

# 1964th meeting

Thursday, 10 July 1975, at 10.50 a.m.

*President:* Mr. I. A. AKHUND (Pakistan)

E/SR.1964

*In the absence of the President, Mr. Mills (Jamaica), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

## AGENDA ITEM 3

**General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (continued)** (E/5654, E/5665, E/5681 and Add.1-4, E/5682, E/5692, E/5699, E/5713)

1. Mr. THAJEB (Indonesia) said that the fifty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council was taking place at a crucial time in the evolution of economic and social relations among States. The moment had come to make a mid-term appraisal of the results of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to review the work of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, and to analyse the results of several important meetings and conferences such as the World Food Conference and the Second General Conference of UNIDO. The Economic and Social Council had to follow up those activities by decisions taken within the framework of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, which would be taken up again at the seventh special session.

2. Current economic trends had revealed the need for a change in the international economic order to bring it into line with the needs and realities of the present day world. The intensity of the economic shock waves of the previous two years, which had led, in particular, to instability in international trade patterns, a deterioration in the developing countries' terms of trade and world-wide inflation, had also brought out the need for a new system of international economic relations which would take full account of the interests of all countries and especially of the developing countries. The hopes that the latter had placed in the Second Development Decade had been unfulfilled and the disparity in living standards between the developed and developing countries, far from being reduced, had become greater.

3. In general, his delegation was satisfied with the analysis made by CDP in regard to trade policies in its report on its eleventh seventh session (E/5671), but did not agree with its views in all fields. It was in favour of an integrated programme for commodities, one aspect of which would be arrangements for achieving a satisfactory balance between the developing countries' main exports and imports, including services. Efforts should also be made to stabilize the purchasing power of those countries' export proceeds. The ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé could be considered a step in that direction but, in his delegation's opinion, it would

be more useful if its scope could be generalized and extended to all developing countries. His delegation hoped, therefore, that a similar agreement could be devised for the Asian countries in the near future. It also welcomed the very encouraging efforts being made by the United Kingdom in the field of commodity trade. In view of the very limited progress made in that field, further steps should be taken to facilitate access of developing countries' products to the markets of the developed countries, so as to further the process of diversification of production.

4. Measures should be taken to prevent the flow of financial resources, and in particular official development aid, from being subject to the economic cycles affecting the economies of the developed countries. In addition, the possibility of taking measures for the provision of export credit for capital goods for developing countries and the granting of long-term loans on favourable terms adapted to the economic strength of the recipient countries should also be considered.

5. During the third session of UNCTAD, the Indonesian delegation had declared itself in favour of establishing a link between SDRs and development finance, and it still was. But such arrangements should be in addition to existing forms of development finance. As the developing countries needed a greater volume of capital to reach the target laid down in the Declaration and Programme of Action, it was absolutely essential for the developed countries to increase their aid, which was still far below the target of 1 per cent of GNP set in the International Development Strategy.

6. All countries recognized the urgent need to establish an expanded programme of economic and financial co-operation for the benefit of many third world countries. The OPEC countries, in the solemn declaration which they had adopted at the Algiers summit conference at the beginning of the year, had agreed to provide increased aid to the third world countries and had, in fact, already given them substantial aid, both bilaterally and multilaterally. On the subject of aid, his delegation was of the same opinion as several other delegations, namely, that automatic machinery should be established for the transfer of resources to developing countries.

7. With regard to the transfer of technology, not enough attention had been paid to that question in the Strategy and additional measures should therefore be taken in the light of the Declaration and Programme of Action, including, in particular, the formulation of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology and a revision of the international patents system.

8. His delegation hoped that at the seventh special session of the General Assembly it would be possible to reach

agreement, if possible by consensus, on several of the questions concerning international economic co-operation contained in the list submitted by the Group of 77 in informal talks, which were of vital importance for all the developing countries.

9. In conclusion, he stressed the significance attached by the Indonesian Government to strengthening the activities of the regional commissions and expressed the hope that ESCAP would make even more vigorous efforts during the second half of the Second Development Decade. In the light of the task incumbent upon them in furthering the establishment of the new international economic order, United Nations bodies, and in particular the regional commissions, should pay greater attention to the development efforts of sub-regional groupings and increase their co-operation with them, so that the International Development Strategy might be implemented effectively and the Asian countries enabled to make their contribution to the establishment of the new order.

10. Mr. BARCELÓ (Mexico) noted that the President, in his opening statement (1953rd meeting), had stressed the importance of the tasks before the Council and had mentioned in particular, among the instruments available to the international community in working towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which would contribute not only to international well-being and to peaceful co-operation among all nations but also the attainment of the third world countries' final goal of economic and social development.

11. It was important that the work of the Economic and Social Council should deal with matters of concern to countries and should concentrate on those serious world problems on which there was less and less co-operation whilst new or bigger obstacles were arising, particularly in such matters as under-development and colonialism. It could be understood why, in some cases, the peoples concerned were calling on the Council to pave the way for a solution to the problems and why the countries of the third world, which were growing in number and in determination to make their own way, were drawing closer together.

12. Thus, in the process of decolonization, peoples which, like those of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, had been victorious in their struggle had been greeted with joy by the third world countries, including Mexico, which, having survived many vicissitudes, was aiming towards a future of growing justice and independence. The Mexican Government, following the path of self-determination and seeking a new international economic order, was anxious to establish relations beneficial to all in the international community. Its essential aim was to raise its population's standard of living; Mexico's economic progress, however, was the result of hard and dogged work by the Mexican people and Government, who had received scant foreign co-operation.

13. Referring to the economic situation in Mexico, he noted that, despite extremely difficult conditions in 1974, it had been possible to attain a growth rate of 6.5 per cent in the GNP. To obtain that result, the Mexican Government

had undertaken investment in various sectors, including agriculture and exports, combined with a plan for dealing with inflation. The effects, although in some way spectacular – an increase in activity of 15 per cent in the petroleum industry and 11 per cent in mining – had not sufficed to overcome certain acute problems such as the slow pace of expansion in agricultural production. The short-fall in agricultural production was the more serious since the population was growing by over 3.5 per cent annually.

14. Among the structural problems, which some people thought were due to the activities of transnational corporations, he noted in particular the growing balance of payments deficit, the cost of acquiring foreign technology and the shortage of capital.

15. With regard to Mexico's internal situation, he mentioned that planning measures had been taken to give greater prominence to the regional development committees; he also referred to the country's social security system, which the Mexican Government had just extended to cover people employed in agriculture, and the national employment service, which was to undertake studies and research in order to improve workers' living conditions and find a solution to the unemployment problem.

16. International problems had weakened the efforts made at the national level to improve the Mexican people's living conditions; a large measure of interdependence, therefore, needed to be established among the countries which, like Mexico, were determined to do everything to establish the new international economic order called for in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. He drew attention to the World Conference of the International Women's Year, which had just ended at Mexico City; the report of the Conference (E/5725) would be submitted to the Council under agenda item 5.

17. The Council's current session was particularly important because it was taking place in the middle of the Second United Nations Development Decade and just before the General Assembly's seventh special session, at a time when the international community was seeking a genuine basis of agreement with a view to establishing the new international economic order. In preparation for the General Assembly's special session, the developing countries had selected certain topics which, because of their urgent nature, warranted priority consideration, and which raised difficult problems: regulation of commodity markets, indexation of manufactured and semi-finished goods exported by the developing countries and access to markets for those exports. The topics were ones in which notable progress could be made if the international community demonstrated the political will. So also was that of the transfer of real resources for financing the development of the third world countries – a particularly urgent requirement since official development assistance had not only failed to attain the level set in the International Development Strategy but had actually diminished in real terms.

18. His delegation stressed that the adoption of international instruments would be of no use without the political will to carry out the undertakings entered into. In

his Government's view, economic co-operation could no longer be based on goodwill alone but must now become an obligation; that had been the spirit underlying the preparation and adoption of the text which was now the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, an instrument which expressed the many aspirations of the third world in seeking a more just order in international economic relations. If all the provisions of that Charter were implemented, the developing countries would have moved a long way towards economic, political and social autonomy.

19. It was in that spirit that Mexico approached the General Assembly's seventh special session, hoping that, during the Council's present session, the important consultations on the special session would progress and enable the ground to be prepared. Mexico appealed to the international community to renounce petty self-interest and devote its efforts to overcoming the gap which separated the rich from the poor, since otherwise the cause of development would suffer a reverse from which no one would benefit.

20. Mr. DAVIS (Australia) said that it was the poorest countries that were the hardest hit by the effects of inflation and recession. During the first four years of the current decade, the developing countries as a group had attained a growth rate of about 6 per cent, but that rate had not been uniform: a small group of countries had earned a lot from their exports, whereas at the lower end of the range one quarter of the developing countries, accounting for 45 per cent of the combined population, had attained no increase at all in *per capita* income. There were indications of a recovery in the industrialized countries; it was to be hoped that that would be confirmed, but care must be taken to ensure that economic ills would not be communicated to other countries.

21. After the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Jamaica in May 1975, the Prime Minister of Australia had stated that the most difficult challenge facing mankind was the need to find a new and equitable international economic order. In that connexion, it should be noted that some 460 million people were affected by malnutrition and an estimated 250 million workers in developing countries were earning considerably less than \$150 a year.

22. His delegation considered that the seventh special session of the General Assembly should provide an opportunity for taking up a limited number of issues requiring urgent action and susceptible to the resolution of differences. Nevertheless, the difficult issues should be negotiated as well. Australia, for its part, had shown its willingness to work for realistic objectives by its recent participation in such activities as the UNCTAD studies on an integrated programme for commodities, the development of a code of conduct for the transfer of technology and a code of conduct for transnational enterprises and the follow-up to the World Food Conference. Among the issues to be considered at the seventh special session, his delegation had already suggested those of international trade and food questions; it was prepared to take part in discussions on those and the other topics referred to in the paper submitted by the Group of 77 in informal talks.

23. With regard to international trade in commodities, Australia was not committed to any particular approach. In the past, it had supported commodity arrangements where feasible; it had participated in arrangements on wheat, sugar, coffee, cocoa, dairy products and tin. It preferred arrangements covering both producers and consumers to associations of producer countries; if the former proved impossible, however, there might be advantage in producer associations, on the understanding that the producers did not seek to exploit consumers. After the World Food Conference, the Australian Government, which had endorsed the 10-million-ton annual food aid target, had decided to increase its contribution by 50 per cent. It had also supported an international system of national grain reserves and had declared itself willing to contribute to the International Fund for Agriculture Development. The seventh special session must pay particular attention to food questions; in that connexion, he drew attention to the view of FAO that the future security of the world depended on the ability of the developing countries to increase their food production growth rate by at least 3.7 per cent a year, simply to match the growth in demand.

24. His delegation also considered that the recent report on a new United Nations structure for global economic co-operation (E/AC.62/9) could help to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations, and particularly the Economic and Social Council, in that sphere.

25. In conclusion, he reaffirmed the Australian Government's support of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

26. Mr. HAMID-ABDEL GHANI (Egypt) said that the reopening of the Suez Canal, closed exactly eight years previously, was the most important economic event of the year for Egypt. As President Sadat had declared, the Canal permitted trade and interaction among nations and peoples and served as a bridge between continents and civilizations. Yet the international community should spare no effort to ensure the necessary tranquillity of that vital area of the world, on the basis of the rights of peoples and nations and respect for the sovereign rights of States.

27. Egypt was rebuilding the Suez Canal zone, which had been devastated by long years of warfare. It appreciated the bilateral and multilateral assistance extended to it in order to reopen the Canal, to widen it, to rebuild the Canal cities and to reclaim the area round its banks. UNDP had agreed to participate in the financing of a feasibility study to establish a regional free zone in the Suez Canal area. Several other specialized agencies might take part in those activities.

28. In addition, new legislation had been enacted on investment, with a view to encouraging foreign, particularly Arab, investment in projects integrated in the economic planning of the country. In pursuance of its general economic policy, Egypt had set up joint bilateral committees with several countries, in order to strengthen economic, social and cultural co-operation. Many decisions had been adopted by the League of Arab States and OAU

concerning the new dimensions of co-operation among African States. The Arab-European dialogue, established in December 1973, was a manifestation of new relations between Arab countries and EEC, based on the concept of the interdependence of nations.

29. Turning to the question of preparations for the seventh special session of the General Assembly, for which the Economic and Social Council was mainly responsible, he said that the Council could not restrict its role to accumulating and trying to reconcile various points of view and proclaiming once again the principles set out in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It should, above all, help the General Assembly to find practical ways and means of implementing those principles. To that end, agreement must first be reached on a precise agenda for the special session, concentrating on the focal points of development and international co-operation, namely, international trade and the transfer of real resources for development and industrialization. An attempt should then be made to reconcile the divergent views of nations of different geographical groups, so as to create an atmosphere conducive to strengthening co-operation. A real break-through could be made if the developed countries would agree to commit themselves to entering into negotiations in agreed areas with a view to establishing a meaningful relationship.

30. As a member of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System, the object of whose study was to enable the Organization to deal with problems of economic co-operation on a world-wide basis, he reviewed the four main concepts emerging from the large number of recommendations contained in the Group's report. In the first place, there should be negotiation machinery for dealing with economic questions in the appropriate organs of the United Nations, including the Economic and Social Council; that was already a basic concept of UNCTAD's work. Secondly, the appropriate organs of the United Nations should continue to discuss those questions and their member States should continue to cast votes and make decisions or recommendations in that regard; in other words, there should be one forum for studying economic questions, discussing them and drawing public attention to them and another forum for negotiations with a view to reaching solutions acceptable to all the parties concerned. Thirdly, there should be both an element of "centralization" at the stage of drawing up policies and general directives and an element of "decentralization" at the stage of implementation; in other words, there should be a central authority to draw up the policy and provide directives on economic and social matters to all the components of the United Nations system, while leaving it to each component to carry out, on the basis of its experience and expertise, the activities entrusted to it. The result would be streamlining of economic and social activities, with a view to the economical and effective mobilization of all the resources of the various components, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. Fourthly, the Economic and Social Council should be strengthened, or, rather, its role as the principal United Nations organ dealing with economic and social matters should be emphasized. It was true that the Council had

become more representative of the Membership of the United Nations and that the Organization was concentrating much of its attention on economic and social matters, but that had not always been the case, and it was for that reason that UNCTAD and UNIDO had been established. Those four concepts were acceptable to the Egyptian delegation, which was prepared to discuss any proposals on the subject.

31. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that at that crucial stage of international co-operation, the Economic and Social Council would serve as an adequate forum for promoting international economic relations, a forum in which the developing and the developed countries could begin to work together for the establishment of the new international economic order.

32. Mr. WATANAKUN (Thailand) noted that at the mid-point of the Second United Nations Development Decade, some of the problems which had already existed 15 years previously, at the outset of the First Decade, had not yet been solved; indeed, the present situation was even worse owing to an acute food shortage, rapid population growth, large-scale unemployment and the rising prices of fuel, fertilizers and pesticides.

33. With regard to the situation at the regional level, Thailand, as host country to ESCAP, believed that many development problems could be solved more efficiently through regional co-operation. It welcomed the decisions which had been taken at the thirty-first session of ESCAP with a view to reorienting the Commission's work to be more in line with the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic and Social Order and the particular requirements of the region.

34. His delegation also considered that further decentralization of United Nations activities, in pursuance of Council resolution 1896 (LVII) on regional co-operation, might improve the capabilities of the regional commissions to implement the projects entrusted to them. It endorsed the view of the Indonesian delegation that further co-operation between the members of ASEAN, United Nations organs and other regional groupings and individual countries would enable the countries of the region to contribute more effectively to the establishment of the new international economic order. It noted with satisfaction the increasing co-operation between ASEAN and EEC.

35. World trade continued to be characterized by a deterioration in the terms of trade for the developing countries, which needed wider outlets in the markets of developed countries. To that end, the latter should progressively liberalize tariff and non-tariff barriers to exports from the developing countries, and Thailand hoped that the current multilateral trade negotiations would have beneficial effects on the trade of developing countries.

36. With regard to industrialization, Thailand reaffirmed its support for the Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted at Lima by the Second General Conference of UNIDO (see E/5696, chap. IV). In its view, the possibilities for expanding the areas of agreement of the Declaration should be further



pursued at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. Industrialization was a dynamic element in the growth process and provided one of the most important sources of employment for many developing countries in which unemployment was prevalent. UNIDO and ESCAP had agreed to set up a joint ESCAP/UNIDO Industries Division with a view to increasing the assistance for the acceleration of industrialization in the region.

37. Progress had been made with regard to the transfer of technology by the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology and the Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development. The ultimate goal should be the unhampered flow of technology to developing countries and the establishment of an international code of conduct. With regard to the transfer of real resources, his delegation concurred with the World Bank assessment that there should be a greater flow of public assistance to development and it supported the World Bank's plan to establish a new intermediate lending facility, known as the Third Window, to provide financial resources at reasonable rates of interest to developing countries which might not qualify for IDA loans.

38. The world food situation was a matter of particular concern to his delegation. Since the holding of the World Food Conference in 1974, various measures had been taken and some results obtained, as the Director-General of FAO had stated at an earlier meeting (1954th meeting). If it seemed that the danger of a food crisis had been warded off for the time being, it had not vanished; and the problem still remained "multidimensional". For most developing countries, agriculture constituted the major economic sector and also the poorest, the under-developed sector. Food problems were problems of under-development itself. In order to solve the food problem, it had to be viewed within the context of general socio-economic development aimed at ensuring for the peoples of the third world a satisfactory standard of living. Consequently, developed and developing countries and international organizations must act on various fronts. Developed countries must incorporate food aid as an integral part of world food policy and not as a by-product of their agricultural performances or at the expense of other developing countries which were food producers and exporters. If the new system of stock-building for world food security was to become a reality, developed countries would have to assume responsibility for building up adequate storage facilities and financing stocks.

39. Furthermore, new impetus must be given to food production in the developing countries, and the setting up of the International Fund for Agricultural Development was a step which should be encouraged and followed up as soon as possible. Developing countries in general had the potential to increase food production but they lacked capital, technology, fertilizers, pesticides and machinery, for all of which they had to depend upon assistance. Moreover, certain practices of some developed countries adversely affected trade and impeded incentives for agricultural production of developing countries. Thailand, as an agricultural country, had always tried to do its best with whatever limited surplus it might have, to be of assistance to its neighbours and other developing countries, both in

terms of humanitarian aid and trade. It had also regularly contributed both in cash and in kind to WFP and UNICEF. His Government wished to play a constructive role in the endeavours to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

40. With regard to the review and appraisal of the achievement of the goals of the International Development Strategy, it was conceded that the targets for agricultural production and the transfer of real resources had not been reached. That fact, compounded by the continuing economic crisis from the beginning of the decade had hampered the efforts of developing countries which were combating inflation and recession, as well as other factors of economic and social chaos. It had become apparent that the present system of international economic relations was no longer adequate and that the world community was in need of a fairer new international economic order which gave more say to the developing countries. As the seventh special session of the General Assembly approached, there had been hopeful signs from some of the developed countries, as had been seen at the Second General Conference of UNIDO and during the multilateral trade negotiations. Developed and developing countries were continuing their dialogue on the form and substance of the special session to ensure its success; in that regard, his delegation supported the guidelines set out by the President in his opening statement.

41. Lastly, the report of the Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System was a significant document which would be attentively studied by his Government.

*Mr. Akhund (Pakistan) took the Chair.*

42. Prince SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) recalled certain tasks carried out under UNHCR's good offices and outside the regular activities described in his annual report (E/5688 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

43. In August 1974, the Secretary-General had requested him to co-ordinate United Nations humanitarian assistance in Cyprus. Since then, UNHCR had endeavoured to meet the essential requirements of persons representing a third of the island's population. Following an appeal launched in September 1974, bilateral and multilateral assistance totalling \$24 million had been provided to Cyprus, \$12 million of which had been contributed through UNHCR. Following a second appeal in January 1975, further assistance of approximately \$9 million had been furnished, nearly \$7 million of which had come through UNHCR. Requests for assistance were at present directed more towards economic self-sufficiency than towards emergency relief. The Secretary-General had requested the High Commissioner to continue to co-ordinate United Nations assistance until the spring of the current year.

44. In Africa, UNHCR had made considerable efforts to assist in the return of refugees and displaced persons to Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. In Guinea Bissau, the Government established in October 1974 had requested UNHCR to undertake the repatriation of refugees and persons displaced in the struggle for liberation. A pro-

gramme costing approximately \$4 million had been established for the resettlement of about 150,000 refugees (transport, distribution of food, household utensils, seeds and agricultural tools, provision of medicaments, construction of dispensaries, etc.). Governments had responded to his appeal with substantial contributions and in April 1975 WFP had approved a food contribution at a cost of \$1 million. UNHCR had sent a *chargé de mission* to Bissau and two additional officials to Regional Office in Senegal for the execution of its programme in Guinea Bissau; implementation of the programme was progressing satisfactorily.

45. UNHCR had made an initial allocation for the repatriation of refugees from Mozambique and, following a visit by a United Nations inter-agency mission in February 1975, an assistance programme of some \$7 million had been drawn up for the purpose. An appeal for contributions had been made to the international community in April 1975; the response had been generous, but further contributions would still be needed. The programme in Mozambique was technically similar to that in Guinea Bissau and was also progressing satisfactorily.

46. In Angola, although initial discussions had taken place, circumstances had not favoured the drawing up or execution of assistance projects. A UNHCR programme officer had been assigned to Angola in March 1975. He hoped that the situation would develop in such a way that the humanitarian work envisaged for that country could be carried out.

47. In Indo-China, UNHCR had adopted an initial budget of \$12 million; programme execution had progressed satisfactorily in North Viet-Nam and Laos; in South Viet-Nam, the dramatic change in the situation in recent months had called for a reassessment. UNHCR's role throughout the area was to facilitate the return of displaced persons, provide assistance in the agricultural sector and meet certain essential needs (medicaments, clothing, food, etc.). In Laos, UNHCR had financed the return to the Plain Lao Zone of some 33,000 displaced persons and the movement was to be resumed at the end of the rainy season. In the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, UNHCR had financed projects based on the self-help principle, for which the counterpart contribution of the recipient was considerably higher than its own input. A UNICEF/UNHCR emergency relief operation had been undertaken in South Viet-Nam, while Sir Robert Jackson, Under Secretary-General, had been requested to co-ordinate over-all efforts at United Nations Headquarters. In response to the appeal made to the international community, contributions amounting to \$25 million had been made, \$13 million of which had been channelled through UNHCR. Emergency assistance was being phased out to give way to the UNHCR regular programme.

48. Indo-China, UNHCR was also concerned with refugees outside their countries of origin. It was possible that more than 185,000 Cambodians, Laotians and Viet-Nameese had left their countries for various Asian countries, the United States of America or Europe. UNHCR officials had been sent to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore to deal with the problem; the local UNHCR offices in Thailand and Laos were also concerned with it. The Government of South Viet-Nam had requested UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Viet-Nameese refugees abroad; resettlement efforts were also being undertaken. He hoped that Governments would show understanding and that the countries of asylum would accept the integration of those groups of refugees if circumstances so required. UNHCR remained at the disposal of Governments in solving the many refugee problems.

49. Mr. CASTRÉN (Observer for Finland), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that Finland had joined in the consensus which had led to the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action at the sixth special session of the General Assembly. It had also voted in favour of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly. Its position with regard to the general principles for international co-operation in the economic and social field was therefore sufficiently clear. It was preparing for its participation in the seventh special session of the General Assembly on the basis of the draft agenda submitted by the Group of 77 in informal talks, which it regarded as a good point of departure for a more detailed study of the issues to be considered at that session.

50. His delegation wished to draw particular attention to the so-called integrated approach to development. During the 1960s, economic growth had been the sole criterion for measuring development. In the early 1970s the social aspects had received increased attention. In his delegation's view, the General Assembly at its seventh special session should confirm that development must be a global process in which not only all nations, but all segments of the population, participated actively, regardless of sex, race, occupation or social status. If the General Assembly closed its seventh special session with an appeal for an end to economic injustice at the international level, it should make an equally strong appeal for an end to economic injustice at the national level, in developed as well as in developing countries. His delegation fully supported the Norwegian representative's statement in that respect (1958th meeting).

51. His delegation sincerely hoped that constant attention would be focused on the social dimension of development, which was closely linked with all the issues raised in the above-mentioned draft agenda.

*The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.*