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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 5 June 1981 from the Representative of Venezuela  
for Economic Affairs to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Group of 77, I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the final report of the High Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981, distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Manuel PEREZ GUERRERO  
Chairman of the Group of 77

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ANNEX

CARACAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION ADOPTED BY THE HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE  
ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HELD AT  
CARACAS FROM 13 TO 19 MAY 1981

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD . . . . .	i
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	iii
II. SECTORAL CONCLUSIONS	
TRADE . . . . .	1
TECHNOLOGY . . . . .	7
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE . . . . .	16
ENERGY . . . . .	23
RAW MATERIALS . . . . .	32
FINANCE . . . . .	36
INDUSTRIALIZATION . . . . .	42
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION . . . . .	49
III. MECHANISMS FOR CO-ORDINATION, MONITORING, FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND EVALUATION . . . . .	50
ANNEX I	
TABLE ON THE FOLLOW-UP MEETING ENVISAGED IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE WITH THE CORRESPONDING SCHEDULE . . . . .	55
ANNEX II	
RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION ADOPTED UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE . . . . .	67

FOREWORD

The Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in New York in September 1980, agreed "To convene a conference of developing countries at a high level in 1981 in order to intensify and ensure the implementation of various programmes and decisions on economic cooperation among developing countries in a concrete and coherent manner".

The main events on this matter held prior to this high-level conference were the following: the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held in Manila from January 26 to February 7, 1976; the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries of the Group of 77, held in México City from 13 to 22 September 1976; the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in Arusha from 12 to 16 February 1979; the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non Aligned countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979; the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York from 11 to 14 March 1980, and the Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1980. Moreover, other meetings which are closely related to this matter are the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978, and meetings on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in the context of United Nations fora.

The Ministers entrusted the Group of 77 in New York to make necessary arrangements for the preparations of the High Level Conference. This preparatory work included ad hoc technical meetings of officials responsible at the national level for the operational aspects of activities of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries.

In pursuance of this mandate, the Group of 77 in New York established the terms of reference for the technical meetings of experts that were held from 15 to 27 March 1981 in Geneva, Vienna and Rome. The experts were entrusted with the task of forwarding practical and concrete recommendations, to be presented in operational terms within a time-bound framework, in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the various sections of the Vienna Report. To this end, the recommendations were to include reference to the necessary follow-up action.

The recommendations of the technical meetings of experts were considered by a meeting of senior officials, held in Vienna from 13 to 16 April 1981, in preparation of the High Level Conference. This meeting, according to the terms of reference set by the Group of 77, reviewed and integrated these recommendations and dealt with questions of an intersectoral nature such as some TCDC matters of broader scope and those related to the levels of implementation and mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and follow-up action and evaluation.

The preparatory work of this Conference was based primarily on the report of the Ad-Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1980, which had been endorsed by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in September 1980, the conclusions of which represent an important stage in the process leading to concrete and balanced implementation of actions in the field of economic cooperation among developing countries.

The conclusions of the Meeting of Senior Officials were presented to the High Level Conference held in Caracas from 13 to 19 May, 1981.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Group of 77 held a High Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, in Caracas, Venezuela, from 13 to 19 of May, 1981.

The Conference is convinced that, amidst the difficulties and uncertainties arising from the present world situation, this is the appropriate moment to renew, accelerate and strengthen cooperative efforts and solidarity among developing countries, based on mutual interest and a more rational use of available resources. In this context, the Group of 77 reiterated its firm commitment to the principle of collective self-reliance, and stressed that economic cooperation among developing countries is an integral part of the collective action of the Group for the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

The current global economic crisis is a reflection of the underlying structural maladjustment and the persisting lack of equity in international economic relations. The lack of progress in negotiations on the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order is due to the intransigent attitudes adopted by some developed countries which have shown a regrettable lack of political will. This has been manifested particularly in the state of negotiations to launch the new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development. This same attitude was also adopted by one developed country at the last session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Against this background, it is all the more timely and necessary for the developing countries to strengthen the cohesion and solidarity among themselves.

The Conference reaffirmed that economic cooperation among developing countries is not a substitute to global economic cooperation between developing and developed countries, nor should it in any way replace or relieve the industrialized countries from their responsibilities and commitments towards developing countries. As long as the industrialized world persists in its present attitudes and policies, which do not respond to the needs of the developing countries, the present international economic system, which is based on injustice, inequality, exploitation and dependence, will continue to adversely affect the development prospects of the developing countries as well as the future of the whole world.

The world economic crisis places severe constraints on the development prospects of developing countries. The policy of the developed countries has been to seek to overcome their chronic economic difficulties by passing on the costs of their adjustment to the developing countries, causing instability and disruption in the economies of the latter and compelling many of them to resort, among other measures, to additional and onerous indebtedness merely to survive.

At the same time, most of the developed countries have strongly resisted the structural changes in their economies that are necessary to eliminate the underlying causes of the present crisis.

Deterioration of relations between the great powers, aggravation of international tensions, the intensification of the arms race, colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racism, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism and exploitation are having a further negative impact on the grave structural problems that afflict the economies of the developing countries.

Economic cooperation among developing countries offers the opportunity to take full advantage of existing and potential complementarities in their economies. The program of cooperation identifies these possibilities in the fields of trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance, industrialization and technical cooperation. All developing countries should be in a position to benefit equitably from a practical evidence of solidarity. In this regard, special attention should be paid to countries in greater need, particularly the Least Developed Countries, so that they can effectively participate and benefit from programmes of economic cooperation among developing countries in all fields of such cooperation. The success of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries is, therefore, of particular importance to the Group of 77.

Cooperative efforts among developing countries are by no means new. Several programmes have already been agreed upon and implemented to varying degrees, as evidenced in the actions taken in the various subregional, regional and interregional groupings.

Resolute action is now required to ensure the implementation of the Programme of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries adopted at this meeting in a concrete, coherent, integrated and time-bound manner, a programme that will have mutually beneficial results for all developing countries members of the Group of 77.

In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action agreed upon, the Conference has decided to set up appropriate mechanisms of co-ordination, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation as reflected in detail in this document.

These efforts appear ambitious as is the enterprise to which the Group of 77 is now giving a new and sustained impulse. This Conference is a manifestation of the developing countries' recognition of the potential of cooperation among themselves. Many indeed are the potentially important fields that naturally lend themselves to fruitful action at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. The implementation and follow-up of the Programme agreed upon by the Conference will give developing countries a better knowledge of where the possibilities of practical and balanced results lie, in order to achieve the balanced development of their countries and to improve the economic and social conditions of their peoples.

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TRADE

Expansion of Trade among developing countries

1. The High-Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries noted that in recent years trade among developing countries had expanded more rapidly than their trade with developed countries. In this connection, the Conference therefore recommended that developing countries commit themselves to continue this expansion of trade among themselves and at a significant rate, and to adopt adequate commercial policy measures at the national as well as at the regional and inter-regional levels, to ensure that this objective is fully realized. While welcoming the continued expansion of trade among developing countries, the Conference recognized the importance of establishing suitable targets for trade expansion and, to this end, recommended that studies being undertaken in this regard in UNCTAD should be concluded as promptly as possible and, in any event, during 1981. The Conference also recommended that the implementation of the objective of the expansion of trade among developing countries should be reviewed periodically.

2. The Conference felt that expansion of trade among developing countries and consideration of issues related thereto would be facilitated by dissemination of adequate data on trade flows and market opportunities and by the promotion of the necessary trade financing. The Conference noted Arusha Action Plan's recommendation on a trade information system with new emphasis on mutual trade among developing countries. The Conference recommended that the trade information system could be considerably assisted by more effective use of existing trade information in the sub-regional, regional and interregional institutions. The Conference therefore recommended that necessary action should be taken in order to ensure the early implementation of the proposed project on a Trade Information System (TIS) being prepared by UNCTAD.

3. The Conference recommended the further promoting of co-operation among developing countries in the field of marketing network, through setting up of branches, technical and commercial offices, exhibitions,



department stores, warehouses and other forms of co-operation in the field of marketing, in the mutual interest of the countries concerned and in accordance with their national legislation.

4. In connection with the role of long-term agreements in strengthening the production capacities of developing countries and expanding their mutual trade, the Conference recommended that Governments of developing countries adopt all necessary measures within the framework of their economic policies in order to assist in the conclusion of such agreements.

#### Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing Countries

5. The Conference noted that, in spite of a favourable growth rate in the trade between developing countries in the recent past, in 1976 these countries imported only 27.5 per cent of commodities and 10.5 per cent of manufactures from among themselves, out of which the shares of interregional trade were only 9.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively. The statistics of trade among developing countries by country and product compiled by UNCTAD showed that in a number of SITC headings (4 digit) relating to both agricultural products and manufactures, the developing countries imported the bulk of their requirements from developed countries, despite the existing production capabilities and export potential among developing countries. The Conference, therefore, concluded that the analysis of trade data in UNCTAD had fully substantiated the recommendation of the Ministers at Arusha that the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among developing countries would constitute a major instrument for the promotion of trade, production and employment among developing countries. The Conference, however, stressed that the GSTP, when established, should result in equitable benefits for all participating developing countries. Moreover, it would supplement and not replace present and future sub-regional and regional preferential arrangements, which would also need to be strengthened.

6. The Conference noted that considerable analytical and preparatory work had already been carried out in UNCTAD to enable necessary steps to

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be undertaken for early establishment of the GSTP. The Conference agreed that there was now a need to devise the detailed modalities, rules and procedures for commencement of the negotiations. These rules would have to be based on the principles and guidelines for the GSTP established in the Arusha Action Plan and further elaborated at the Interregional Meeting of Governmental Experts of Developing Countries on ECDC held in Geneva in 1980. It also agreed that such negotiating modalities and rules should be simple and sufficiently flexible so as to ensure maximum participation in the negotiations. It noted further that another meeting of governmental experts was scheduled in UNCTAD for continuing preparatory work in July 1981. The Conference believed that, relying on the preparatory work already undertaken, it would be possible at this meeting to make substantial progress towards completing the work of drawing up the rules. The Conference recommended that as soon as possible after completion of the preparatory work another meeting at an appropriate high level should be held to finalize and approve the rules and launch the negotiations at the earliest.

#### State Trading Organizations (STOs).

7. The Conference stressed the need for a regular exchange of information among STOs in order to promote effectively trade and other forms of co-operation among such organizations. The Conference also took note of the work being carried out by the UNCTAD Secretariat in connection with a handbook on STOs. It recommended that this handbook should be completed and distributed as soon as possible and that STOs should provide UNCTAD with the necessary information for the regular updating and improvement of the handbook.

8. The Conference welcomed the symposium being organized by UNCTAD in association with ITC and the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in November 1981 at the headquarters of ICPE, for Heads of STOs of developing countries to consider, inter alia, a programme for mutual trade development and other forms of co-operation among their STOs, such as the establishment of long-term supply and purchase commitments. The Conference also welcomed the meeting of State

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Trading Organizations of the Asian Group scheduled to be held in Jakarta in October 1981 in collaboration with the UNCTAD Secretariat. In preparing a programme of co-operation among STOs, the Ljubljana symposium should pay special attention to co-operation with regard to import procurement from the developed countries, e.g. co-operation among purchasing agents of different developing countries and by larger exporting-importing developing countries undertaking operations on behalf of countries interested in smaller quantities. The Conference recommended that such meetings aiming to foster ECDC should be organized by developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and interregional levels on a regular basis to keep under review their joint efforts and to orient the work being undertaken by the international community to promote co-operation among STOs as well as in other fields of ECDC.

Multinational Marketing Enterprises (MMEs).

9. The Conference took note of the list of product groups as agreed to by the Group of 77 and selected by regional and interregional meetings of governmental experts of developing countries for the promotion of multinational marketing enterprises at the regional and interregional levels in pursuance of provisions of section (c) of the Arusha Action Plan, and recommended that such lists should be given wide publicity so as to facilitate contacts among parties concerned. It recommended also that technical and financial assistance should be provided on an urgent basis to intensify ongoing preparations and to support the process of sectoral negotiations envisaged at the regional and interregional levels for the establishment of this type of enterprise.

10. The Conference recommended that producers-exporters associations should become fully involved in the promotional work to be undertaken in relation to MMEs.

11. In the light of the action programme for the promotion of MMEs adopted at Arusha, the Conference stressed the need for governments of

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interested countries to mobilize their own public and private producers and exporters, as the case may be, to become involved in this process of sectoral negotiations.

National Enterprises, Joint-ventures and Improved Utilization of Existing Capacities in the Field of Services.

12. The Conference recommended that action in the field of services should be envisaged at two levels. First, at the subregional and regional levels, where efforts should mainly be geared towards assistance to developing countries, particularly the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, in setting up national enterprises or adopting any other relevant measures in order to solve their particular problems. The existence of specialized organizations of developing countries at the subregional and regional levels offered the possibility in the short run to establish co-operation links among such organizations, to develop a regular exchange of information among them and to ensure the participation in their co-operative efforts of all parties concerned, including suppliers and users of the services in question. In addition to action in this respect, and as a result of such links, the Conference recommended that work should also be undertaken through expert groups for the identification of existing capacities and their level of utilization, as required, to be proposed for adoption in support of such countries. The Group of 77 in Geneva should take steps for the preparation and convening of these expert groups.

13. The second level of action envisaged was of an interregional character. It was stressed that the trade potential of the developing countries was particularly significant but that its realization and development was being hindered by the lack of adequate transportation, communications, shipping and insurance facilities. The Conference considered that an effective way of dealing with existing obstacles in this respect was to establish links at the interregional level among subregional and regional organizations with responsibilities in the sectors concerned. The Conference recommended that, at this level, expert groups should be convened by the Group of 77 in Geneva not later than 1982 in order to identify problems encountered, establish priorities and suggest possible measures leading to appropriate action.

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Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in the Field of Trade.

14. Regarding the fostering of technical co-operation in the area of trade, the Conference expressed the importance of resorting to means such as research and training centres of multinational scope, as identified in the Buenos Aires TCDC Conference. The Conference recommended in this regard more active exchange of information among the secretariats of the various subregional and regional economic groupings of developing countries.

TECHNOLOGY

National, subregional, regional and interregional technology institutions

15. The Conference reiterated that co-operation in the field of technology among developing countries is of critical importance as it constitutes an essential factor in the promotion and development of a sound programme of action in the other fields of economic co-operation among developing countries.

16. The Conference stressed the importance of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, which comprises programme areas on co-operation among developing countries in this field. The Conference, in this context, instructed the Group of 77 in New York to pursue vigorously action in this regard, in view of the central role it will have to play for such implementation.

17. The Conference noted with concern, however, that, in spite of the repeated appeals of the Group of 77, negotiations for the solution of the important questions still pending in Annexes I and II of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development have not been undertaken. The Conference, felt, therefore, that the absence of a solution which would take into account the interest and needs of developing countries renders insufficient the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. The Conference called, in this context, for the opening of those negotiations as soon as possible and instructed the Group of 77 in New York to act accordingly.

18. In order to provide information on engineering and technological capacities available and required and to develop programmes of co-operation among developing countries, the Conference recommended the following actions:

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- a) To establish and maintain an up-to-date inventory of the existing capabilities in the national, subregional, regional and inter-regional technology institutions and agencies in the developing countries. The Group of 77 in Vienna should formulate a detailed questionnaire to be circulated to all developing countries in which each country may indicate the available research and development facilities.
- b) To formulate, on the basis of the information so obtained, co-operative arrangements among technological research and development institutions in specific areas. In this connection, it is proposed that specific experts groups be organized to identify problems of common interest and select projects for joint and co-operative action. This question should be dealt with by the meeting of heads of national science and technology agencies referred to in Paragraph 26.
- c) To strengthen technological information among developing countries using existing international information system such as RITLA in Latin America, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDP and WIPO at the international level and other such systems that may be created, for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on the engineering and technological capabilities available in the institutions and which could be made available for other countries.
- d) To strengthen existing, establishing where necessary, national agencies dealing with science and technology matters.
- e) To encourage and promote initiatives on the part of developing countries for twinning arrangements between such institutions.

Flow of Technology among developing countries.

19. In order to make available to all developing countries specific technologies and capacities acquired by some developing countries, the Conference recommended the following action:

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- a) Each developing country should compile available information on a broad range of technologies covering both hardware and software, the latter being embodied in the form of institutional knowledge, experience of pilot plant or semi-commercial plant operation, technological know-how and availability of facilities for training purposes.
- b) A systematic compilation of information should be made available to countries and institutions that will be responsible for specific sectors, as well as to international organizations, and regional organizations, such as transfer of technology centres and interested economic commissions.
- c) Visits of experts from governmental organizations, technical institutions in specific industrial sectors to other developing countries should be organized so as to promote and develop specific co-operation projects on bilateral and multilateral basis.
- d) Actions necessary for promoting scientific and technical co-operation among developing countries should be identified and, in this context, appropriate reciprocal preferential treatment arrangements should be established, without prejudice to national legislation.
- e) International organizations are requested to promote, organize and provide support for such inter-country facilities and exchange of information, including projects mutually agreed upon. Depending on the level of co-operation they could also facilitate obtaining favourable terms and conditions including granting of preferential treatment in technology transfers, without prejudice to national legislation.

Solution of specific technological problems through joint efforts and creation of networks of scientific and technological institutions.

20. In order to develop joint programmes between those countries that have specific experience and expertise in specified sectors of industry and

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to assist others in regard to testing of raw materials, providing them with know-how and designs where necessary on products and processes and also to develop joint programmes in research and development efforts, including harmonization of policies, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) To establish action committees in the selected sectors to act as promoters and catalysts of technological development, conveners of meetings of interested institutions, agencies and countries and to generally serve as points of reference for technological problems in these sectors for other developing countries.
- b) In order to facilitate the implementation of the above task the relevant international organizations should provide appropriate assistance to promote technological cooperation among developing countries.
- c) To establish networks of scientific and technological institutions for mutual benefit and to facilitate harmonization of strategies and programmes through the exchange of information and experience in the field of scientific and technological development. This issue should be considered by the meeting of heads of national science and technology agencies envisaged in paragraph 26.

Exchange of information and experiences in the field of technology

21. In order to make available to other developing countries information and experience gathered by some through in-depth monitoring of technological problems related to absorption, adaptation and innovation of technology, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) To request relevant United Nations bodies and national, sub-regional, regional and interregional technological institutions to give priority in their work programmes to monitoring experiences in regard to absorption, adaptation and innovation and report to their governing bodies for further action.

- b) To encourage the exchange of technical personnel in these areas, including through regional and other international organizations concerned.
- c) To convene expert meetings to exchange experience obtained in this phase of monitoring in specific sectors, highlighting in particular the investigations made.
- d) To encourage the use of relevant experience to enhance endogenous technical capacities of developing countries, including capabilities for the maintenance of capital equipment.

Co-operation in the areas of technological innovation and research in advanced technologies

22. With the purpose of monitoring and analysing the potentialities and implications of technological advances and breakthroughs such as genetic engineering, biotechnology and microprocessors in order to alert the developing countries to take appropriate measures and for preparing national level actions to cope with the problem of technology choice, technology use, in accordance with their basic development objectives, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) Continuous monitoring, assessment and analysis of the potentialities and implications of advanced technologies should be undertaken by national and regional institutions within developing countries. The relevant international organizations should also be requested to analyse and assess continuously the potentialities and implications of such technologies.
- b) Experts from developing countries should review such potentialities and implications of advanced technologies for the benefit of developing countries and prepare the plan of action to develop required technological capacities.

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- c) Developing countries which have a certain technological capacity in these areas are requested to disseminate pertinent information and assist other developing countries in providing facilities developed by them in regard to training of skills, advisory services and pertinent information.
- d) International organizations such as UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNCSTD should co-operate in promoting and developing research and development facilities and institutional mechanisms whereby the necessary technical skills could be acquired by the developing countries through securing expertise from developed countries.
- e) Joint efforts should be made in determining well in advance the type and extent of the technological capacities that would be required in the future by developing countries.

Co-operative efforts for enhancing negotiating power of the developing countries in regard to technology suppliers

23. Bearing in mind the importance of the experiences existing in developing countries with regard to the transfer of technology and in order to strengthen the negotiating capacities in the developing countries based on the experience of other developing countries in this field and to enable them to secure just and equitable terms in the acquisition of technologies from developed countries, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) The strengthening of co-operation in the field of industrial property and of national regulations that govern the transfer of technology, the analysis and compilation of these regulations, the exchange of information and experience, and the establishment of co-operative relations among national, subregional and regional organizations that are competent in this field.
- b) The collection and dissemination of information to interested governments on the terms and conditions, and consequent elaboration of model contracts for the transfer of technology from the developed countries.

- c) Organization of training programmes.
- d) Compilation and analysis of laws and regulations dealing with the importation of technologies, their absorption and use in the developing countries.
- e) Promotion of the utilization of services of appropriate technical consultancy organizations of developing countries for evaluating and overseeing the implementation of projects in other developing countries involving technology supplies by developed countries.

In addition:

- f) Developing countries should, when appropriate, conduct joint negotiations for the purchase or transfer of specific technologies required from the industrialized countries including establishment of multinational organizations or associations for this purpose.
- g) The Technological Information Exchange System (TIES), under the auspices of UNIDO, should be strengthened and enlarged to include other developing countries.
- h) The existing association of national technological registries in the developing countries should be encouraged.
- i) UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WIPO, UNCSTD, and other appropriate organizations should be requested to provide the necessary secretariat facilities, organize technical meetings of the developing countries and to facilitate the exchange of information among these countries on the basis of the experiences acquired.
- j) A meeting of experts of interested national organizations should be convened to review the experience in dealing with the problems of the acquisition of technologies before the end of 1982.

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Steps to overcome constraints to the transfer of technology among developing countries

24. In order to formulate measures to overcome constraints which hamper a greater flow of technology among the developing countries, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) Developing countries should prepare technology profiles for products and processes which will be of interest to other developing countries,
- b) A bulletin containing information on technology surveys and research, technology transfer contracts and laws and available technologies should be published periodically.
- c) Developing countries and the international organizations should be requested to provide assistance in comparing experience to identify their respective comparative advantages.
- d) Specific steps and measures through agreements or other arrangements on the interregional, regional, subregional and bilateral levels to facilitate transfer of technology as well as promoting the increased procurement of technology from developing countries should be undertaken.
- d) Financial investment and services needed to facilitate the speedy transfer of technology among developing countries should be enhanced.

Co-operation in research and development for new technology in energy

25. In order to organize and promote co-operation in research and development efforts in developing new technologies for energy, including alternative technologies in energy intensive applications for rapid economic development of developing countries, and promote co-operation among developing countries in the use of applications of such development in their technological infrastructure, the Conference recommended that developing countries should jointly undertake research and development efforts, organize programmes for efficient utilization of energy and exchange of technical experts.

26. In order to ensure and enhance the implementation of the relevant measures agreed above, including those referred to in 18 (b), 18 (d), 20 (a), 20 (c), 21 (c), and 23 (j), the Conference recommended that a meeting of heads of national science and technology agencies of the developing countries should be held. The heads of national science and technology agencies should direct the actions to be pursued by the Group of 77 as a result of their meeting. The Group of 77 in Vienna should prepare and convene the meeting of heads of national science and technology agencies early in 1982.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Co-operative Action in Food and Agriculture Production

27. The Conference noted with concern the critical food situation facing developing countries. Many countries confront a situation where imports have tended to grow rapidly in the face of shrinking real foreign exchange earnings with a consequent aggravation of their indebtedness. Others have been faced with the lack of assured sources of supply from developing countries which has further compounded the economic situation of these developed countries. It also expressed great concern that food is being increasingly used by some developed countries as a political weapon. Forecasts on the food and agriculture situation, including fisheries, for the present decade and beyond present very disquieting prospects. The Conference urged the international community to take urgent and concerted action.

28. Reiterating that co-operation in the sector of food and agriculture should be accorded priority in ECDC, the Conference recommended that urgent and concrete measures should be taken to make full use of potential production capacities of developing countries with a view to accelerating food production and attaining national and collective self-reliance.

29. The Conference recommended that an increase in joint food production capacities of developing countries should be attained through co-operative arrangements on mutually beneficial terms, including joint ventures, in areas of land, water and manpower resources.

- a) Countries with shared water resources should, with full respect to each other's interests, enter into co-operative actions aimed at optimum and rational utilization and conservation of water resources. Developing countries with requisite know-how, technical, and/or financial resources should co-operate with other developing countries in planning, designing and implementation of such joint undertakings.
- b) Co-operation should be encouraged among countries with extensive land and other resources and those endowed with requisite technological know-how, management capacities and finance, to make optimum and rational use of land resources for maximizing production of food and other agricultural commodities.

Co-operative Action in Food Security

30. Besides the co-operative efforts required to increase agricultural production and productivity as the most important instruments to attain greater national and collective self-reliance in food supplies, reduce dependence on the world food market and food aid, and diminish the proportion of foreign exchange earnings used for food imports, the Conference recommended that:

- a) Developing countries, subject to their national policies, should take co-operative action to establish a scheme for acquiring and maintaining food reserves including infrastructure arrangements (viz. storage, marketing, transportation and port facilities and institutions for stock management and distribution), utilizing as far as possible locally available construction materials and designs.
- b) The above-mentioned scheme should be composed of a network of sub-regional and regional food reserves and financial arrangements. In the establishment of these reserves, the experience of some regional reserves already established, such as in the ASEAN, or under way as in the SAHEL, could be used.
- c) In order to meet the food needs of developing countries, vulnerable to food shortages, those countries which find themselves in a situation which allows them to do so should make contributions in cash, kind and technical expertise for the improvement of infrastructures, expansion of storage and marketing facilities, improvement of communications, and inland transportation and stock management institutions. The least-developed countries should be given this assistance on concessional terms.
- d) A group of experts should be convened to prepare a project on a scheme for acquiring and maintaining food reserves which could include, inter alia, institutional and financial arrangements, and present its conclusions to the Group of 77 not later than the end of 1981.



Co-operative Action for the Production and Supply of Agricultural Inputs

31. The Conference recommended that co-operative arrangements for the production and supply of critical agricultural inputs should include, inter alia, the following:

- a) Joint assessment of the requirements of developing countries for critical agricultural inputs and identification of countries with the potential for producing them.
- b) Establishment of joint ventures and other co-operative measures for production and marketing of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and implements as well as improved seed and livestock breeds. The experience of some action mechanisms already established in regional economic organizations, could be used.
- c) Developing countries which have the potential for producing agricultural inputs should be given preference by other developing countries in the acquisition of agricultural inputs, and thus encourage them to start manufacturing or to produce larger quantities. Producing and consuming countries should reach agreement on terms and conditions under which inputs would be produced and delivered on reciprocally advantageous basis.
- d) Consultations on specific issues among managers and technicians should be organized and deal particularly with the implementation of co-operative measures in the fields of production and marketing of critical agricultural inputs.

Co-operative Action in Fisheries

32. Co-operation in the fisheries sector shall be based upon the new legal regime of the oceans emerging from the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Conference on ECDC recommended that co-operation in fisheries should aim at rapidly increasing the output and supplies of fish and fish products as a means of increasing total food supplies. In this regard the Conference recommended that this co-operation may include:

- a) Joint production of fishery equipment, including the building of fishing vessels.

- b) Exchange and transfer of modern fishery technologies for inland water fish production and marine aquaculture.
- c) Co-operative research in improved techniques for industrial processing and use of fish products.
- d) Technical co-operation in institution building and the over-all organization and management of fishery resources, and training fishermen and technical personnel.
- e) Co-operation in the development of improved techniques in small-scale fishing, and in the organization of the sector with a view to increasing its production and benefits.
- f) Joint action for the promotion of trade in fish and fish products in international markets.
- g) Co-operation against pollution of the marine environment, lakes and rivers.

Co-operative Action in Management of Natural Resources

33. The Conference recommended that co-operation in improved ecological management with a view to securing rational exploitation and development of natural resources, especially rangelands, forestry and wild life, and in using forests as a renewable source of energy should be strongly promoted.

Co-operative Action in Research and Development, and Transfer of Technology in Food and Agriculture

34. The Conference recommended that cooperation in research and development and transfer of technology among developing countries should include areas such as:

- a) Planning for increased food and agricultural production with emphasis on assessments of medium-to-long-term outlook at regional and subregional levels, and formulation of cooperative activities in food and agriculture by economic integration grouping of developing countries.
- b) Soil and water management.

- c) Optimizing use of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs.
- d) Development of new technologies and their adaptation and extension to specific conditions of developing countries.
- e) Development of human resources, including as a priority continuous training programmes, to ensure adequate staffing at national levels, and raising the productivity in the agricultural sector.
- f) Prevention of food losses, inter-country projects for the development of high-yielding varieties and production and distribution of improved seeds and exchange of new germ plasms.
- g) Control of pests and diseases with particular reference to intensification of joint efforts and programmes to combat trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis in Africa and strengthening of regional programmes and projects for the control of locust, rinderpest and African swine fever, and others.
- h) Control of desertification, particularly through intensification of ongoing programmes and projects dealing with assessments of soil degradation, destocking of abused grazing lands and ecological management of arid and semi-arid range of forest lands.
- i) Research and development for new and renewable sources of energy as well as their commercial application in food productions and integrated rural development.
- j) The above co-operation, based on mutual contributions and shared financing as well as in the sharing of the results thereof, should include research at national or regional institutions, collaborative research by two or more countries, collaborative training facilities including study tours by farmers and exchange of experts and including also attachments of research and scientists, among the developing countries.

#### Co-operation in Rural Development

35. Recalling inter alia the objectives and Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, that was held in Rome in 1979, the Conference recommended that economic and technical cooperation

among developing countries in activities affecting rural development should be promoted particularly through:

- a) Exchange of experience and expertise gained in planning and implementing programmes of agrarian reform and rural development.
- b) Exchange of experience and information on people's participation, rural organizations and integration of women in rural development.
- c) Setting up Regional Centres for Integrated Rural Development among interested developing countries.

#### Co-operative Action in Trade

36. With a view to increasing trade in food and other agricultural commodities among developing countries, the Conference recommended that:

- a) Co-operation between trading organizations should be developed.
- b) Food-exporting developing countries should take concrete measures to accord priority, without prejudice to their national interests or to their existing commitments, to food-importing developing countries in securing their food supplies so as to meet their net domestic requirements.
- c) The possibility of co-operation in exchanging agricultural input supplies in exchange for raw materials should also be explored.
- d) Producer's associations of developing countries should play a role in promoting multinational production enterprises, by, inter alia, the establishment of Action Committees, the preparation of feasibility studies and the organization of symposia and other meetings in order to bring together all interested parties.
- e) Consultations such as those recommended in paragraph 31 (d) should be regularly held to examine the various areas of trade co-operation in the field of food and agriculture.
- f) Food imports of developing countries from developed countries should be assessed against the potential of other developing countries which can

produce and supply these commodities. Projects could be prepared by the potential producing countries in conjunction with food importing countries to meet the needs of the latter. These projects should identify requirements of resources both financial and technical.

37. The Group of 77 in Rome is entrusted with the task of convening a meeting in 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter, that would analyze the measures agreed above related to ECDC in the field of food and agriculture with a view to enhancing their implementation.

ENERGY

38. It has been recognized by the international community that it has entered a transition period away from excessive reliance on hydrocarbons as a source of energy towards a more diversified pattern of energy consumption. Excessive and wasteful consumption of energy in the industrialized countries coupled with the fact that oil was used more than any other source of energy as a result of artificially low maintained prices led to rapid depletion of oil resources as well as a relative scarcity of hydrocarbons.

39. Energy plays a crucial role in the development of the developing countries. In order to ensure an organized and orderly energy transition period as referred to above and give the required support to the development process, notwithstanding the responsibilities of developed countries for conservation, as they are consumers of more than 80 per cent of energy, it will be necessary, inter alia, to strengthen co-operation among developing countries in the field of energy.

40. Without prejudice to national interests and commitments, a comprehensive set of short, medium and long-term measures and steps have to be adopted in areas such as national energy deficits, development of new energy sources, uneven geographical distribution of exploration and resource evaluation efforts, efficient use of energy, development of appropriate technologies, processing and downstream activities, information and training, as well as the other measures related to energy referred to in this section, in compliance with the principle of full and permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources.

Priority of Energy-supplies to Developing Countries

41. With regard to the recommendation that "Energy-exporting developing countries should take concrete measures to accord priority, without prejudice to their national interest or to their existing commitments, to the other developing countries in securing their energy supplies through direct contracts between the Government of the exporting and importing countries or their respective agencies at the official prices so as to meet their net domestic requirements" the Conference welcomed the fact that it was being carried out.

42. The Conference recommended that a meeting of concerned State agencies and enterprises to be held in Vienna in the first half of 1982 should explore the ways and means to further strengthen co-ordination among developing countries in energy development, supplies and rationalization of energy consumption, and promote direct Government to Government deals.

43. The Conference also recommended that the same meeting should look at the following fields with a view to explore additional areas where economic co-operation among developing countries can be achieved:

- a) Ways and means to make fuller use of existing refining capacities in developing countries with a view to exchange output between refineries in order to meet their consumption patterns, without prejudice to national interests, commitments and overall refinery economics.
- b) Taking into account the present capacities and product mix of refineries in the developing countries, as well as an assessment of their future refinery imbalances, in the preparation of studies to be completed within a period of one year on the possibility of utilizing excess refining capacity and the establishment of regional refineries. In carrying out these studies, particular attention must be given to the least developed countries.
- c) Taking appropriate steps to establish linkages for distribution and consumption of energy among developing countries, so as to minimize the overall transport costs as well as avoid disruption in the supply of energy to developing countries.

44. It was recommended that energy could be exchanged, if required and to the extent possible, from one of its forms to another on a subregional, regional and interregional basis, as appropriate, in the following fields:

- a) Electricity (energy and load charge)  
by means of establishment of international grids between national electricity networks in order to minimize investments and exploitation costs. Furthermore, these grids must be systematically developed in order to promote the development of large-scale power plants:

b) Other sources of energy

exchange of energy should be extended to other sources of energy such as coal, nuclear, including feedstock, gas, solar, geothermal and wind power, tidal power, wave power and thermal gradient of the sea, biomass conversion, fuelwood, charcoal, peat, energy from draught animals, oil shale, tar sands and hydropower.

Evaluation of Energy potential in Developing Countries. Joint efforts for exploration and exploitation of additional sources of energy in the energy-importing developing countries.

45. The Conference considered that there were two aspects to this problem, namely, the technical and the financial. In this regard it stressed the importance of strengthening technical and financial co-operation among developing countries and recommended that:

- a) Technological expertise already existing in some developing countries may be made available to other developing countries on preferential terms. To this end, an inventory of available technologies should be developed without prejudice to national interest and legislation. The meeting of heads of national science and technology agencies envisaged in paragraph 26 of the chapter on technology should take up this question and agree on a course of action.
- b) Without prejudice to national interest and legislation and on the basis of according incentives to investment, full use should be made of relevant information regarding different schemes and projects with the purpose of reducing costs and facilitating the undertaking of investments in the energy sector in the developing countries. This matter is to be taken up by the meeting of experts recommended in paragraphs 52 and 53 (b).
- c) The possibilities of exchanging information and the existing experiences in cooperation matters for the exploration and development of new reserves of conventional energies should be studied.



Expansion of Developing Countries Capacities in Transportation, Refining Processing and other downstream Activities.

46. It was agreed that increased exchange of technical information and closer co-ordination among developing countries was necessary in order to enable the successful establishment and operation of joint ventures in energy-related activities.

47. The Conference recommended that these projects or joint ventures should be based on sound economic considerations and that guarantees for the investments of other developing countries also in such projects or joint ventures should be provided. It was recommended that in projects where financial resources and/or expertise were being provided for by developing countries, a preferential treatment without prejudice to national legislation, should be given to these countries in carrying out such projects. To this end, it was felt that the recommendation contained in paragraph 52 could provide a useful basis to monitor developments in this regard.

Establishment of Multinational Enterprises in Energy and Energy related Capital Equipment.

48. The Conference recommended that:
- a) An inventory be made of information of those developing countries already producing energy-related capital goods, such as drilling, production and storage equipment, pipelines and electrical equipment, as well as equipment and parts for refineries and petrochemical plants;
  - b) Pooling and fuller utilization of existing capacities of developing countries in the production of capital goods should be achieved to the fullest extent possible for the mutual advantage of developing countries.
  - c) Multinational enterprises for capital goods for engineering, consulting and related services in the energy sector should be established. Interested countries should co-ordinate their efforts towards the

establishment of these multinational enterprises. In order to encourage this activity, preferential treatment should be accorded to other developing countries in setting up such enterprises.

Development and Exploitation of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

49. The Conference recommended that:

- a) A group of experts should be convened to study the problems and recommend ways and means of stimulating co-operation among developing countries in the development and exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy, and in particular in research and development, taking into account the experience acquired by the developing countries at the national and regional levels, as well as make an evaluation of the potential contribution in the short and long-term of such sources of energy to the development of the developing countries. This group of experts should also prepare a comprehensive set of recommendations in the field of training and development of personnel of developing countries in new and renewable sources of energy. This should include, inter alia, exchange of personnel, sharing of experiences, and the establishment of national centres of multinational scope for training and research; it will take fully into account the specific offers coming from some developing countries of placing at the disposal of other developing countries the technological progress related to new and renewable sources of energy which were put forward at the regional preparatory meetings of the U.N. Conference on new and renewable sources of energy, as well as the principles of cooperation contained in regional action plans set out by these meetings.
- b) The above group of experts should be convened by the High-Level Meeting referred to in (e) below;
- c) The developing countries should negotiate, inter alia, at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy appropriate support and assistance from developed countries and international organizations for the implementation of a programme of research and development and diffusion of renewable energy technology;

- d) The developing countries should make the maximum use of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in formulating recommendations suited for their rapid economic development;
- e) Following the conclusion of the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, a High-Level Meeting should be organized to agree on a plan of action for cooperation among developing countries in utilizing new and renewable sources of energy in fields such as biomass, hydro-power, solar, wind and tidal energy. This High-Level Meeting should be convened by the Group of 77 in New York.

Cooperation in improving Productivity in Drilling, Reservoir Engineering, Refining Technology, for Hydrocarbons.

50. The Conference recommended that the proposed meeting of concerned State agencies and enterprises referred to in paragraph 42 should agree on steps to prepare an inventory, and develop the appropriate methodology, in order to facilitate and strengthen the development and co-operation, and to make full use of existing and potential capabilities of developing countries in areas such as improving productivity in drilling, reservoir engineering, refining technology and other related activities, and consider to this effect the establishment of an institutional framework.

Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

51. The Conference recommended the following:
- a) To enhance co-operation and exchange of nuclear information among developing countries on a bilateral, regional, and multilateral basis in various aspects of nuclear energy;
  - b) That the Group of 77 should formulate the Group's position in preparation for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

for Economic and Social Development, to be convened in the first half of 1983, so as to ensure that the Conference is enabled to discuss all aspects of the development of nuclear energy of interest to the developing countries, as well as for working for the elimination of discriminatory treatment against developing countries in international co-operation in the field. The Group of 77 in New York and Vienna should continue their efforts to attain the above-mentioned objectives.

Exchange of Information and Experiences in the Energy Sector.

52. The Conference recommended that developing countries should regularly exchange information on the various aspects related to energy production and utilization in the developing countries, particularly in regard to demand and supply, technical matters, energy use, conservation, energy-related technologies. To this end a meeting of experts on energy information systems should convene in Vienna in the second half of 1981 in order to examine this question and suggest the modalities of a practical information procedure and network on the question, taking into account existing national and regional information centres. The Group of 77 in New York was entrusted with the preparation of this meeting.

Co-operation in Manpower Training in all Fields of Energy.

53. The Conference recommended that:
- a) The facilities of existing training institutions in developing countries should be expanded and, if appropriate, new ones created in developing countries, with the cooperation of competent organizations, in order to meet the increasing training requirements of developing countries for finding and developing indigenous energy resources, particularly in relation to the skills required for

negotiation and management of energy exploration and exploitation projects. In this connection, it was felt that necessary action be taken in regard to:

- (i) exchange of experts and personnel;
  - (ii) exchange of information;
  - (iii) in-plant training facilities;
  - (iv) other actions conducive to strengthening ECDC and TCDC in this area;
  - (v) preparation of an inventory of relevant institutions in developing countries.
- b) A Meeting of Experts be convened early in 1982, to examine TCDC in the above-mentioned areas including: training and manpower development, development of subregional, regional and interregional centres of excellence in technology; co-operation among institutions in developing countries engaged in similar activities; collective co-operation in consultancy and technical advisory services; and mutual contribution, including shared financing, to the organization of research and development with participation in the results thereof. Arrangements for the convening of this meeting should be prepared by the Group of 77 in New York.

Action in support of Developing Countries struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination.

54. The Conference, notwithstanding the difficulties in fully implementing the oil embargo against South Africa because of the lack of evidence of genuine link between vessel and flag of registry, agreed to fully and effectively implement the oil embargo against South Africa and invited the Group of 77 to take appropriate steps.
55. The Conference, noting that many developing countries observe a total oil embargo against Israel as a sanction against Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories,

agreed that the Group as a whole shall not undermine the efforts of these countries and invited those developing countries who have not yet imposed an oil embargo against Israel to consider ways and means of actively and effectively supporting the action of the developing countries who observe the oil embargo against Israel.

## RAW MATERIALS

56. The continuous deterioration of the terms of trade of developing countries places severe constraints on their development efforts. Besides the permanent erosion of the purchasing power of their raw materials exports earnings, developing countries are adversely affected by wide and continuous short-term fluctuation of raw materials prices, mainly due to speculation, including sale of strategic reserves by developed countries, lack of financial resources preventing developing countries from maintaining their own national reserves, consumption boycotting, disorder in international markets, and by depressed raw materials price levels, which sometimes do not cover their production costs and which do not reflect their share in the final products values and are not remunerative to producers.

57. Sustained efforts have been made to overcome the various problems related to raw materials, particularly within the Integrated Programme for Commodities. Although agreement has been reached on the establishment of the Common Fund, only limited progress has been made in the negotiation of commodity agreements as well as in dealing with other elements of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

58. In order to provide adequate support to the development process, it is necessary to enhance economic co-operation among developing countries in the field of raw materials, particularly through a comprehensive set of measures and steps designed to, inter alia, the stabilization of raw materials prices at levels remunerative in real terms to producers, improvement of the raw materials export earnings purchasing power, and increased participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transshipment activities of primary products in their raw and processed forms.

### Prevention of Fluctuations in the Price of Raw Materials

59. The Conference recommended that:

- a) Developing countries should sign and ratify the Agreement establishing the Common Fund as soon as possible to enable the Agreement to enter into force not later than April 1982 as envisaged in the Agreement.

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The Conference decided to endorse the agreement reached in the New Delhi Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries that the Headquarters of the Common Fund for Commodities should be located in a developing country. The Conference took note of the Philippine offer as permanent site of the Headquarters of the Common Fund;

- b) While following a commodity by commodity approach and therefore taking due account of the specific conditions of each commodity in the international market, priority consideration should be given by interested developing countries to measures of supply management which could be supplemented by stocking arrangements, including the setting up of appropriate mechanisms to ensure remunerative and stable export earnings to developing countries for their commodity export. The Group of 77 in Geneva should organize meetings of interested producing countries to consider appropriate supply management measures particularly in products in which the developing countries have the bulk of the share of world production. Where necessary these meetings should be hosted by individual producing countries;
- c) With a view to fostering further co-operation between raw material producing developing countries, existing developing countries producer associations should be strengthened, and new associations should be established as appropriate. The secretariat of the existing producer's associations should provide technical assistance in the setting up of new producer's associations. Developing countries concerned should, in the context of their producer's associations, take urgent steps towards the entry into force of the Statute of the Council of Producer's Associations;
- d) Full consideration should be given to the study to be prepared by the group of experts of the Non-Aligned Countries on the proposal by Madagascar for the setting up of a stabilization fund;
- e) In any of the arrangements made in (b) above as well as in considering the measures and actions already mentioned, due attention should be given to the position of developing importing countries which lack commodities;



- f) While recognizing the importance of enhancing primary commodity trade among developing countries, priority should also be given to trade in manufactures among such countries in view of its potential for the expansion of trade and their economic development.

Mutual Assistance in Developing, Exploiting and Processing of Developing Countries Raw Materials Resources.

60. The Conference recommended that a study should be carried out by an expert group to be convened by the Group of 77 in Geneva, on possible arrangements for the preparation of joint projects and other suitable modalities for further developing, exploiting and processing raw material resources of developing countries. It also recommended that developing countries should intensify efforts in order to increase participation in the processing, research and development for new uses, distribution and marketing and transshipment activities of primary products in their raw and processed forms.

Priority of Raw Materials Supplies to Developing Countries.

61. The Conference explored the different ways and means to achieve a better co-ordination among the developing countries in order to safeguard their interest and secure their raw materials supplies on a priority basis. To this end it recommended that:

- a) As far as measures related to marketing of indigenous raw materials in developing countries are concerned, raw material-exporting developing countries should take concrete measures, such as preference in allocation of quotas, where such quotas are in force, to accord priority, without prejudice to their national interests or to their existing commitments, to other developing countries in securing their raw materials supplies, so as to meet their net domestic requirements. Raw material-importing developing countries should also accord similar priorities, without prejudice to their

national interests or to their existing commitments to developing countries while making purchases to cover their import requirements in raw materials.

- b) In their procurement of commodities, developing countries should establish direct contacts with suppliers from developing countries with a view to avoiding intermediation from developed countries, including transnational corporations. In this connection relevant arrangements should be established as appropriate. The aforementioned expert group should present specific proposals in this regard.
- c) Developing countries should take measures to promote the consumption of products of developing countries, including perishable commodities.

62. The Conference recommended that the Group of 77 should intensify its consultations and co-ordination within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities with a view to strengthening mutual support.

63. The Conference recommended that the mechanism and arrangements to promote financial co-operation among developing countries should make provision, inter alia, for the adequate financing of projects geared towards increasing the participation of the developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transshipment of raw materials.

64. The Conference recommended that the Group of 77 in Geneva examine and present proposals for the developing countries to correct distorted information leaked by the developed countries in the international commodity markets, with a view to improving their position in such markets and, in this regard, it expressed the importance of carrying out a closer surveillance.

FINANCE

Assistance in Alleviating the Balance of Payments Problems of Developing Countries

65. Many developing countries are experiencing severe balance-of-payments problems because of, inter alia, lack of basic infrastructure, the deterioration in their terms of trade in the past decade, and also because of the slow growth of their share of the markets in the world economy. A full response to this problem requires action at the global level and such action must be vigorously pursued. In this connection the Conference recommended that developing countries should co-ordinate their positions in the relevant international fora and that developing countries themselves take concerted action in this area unilaterally in the spirit of solidarity and in pursuance of the principles of self-reliance through institutions of the developing countries.

66. The Conference recommended:

- a) the enlargement of existing financing facilities administered by some developing countries and
- b) the examination, in the context of para. 79, of the feasibility of a financing facility to meet the balance of payments problems, with contributions from interested developing countries and administered by them.

67. The Conference recognized that efforts in this direction should in no way limit, nor be a substitute for the expansion of resources available from the existing multilateral institutions. It was recommended that developing countries should intensify collective efforts in international fora to ensure that developed countries join the developing countries in establishing a mechanism to alleviate the financial burdens imposed on the developing countries on account of oil price adjustment and the continued inflation of the

prices of their imports of goods and services from developed countries and that a group of experts be established to meet in Baghdad during the second half of 1981 in order to work out the modalities of such mechanisms.

68. The Conference recommended that developing countries concerned should seek increases in the capital of existing regional and subregional development banks comprising industrialized and developing countries. In this context, they should increase their share in such capital and so increase their participation in the decision-making processes of these financial institutions. Membership in these banks should be enlarged to include all interested developing countries of the region as well as other developing countries wishing to be contributors, and the structures and lending programmes should more closely respond to the real needs of the developing countries, including, inter alia, their need for financing of pre-investment projects. Furthermore, developing countries should support, within these regional and subregional development financing institutions, the establishment of facilities designed to undertake equity investment and promote co-financing of equity investment, in particular from other developing countries.

69. The Conference agreed that these recommendations should be examined in light of the particular circumstances and procedures of each institution.

70. The Conference recommended that financial flows among developing countries, both governmental and private, should be stimulated through a series of policies and measures, among which the following deserve immediate attention:

- a) Governmental and semi-governmental institutions of developing countries should increase their deposits in other developing country banks particularly those operating in international markets. Developing countries should encourage their institutions to increase their participation in the banks of developing countries on the basis of commercial practices;

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- b) Special attention should be given to the setting up of regional and interregional trade development banks as well as to strengthening existing regional ones, broadening the fields of operation and encouraging the participation of all countries concerned within the region. The Conference recommended that work on the establishment of an Export Credit Guarantee Facility should continue within UNCTAD;
- c) Bilateral, subregional and regional payment arrangements should be reinforced and linkages among themselves should be devised in order to facilitate interregional payment arrangements;
- d) Developing countries should encourage their institutions to take fuller advantage of opportunities existing in the developing countries' financial and capital markets, including negotiated credits and equity investments;
- e) Developing countries should increase their participation in the purchase of financial instruments issued by national governments, central banks, public and private companies of other developing countries in the international capital market, on the basis of commercial practices.

It was also suggested that the financial authorities in developing countries with a strong position in international capital markets should assist other developing countries in securing greater access to financial resources from these sources through such means as syndicated loans.

71. The Conference recommended that interested developing countries maintain a favourable economic environment, in conformity with their national legislation, policies and economic systems, conducive to bilateral and multilateral financial co-operation among themselves through a range of investment incentives, inter alia, joint venture agreements, as well as other instruments designed to enhance the soundness and attractiveness for an

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increased flow of capital among themselves. Treaties to avoid double taxation would greatly facilitate this increased flow. It was recommended that to achieve the foregoing objectives, relevant measures should be elaborated by a technical group of experts.

72. The Conference recommended the improvement of the institutional framework among developing countries to ensure greater awareness of the investment opportunities, and proposed that the appropriate authorities should meet at an early date to exchange information and elaborate their details.

73. The Conference recognizing the valuable work done by the Group of 24 and by the experts of the Group of 77, recommended that this work should continue and in particular that the Group of 24 should give greater attention to monetary and financial aspects within the programme of ECDC.

#### Financial Support for Development

74. The Conference recommended the establishment of a technical group of experts to study the ways and means for the dissemination among developing countries of relevant information about development projects undertaken in developing countries in order to enable other developing countries to participate in tendering of these projects through international competitive bidding.

75. In international competitive bidding the Conference recommended that, for development projects to be executed in their territories or financed by them, developing countries should take appropriate measures to eliminate the disadvantages faced by bidders from developing countries vis-a-vis those from the developed countries. These measures should include, inter alia, the provision of information on the conditions of the bidding on a timely and prompt basis, as well as special treatment consistent with national practice.

76. The Conference recommended that preferential treatment should also be extended to suppliers from developing countries in the context of government procurement taking into account cost, quality and the time factor.

77. The Conference considered that the contribution of ECDC to financing development goes beyond the transfer of resources and should be considered as a process of mutual benefit and it discussed, inter alia, the following points:

- a) The need for an adequate flow of resources for development financing should be addressed by developing countries also within the framework of ECDC. The financing requirements of developing countries imply an increased commitment for the transfer of additional resources from the industrialized countries if the targets set forth in the Third International Development Strategy are to be met. The amount and modalities of development financing from developed countries has been inadequate. During the past decade financial co-operation among developing countries for development has been notably increased. However, it was mentioned that further possibilities of co-operation are open on a bilateral and multilateral basis. In this regard, several proposals which had been made, were noted.
- b) It was considered that utilization of financial and other resources should be devoted to the priority sectors of the developing countries such as energy, infrastructure, raw materials, agriculture, capital goods, trade and transport in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- c) A number of financial activities might contribute to strengthening the development perspectives of developing countries. Flexibility in institutional arrangements would be helpful to accommodate different possibilities of action.

78. The Conference recommended that financing should be available for projects and activities which would lead to the further expansion of ECDC, and that this could be facilitated by strengthening the links between existing regional and subregional institutions.

79. The Conference recommended that a Group of Experts be established to examine the proposals made by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, and to propose concrete measures by the end of 1981 for financial co-operation in the field of development financing, inter alia, the entry into force of the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund, and the bank for developing countries as indicated by the Group of 77 Ministerial Meeting at Arusha in 1979.



INDUSTRIALIZATION

Collation and Dissemination of Information

80. In order to facilitate technological flows and industrial cooperation between developing countries in specific sectors and projects by correlating mutual capabilities and capacities with requirements, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) Publish periodically, with the assistance of a competent international organization or agency, an industrial bulletin which would contain, inter alia, the following information:
  - i) details of new industrial capacity and the type of assistance or co-operation required;
  - ii) details of requirements for modernization and strengthening of existing industrial units (goods, services, technology);
  - iii) sources of technology, industrial equipment and other inputs;
- b) Consider the desirability of creating an association and organizing periodic meetings of national chambers of commerce and/or industry, or equivalent national bodies, as a means of increasing the flow of information and co-operation in the construction of new industrial projects and modernization of existing units;
- c) Establish a system for the exchange of information on:
  - i) national policies relating to industrialization including priorities, targets, manpower training and appropriate financing;
  - ii) the activities of transnational corporations operating in developing countries, especially those involved in the production of industrial manufactures;

- iii) technical and financial specifications relating to contracts with the developed countries so as to reduce costs and strengthen negotiating capacity of developing countries.

Co-operation in the Construction of New Industrial Projects and Modernization of Existing Units.

81. In order to help create favourable conditions conducive to joint ventures, multinational production enterprises or other practical ways of cooperation as may be decided by interested developing countries in a particular industrial sector, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) Establishment of projects of industrial co-operation involving transfer of technology and setting up of joint ventures aimed at promoting self-reliance by utilizing complementarities in skills, capabilities and markets and other relevant resources, and with due reference to the priority sectors, such as:
  - i) raw materials
  - ii) fisheries, agriculture and agro-industries
  - iii) mining and mineral processing
  - iv) petrochemicals, chemicals, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals
  - v) intermediate and capital goods industries
  - vi) textiles
  - vii) forest-based industries
  - viii) building materials
  - ix) power generation
- b) Specific consideration to further the implementation of the interregional Programme on Pharmaceuticals, as well as to other projects of a similar nature.

- c) Application of technology directed towards increasing the energy-efficiency of industrial processes and equipment;
- d) Promotion and encouragement of joint ventures and agreements to increase the potential of energy resources of developing countries on bilateral, subregional and regional levels;
- e) Establishment of an appropriate mechanism to encourage the interchange of experience and information on projects executed in a developing country for the construction of similar units in other developing countries;
- f) Promotion of trade fairs and industrial exhibitions to propagate the capabilities of developing countries particularly in the priority sectors. In order to achieve this purpose, the following was recommended:
  - i) any developing country with an established national fair specializing in one or more branches of industry, particularly the capital goods industry, should consider the possibility of opening such an exposition to other countries from the Group of 77.
  - ii) the announcement of such an initiative will be made utilizing diplomatic or other channels at least 18 months in advance;
  - iii) the host country will advise any existing national research and development institution dealing with the industrial fields concerned to organise, as appropriate, seminars or symposia in collaboration with the counterpart institutions in the developing countries to be held during the fair;
  - iv) other developing countries wishing to participate in such fairs will be awarded the usual facilities of international expositions;
  - v) developing countries should be so represented as to facilitate exploratory negotiations concerning joint ventures.
- g) Identification of sectors in which joint ventures could respond to urgent needs in the developing countries at the bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional levels, and establishment of priorities and

undertaking of corresponding feasibility studies in order to promote and implement specific projects.

Enhancement of Industrial Capacities through Joint Efforts

82. In order to join efforts in all fields of industrialization, particularly in those areas where individual national resources are inadequate or where joint efforts are more likely to promote the overall development of developing countries, the Conference recommended the following action:

- a) Harmonizing the potential of existing national, subregional, regional and interregional institutions dealing with project preparation, including training for promoting economic co-operation amongs developing countries. A co-ordinating mechanism among such institutions would allow:
  - i) a better integration of the work of the national organizations responsible for the pre-investment activities;
  - ii) the improvement of the pre-investment process in the developing countries through the exchange of information and experiences in this fields;
  - iii) the strengthening of the negotiating capacity of developing countries in all aspects related to industrial projects;
  - iv) the improvement of the knowledge about alternative technological options in order to achieve a better utilization of resources;
  - v) the harmonization of pre-investment policies so as to facilitate joint ventures among developing countries;
  - vi) the achievement of a higher efficiency of the organizations responsible for the financing of industrial studies by improving its human resources, and administrative and operational capabilities;
- b) Establishment of a system of co-operation and co-ordination among developing countries on specific industrial sectors, at the regional, subregional and interregional levels.

These meetings will bring together, by industrial sector, those involved in production. The meetings, which should be held periodically, will assist developing countries to:

- become aware of the current situation in the different branches of industry;
- get to know the capacities and requirements of each country.

Such meetings should result in:

- the drawing up of agreements on exchange of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods;
  - feasibility studies for joint projects;
- c) Assist requesting developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in specific tasks concerning identification, preparation or evaluation of industrial projects through the utilization of existing expertise in other developing countries. To this end:
- i) interested developing countries could directly approach other members of the Group of 77 in New York indicating their requirement for consultancy or other services for identification of industrial opportunities, preparation, and evaluation of specific projects;
  - ii) other developing countries in a position to do so would submit names of national experts, or organizations and enterprises through their missions in New York to the requesting country who will make appropriate selections;
- d) Setting up of task forces of national experts or organizations for assistance in specific industrial projects. The functioning of such a mechanism would be reviewed after two years of its operation;
- e) Compilation by the developing countries of a directory aimed at facilitating industrial co-operation among themselves in specific industrial sectors correlating mutual co-operation and capacities with their requirements;

- f) Discussion and co-ordination of matters of mutual interest among developing countries prior to their attending the meetings organized within the UNIDO System of Consultations;
- g) Co-ordination by focal points with international financial institutions in undertaking feasibility studies and financing new industrial infrastructures.

Co-operation in the Development of Human Resources for Industrialization

83. With respect to co-operation in the development of human resources for industrial development, the Conference recommended the following action;

- a) The co-operation of UNIDO and other relevant international organizations be sought in the publication of information on training facilities that developing countries can provide from 1982 onwards as well as their immediate requirements for training in industrial skills that cannot be met locally.
- b) A high-level meeting be held early in 1982 of officials responsible for industrial manpower training to identify specific areas of co-operation which could lead to:
  - i) the conclusion of arrangements-agreements at the subregional, regional and interregional levels in developing human resources;
  - ii) the preparation of long-term programmes of co-operation for the exchange of experience and skills, and to improve and co-ordinate national centres of excellence for industrial training and management;
  - iii) the strengthening of existing institutions and establishing of new ones in priority areas, for which financing will be sought from UNDP as well as regional and interregional financial institutions.
- c) Other action oriented measures be undertaken at national and international levels for the:

- i) establishment of a machinery, preferably through the co-operation of regional economic commissions or other relevant regional organizations, UNIDO as well as UNESCO, to facilitate placement in appropriate institutions between interested countries;
- ii) encouragement of free movement of surplus trained manpower among developing countries through mutually beneficial arrangements between interested countries;
- iii) establishment of scholarships and financial grants to pay for the cost of counterpart training;
- iv) consolidation and integration of fellowship and scholarship programmes for technical manpower training;
- v) encouragement of regional or multinational specialized training and research institutions;
- vi) Organization of courses, seminars and other training facilities designed to improve the technical and managerial capacity of developing countries in dealing with problems inherent in industrial development. For this purpose, arrangements should be made with national, sub-regional, regional and interregional institutions.

84. The Group of 77 in Vienna is entrusted with the task of convening a meeting in 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter, that would analyze the measures agreed above related to ECDC in the field of industrialization with a view to enhancing their implementation.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC)

85. The Conference reaffirmed the important role of technical cooperation among developing countries as an instrument for the promotion and implementation of ECDC, and in this respect reaffirmed the pertinent recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

86. With a view to promoting the reinforcement of TCDC, the Conference furthermore recommended:

- a) Priority utilization of the skills and opportunities available in the developing countries;
- b) Undertaking a study aimed at drawing up a model contract defining the conditions for recruiting experts from the developing countries. A group of experts shall be convened to study this matter prior to the end of 1982;
- c) Creating or reinforcing the TCDC systems at the national level, in cooperation with the ECDC focal points, with a view to gathering, processing and disseminating information concerning the methods, knowledge and experience acquired and opportunities available in matters pertaining to TCDC;
- d) Increasing co-operation and co-ordination among the national TCDC system so as to study the methods which will ensure optimum use of the human and financial resources available for TCDC at the bilateral, regional and international levels.

87. The Conference took note of the UNDP project for a Development Information Network (DIN) for information flows among developing countries in support of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and requested the Group of 77 in New York to review progress made on the implementation of the project, with a view to ensuring that this proposed project would contribute to the attainment of the objectives of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.

88. The Conference recommended that, to the above ends, a biennial meeting of the heads of national technical co-operation agencies of the Group of 77 be convened, in accordance with the provisions contained in the mechanisms for co-ordination agreed to in this Conference. This meeting will also be entrusted with the task of helping in the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations in the field of TCDC adopted in the Conference in the areas of trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialization.



**III. MECHANISMS FOR COORDINATION, MONITORING  
FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND EVALUATION**

89. The ECDC Programme is carried out at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. Where regional or subregional groupings exist, the global programme adopted at the Caracas Conference would not duplicate or hinder the ongoing activities of the groupings concerned but **would rather** usefully complement them. It embraces a variety of activities which require a global co-ordination scheme to help ensure its effective implementation. The Group of 77 should thereby be strengthened and its informal character preserved. This scheme is hereafter set forth.

I. Review, Policy Making and General Follow-up

1. Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee.

- a. This Committee will be made up of senior officials, preferably responsible for ECDC, with the participation of the heads of the national focal points and will:
  - i) review periodically the progress made in the implementation of the ECD programme;
  - ii) review periodically the programme and calendar of activities;
  - iii) agree on measures designed to give more impetus to the implementation of activities within the ECDC programme, when so required;
  - iv) recommend the Annual Ministerial Meeting new policy guidelines designed to impart greater operationality and coherence to the Programme;
  - v) report to the Ministers on any significant matter relating to the Programme.
- b. The Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee will meet once a year.
- c. The Committee will make use, inter alia, of the information of various ECDC activities to be collated by the Chairmen of the Group of 77 and the Regional Coordinators of the Group of all United Nations Centres, at their meetings held twice a year.

2. Sectoral Review Meetings

- a. These meetings will be made up of high level officials of the sectors concerned and will:
  - i) review the substantive progress made in each of the sectors comprising the ECDC Programme; and take or recommend, as appropriate, necessary action.
  - ii) report thereon to the Ministers of the Group of 77, through the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee.
- b. These meetings will generally take place at intervals of approximately two years.

The meetings mentioned above, under 1 and 2, will take place in developing countries members of the Group of 77, on the basis of a rotation between its Regional Groups, as far as practicable.

3. The Annual Ministerial Meetings

The Annual Ministerial Meetings, held in New York at the beginning of the regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, would concentrate their attention preferably every second year on a thorough review and appraisal of the activities within the ECDC Programme and provide for the necessary guidance and take other decisions, as required, with respect to policy issues and operational matters and for further strengthening of ECDC.

II. Operational level -- modalities and mechanisms

At the operational level, the Programme will resort to various modalities or mechanisms, such as:

- i) Groups of experts and other similar meetings

- ii) Meetings of heads of national agencies
- iii) Action Committees and other similar instruments
- iv) National Research and Training Centers of Multinational Scope.

Some of these mechanisms are intended to identify and facilitate the operational actions required. Others are designed to implement such actions. When not otherwise decided in the Programme, initiative in this field will correspond to the governments concerned.

### III. Preparations and Support for the Co-ordination Activities in ECDC

- a) The Group of 77 in New York in close collaboration and consultation with the representatives of the developing country hosting the next meeting of the Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee, as well as with the other chapters of the Group, will co-ordinate and take the appropriate action on:
  - i) Functional questions, including the scheduling and convening of meetings and the elaboration of their agenda, as appropriate;
  - ii) gathering and dissemination of pertinent information;
  - iii) reproduction and distribution of documents, as well as other co-ordinating activities that might be required.
- b) The Group of 77 will make the necessary arrangements to provide its Chairman with the required support assistance for ECDC purposes only. To that effect:
  - i) The Chairman should be assisted by a small "core" of assistants nominated by governments as follows: one from each of the three Regional Groups, one from the country in

charge of the Group of 77, one from the country where the meeting of the Follow-up and Co-ordinating Committee was last held, and one from the country where that Committee will hold its next meeting; this arrangement will tend to ensure a proper balance between continuity and rotation. The assistants will be officials from their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York fully assigned and paid by their respective governments. The selection of these assistants would be done in consultation with the Group of 77. They will be assigned to assist its Chairman in the field of ECDC, including the preparation of the meetings of the Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee.

- ii) The Group of 77 would facilitate the access of the Chairman to:
  - a) The United Nations agencies and regional commissions, in order to ensure the best possible supporting, technical and administrative services.
  - b) Other pertinent intergovernmental organizations.
  - c) The research and other relevant organizations of the developing countries in order to obtain on a regular basis their co-operation and studies and collection of data of interest to the Group of 77.

#### IV. Financing of ECDC Supporting Activities

1. The costs involved in convening experts groups and other meetings concerning ECDC, wherever these cannot be met through an international organizations, are expected to be met by the country hosting the meeting.

2. The member-States of the Group of 77 will pursue vigorously all actions required to ensure full compliance with the commitments undertaken for the implementation and support of ECDC activities within organizations of the United Nations System, and trust that developed countries members of such organizations will fully honour those commitments.
3. Moreover, the Group of 77 should seek appropriate decisions in the United Nations and other international organizations to ensure that these organizations devote a specific part of their budgets to the support of ECDC programmes as elaborated by developing countries.
4. An estimate should be prepared of the approximate annual costs to be borne by the Group of 77, as those arising from collection, collation, printing and distribution of documents and information regarding meetings of experts groups.
5. In the meantime, the Group of 77 in New York will authorize its Chairman to establish in his name a "Group of 77 Account for ECDC" to finance, as required, under the modalities to be determined by that Group, the activities referred to in para. 4 above. Contributions to this account would be voluntary, freely determined by each contributing country. However, it is suggested that the minimum contribution should be US\$ 1.000.

Special voluntary contributions may be received to facilitate equitable opportunity for countries interested in taking up the duties of hosting meetings.

ANNEX I

TABLE ON THE FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS ENVISAGED IN THE  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE HIGH LEVEL  
CONFERENCE ON ECDC WITH THE CORRESPONDING SCHEDULE

The following ~~time-table~~ contains the tentative dates of the meetings as well as the objectives of the corresponding follow-up actions. It is organized by quarters (3rd quarter 1981, 4th quarter 1981, and 1982) so as to present some flexibility to those responsible for its preparation and the convening of the meetings, namely the governments concerned or the Group of 77 in New York or in other United Nations centres, as appropriate. This relates to the order in which these meetings should be held since some of them may result in others that cannot be anticipated.

Each follow-up meeting should agree on its work programme, which should be of short duration to maintain the momentum towards the attainment of the ultimate objective agreed to. Depending on the matter under consideration, groups of experts and other similar follow-up actions should normally conclude their work within ten working days, and, whenever possible, in one meeting. Allowance could be made for one further meeting, if necessary, to finalize its work with agreed conclusions, after the necessary consultations with national authorities.

Provisions for the financing of these meetings should be made in accordance with the conclusions of the Conference, making good use of the resources available within the United Nations system as far as practicable.



3rd Quarter 1981

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Trade TD)	Para. 12 Experts Group	- Identification of existing capacities in the fields of services and their level of utilization, as well as for considering regional programmes in the different sectors as required.	G.77 in Geneva
Technology TCI	para. 18 a) G.77 in Vienna	- To establish and maintain up-to-date inventory of the existing capabilities in the national, subregional, regional and interregional technological institutions and agencies in the developing countries.	G.77 in Vienna
Food and Agriculture (F+A) 1 (F+A) 2	para. 30 d) Group of Experts  para. 36 d) Producers' associations of developing countries	- To prepare a project on a scheme for acquiring and maintaining food reserves which could include, inter alia, institutional and financial arrangements.  - To play a role in promoting multinational production enterprises by, inter alia, the establishment of action committees, the preparation of feasibility studies and the organisation of symposia and other meetings in order to bring together all interested parties.	
Energy E1	para. 45 b) Meeting of Experts (Before the end of 1981)  para. 52 Meeting of Experts on energy information systems (Second half 1981)	- Without prejudice to national interest and legislation and on the basis of according incentives to investment, full use should be made of relevant information regarding different schemes and projects with the purpose of reducing costs and facilitating the undertaking of investments in the energy sector in the developing countries.  - Developing countries should regularly exchange information of the various aspects related to energy production and utilization in developing countries, particularly in regard to demand and supply, technical matters, energy use, conservation, energy-related technologies in order to suggest the modalities of practical information procedure and network on the questions, taking into account existing national and regional information centres.	Group of 77 in New York  Group of 77 in New York

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation and Convening
Raw Materials RM 1	Para. 59 b) Meetings of interested producing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To consider appropriate supply management measures particularly in products in which the developing countries have the bulk of the share of world production. Where necessary these meetings should be hosted by individual producing countries.</li> </ul>	Group of 77 in Geneva
RM 2	Para. 60 Expert Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possible arrangements for the preparation of joint projects and other suitable modalities for further developing, exploiting and processing raw material resources of developing countries.</li> </ul> <p>Para. 61 b). In their procurement of commodities, developing countries should establish direct contacts with suppliers from developing countries with a view to avoiding intermediation from developed countries, including transnational corporations. In this connection, relevant arrangements should be established as appropriate.</p>	Group of 77 in Geneva
RM 3	Para. 64 G.77 in Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To examine and present proposals for the developing countries to correct distorted information leaked by the developed countries in the international commodity markets and, in this regard, it was expressed the importance of carrying out a closer surveillance.</li> </ul>	
Finance F 1	Para. 71 Technical Group of Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To elaborate relevant measures to enhance the soundness and attractiveness of an increased flow of capital among developing countries.</li> </ul>	

Sector	Mechanisms	Objective	Responsibility Preparation & Counseling
Finance F2	Para. 72 Appropriate Authorities (Should meet at an early date)	- To exchange information and elaborate details on the improvement of the institutional framework among developing countries to ensure greater awareness of investment opportunities.	
F3	Para. 74 Technical Group of Experts	- To study the ways and means for the dissemination among developing countries of relevant information about development projects undertaken in developing countries in order to enable other developing countries to participate in tendering of these projects through international competitive bidding.	
Industrialization ID1	Para. 82 a) Co-ordinating mechanism	- To harmonize the potential of existing national, subregional, regional and interregional institutions dealing with project preparation, including training, for promoting economic cooperation among developing countries.	
ID2	Para. 82 b) System of co-operation and coordination on specific industrial sectors at regional, subregional and inter-regional levels	- To assist developing countries to: Become aware of the current situation in the different branches of industry; - get to know the capacities and requirements of each country; - the drawing up of agreements on exchange of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; - feasibility studies for joint projects.	
ID3	Para. 83 a) G-77 Vienna with cooperation of UNIDO and other international organisations	- Publication of information on training facilities in developing countries available from 1982 onwards as well as on their immediate requirements for training in industrial skills that cannot be met locally.	

4th Quarter 1981

4.

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Trade TD2	<p>Para. 8 UNCTAD-ITC Symposium Ljubljana, Yugoslavia (November 1981)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programme for mutual trade development and other forms of co-operation among STO's, such as the establishment of long-term supply and purchase commitments.</li> <li>- Special attention to import procurement from the developed countries.</li> <li>- Promotion and review of the co-operation among STO's</li> <li>- Regular meetings at the subregional, regional and inter-regional levels</li> </ul>	
Technology TC2	<p>Para. 21 c) Experts' meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To exchange experience obtained in the phase of monitoring in specific sectors, highlighting in particular the investigations made.</li> </ul>	
Food and Agriculture (F+A)	<p>Paras. 31 a) and 36 e) Consultations among managers and technicians</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be organized on specific issues and deal particularly with the implementation of cooperative measures in the fields of production and marketing of critical agriculture inputs.</li> <li>- To examine the various areas of trade cooperation in the field of food and agriculture.</li> </ul>	

4th Quarter 1981

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation and Convening (Reghdad)
Finance F 4	Para. 67 Group of Governmental Experts (Second half of 1981)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To work out the modalities of a mechanism to alleviate the financial burden imposed on the developing countries on account of oil price adjustment and the continued inflation of the prices of their imports of goods and services from developed countries.</li> </ul>	
Finance F 5	Para. 79 Group of Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To examine the proposals made by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, and to propose concrete measures by the end of 1981 for financial co-operation in the field of development financing. <u>Inter alia</u>, the entry into force of the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund and the bank for developing countries as indicated by the Group of 77 Ministerial Meeting at Arusha in 1979.</li> </ul>	
Finance F 6	Para. 66 b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To examine, in the context of para. 79, the feasibility of a financing facility to meet balance of payment problems, with contributions from interested developing countries and administered by them.</li> </ul>	
Trade TD 3	Para. 13 Experts Groups (Not later than 1982)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify problems encountered, establish priorities and suggest possible measures leading to appropriate action in establishing links at the interregional level among subregional and regional organizations with responsibilities in transportation, communications, shipping and insurance.</li> </ul>	Group of 77 Geneva

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Technology IC3	Para. 26 Holding of meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies (Early in 1982)	- Implementation of the relevant measures agreed in the section on Technology including those referred to in 18 b), 18 d), 20 a), 20 c), 21 c), 23 j) and 45 a) of the section on Energy.	Group of 77 in Vienna
IC4	Paras. 20 c) and 26 Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies	- To establish networks of scientific and technological institutions for mutual benefit and to facilitate harmonization of strategies and programmes through the exchange of information and experience.	Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies.
IC5	Para. 18 b) Expert Groups	- To identify problems of common interest and select projects for joint and cooperative action among technological R. & D institutions in specific areas.	Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies.
IC6	Para. 20 a) Action Committees	- To act as promoters and catalysts of technological development; conveners of meetings of interested institutions, agencies and countries; and to generally serve as points of reference for technological problems in specific industrial sectors.	Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies
IC7	Para. 22 b) Experts from Developing Countries	- To review potentialities and implications of advanced technologies for the benefit of developing countries and prepare the plan of action to develop required technological capacities.	Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies
IC8	Para. 23 j) Meeting of Experts (Before the end of 1982)	- To review the experience in dealing with the problems of the acquisition of technologies.	Meeting of Heads of National Science and Technology Agencies

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Food and Agriculture (E+A) 4  (E+A) 5	<p>Para. 31 d) Action Committees</p> <p>Para. 37 Meeting (1982 or as soon as possible thereafter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of joint ventures and other cooperative measures for production and marketing of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and implements as well as improved seeds and livestock breeds.</li> <li>- To analyze the measures agreed related to ECDC in the field of food and agriculture with a view to enhancing their implementation</li> </ul>	Group of 77 in Rome
Energy E3	<p>Para. 42 Meeting of State Agencies and Enterprises  (First half of 1982)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To explore the ways and means to achieve better coordination among developing countries in energy development, supplies and rationalization of energy consumption and promote direct government-to-government deals.</li> <li>- Para.43. To look at the following fields with a view to explore additional areas where economic cooperation among developing countries can be achieved;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ways and means to make fuller use of existing refining capacities in developing countries with a view to exchange output between refineries in order to meet their consumption patterns; without prejudice to national interest, commitments and overall refinery economics.</li> <li>b) Taking into account the present capacities and product mix of refineries in the developing countries, as well as an assessment of their future refinery imbalances, etc., prepare studies to be completed within a period of one year on the possibility of utilizing excess refining capacity and the establishment of regional refineries. In carrying out these studies, particular attention should be given to the least developed countries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Energy E2		<p>c) Taking appropriate steps to establish linkages for distribution and consumption of energy among developing countries, so as to minimize the overall transport costs as well as avoid disruption in the supply of energy to developing countries.</p> <p>- Para. 50: To agree on steps to prepare an inventory and develop the appropriate methodology, in order to facilitate and strengthen development and cooperation, and to make full use of existing and potential capabilities of developing countries, in areas such as improving productivity in drilling, reservoir engineering, refining technology and other related activities and, consider to this effect the establishment of an institutional framework.</p>	Group of 77 in Vienna
E3	Para. 53 b) Meeting of Experts	<p>- To examine technical cooperation among developing countries (TDC) in regard to all fields of energy including: training and manpower development; development of subregional, regional and interregional centres of excellence in technology; cooperation among institutions in developing countries engaged in similar activities; collective cooperation in consultancy and technical advisory services; and mutual contribution, including shared financing, to the organization of research and development with participation in the results thereof.</p>	
E4	Para. 49 e) High Level Meeting	<p>- To agree on a plan of action for cooperation among developing countries in utilizing new and renewable sources of energy in the fields of biomass, hydro-power, solar, wind and tidal energy, etc.</p>	Group of 77 in New York.



Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Energy E5	Para. 49 a) Group of Experts	<p>- To study the problems and recommend ways and means of stimulating cooperation among developing countries in the development and exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy, and in particular in research and development, taking into account the experience acquired by the developing countries at the national and regional levels, as well as make an evaluation of the potential contribution in the short and long term of such sources of energy to the development of the developing countries.</p> <p>- To prepare a comprehensive set of recommendations in the field of training and development of personnel of developing countries in new and renewable sources of energy including, inter alia, exchange of personnel, sharing of experiences, and the establishment of national centres of multinational scope for training and research.</p>	High Level Meeting referred to in Para. 46 e)
E6	Para. 51 b) Group of 77 in New York and Vienna	<p>- To prepare the Group's position in preparation for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy for Economic and Social Development to be convened in the first half of 1983, so as to ensure that the Conference is enabled to discuss all aspects of the development of nuclear energy of interest to the developing countries, as well as for working for the elimination of discriminatory treatment against developing countries in international co-operation in the field.</p>	
Industrialization ID4	Para. 83 b) High Level Meeting	<p>- To identify specific areas of co-operation which could lead to:</p> <p>- The conclusion of arrangements-agreements at the sub-regional, regional and interregional levels in developing human resources;</p>	

3.

Sector	Mechanisms	Objectives	Responsibility Preparation & Convening
Industrialization ID4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The preparation of long-term programmes of cooperation for the exchange of experience and skills and to improve and co-ordinate national centres of excellence for industrial training and management.</li> <li>- The strengthening of existing institutions and establishing of new ones in priority areas, for which financing will be sought from UNDP as well as regional and interregional financial institutions.</li> <li>- To analyze the measures agreed related to ECDC in the field of industrialization with a view to enhancing their implementation.</li> </ul>	Group of 77 in Vienna
Technical co-operation Among Developing Countries ICDC 1	<p>Para. 84 Meeting</p> <p>Para. 86 b) Group of Experts (Prior to the end of 1982)</p> <p>Para. 88 Meeting of the Heads of National Technical Co-operation Agencies (Biennial)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To undertake a study aimed at drawing up a model contract defining the conditions for recruiting experts from the developing countries.</li> <li>- To create or reinforce the TCDC systems at the national level, in co-operation with the ECDC focal points, with a view to gathering, processing and disseminating information concerning the methods, knowledge and experience acquired and opportunities available in matters pertaining to TCDC.</li> <li>- To increase co-operation and co-ordination among the national TCDC systems so as to study the methods which will ensure optimum use of the human and financial resources available for TCDC at the bilateral, regional and international levels.</li> <li>- To help in the follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations in the field of TCDC adopted in the Conference in the areas of trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance and industrialization.</li> </ul>	

TENTATIVE CALENDAR FRAMEWORK

SECTORS	THIRD QUARTER 1981			FOURTH QUARTER 1981			1982					
	TD 1 Para. 12			TD 2 Para. 8			TD 3 Para. 13	TC 4 Para. 20 c)	TC 5 Para. 18 h)	TC 6 Para. 20 a)	TC 7 Para. 22 b)	TC 8 Para. 23 j)
TECHNOLOGY (TC)	TC 1 Para. 18 a)			TC 2 Para. 21 c)			TC 3 Para. 26	TC 4 Para. 20 c)	TC 5 Para. 18 h)	TC 6 Para. 20 a)	TC 7 Para. 22 b)	TC 8 Para. 23 j)
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (F+A)	(F+A) 1 Para. 30 d)	(F+A) 2 Para. 36 d)		(F+A) 3 Para. 31 d) 36 e)			(F+A) 4 Para. 31 b)	(F+A) 5 Para. 37				
ENERGY (E)	E1 Para. 45 b) 52						E2 Para. 42	E3 Para. 45 b) 53 b) 52	E4 Para. 49 e)	E5 Para. 49 a)	E6 Para. 51 b)	
RAW MATERIALS (RM)	RM 1 Para. 59 b)	RM 2 Para. 60 61 b)				RM 3 Para. 64						
FINANCE (F)	F1 Para. 71	F2 Para. 72		F4 Para. 67								
INDUSTRIALIZATION (ID)	ID 1 Para. 82 a)	ID 2 Para. 82 b)		ID 3 Para. 83 a)			ID 4 Para. 83 b)	ID 5 Para. 84				
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC)							TCDC 1 Para. 86 b)	TCDC 2 Para. 88				

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION OF THANKS ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION AT  
THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference,

Grateful to the people and Government of Venezuela for their hospitality and their gracious welcome and for the excellent organization of the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981,

Gratified by the personal interest manifested by His Excellency Mr. Luis Herrera Campins, President of the Republic of Venezuela, in the proceedings,

Expressing its appreciation of the diligent and competent manner in which the High-Level Conference on ECDC was organized and conducted,

1. Expresses its warm thanks to the people and Government of Venezuela for their hospitality and for all their efforts, which greatly contributed to the success of the Conference;
2. Pays a tribute to His Excellency Mr. Luis Herrera Campins, President of the Republic of Venezuela, whose opening address was an immense inspiration to the work of the Conference;
3. Compliments the President of the Conference, Mr. José Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, for his skill and competence in conducting the deliberations;
4. Decides that as a tribute to and an expression of gratitude for Venezuela's contribution to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries, the programme of action adopted by the Conference will be officially entitled "Caracas Programme of Action".

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