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## UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

### Report of the Second Committee (Part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Farouk FARHANG (Afghanistan)

1. The Committee continued to consider agenda item 43 at its 1492nd-1494th, 1499th-1502nd, 1505th, 1510th, 1512th and 1513th meetings, between 20 November and 11 December 1972. An account of the discussions of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/SR.1429-1494, 1499-1502, 1505, 1510, 1512, 1513).
2. At its 1492nd meeting, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
3. When considering the item, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/8819), the report of the Conference on its third session,<sup>1/</sup> the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its twelfth session,<sup>2/</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of trade and development (A/8893) and the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed fifty-third session.<sup>3/</sup>
4. The Committee had before it seven draft resolutions, as set forth in sections I to VII below.

<sup>1/</sup> Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, TD/180.

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 3 A (A/8703/Add.1).

I

5. At the 1499th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Sri Lanka on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire, introduced and orally revised a draft resolution, entitled "Code of conduct for liner conferences" (A/C.2/L.1248/Rev.1), which, as orally revised, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the unanimous agreement reached by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, 4/ held at Santiago, Chile, in April/May 1972, that there was an urgent need for adopting and implementing a universally acceptable code of conduct to regulate the activities of liner conferences, which fully takes into account the special needs and problems of the developing countries,

"Recalling resolution 66 (III) entitled "Draft code of conduct for liner conferences", adopted by the Conference,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a conference of plenipotentiaries as early as possible in 1973 to consider and adopt a convention or any other multilateral legally binding instrument on a code of conduct for liner conferences;

"2. Decides to establish, also under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a 38-member preparatory committee to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the same distribution between the different regional areas as was established for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Working Group on International Shipping Legislation for its fourth session;

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4/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

"3. Decides also that the preparatory committee shall prepare a draft convention or any other multilateral legally binding instrument on a code of conduct for liner conferences for submission to the conference of plenipotentiaries referred to in paragraph 1 above;

"4. Decides furthermore that the first session of the preparatory committee should be convened as early as possible and that the final session should be held at least two months before the conference of plenipotentiaries;

"5. Recommends that the preparatory committee take into consideration, as a basis for its work: (a) the draft code of conduct for liner conferences annexed to resolution 66 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; (b) the report of the debates on this subject by the Fourth Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session (TD/161/Add.3), including an informal exchange of views on the draft code of conduct for liner conferences and a summing-up by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee; (c) the report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Regulation of liner conferences" (TD/104); and (d) the report of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on its third session (TD/B/C.4/92)."

6. A statement by the Secretary General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated to the Committee in document A/C.2/L.1259.

7. Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Niger, Sierra Leone, and Yemen joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution, as orally revised.

8. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced amendments (A/C.2/L.1275) to the revised draft resolution, which called for:

(a) The replacement in the first paragraph of the preamble, of the words "to regulate the activities of" by the word "for".

(b) The deletion in the first paragraph of the preamble, of the words "which fully takes into account the special needs and problems of the developing countries".

(c) The replacement of operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a conference of plenipotentiaries in 1973 or as early as practicable, to consider and adopt a code of conduct for liner conferences, the form of instrument of adoption being designed to secure universal support and lead to the earliest, widest and most effective implementation of the code;"

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(d) The replacement of operative paragraph 3 by the following text:

"3. Decides also that the preparatory committee shall prepare the above-mentioned instrument on the code of conduct for liner conferences for submission to the conference of plenipotentiaries referred to in paragraph 1 above;"

(e) The deletion in operative paragraph 5 of the word "and" before the letter (d) and the addition to the end of the paragraph "and (e) the code of practice contained in document TD/128 and Corr.1 as well as the views of Governments regarding the contents of the draft code as expressed during the Third Conference."

9. At the same meeting, the United Republic of Tanzania joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1248/Rev.1).

10. At the 1505th meeting, on 30 November, Nepal, joined the sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

11. At the 1505th meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Australia proposed the following oral amendments to operative paragraph 2 of the revised draft resolution which were accepted by the representative of Sri Lanka on behalf of the sponsors:

(a) The substitution of "38" by "48" in the second line of the paragraph;

(b) The addition of the words "with the addition of two members from each regional area" at the end of the paragraph.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1248/Rev.1) and the amendments by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.2/L.1275). The results of the recorded vote, which was requested by the representative of Brazil, were as follows:

(a) Amendments by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.2/L.1275)

(i) The Committee rejected, by 86 votes to 27, with 4 abstentions, the first amendment. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Khmer Republic, Malawi.

(ii) It rejected, by 99 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions, the second amendment.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Khmer Republic, New Zealand.

(iii) It rejected, by 88 votes to 30, with 3 abstentions, the third amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Khmer Republic, Malawi.

(iv) It rejected, by 89 votes to 30, with 3 abstentions, the fourth amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast,

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Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Australia, Central African Republic, Khmer Republic.

(v) It rejected, by 85 votes to 21, with 15 abstentions, the fifth amendment. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Malawi, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) Revised draft resolution as orally revised (A/C.2/L.1248/Rev.1)

(i) In a separate vote, requested by the representative of Greece, the Committee adopted the first paragraph of the preamble by 105 votes to 16, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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(ii) In a separate vote, requested by the representative of Australia, it adopted operative paragraph 1 by 91 votes to 16, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(iii) In a separate vote, requested by the representative of Australia, it adopted paragraph 3 by 91 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Malawi, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(iv) It adopted the revised draft resolution as orally revised, as a whole, by 93 votes to 3, with 26 abstentions (see paragraph 56 below, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia,

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Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Denmark, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

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II

13. At the 1494th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Upper Volta, on behalf of Chad, Laos, Rwanda, the Sudan, Uganda, Upper Volta and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1260) entitled "Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of resolution 62 (III) unanimously adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session,

"Bearing in mind the joint statement of the Eastern European planned-economy countries concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade and their declaration at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

"Conscious that the production capacity and trade flows of the least developed among the developing countries have been and continue to be extremely low, and that it is urgent for the commercial policy measures which are applied to all developing countries to be supplemented by liberal and considerably larger contributions of financial and technical assistance for the least developed countries in order to eliminate the existing bottle-neck in their economy at the production level,

"Recognizing that the relevant provisions of resolution 62 (III) and of the International Development Strategy must be applied in practice as soon as possible,

"1. Requests the heads of the specialized agencies concerned and of other United Nations bodies, as well as the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, to initiate and accelerate the implementation of their action programmes in favour of the least developed countries in the areas within their competence and to submit periodic reports on the matter to the General Assembly;

"2. Also requests the developed countries to continue to review the measures they have taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, as well as ways and means of carrying out those measures, and to send to the Trade and Development Board a report of action taken in connexion with the consideration and implementation of the recommendations of the Conference."

14. Dahomey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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15. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Upper Volta, on behalf of Chad, Dahomey, Laos, Rwanda, the Sudan, Uganda, Upper Volta and Yemen, introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1260/Rev.1) which provided for:

(a) The replacement of the first paragraph of the preamble by the following text:

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972,";

(b) The addition of the following new paragraph as first operative paragraph:

"1. Endorses resolution 62 (III) unanimously adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;"

(c) The deletion of the words "heads of the" in the former operative paragraph 1;

(d) The replacement of the former operative paragraph 2 by the following text:

"3. Also requests all members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, especially developed countries, urgently to implement the special measures in favour of the least developed countries contained in resolution 62 (III) and to continue to review the measures they have taken in favour of these countries, as well as ways and means of carrying out those measures, and to provide information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on actions taken in connexion with the consideration and implementation of the recommendations of the Conference to enable him to submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board."

16. Afghanistan, Burundi and Ethiopia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

17. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Upper Volta, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1260/Rev.1) by:

(a) Accepting the oral amendment proposed by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to reword the second paragraph of the preamble to read as follows:

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"Bearing in mind the joint statement of eight socialist countries at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade and their declaration at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;"

(b) Adding the words "through the Economic and Social Council" at the end of operative paragraph 2.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1260/Rev.1), as orally revised, without objection (see para. 56 below, draft resolution II).

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III

19. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Egypt, Mexico and Sri Lanka, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Charter of the economic rights and duties of States" (A/C.2/L.1269).

20. At the same meeting, Algeria, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

21. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote (see para. 56 below, draft resolution III).



IV

22. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of France, on behalf of Afghanistan, Austria, Chile, Finland, France, Ghana, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of development" (A/C.2/L.1270).

23. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of France, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1270) by:

(a) Rewording operative paragraph 2 to read:

"Decides further that the date for this day shall coincide, in principle, with the United Nations Day, 24 October, which is also the date on which the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade was adopted in 1970;"

(b) Inserting in operative paragraph 5 the words "the Office of Public Information (OPI), in particular," between the words "in close liaison with" and the words "the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information".

24. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution, as orally revised by the sponsors (see para. 56 below, draft resolution IV).

V

25. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Uruguay, on behalf of Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the purposes set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, which specifies that the United Nations should promote 'higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development',

"Recalling its resolution 2880 (XXVI) concerning the need to promote 'collective economic security' as an essential basis for 'collective political security',

"Recalling also, its resolutions 2170 (XXI), 2415 (XXIII) and 2807 (XXVI) concerning the need to find practical solutions to the increasing external indebtedness of developing countries,

"Bearing in mind resolution 59 (III) adopted at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 19 May 1972,

"Noting that, according to official information given by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, during the First United Nations Development Decade, the world's GNP increased by \$1,100,000 million and all the developing countries together accounted for only 20 per cent of that increase,

"Taking into account the report of the World Bank Group to the Board of Governors dated 25 September 1972 on the steadily increasing burden of external debt servicing (amortization and interest) by the developing countries, which this year will exceed \$7,000 million,

"Aware that by absorbing ever increasing percentages of their export earnings, the servicing of the external debt of the developing countries is jeopardizing the chances of attaining the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering therefore that it is urgently necessary to adopt practical measures to reduce effectively the burden represented by the external debt servicing of the developing countries,

"1. Requests the Trade and Development Board to undertake, in co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, a study to solve the problems arising from the burden for the developing countries represented by the servicing

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of their external debt, including the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing of the interest on that debt, through its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade;

"2. Invites the Trade and Development Board to instruct the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade to undertake the study referred to in the preceding paragraph at its sixth session, so that the Trade and Development Board may report thereon, with its recommendations and proposals, to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session."

26. At the 1510th meeting, on 5 December, the representative of Uruguay, on behalf of the sponsors introduced a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267/Rev.1), which called for the replacement of paragraphs 1 and 2 by the following text:

"1. Requests the Trade and Development Board to study, through its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its sixth session, the problems deriving from the burden for the developing countries represented by the servicing of their external debt, including the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing of the interest on that debt;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare, in co-operation with the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, a study on the matters referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to its submission to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade for consideration at its sixth session."

27. The representative of Uruguay orally revised new operative paragraph 2 by replacing the words "in co-operation" by the words "after consultation" in the first and second lines of the paragraph.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally proposed two amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267/Rev.1) which called for the rewording of the last two preambular paragraphs to read as follows:

"Aware that by absorbing ever increasing percentages of their export earning, the servicing of the external debt of a number of developing countries is jeopardizing the chances of attaining the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade";

"Considering therefore that it is urgently necessary to adopt practical measures to reduce effectively the burden represented by the external debt servicing of a number of developing countries".

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29. Also at the same meeting the representative of Australia orally proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267/Rev.1) which called for the replacement at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the words "the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing of the interest on that debt;" by the words "the desirability and feasibility of the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing of the interest on that debt".

30. The representative of Mexico orally proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 1 which called for the insertion at the end of the paragraph of the words "and/or compensation" after the word "financing".

31. The representative of Argentina, on behalf of the sponsors, further orally revised the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267/Rev.1) by:

- (a) Deleting the second preambular paragraph;
- (b) Accepting the amendments proposed by Australia (see para. 29 above);
- (c) Accepting the amendments proposed by Mexico (see para. 30 above).

32. Also at the same meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1267/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto, as follows:

(a) On a separate roll-call vote requested by the representative of Uruguay, it rejected, by 65 votes to 18, with 20 abstentions, the two amendments proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see para. 28 above).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Brazil, China, Gabon, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

(b) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the Netherlands, taken by roll-call at the request of the representative of Uruguay, the Committee decided, by 77 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions, to retain the words "including the desirability and feasibility of the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing of the interest on that debt" at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the revised draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Rwanda, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Finland, Gabon, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Malta, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Tunisia.

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(c) On a roll-call vote, taken at the request of the representative of Uruguay, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as orally revised, by 84 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions (see para. 56 below, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Canada.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

33. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen indicated that he had intended to vote against the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see para. 28 above).

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VI

34. At the 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Chile, on behalf of his own delegation, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273), entitled "Multilateral trade negotiations", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolution 82 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session and the principles contained in section A, paragraph 1 of that resolution, which were drawn up by the developing countries to serve as guidelines for the multilateral trade negotiations in 1973,

"Considering the importance of those multilateral trade negotiations from the point of view of the trade and economic interests of the developing countries,

"Recognizing that the negotiations may lead to very important changes in world economic affairs and that the interests of the developing nations should be taken fully into account both in the field of trade and in the spheres of international monetary reform and development financing,

"Considering that the summing up by the Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its twenty-eighth session regarding the objectives of the developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations may be considered a step forward in so far as it states that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs,

"Taking into account the establishment of a preparatory committee for the multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

"1. Invites all Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to give priority attention to the economic and development needs of developing countries during the preparatory work as well as in all stages of the multilateral trade negotiations;

"2. Also invites the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to re-examine, with a view to adoption, the objectives of the developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations that were not included in the summing up by the Chairman at the twenty-eighth session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, particularly those relating to the economic development of the developing countries, such as an increased

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share for the developing countries in world trade, new rules for the international trade of those countries, and economic and financial compensations for any loss incurred by developing countries in their due share of world trade;

"3. Declares that the multilateral trade negotiations should contribute effectively to a more equitable international division of labour;

"4. Recommends that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should take full account of the following principles to serve as guidelines for the multilateral trade negotiations:

"(a) The developing countries, collectively or individually, shall not suffer, directly or indirectly, adverse or prejudicial effects as a result of these negotiations. On the contrary, the negotiations shall provide the developing countries with additional benefits that represent a substantial and meaningful improvement of their position in international trade so that they secure an increasing share in the growth in international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development on the basis of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment;

"(b) If the preferential advantages enjoyed by developing countries are adversely affected by the results of these negotiations, the developed countries shall take additional measures to compensate the developing countries so affected;

"(c) Developed countries shall provide more favourable and acceptable conditions of access to the products of developing countries and ensure for these products a larger share of the markets of developed countries, and devise measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for their products;

"(d) All developing countries shall be entitled and enabled to participate fully, effectively and continuously in these negotiations in all their stages so that their interests are fully taken into account;

"(e) All the concessions that may be exchanged by developed countries among themselves should automatically be extended to all developing countries;

"(f) Concessions granted by the developed countries to developing countries need not be extended to the developed countries;

"(g) In the negotiations among developing countries the tariff and other concessions that they may negotiate among themselves shall not be extended to the developed countries;

"(h) The negotiations should as a matter of priority secure significant concessions for the products of particular interest to the least developed countries;



"(i) Utmost priority shall be accorded to the removal of all barriers to the products of export interest to developing countries in the market of developed countries;

"(j) Concessions agreed upon in the negotiations in favour of developing countries shall be made available to them immediately and shall not be phased;

"5. Invites further the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to study and adopt:

"(a) New rules fully recognizing the right of developing countries to non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment for developing countries and to incorporate these rules in the General Agreement;

"(b) Objectives aimed at ensuring the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries;

"(c) Objectives aimed at defining in the trade negotiations specific goals, both global and sectoral, and on a product-by-product basis;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make intensive efforts to assist developing countries in preparing for the negotiations and in the negotiations themselves, drawing up and implementing interregional, regional and country-by-country programmes, in full collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

"7. Endorses fully Conference resolution 82 (III), section D, particularly with regard to co-ordination between the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

35. At the 1512th meeting on 7 December, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the Upper Volta and Uruguay, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1) which provided for:

(a) The addition in the first preambular paragraph of the words "and 62 (III)" after the words "resolution 82 (III)"

(b) The addition of the following text as second preambular paragraph:

"Recalling further the agreed conclusions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session,";

(c) The insertion in operative paragraph 2, line 6, of the words "access to markets and" between the words "in world trade" and "new rules";

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(d) The deletion in operative paragraph 2, lines 7 and 8, of the words "and economic and financial compensations for any loss incurred by developing countries in their due share of world trade";

(e) The insertion of the following paragraphs after the existing operative paragraph 5:

"6. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the Negotiations to study ways and means of obtaining economic and financial compensations for any loss incurred by developing countries as a result of the multilateral trade negotiations;

"7. Recommends to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that special consideration aimed at a substantial improvement in their export should be given to the least developed among developing countries, taking into account resolution 62 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session;

"8. Recommends further that the trade negotiations should secure the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers on a preferential basis for the exports of developing countries, members and non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

36. In introducing the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1), the representative of Chile further orally revised it by:

(a) Replacing the words "access to markets" by the words "an improvement in the conditions of access for their exports to the markets of the industrialized countries" in operative paragraph 2, line 6;

(b) Replacing operative paragraph 7 by the following text:

"Recommends that the negotiations should as a matter of priority, secure significant concessions for the primary commodities including processed and semi-processed products for the least developed among the developing countries with a view to substantially improving their export of these products".

37. Afghanistan, Chad, Jordan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan and Yemen joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

38. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced an amendment (A/C.2/L.1284) which called for an additional final paragraph to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273). This paragraph, to become operative paragraph 11 of the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1), read as follows:

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"Requests and recommends that in general the decisions and measures that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade adopt in favour of the developing countries should be applicable to all of them. It also requests and recommends that, in whatever action or special measures they take in favour of the least developed countries, they should ensure that the interests of the other developing countries are in no way harmed or prejudiced."

39. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia orally proposed an amendment calling for the insertion of the words "and specially the land-locked countries" between the words "developing countries" and "with additional benefit" in the third and fourth lines of operative paragraph 4 (a) and also between the words "developing countries" and "to non-reciprocity" in the first and second lines of operative paragraph 5 (a).

40. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela orally proposed amendments to the revised draft resolution which called for:

(a) The addition of the words "nor will accession to GATT be a prior condition for the enjoyment of the benefits of such concessions;" at the end of operative paragraph 4 (j);

(b) The addition of a subparagraph 5 (d) which would read as follows:

"(d) Measures to ensure the full participation of all developing countries whether members or non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;"

41. The representative of the Netherlands requested a recorded vote on all the amendments and on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1), as orally revised.

42. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1), as orally revised, and the amendments submitted thereto as follows:

(a) By 32 votes to 27, with 49 abstentions, it adopted the amendment submitted by Colombia (A/C.2/L.1284). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Philippines, Portugal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire, Zambia.

(b) By 27 votes to 12, with 66 abstentions, it adopted the amendments submitted by Bolivia (see para. 39 above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia,

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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, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

(c) By 24 votes to 6, with 67 abstentions, it adopted the first amendment proposed by Venezuela (see para. 40 (a) above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Malta, Mexico, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Chad, Chile, Nigeria, Sudan, Swaziland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zaire.

(d) By 46 votes to 6, with 50 abstentions it adopted the second amendment proposed by Venezuela (see para. 40 (b) above). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Against: Algeria, Argentina, Chad, Chile, Nigeria, Pakistan.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen.

(e) By 83 votes to 20, with 6 abstentions, it adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1273/Rev.1), as orally revised and as amended (see para. 56 below, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Sweden.

VII

43. At its 1502nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 2725 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

"Recalling further its resolution 2820 (XXVI), of 16 December 1971, which laid down the objectives for the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and decided to consider the results of that session as a matter of high priority,

"Recalling in particular section II of its resolution 2820 (XXVI) on a comprehensive review of the institutional arrangements of the Conference, with a view to improving the efficiency of its operations, and on the essential role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to review and appraise within its field of competence the progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session, 5/ held at Santiago, and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972, 6/

"Considering that at its third session the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was able to take cognizance of and to start to act upon major developments in the trade and monetary fields and that the final meaning of that session will depend to a large extent on follow-up action to implement the resolutions adopted and to reach agreement on those important issues that remained unsolved,

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5/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/180).

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

"Emphasizing the significant part that the permanent machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has to play in the field of trade and development and that its effectiveness depends considerably upon the political will of Governments of all Member States, in particular those of developed countries, to find solutions to the world's development problems,

"Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972;

"2. Welcomes resolutions 82 (III) on multilateral trade negotiations and 84 (III) on the international monetary situation adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session and reaffirms that the developing countries should participate fully, effectively and continuously in all stages of the multilateral trade negotiations and in the decision-making process of the international monetary system and its reform to ensure that full consideration is given to their specific interests;

"3. Takes note of agreed conclusion 92 (XII) of the Trade and Development Board, of 23 October 1972, on multilateral trade negotiations 7/ whereby the Board agreed, inter alia, that one of the fundamental aims of the negotiations should be the expansion and the diversification of exports of developing countries, in accordance with their trade and development needs and that, consequently, every effort should be made in the course of the negotiations to ensure that they resulted in significant benefits to the developing countries;

"4. Invites the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to make adequate arrangements in order to ensure that all developing countries, whether Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or not, are given the opportunity to participate fully and effectively and continuously in the negotiations at all stages, so that their interests are fully taken into account; such arrangements should be without any preconditions of accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

"5. Notes the summing up of the Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its twenty-eighth session on the multilateral trade negotiations, of 14 November 1972, whereby agreed conclusion 92 (XII) of the Trade and Development Board was taken into consideration and it was agreed that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries so as to achieve substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs; in this connexion, invites the States members of the Conference to ensure that these fundamental aims of the negotiations will be fully achieved;

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7/ Ibid., part one, annex I.



"6. Welcomes the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues, as recommended in Conference resolution 84 (III);

"7. Endorses the recommendation of the Conference that problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a co-ordinated manner, taking into account their interdependence, with the full participation of developed and developing countries and takes note of the decision of the Trade and Development Board to continue the consideration of this matter at its resumed twelfth session;

"8. Endorses the request addressed by the Trade and Development Board to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and further to develop his consultations with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to this end;

"9. Urges the Trade and Development Board to take a decision at the second part of its twelfth session with a view to ensuring the effective contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within its competence, before and during the multilateral trade negotiations and discussions on monetary reform to take place in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund respectively, to the solution in a co-ordinated manner of the problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres, in pursuance of Conference resolution 84 (III);

"10. Welcomes the conclusion of the International Cocoa Agreement 1972, adopted within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in October 1972 and expresses the hope that the Agreement will come into force as early as possible in 1973;

"11. Endorses the decision of the Trade and Development Board as contained in agreed conclusion 90 (XII) 8/ to give priority attention to the conditions of international trade in primary commodities, on which the great majority of developing countries still heavily depend for their export earnings and draws the attention of the Board to the need to ensure equitable terms of trade for developing countries;

"12. Urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary steps to ensure their effective participation in the preparation for, and the work of, the seventh (special) session of the Committee on Commodities with a view to reaching concrete and significant results in trade liberalization and pricing policy early in the 1970s, as called for in Conference resolution 83 (III);

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8/ Ibid.

"13. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide assistance to the developing countries in their participation in the various stages of the multilateral trade negotiations and to make the appropriate budgetary allocation to this end, without prejudice to the continuation of its work relative to the expansion of the trade of developing countries, which shall not be delayed in any way by the forthcoming negotiations, and invites the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with resolution 82 (III), section D, paragraph 8, to give the highest priority to requests for assistance formulated by their member States with a view to enabling them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations;

"14. Notes with appreciation that, through the continuous efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as reflected in Conference resolutions 78 (III), 73 (III), 39 (III) and 66 (III), intergovernmental action is gradually being mobilized in an increasing number of fields, such as those of the marketing and distribution of primary products, restrictive business practices in the manufactures trade, contractual transfers of technology, insurance and reinsurance and the practices of liner conferences, where the heretofore unchecked activities of transnational enterprises have long controlled, restricted or otherwise influenced the international market, interfering with its functioning in a way that is often detrimental to the full realization of the development potential of the developing countries;

"15. Endorses resolution 88 (XII) of the Trade and Development Board regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

"16. Endorses resolution 62 (III) on the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries and resolution 63 (III) on the special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries, both adopted unanimously at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"17. Calls upon the States members of the Conference and, in particular, the developed countries to take the necessary steps to give effective implementation, through action at the national and intergovernmental levels, to the decisions of the Conference at its third session, and also to make every effort in order to reach an agreement on the tasks that remain unfinished and on the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference to its continuing machinery for further consideration and action;

"18. Recommends that the Trade and Development Board, at its forthcoming fifth special session, should review the progress made in, and seek further implementation of, the policy measures of the International Development Strategy within the time-limits prescribed therein and reach agreements in more specific terms on issues that had not been fully resolved, so as to fulfil the essential role and responsibility of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the review and appraisal procedure within its competence and to ensure the realization of the goals and objectives of the Strategy, in accordance with Conference resolution 79 (III);

"19. Recommends further that the Trade and Development Board, in the light of the decisions and recommendations of the Conference at its third session, and particularly of paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 80 (III), should select the areas in which action can be initiated for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade and development, thus enabling the Conference to fulfil its basic objectives as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX);

"20. Requests the Trade and Development Board to initiate and continue action for integrated progress in three directions simultaneously: first, in the implementation of principles governing international trade and economic relations among States approved both at the first and at the third session of the Conference; secondly, in further strengthening the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as recommended in Conference resolution 81 (III) and the pertinent provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX); and thirdly, in the implementation of any other long-term initiative of the same nature within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

"21. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the work programme for 1973-1974 as submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session 9/ so as to ensure the full implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Conference and of the Board, to which end the necessary financial resources should be made available."

44. Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

45. At the 1505th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it an amendment (A/C.2/L.1277) submitted by Argentina to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274) which called for the replacement of the words "in this connexion" by the following text:

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9/ Ibid., part two, chap. I.

"regrets in this connexion that the summing up in question did not include, as essential elements of the general objectives, improved conditions of access to the markets of developed countries for exports from developing countries, increased participation of those exports in world trade, solution of problems caused by pricing policy, arrangements for introducing necessary adjustments in the agriculture of developed countries, changes in terms of trade and adoption of new rules to govern international economic relations in future; and".

46. Also at the same meeting, the Committee had before it an amendment (A/C.2/L.1279) submitted by Senegal to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274) which called for the insertion of the following paragraph after the existing operative paragraph 11:

"12. Supports United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 54 (III), which requests the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to take all necessary measures to ensure the stabilization of primary commodity prices and, in particular, to facilitate the conclusion of agreements for stabilizing the prices of certain commodities, promote investments for the local processing of developing countries' agricultural products and raw materials, give priority to loans in respect of agro-industrial projects, act in close co-operation with the International Monetary Fund in financing the establishment of stocks of commodities and diversification programmes, and provide direct financing to intergovernmental agencies whose objective is to stabilize the prices of raw materials".

47. At the 1513th meeting, on 11 December, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced and orally corrected a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2).

48. Liberia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2).

49. The amendment submitted by Senegal (A/C.2/L.1279) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274) was withdrawn.

50. The representative of Senegal, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2) by adding the words "and the solution of the problems caused by pricing policies" at the end of operative paragraph 5.

51. The amendment submitted by Argentina (A/C.2/L.1277) (see para. 45 above) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274) was withdrawn.

52. The representative of the United States of America orally proposed two amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2) which called for:

(a) The deletion of the words "such arrangements should be without any prejudice to their position with regard to their accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" at the end of operative paragraph 4;

(b) The replacement of the word "Endorses" by the word "Notes" in operative paragraph 16.

53. The representative of the United States of America requested a recorded vote on all the amendments and on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2).

54. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2), as orally revised, and on the amendments submitted thereto as follows:

(a) The Committee rejected, by 93 votes to 4, with 16 abstentions, the first amendment proposed by the United States of America (see para. 52 (a) above).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Canada, Italy, Japan, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Ireland, Khmer Republic, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) The Committee, rejected, by 94 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions, the second amendment proposed by the United States of America (see para. 52 (b) above).

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Abstaining: Khmer Republic, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee approved the addition of the words "and the solution of the problems caused by pricing policies" at the end of operative paragraph 5, by 99 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(d) On a separate vote requested by the representative of the United States of America, the Committee adopted operative paragraph 13 by 98 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Khmer Republic,

Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(e) The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1274/Rev.2) as a whole, as orally revised, by 110 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 56 below, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,

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Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

VIII

55. At the 1513th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend a draft decision for adoption by the General Assembly regarding recommendations made by the Trade and Development Board in paragraph 293 of its report<sup>10/</sup> (see para. 57 below).

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<sup>10/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

56. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Code of conduct for liner conferences

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the unanimous agreement reached by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, 11/ held at Santiago, Chile, in April/May 1972, that there was an urgent need for adopting and implementing a universally acceptable code of conduct to regulate the activities of liner conferences, which fully takes into account the special needs and problems of the developing countries,

Recalling resolution 66 (III), entitled "Draft code of conduct for liner conferences", adopted by the Conference,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a conference of plenipotentiaries as early as possible in 1973 to consider and adopt a convention or any other multilateral legally binding instrument on a code of conduct for liner conferences;

2. Decides to establish, also under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a forty-eight-member preparatory committee to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the same distribution between the different regional areas as was established for the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation for its fourth session, with the addition of two members from each regional area;

3. Also decides that the preparatory committee shall prepare a draft convention or any other multilateral legally binding instrument on a code of conduct for liner conferences for submission to the conference of plenipotentiaries referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. Decides further that the first session of the preparatory committee should be convened as early as possible and that the final session should be held at least two months before the conference of plenipotentiaries;

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11/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

/...

5. Recommends that the preparatory committee take into consideration, as a basis for its work:

(a) The draft code of conduct for liner conferences annexed to resolution 66 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) The report of the debates on this subject by the Fourth Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, 12/ including an informal exchange of views on the draft code of conduct for liner conferences and a summing-up by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee;

(c) The report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development entitled "Regulation of liner conferences"; 13/

(d) The report of the Working Group on International Shipping Legislation on its third session. 14/

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II

##### Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972,

Bearing in mind the joint statement of eight socialist countries at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade 15/ and their declaration at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 16/

Conscious that the production capacity and trade flows of the least developed among the developing countries have been and continue to be extremely low, and that it is urgent for the commercial policy measures which are applied to all developing countries to be supplemented by liberal and considerably larger contributions of financial and technical assistance for the least developed countries, in order to eliminate the existing bottle-neck in their economy at the production level,

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12/ TD/161/Add.3.

13/ TD/104.

14/ TD/B/C.4/92.

15/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 42, document A/8124/Add.1.

16/ TD/154.

Recognizing that the relevant provisions of resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade 17/ must be applied in practice as soon as possible,

1. Endorses resolution 62 (III) unanimously adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Requests the specialized agencies concerned and other United Nations bodies, as well as the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, to initiate and accelerate the implementation of their action programmes in favour of the least developed countries in the areas within their competence and to submit periodic reports on the matter to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council;

3. Also requests all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, especially developed countries, urgently to implement the special measures in favour of the least developed countries contained in Conference resolution 62 (III) and to continue to review the measures they have taken in favour of these countries, as well as ways and means of carrying out those measures, and to provide information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on actions taken in connexion with the consideration and implementation of the recommendations of the Conference to enable him to submit periodic reports to the Trade and Development Board.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### Charter of the economic rights and duties of States

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 18/

Decides to enlarge the composition of the Working Group established under Conference resolution 45 (III) to draw up the text of a draft charter of the economic rights and duties of States and authorizes the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to appoint nine additional members, in consultation with member Governments.

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17/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

18/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion  
relative to problems of development

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind paragraph 84 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 19/ relating to the mobilization of public opinion,

Recalling its resolution 2800 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, regarding the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion relative to the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy,

Noting with satisfaction resolution 43 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which proposes a series of specific measures for the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion relative to problems of trade and development,

Noting also agreed conclusion 89 (XII) adopted on the subject by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its twelfth session, 20/

Convinced that improvement in the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion, particularly among young people, would be an important factor for greater awareness of the general problems of development and would thus promote the increased efforts required in the sphere of international co-operation for development and the success of the International Development Strategy,

1. Decides to institute a "World Development Information Day" with the object of drawing the attention of world public opinion each year to development problems and the necessity of strengthening international co-operation to solve them;

2. Further decides that the date for this day shall coincide in principle with United Nations Day, 24 October, which is also the date on which the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was adopted in 1970;

3. Invites the Trade and Development Board to study at its fifth special session, devoted to the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the preliminary report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 21/ as well as the report on the activities requested of the Secretary-General of the Conference by the agreed conclusions;

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19/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

20/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

21/ A/8893.

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4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare, for the fifth special session of the Trade and Development Board, a detailed report elaborating the elements outlined in his preliminary report;

5. Further invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to indicate in the detailed report mentioned in paragraph 4 above what measures he is considering, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 43 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to strengthen the information means of the Conference and to re-group them, in close liaison with the Office of Public Information, in particular the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information and other United Nations information sources, in an information unit responsible for giving wider publicity to the debates and decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on trade and development questions and to the objective of the International Development Strategy of concern to the Conference;

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board at its fifth special session to outline a programme of events for World Development Information Day in 1973 and to make specific proposals;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session, upon the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifth special session to draw up a programme of events for World Development Information Day in 1973.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### External debt servicing by the developing countries

##### The General Assembly,

Mindful of the purposes set forth in Article 55 of the Charter which specifies that the United Nations should promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 2170 (XXI) of 6 December 1966, 2415 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and 2807 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, concerning the need to find practical solutions to the increasing external indebtedness of developing countries,

/...

Bearing in mind resolution 59 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session on 19 May 1972,

Noting that according to official information given by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the combined gross national products of the countries of the world increased by \$1,100,000 million during the First United Nations Development Decade and all the developing countries together accounted for only 20 per cent of that increase,

Taking into account the report of the World Bank Group to the Board of Governors, dated 25 September 1972, on the steadily increasing burden of external debt servicing (amortization and interest) by the developing countries, which this year will exceed \$7,000 million.

Aware that by absorbing ever increasing percentages of their export earnings, the servicing of the external debt of the developing countries is jeopardizing the chances of attaining the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering therefore that it is urgently necessary to adopt practical measures to reduce effectively the burden represented by the external debt servicing of the developing countries,

1. Requests the Trade and Development Board to study, through its Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade at its sixth session, the problems deriving from the burden for the developing countries represented by the servicing of their external debt, including the desirability and feasibility of the establishment and operation of a special fund for the financing, and/or compensation, of the interest of that debt;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare, after consultation with the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, a study on the matters referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to its submission to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade for consideration at its sixth session.

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## DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Multilateral trade negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolutions 82 (III) and 62 (III) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session and the principles contained in paragraph 1, of resolution 82 A (III), which were drawn up by the developing countries to serve as guidelines for the multilateral trade negotiations in 1973,

Recalling further the agreed conclusions adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session, 22/

Considering the importance of those multilateral trade negotiations from the point of view of the trade and economic interests of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the negotiations may lead to very important changes in world economic affairs and that the interests of the developing nations should be taken fully into account both in the field of trade and in the spheres of international monetary reform and development financing,

Considering that the summing up by the Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its twenty-eighth session regarding the objectives of the developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations may be considered a step forward in so far as it states that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs,

Taking into account the establishment of a preparatory committee for the multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

1. Invites all Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to give priority attention to the economic and development needs of developing countries during the preparatory work as well as in all stages of the multilateral trade negotiations;

2. Also invites the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to re-examine, with a view to the adoption, the objectives of the developing countries in the multilateral trade negotiations that were not included in the summing up by the Chairman at the twenty-eighth session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, particularly those relating to the economic

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22/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

development of the developing countries, such as an increased share for the developing countries in world trade, an improvement in the conditions of access for their exports to the markets of the industrialized countries and new rules for the international trade of those countries;

3. Declares that the multilateral trade negotiations should contribute effectively to a more equitable international division of labour;

4. Recommends that the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade should take full account of the following principles to serve as guidelines for the multilateral trade negotiations:

(a) The developing countries, collectively or individually, shall not suffer, directly or indirectly, adverse or prejudicial effects as a result of these negotiations; on the contrary, the negotiations shall provide the developing countries, and specially the land-locked countries, with additional benefits that represent a substantial and meaningful improvement of their position in international trade so that they secure an increasing share in the growth in international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development on the basis of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment;

(b) If the preferential advantages enjoyed by developing countries are adversely affected by the results of these negotiations, the developed countries shall take additional measures to compensate the developing countries so affected;

(c) Developed countries shall provide more favourable and acceptable conditions of access to the products of developing countries and ensure for these products a larger share of the markets of developed countries, and devise measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for their products;

(d) All developing countries shall be entitled and enabled to participate fully, effectively and continuously in these negotiations in all their stages so that their interests are fully taken into account;

(e) All concessions that may be exchanged by developed countries among themselves should automatically be extended to all developing countries;

(f) Concessions granted by the developed countries to developing countries need not be extended to the developed countries;

(g) In the negotiations among developing countries, the tariff and other concessions which they may negotiate among themselves shall not be extended to the developed countries;

(h) The negotiations should as a matter of priority secure significant concessions for the products of particular interest to the least developed countries;

(i) Utmost priority shall be accorded to the removal of all barriers to the products of export interest to developing countries in the market of developed countries;

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(j) Concessions agreed upon in the negotiations in favour of developing countries shall be made available to them immediately and will not be phased, nor will accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade be a prior condition for the enjoyment of the benefits of such concessions;

5. Invites further the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to study and adopt:

(a) New rules fully recognizing the right of developing countries, and specially the land-locked countries, to non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment for developing countries, and to incorporate these rules in the General Agreement;

(b) Objectives aimed at ensuring the acceleration of the economic development of developing countries;

(c) Objectives aimed at defining in the trade negotiations specific goals, both global and sectoral, and on a product-by-product basis;

(d) Measures to ensure the full participation of all developing countries whether members or non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

6. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the Negotiations to study ways and means for economic and financial compensations for any loss incurred by developing countries as a result of the multilateral trade negotiations;

7. Recommends that the negotiations should, as a matter of priority, secure significant concessions for the primary commodities, including processed and semi-processed products, for the least developed among the developing countries with a view to substantially improving their export of these products;

8. Further recommends that the trade negotiations should secure the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers on a preferential basis for the exports of developing countries, members and non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make intensive efforts to assist developing countries in preparing for the negotiations and in the negotiations themselves, drawing up and implementing interregional, regional and country-by-country programmes, in full collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

10. Endorses fully part D of resolution 82 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly with regard to co-ordination between the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

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11. Requests and recommends that:

(a) In general the decisions and measures which the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade adopt in favour of the developing countries should be applicable to all of them;

(b) In whatever action or special measures they take in favour of the least developed countries, they should ensure that the interests of the other developing countries are in no way harmed or prejudiced.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 2725 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Recalling further resolution 2820 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it laid down the objectives for the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and decided to consider the results of that session as a matter of high priority,

Recalling in particular section II of its resolution 2820 (XXVI) on a comprehensive review of the institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to improving the efficiency of its operations, and on the essential role of the Conference to review and appraise within its field of competence the progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 23/

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session, 24/ held at Santiago, and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972, 25/

Considering that at its third session the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was able to take cognizance of, and to start to act upon, major developments in the trade and monetary fields and that the final meaning of that session will depend to a large extent on follow-up action to implement the resolutions adopted and to reach agreement on those important issues that remained unsolved,

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23/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

24/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session (TD/180), to be issued as a United Nations publication.

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8715).

Emphasizing the significant part that the permanent machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has to play in the field of trade and development and that its effectiveness depends considerably upon the political will of Governments of all Member States, in particular those of developed countries, to find solutions to the development problems of the world,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its third session and the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period 21 September 1971 to 25 October 1972;

2. Welcomes resolutions 82 (III) on multilateral trade negotiations and 84 (III) on the international monetary situation, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, and reaffirms that the developing countries should participate fully, effectively and continuously in all stages of the multilateral trade negotiations and in the decision-making process of the international monetary system and its reform, notably through their participation in the Committee of Twenty of the International Monetary Fund and forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, to ensure that full consideration is given to their specific interests;

3. Takes note of agreed conclusion 92 (XII) of the Trade and Development Board, of 23 October 1972, on multilateral trade negotiations, 26/ whereby the Board agreed, inter alia, that one of the fundamental aims of the negotiations should be the expansion and the diversification of exports of developing countries, in accordance with their trade and development needs and that, consequently, every effort should be made in the course of the negotiations to ensure that they resulted in significant benefits to the developing countries;

4. Invites the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to make adequate arrangements in order to ensure that all developing countries, whether Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or not, are given the opportunity to participate fully and effectively and continuously in the negotiations at all stages, so that their interests are fully taken into account; such arrangements should be without any prejudice to their position with regard to their accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

5. Notes the summing up of the Chairman of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at its twenty-eighth session on the multilateral trade negotiations, of 14 November 1972, whereby agreed conclusion 92 (XII) of the Trade and Development Board was taken into consideration and it was agreed that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for the international trade of the developing countries so as to achieve substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs and, in this connexion, invites the States members of the Conference to ensure that these fundamental aims of the negotiations will be fully achieved and to continue to pursue their efforts to include other fundamental

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26/ Ibid., part one, annex I.

objectives such as, inter alia, further improvement of the conditions of access to the markets of the industrialized countries for the exports of the developing countries and the solution of the problems caused by pricing policies;

6. Welcomes the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues, as recommended in resolution 84 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres should be resolved in a co-ordinated manner, taking into account their interdependence, with the full participation of developed and developing countries, and takes note of the decision of the Trade and Development Board to continue the consideration of this matter at its resumed twelfth session;

8. Endorses the request addressed by the Trade and Development Board to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue and develop further his consultations with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as required and to submit reports to members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development when he considers it necessary and, in the intervals between sessions of the Board, to utilize fully existing procedures and mechanisms for consultations;

9. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Trade and Development Board at the second part of its twelfth session with a view to enabling the Board to consider and reach agreement on ways in which the Conference can ensure an effective contribution within its competence before and during the multilateral trade negotiations and discussions on monetary reform to take place in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund respectively, to the solution in a co-ordinated manner of the problems in the monetary, trade and finance spheres, in pursuance of Conference resolution 84 (III);

10. Welcomes the conclusion of the International Cocoa Agreement 1972, adopted within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in October 1972, and urges the coming into force of the Agreement as early as possible in 1973;

11. Endorses agreed conclusion 90 (XXII) 27/ of the Trade and Development Board to give priority attention to the conditions of international trade in primary commodities, on which the great majority of developing countries still heavily depend for their export earnings, and draws the attention of the Board to the need for substantial improvement of the terms of trade by the middle of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

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27/ Ibid.

12. Urges all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary steps to ensure their effective participation in the preparation for, and the work of, the seventh (special) session of the Committee on Commodities with a view to reaching concrete and significant results in trade liberalization and pricing policy early in the 1970s, as called for in Conference resolution 83 (III);

13. Requests the World Bank Group to undertake, as a matter of priority and within the limits of its competence, the measures provided for in resolution 54 (III) designed to ensure the stabilization of the prices of raw materials;

14. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide assistance to the developing countries in their participation in the various stages of the multilateral trade negotiations and to make the appropriate budgetary allocation to this end, without prejudice to the continuation of its work relative to the expansion of the trade of developing countries, which shall not be delayed in any way by the forthcoming negotiations, and invites the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with section D, paragraph 8 of resolution 82 (III) of the Conference, to give the highest priority to requests for assistance formulated by their member States with a view to enabling them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations;

15. Notes with appreciation that, through the continuous efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as reflected in resolutions of the Conference, intergovernmental action is gradually being mobilized in an increasing number of fields, such as those of the marketing and distribution of primary products, restrictive business practices in the manufactures trade, contractual transfers of technology, insurance and reinsurance and the practices of liner conferences, in particular in cases where the activities of transnational enterprises have long controlled, restricted or otherwise influenced the international market, interfering with its functioning in a way that is often detrimental to the full realization of the development potential of the developing countries;

16. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 88 (XII), regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

17. Endorses resolution 62 (III) on the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries and resolution 63 (III) on the special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries, both adopted unanimously at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

18. Calls upon all the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in particular the developed countries to take the necessary steps to give effective implementation, through action at the national and intergovernmental levels, to the resolutions and decisions of the Conference

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as adopted at its third session, and also to make every effort in order to reach an agreement on the tasks that remain unfinished and on the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference to its continuing machinery for further consideration and action;

19. Recommends that the Trade and Development Board, at its fifth special session, should within its competence review the progress made in, and seek further implementation of, the policy measures of the International Development Strategy as adopted within the time-limits prescribed therein, reach agreements in more specific terms on issues that had not been fully resolved, seek new areas of agreement and widen the existing ones and evolve new concepts and seek agreements on additional measures, so as to fulfil the essential role and responsibility of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the review and appraisal procedure and to facilitate the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, in accordance with Conference resolution 79 (III);

20. Further recommends that the Trade and Development Board, in the light of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session, and particularly of paragraph 7 (a) of resolution 80 (III), and of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), should select the areas in which action can be initiated for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments within its field of competence;

21. Requests the Trade and Development Board to continue work:

(a) With a view to the fullest possible effective implementation of principles governing international trade and economic relations among States as approved both at the first and at the third sessions of the Conference;

(b) For the further strengthening of the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as recommended in paragraphs 30, 31 and 32 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX);

22. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out the work programme for 1973-1974, as submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session 28/ so as to ensure to the fullest extent possible effective implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Conference and of the Board and, to this end, recommends that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations should take the pertinent decisions for the provision of the needed financial resources.

57. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

The General Assembly:

(a) Endorses the action taken by the Trade and Development Board on the calendar of meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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28/ Ibid., part two, chap. I.



in order that every effort should be made, both by delegations and by the Secretariat, to minimize the cost and reduce the duration of each meeting;

(b) Requests commodity conferences which are convened under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to dispense with summary records, on the understanding that the secretariat would take the necessary steps to ensure that the work of the participants would not be hampered by this decision.

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