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AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE ELEVENTH  
SPECIAL SESSION  
Agenda item 7

ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR  
THE PROMOTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION



Letter dated 2 September 1980 from the heads of delegation of  
Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,  
Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary,  
Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,  
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam addressed  
to the Secretary-General

We should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps to circulate as an official document of the eleventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly, under agenda item 7, the Declaration of the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the said special session "On the contribution of the above-mentioned socialist member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to the achievement of the goals and tasks of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade".

The text of the Declaration is attached.

(Signed) B. TSVETKOV  
Head of delegation,  
People's Republic of Bulgaria

(Signed) A. N. SHEDOV  
Head of delegation,  
Byelorussian Soviet  
Socialist Republic

(Signed) I. HULINSKÝ  
Head of delegation,  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

(Signed) P. FLORIN  
Head of delegation,  
German Democratic Republic

(Signed) I. HOLLAI  
Head of delegation,  
Hungarian People's Republic

(Signed) B. DASHTSEREN  
Head of delegation,  
Mongolian People's Republic

(Signed) R. FRELEK  
Head of delegation,  
Polish People's Republic

(Signed) V. A. KRAVETS  
Head of delegation,  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

(Signed) V. F. MALTSEV  
Head of delegation,  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(Signed) VU SONG  
Head of delegation,  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Annex

DECLARATION OF THE DELEGATIONS OF BULGARIA, THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND, THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND VIET NAM TO THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED SOCIALIST MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GOALS AND TASKS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Sharing and upholding the progressive goals of the international development strategy for the 1980s,

Reaffirming their position, which they have repeatedly set forth both within and outside the United Nations system, concerning the ways and means of bringing about economic and social progress throughout the world,

Expressing their support for the desire of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America finally to cast off the shackles of colonialism and neo-colonialism and overcome their economic backwardness,

Stressing, in this regard, the importance of progressive changes with a view to the creation of independent national economies,

Convinced that the strengthening of peace and security, the deepening of the process of détente and the further implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems are essential conditions and prerequisites for mutually beneficial international economic co-operation based on equal rights and for the solution of the global problems confronting mankind,

Desiring that the new strategy, taking into account the interests of all countries, should truly promote the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the realization of the progressive provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Expressing their willingness to assist, to the extent of their capacity, in fulfilling those goals and tasks of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade that they share and uphold,

The delegations of the above-mentioned socialist member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance declare that those countries' efforts to achieve the progressive goals and tasks of the international strategy for the third United Nations development decade will take forms that are in keeping with their

socio-economic structure and the underlying principles of their foreign economic ties - complete equality, non-discrimination, mutual benefit, co-operation among all States irrespective of their economic and social systems, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty.

The socialist countries will take the following steps in this regard:

1. Considering the close link between the restructuring of international economic relations and progress in limiting the arms race, in disarmament and in strengthening peace and security, the socialist countries will continue to work actively, both within and outside the United Nations, for the implementation of the proposals they have advanced concerning disarmament and political and military détente, since this would permit States to devote to the goals of development the ever-increasing portion of their resources which is today spent on the proliferation of weapons. The socialist countries will therefore consistently advocate a reduction in military budgets by the States permanent members of the Security Council and other States with major economic and military potential and the use of the resources released as a result of such a reduction to promote the socio-economic development of peoples, particularly assistance to developing countries as provided for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 3093 (XXVIII) and the proposals made by the socialist countries at the May 1978 special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

The socialist countries of course expect other States to show the same political will and work actively both within and outside the United Nations to promote progress towards disarmament and the deepening of détente.

2. The socialist countries reaffirm their willingness to support, as in the past, the struggle by countries and peoples to rid themselves without delay of the remnants of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, hegemonism, expansionism, interference in internal affairs, and imperialist exploitation, which constitute the main obstacles to the economic liberation and social progress of the developing countries and the elimination of which is vital to the success of the strategy. The socialist countries resolutely condemn the policy of creating constant international tension, of blackmail, of threats to the security of sovereign States, of subversion, of economic pressure, and of embargo and blockade. They are prepared to go on giving assistance of all kinds to national liberation movements and peoples in their just struggle for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the exercise of all other inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination. The socialist States support the claims of developing countries against former colonial Powers for compensation for the harm done to them through colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation.

3. The socialist countries are convinced that the international development strategy for the 1980s cannot prove successful unless it is underpinned in the developing countries by progressive socio-economic changes, the mobilization of those countries' domestic resources and an intensification of their efforts to create and develop independent national economies by, among other things,

strengthening the sovereignty of countries over their natural resources and all areas of economic activity and turning their foreign economic ties into an effective instrument for hastening economic development.

4. The socialist countries, which are, within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, evolving economic co-operation among themselves on the basis of genuine equality, will continue to strive for the elimination of all manifestations of dictation and exploitation in international economic relations and the eradication of discrimination, protectionism and all other artificial hindrances in that sphere. As in the past, they will support the struggle by the developing countries against exploitation by monopoly capital, particularly by the transnational corporations, as well as those countries' efforts to devise measures at both the international and the national level for controlling the activities of international monopolies so that such activities do not run counter to the interests of socio-economic development in the developing countries or the priorities that those countries have established.

All of this will constitute a genuine contribution by the socialist countries to the achievement of the goals of the strategy and will help the developing countries to overcome their colonial heritage of economic backwardness, poverty, squalor and hunger and to do away with the imperialist monopolies' neo-colonialist exploitation of the human and natural resources of the developing countries.

5. The socialist countries will be prepared over the coming decade to develop still further their economic, scientific and technical co-operation with developing countries so that such co-operation - supplementing the developing countries' own efforts, which are of decisive importance for their social progress and economic development - can make an increasing contribution to the development of self-sufficient national economies in the developing countries, the strengthening of their economic independence, the growth of their industrial, scientific and technical potential, and the improvement of living conditions for their populations and can help to ensure their participation on equal terms in the international division of labour.

The socialist countries will, of course, direct their efforts towards these ends only where the developing countries display willingness to engage in mutual co-operation and with due regard for their own capacity. In this connexion, they wish to stress once again that the world today contains not only two opposing economic and social systems but also two fundamentally different approaches to economic relations with developing countries. Accordingly, international recommendations relating to the developing countries' economic relations with socialist countries should not be formulated by means of or on the basis of the mechanical extension to such relations of schemes and provisions deriving from the practice of capitalistic economic relations without taking into account the fundamental differences separating a socialist economy from the capitalist economic system, the fundamental principles on which the foreign economic ties of the socialist countries are founded and the resultant specific forms and methods characterizing those ties.

6. During the third decade, the socialist countries are prepared, to the extent of their abilities, to concentrate their economic and technical co-operation with interested developing countries in the following basic areas:

- Helping to strengthen the position of the State and co-operative sectors in the economies of developing countries so as to obtain optimum results from economic policy and to mobilize and make use of internal and external resources for the benefit of the overwhelming majority of the population rather than particular groups and strata;
- Fostering the diversified and balanced development of economic potential, particularly the productive sector, by creating and expanding industrial and energy-producing capacities as well as by developing transport, agriculture and related sectors;
- Fostering, on a mutually beneficial basis, the development of natural resources under conditions ensuring the genuine sovereignty of every State and respect for the legitimate rights of the co-operating parties;
- Developing co-operation in the sphere of planning, especially through such methods as assisting in the developing countries' elaboration of a methodology for formulating national social and economic development plans and programmes which can assist them in bringing about progressive socio-economic changes, including democratic agrarian reform and structural changes in rural areas, electrification, water supply, etc.;
- Supporting the developing countries in their efforts to establish and strengthen a scientific and technical potential and affording them assistance in developing and increasing the efficacy of the appropriate infrastructure so as to solve the problems of applying modern advances in science and technology for developmental purposes.

7. Considering the growing importance - at a time of progress in science and technology - of long-term planning and diversification in the types and methods of international economic exchange and taking into account the needs and problems of the developing countries concerned, the socialist countries will be prepared during the third decade to increase the effectiveness of the types of co-operation already in use and to introduce new types, i.e.:

(i) They will broaden and perfect the practice of bilateral consultation, inter alia, within the framework of mixed intergovernmental commissions on economic, scientific and technical co-operation, for the purpose of identifying opportunities for intensifying the new type of international division of labour and for carrying out large-scale projects with participation by a number of different countries.

(ii) They will broaden the practice of concluding long-term intergovernmental agreements and programmes for periods of 10-15 years which provide for trade, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation and define the specific areas and forms thereof, including production co-operation, specialization, co-operation on a

barter basis and the like. Such long-term agreements and programmes will promote steadier growth of trade, the stabilization of commercial prices and more balanced trade through expansion of the range of goods exchanged in accordance with the capacity and requirements of the trading partners. The agreements and programmes will also be of assistance in determining the most effective alternative approaches to the task of intensifying the division of labour, inter alia, through the expansion in the developing countries of specific types of production for which favourable conditions exist there.

(iii) They will join efforts with interested developing countries in seeking comprehensive solutions to the long-term problems of their social and economic development, and more particularly in the further development and establishment of territorial and sectoral complexes which are organically linked to the economic structure of the countries concerned.

(iv) They will encourage the purchase of semi-manufactured and finished industrial goods from the developing countries, inter alia, by granting tariff preferences.

(v) When such action is mutually acceptable and feasible, they will make provision in agreements and contracts for the delivery of goods from developing countries in repayment of credits and for the purchase on commercial terms of the output of enterprises constructed in developing countries with the assistance of socialist countries.

(vi) They will facilitate and broaden co-operation between State organs in the scientific organization of accounting, statistics, and production data.

(vii) As specific problems arise and with due regard for mutual interests, they will join with interested developing countries in a bilateral search for mutually acceptable solutions to problems relating to the magnitude and conditions of economic and technical assistance and accompanying credits.

(viii) As one of the principal means of supporting the national economic development efforts of the developing countries, they will provide expanded assistance in training national personnel for interested developing countries in essential occupational specialties, in the sphere of physical production and in other sectors. In so doing, they will, inter alia, employ the following methods:

The training and instruction of skilled workers and middle-level technical personnel in the course of the construction and operation of projects in developing countries with the assistance of socialist countries:

The training of engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers by specialists from socialist countries at educational establishments in developing countries;

The training of foreign specialists and workers at enterprises in socialist countries and the provision of opportunities for foreign nationals to study at higher and secondary specialized establishments and technical industrial schools in socialist countries;

The organization of courses to upgrade the skills of middle- and high-level technical and managerial personnel from developing countries.

(ix) They will broaden co-operation in the transfer of technology, particularly in the form of licensing and know-how in conjunction with the provision of economic and technical assistance and deliveries of complete units of equipment, and, in addition, in perfecting the methods of providing consultancy services.

8. Viewing with understanding the efforts of the developing countries to broaden economic and technical co-operation as an important means of accelerating their economic and social development and lessening their dependence on the transnational corporations, the socialist countries express willingness to continue to share with interested developing countries the experience gained in carrying out, within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, economic, scientific and technical co-operation and programmes for socialist economic integration, including the selection and definition of the most effective areas of concentration for co-operation and integration, forms of international specialization and co-operation, and ways and means of promoting the systematic equalization of levels of national economic development.

9. In taking measures to provide economic, scientific and technical assistance to the developing countries, the socialist States will, when determining the specific conditions governing co-operation, take into account, in accordance with their means, the particular complex problems of the least developed and geographically disadvantaged countries.

The socialist States express the firm conviction that during the 1980s the States and peoples of the world, acting with a sense of high responsibility, will be able to maintain and strengthen peace and will thus create the necessary conditions for solving the urgent global problems facing mankind, including that of accelerating the economic and social development of the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

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