)

d/ Meetings currently foreseen under this heading are as follows (the text authorizing each meeting is indicated in parentheses):

Second meeting of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least developed countries (Board resolution 171 (XVIII));

Group of high-level experts on special measures for the least developed countries during the 1980s (Board resolution 171 (XVIII));

Ad hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of experts on the trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration (Board decision 172 (XVIII));

Group of governmental experts on development aspects of reverse transfer of technology (Committee on Transfer of Technology resolution 7 (II));

Such meetings on economic co-operation among developing countries as may be decided upon (up to 10 weeks) (see Board decision 174 (XVIII)); draft resolution TD/B(XVIII)/SC.I/L.6 remitted by the Board to the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (TD/B/732), annex 1, and General Assembly resolution 33/195, para. 7).

185 (S-X). Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Trade and Development Board

Adopts the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development annexed hereto.

517th meeting
27 March 1979

ANNEX

Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the United Nations
Conference on Trade and Development

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Constitution of sessional bodies.
4. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur.
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee:
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
6. Adoption of the agenda.
7. General debate.
8. Evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationships of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and UNCTAD's necessary contribution to a New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.
9. Developments in international trade:
 - (a) Protectionism: trends and short-term and long-term policies and actions needed to deal with the problems;
 - (b) Multilateral trade negotiations: evaluation and further recommendations arising therefrom.

10. Commodities:

(a) Integrated Programme for Commodities:

Review of implementation and follow-up action, including the ongoing preparatory work and negotiations,

(b) Other elements.

11. Manufactures and semi-manufactures:

(a) Comprehensive measures required to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(b) Principles and rules and other issues relating to restrictive business practices;

(c) Review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences:

(d) Review of the implementation of Conference resolutions 96 (IV) a/ and 97 (IV). b/

12. Monetary and financial issues:

(a) Consideration of requirements of the international monetary system which would foster world trade and development, compatible with the needs of a satisfactory international adjustment process, taking account of the adverse effects of fluctuating exchange rates and world inflation; and in particular, taking into account the development of developing countries and their needs for balance-of-payments support;

(b) Measures to augment the net flow and improve the conditions of resource transfers from developed to developing countries:

(i) Official bilateral and multilateral finance;

(ii) Private capital flows;

(c) Other financing issues related to trade;

(d) (i) Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section A; c/

a/ Conference resolution 96 (IV): A set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries.

b/ Conference resolution 97 (IV): Transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

c/ Board resolution 165 (S-IX): Debt and development problems of developing countries.

(ii) Detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of interested developing countries (Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section B);

(e) Review of the present system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and consideration of ways and means within this context to make it more effective in contributing to the development of developing countries.

13. Technology:

- (a) International code of conduct on the transfer of technology.
- (b) UNCTAD's contribution to economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system in the context of its ongoing revision.
- (c) Strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation;
- (d) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

14. Shipping:

- (a) Developments pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
- (b) Participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines.

15. Least developed among developing countries:

Special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries and further action aimed at improving their economic situation and accelerating their development.

16. Land-locked and island developing countries:

- (a) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;
- (b) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries.

17. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom:

Appropriate bilateral and multilateral action to expand and diversify further the trade flows among these countries and, in particular, measures which would contribute to the development of developing countries.

18. Economic co-operation among developing countries:

- (a) Consideration of UNCTAD's work programme on measures for strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries;

- (b) Recommendations for improved institutional arrangements to promote and strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (c) Measures of support for closer economic co-operation among developing countries.

19. Institutional issues:

Consideration of measures to enable UNCTAD to carry out its role more effectively, including the rationalization and restructuring of its permanent machinery.

20. Other business.

21. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly.

OTHER DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE BOARD
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

(a) Treatment of Dominica and Solomon Islands for purposes of elections a/

At its 511th meeting, on 19 March 1979, the Board agreed that, pending action by the Conference at its fifth session pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), as amended, Dominica and Solomon Islands should be treated as if they were among the groups of countries listed in parts C and A, respectively, of the annex to that resolution.

(b) United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport b/

At its 516th meeting, on 26 March 1979, the Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

- (a) To circulate, at the earliest possible opportunity, the text of the draft convention on international multimodal transport to Governments for comments;
- (b) To circulate the comments received to all Governments two months in advance of the United Nations Conference on International Multimodal Transport;
- (c) To place before the United Nations Conference the text of a draft convention on international multimodal transport together with draft provisions on final clauses and all comments received from Governments; and
- (d) To transmit all relevant documentation to the United Nations Conference.

a/ See para. 106 above.

b/ Ibid., paras. 87-88.

At the same meeting, the Board decided:

- (a) To inform the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council of the conclusion of the work of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group and to transmit the text of the draft convention, together with the draft provisions on final clauses prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat, c/ with its report to the General Assembly through the Council;
- (b) To request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of the United Nations Conference on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport in early November 1979 for a duration of four weeks, as well as for the convening of a resumed session of the Conference if this is considered necessary.
- (c) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board d/

At its 516th meeting, on 26 March 1979, the Board decided that the OPEC Special Fund, which had applied for designation under rule 78 of the rules of procedure of the Board and rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, should be so designated.

c/ See report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Group on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport on its sixth session: Part one, to draft convention on international multimodal transport. (TD/MT/CONF/1-TD/B/AC.15/56), annex II.

d/ See para. 119 above.

APPENDIX

AGENDA OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

as adopted by the Board at its 511th meeting, on 19 March 1979

1. Procedural matters:

- (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session;
- (b) Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections;
- (c) Announcement of any changes in the membership of the Board;
- (d) Adoption of the report on credentials.

2. Consideration of proposals for action by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session: a/

"8. Evaluation of the world trade and economic situation and consideration of issues, policies and appropriate measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy, taking into account the interrelationships of problems in the areas of trade, development, money and finance with a view to attaining the establishment of a new international economic order and bearing in mind the further evolution that may be needed in the rules and principles governing international economic relations and UNCTAD's necessary contribution to a New International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

"9. Developments in international trade:

- (a) Protectionism: trends and short-term and long-term policies and actions needed to deal with the problems;
- (b) Multilateral trade negotiations: evaluation and further recommendations arising therefrom.

"10. Commodities:

- (a) Integrated Programme for Commodities;

Review of implementation and follow-up action, including the on-going preparatory work and negotiations;

- (b) Other elements.

a/ The items listed correspond to the items as numbered and worded in the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference (see the report of the Board on its eighteenth session (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15) vol. II, annex II)).

"11. Manufactures and semi-manufactures:

- (a) Comprehensive measures required to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures;
- (b) Principles and rules and other issues relating to restrictive business practices;
- (c) Review and evaluation of the generalized system of preferences;
- (d) Review of the implementation of Conference resolutions 96 (IV) b/ and 97 (IV). c/

"12. Monetary and financial issues:

- (a) Consideration of requirements of the international monetary system which would foster world trade and development, compatible with the needs of a satisfactory international adjustment process, taking account of the adverse effects of fluctuating exchange rates and world inflation, and in particular, taking into account the development of developing countries and their needs for balance-of-payments support;
- (b) Measures to augment the net flow and improve the conditions of resource transfers from developed to developing countries:
 - (i) Official bilatera and multilateral finance;
 - (ii) Private capital flows.
- (c) Other financing issues related to trade;
- (d) (i) Review of implementation and further action that may be required pursuant to Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section A; d/
 - (ii) Detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of interested developing countries (Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX), section B).
- (e) Review of the present system of international financial co-operation in the context of world trade and development and

b/ "Conference resolution 96 (IV): 'A set of interrelated and mutually supporting measures for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries'."

c/ "Conference resolution 97 (IV): 'Transnational corporations and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures'."

d/ "Board resolution 165 (S-IX): 'Debt and development problems of developing countries'."

consideration of ways and means within this context to make it more effective in contributing to the development of developing countries.

"13. Technology:

- (a) International code of conduct on the transfer of technology;
- (b) UNCTAD's contribution to economic, commercial and development aspects of the industrial property system in the context of its ongoing revision;
- (c) Strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries including accelerating their technological transformation;
- (d) Development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology.

"14. Shipping:

- (a) Developments pertaining to the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
- (b) Participation of developing countries in world shipping and the development of their merchant marines.

"15. Least developed among developing countries:

Special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries and further action aimed at improving their economic situation and accelerating their development.

"16. Land-locked and island developing countries:

- (a) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;
- (b) Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries.

"17. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems:

/Appropriate bilateral and multilateral action to expand and diversify further the trade flows among these countries and, in particular, measures which would contribute to the development of developing countries./; e/

e/ "Text submitted by Colombia on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77."

f/ Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems including problems of East-West trade, paying attention particularly to the trade interests of developing countries.f/ f/

"18. Economic co-operation among developing countries:

- (a) Consideration of UNCTAD's work programme on measures for strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (b) Recommendations for improved institutional arrangements to promote and strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (c) Measures of support for closer economic co-operation among developing countries.

"19. Institutional issues:

'Consideration of measures to enable UNCTAD to carry out its role more effectively, including the rationalization and restructuring of its permanent machinery'."

3. Other business.

4. Adoption of the report of the Board.

f/ "Text submitted by Czechoslovakia on behalf of the States members of Group D.

"Note relating to item 17:

- (a) The Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of Group B, supported the text of the Group of 77.
- (b) China supported the text of the Group of 77.
- (c) The wording of this item of the provisional agenda will be considered by the Trade and Development Board at its tenth special session."

ANNEX II

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

At its 517th meeting, on 27 March 1979, a/ the Board adopted the following agreed conclusions concerning the organization of the work of the Conference and commended them to the attention of the pre-Conference meeting and the Conference itself, together with the arrangements it had already endorsed at its eighteenth session: b/

1. The Trade and Development Board examined the alternatives relating to the organization of the work of the Conference and there was consensus that the Bureau should be constituted of 35 members, in accordance with the provisions of article 22 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, with the following regional distribution:

President	(Asian Group)	1
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Vice-Presidents:

African Group	7
Asian Group	6
Latin American Group	7
Group B	8
Group D	4
China	1

Rapporteur	(Group B)	1
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2. The Board recommended to the Conference the establishment of eight Negotiating Groups, each chaired by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

3. The Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Negotiating Groups, as well as the regional group co-ordinators, would be associated with the work of the Bureau and, together with the President of the Conference and the Rapporteur, would fill the main offices of the Conference.

4. The posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Negotiating Groups would be distributed as follows:

a/ See para. 80 above.

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

ANNEX IV

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIONS OF THE BOARD

1. In accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, the Board was advised, in the course of its discussions, of the administrative and financial implications of any proposals that involve expenditure.
2. The statements of financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat in connexion with the actions of the Board at its tenth special session are reproduced below.

REVIEW OF THE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

Preparation of an international agreement to replace the International Cocoa Agreement, 1975

Statement of financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat

/TD/COCOA.5/L.1/Add.1/

1. The draft resolution contained in TD/COCOA.5/L.1 requests the Chairman of the United Nations Cocoa Conference, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the International Cocoa Council, to hold consultations with representatives of exporters and importers with a view to requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to fix a date for the reconvening of the Conference.

2. On the assumption that the United Nations Cocoa Conference will reconvene for a period of three weeks at Geneva, the financial implications are estimated to be \$241,000, based on the same servicing requirements as provided to the first session of the Conference, namely, two teams of interpreters in four languages and a caucus team of interpreters, three conference rooms, 10 pages of pre-session and 75 pages post-session documents, and 10 pages of in-session documents a day.

United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities

Statement of financial implications submitted by the UNCTAD secretariat

/TD/IPC/CF/CONF/18/Add.1/

1. Paragraph 3 of the resolution contained in document TD/IPC/CF/CONF/18 requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene an Interim Committee of the Conference, and paragraph 6 of the same resolution requests him to reconvene the Negotiating Conference before the end of 1979.

2. It is assumed that the Interim Committee and the Negotiating Conference would require meetings of altogether seven weeks, to be held at Geneva in 1979. Services to be provided would be the same as those made available for the Negotiating Conference, namely, four conference rooms, interpretation and documentation in six languages, requiring three full teams and a caucus team of interpreters, 15 pages of in-session documents per day, altogether 200 pages of pre-session documentation and 200 pages of post-session documentation. On the basis of this assumption, the financial implications of the resolution in terms of direct conference servicing costs are estimated to be \$1,160,000.

3. It is further anticipated that an amount of some \$200,000 would be required for high-level financial and legal expertise to assist the UNCTAD secretariat in the preparation of the documentation required to be submitted to the Interim Committee under the terms of paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

4. The total financial implications of this draft resolution thus amount to \$1,360,000.

ANNEX V

MEMBERSHIP OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD a/

Afghanistan	Haiti	Qatar
Algeria	Honduras	Republic of Korea
Argentina	Hungary	Romania
Australia	India	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Indonesia	Senegal
Bangladesh	Iran	Sierra Leone
Barbados	Iraq	Singapore
Belgium	Ireland	Somalia
Benin	Israel	Spain
Bolivia	Italy	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Ivory Coast	Sudan
Bulgaria	Jamaica	Suriname
Burma	Japan	Sweden
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Jordan	Switzerland
Canada	Kenya	Syrian Arab Republic
Central African Empire	Kuwait	Thailand
Chad	Lebanon	Togo
Chile	Liberia	Trinidad and Tobago
China	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Tunisia
Colombia	Liechtenstein	Turkey
Costa Rica	Luxembourg	Uganda
Cuba	Madagascar	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Cyprus	Malaysia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Czechoslovakia	Mali	United Arab Emirates
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Malta	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Mauritania	United Republic of Cameroon
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Mexico	United States of America
Egypt	Mongolia	Upper Volta
El Salvador	Morocco	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Venezuela
Finland	New Zealand	Viet Nam
France	Nicaragua	Yemen
Gabon	Nigeria	Yugoslavia
German Democratic Republic	Norway	Zaire
Germany, Federal Republic of	Oman	Zambia
Ghana	Pakistan	
Greece	Panama	
Guatemala	Papua New Guinea	
Guinea	Peru	
Guyana	Philippines	
	Poland	
	Portugal	

(120)

a/ See para. 107 above.

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