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Operational activities for development (*concluded*):

- (a) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) United Nations Development Programme: report of the Secretary-General;
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Special economic and disaster relief assistance (*concluded*):

- (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator: report of the Secretary-General;
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- (c) Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
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AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*)

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE
(PARTS I AND II) (A/35/545 and Add.1)

1. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now continue hearing explanations of vote begun at the last meeting at which resolution 35/56 was adopted on the recommendation by the Second Committee in its report on agenda item 61 (a) "International development strategy" [A/35/592/Add.1]. I would again remind the Assembly that, in accordance with decision 34/401 of last year, reconfirmed this year, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and are to be made by representatives from their places.

2. Mr. IVERSEN (Denmark) (*interpretation from French*): I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community, and I should like to continue the statement that was begun by my colleague from Luxembourg this morning at the 83rd meeting, concerning the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

3. With regard to co-operation among developing countries and particularly to subsection J, paragraph 135, of the International Development Strategy, entitled "Economic and Technical Co-operation among developing countries", the Community and its member States would like to recall their attachment to strengthening economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries. They feel, however, that the support given to this action by the United Nations should be subject to due respect for the rules that have been established and the essential principles of the Organization.

4. With regard to the transfer of technology and, more particularly paragraph 118, subsection G, "Science and technology for development", of section III, the Community and its member States would like to recall that at the fifth session of UNCTAD, held at Manila in 1979, they joined the consensus on resolution 112 (V)¹ of which paragraphs 13 (a) and (b) indicate clearly that with regard to the transfer of technology, it is necessary to make a distinction between transfers which are the subject of decisions by the private sector and those not relating to the private sector. That is why we should like to reaffirm that this interpretation is also applicable to the present paragraph which, in a condensed form, incorporates the provisions of the aforementioned resolution.

5. With regard to the least developed countries, and especially paragraph 146, subsection K—of section III—entitled "Least developed countries, most seriously affected countries, developing island countries and land-locked developing countries", the Community and its member States are ready to examine the proposals of the Group of High-Level Experts concerning these least developed countries, but they continue to consider it rather inopportune to fix numerical sub-targets which would lead to the creation

¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part I, sect. C.

of inappropriate rigidities in the distribution of official development assistance.

6. The Community and its member States would have wished that the provisions of paragraph 173 of section IV, "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the new International Development Strategy had been defined more clearly. They feel that the review and appraisal by regional commissions of the experience of a country taken individually would provide an important instrument for a more effective implementation of the strategy.

7. As regards paragraph 6 of the preamble, paragraph 32 of section II "Goals and objectives", paragraph 126 (b) of subsection H, "Energy", of section III, "Policy Measures", the Community and its member States respect the rights attaching to the full and unrestricted exercise of sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities. However, they feel that these should be exercised with due respect for the principles of international law.

8. Concerning the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action,² to which paragraphs 72 and 75 of section B of the chapter entitled "Policy Measures" refer, the States members of the Community recall the positions they stated previously in the competent bodies.

9. In conclusion, we welcome the fact that the text of the new International Development Strategy has been adopted by the General Assembly [resolution 35/56, annex].

10. Those were the comments I had to make on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community.

[The speaker continued in English.]

11. I should now like to make a statement on behalf of my own delegation.

12. Denmark was happy to join the consensus on the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and especially that on paragraphs 24 and 98 of sections II and III thereof on the target dates for the volume of official development assistance in the coming decade.

13. We know from our own experience that ambitious internationally adopted targets for official development assistance have a positive impact on public opinion and thus on government policies. We therefore welcome the fact that the official development assistance targets of the new International Development Strategy could be adopted with only a very few reservations. However, we regret that the text had to be weakened into its present compromise formula to keep the number of reservations to a minimum.

14. The willingness of the industrialized countries to extend development assistance is one of the most important expressions of solidarity with the third world and its struggle to achieve economic development and social progress. Denmark, therefore, strongly urges all industrialized countries—including the socialist countries—to regard the targets of the Strategy as commitments to increase official development aid substantially so that they can reach the 0.7 per cent

target within the next few years. However, our ambition should not stop here—1 per cent must be reached within the foreseeable future.

15. Mr. ANDERSON (Australia): My delegation was pleased to support draft resolution VII on restrictive business practices [A/35/592/Add.2].

16. Australia welcomes the set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices and the objectives they are designed to achieve.

17. Australia welcomes international voluntary measures for the control of restrictive business practices, believing it to be important that restrictive business practices should not impede or negate the growth and development of world trade.

18. Problems can arise in the control of restrictive business practices because of the differing interests of States that can be involved, especially in the field of foreign commerce, arising from trading and export policies of Governments. These problems can be greatly exacerbated if they are met not by international consultation and co-operation, but by any State seeking unilaterally to extend the operation of its own laws extraterritorially into the field of foreign commerce.

19. The adoption of this resolution takes place against the background of difficulties caused by the attempted extraterritorial operation of one State's domestic restrictive business practices law into the field of foreign commerce of other States. Certain States object to legislation where jurisdiction is based upon adverse effects on national or international commerce. Australia's support for this draft resolution is based on respect for sovereignty and the principle of comity so that where legislation extends into the field of foreign commerce, it is necessary that its application be subject to due respect for the trading and export policies of foreign Governments.

20. It is also Australia's position that the principles of sovereignty and comity prevent one State from unilaterally seeking to extend extraterritorially the enforcement of its laws to activities engaged in, sanctioned by or caused by another State. These principles are clearly implicit in the draft resolution.

21. Australia supports the recognition given in the principles and rules to the vital role of consultations between States. Australia sees great value in consultation, even beyond that provided for in the principles and rules, as the means to resolve differences between States over trading practices and policies relating to restrictive business practices. We also welcome the recognition which the principles and rules give to the differing needs and interests of States and the measures they may adopt or require for the implementation of national trade policies.

22. Mr. ZIMMERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany) (*interpretation from French*): First of all I should like to make a statement on behalf of the members of the European Community on draft resolution V relating to the living conditions of the Palestinian people, contained in A/35/592/Add.4.

23. The nine members of the Community abstained in the vote on the draft resolution particularly because of the way in which operative paragraph 3 is worded. Our abstention does not affect our basic position,

² See A/10112, chap. IV.

namely that Israel should withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967. The occupation inevitably has an effect on the social and economic development of that region.

24. We also repeat our appeal to Israel to stop establishing and expanding settlements in the occupied territories.

[*The speaker continued in English.*]

25. I should now like to make the following observations on behalf of my Government on agenda item 61 (a) and 61 (k) [see A/35/592/Add.1 and 4].

26. Regarding paragraphs 24 and 98 of A/35/592/Add.1, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has accepted the target set by the United Nations of providing 0.7 per cent of its gross national product in the form of official development assistance. As stated by the spokesman of the European Community, my Government reaffirms its commitment to that target. In that context my Government has undertaken substantial efforts to increase its official development assistance. In the past two years the Federal Republic of Germany has more than doubled its official development assistance from \$1.4 billion in 1977 to \$3.3 billion in 1979. This means an increase for the same period of from 0.27 per cent to 0.44 per cent in the official development assistance/gross national product ratio. The figure of 0.44 per cent considerably exceeds the average share provided by Development Assistance Committee member countries. In absolute figures the Federal Republic of Germany now ranks second among donor countries, together with a major European country.

27. With a view to attaining the 0.7 per cent target the Federal Government will continue to endeavour in the course of the 1980s to make rapid and substantial increases in its official development assistance as a proportion of its gross national product. To that end it will look into all suitable possibilities of increasing the flow of official funds. However, in view of the uncertain development of the world economy, it does not find itself in a position to go beyond the commitment referred to earlier with regard to a time-frame. Furthermore, at the present stage we cannot accept a 1 per cent official development assistance target.

28. With regard to paragraph 56 of the same document, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would like to reiterate its position that individual commodity agreements should be concluded where and when appropriate, taking into account the particular circumstances of each individual commodity in question.

29. In respect of paragraph 61, we consider governmental interference with the commodity processing structure, either in the form of adjustment assistance or of measures to harmonize which would in fact limit the manufacture of synthetic products, or any other kind of intervention, to be neither expedient nor acceptable.

30. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is definitely in favour of expanding the processing of commodities in the developing countries. It supports investment to that end in developing countries by offering guarantees and tax relief and it advocates a further lowering of trade barriers. These

are, in its view, the most appropriate means of achieving the desired objective.

31. Concluding with paragraph 112 (b), I should like to recall that my Government has rapidly and fully implemented the measures envisaged by the Trade and Development Board in section A of its resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978.³ Agreements on the conversion of past bilateral loans into grants have been concluded to the amount of about 3.5 billion deutsche mark, equivalent to some \$US 1.9 billion. In consequence of those measures and in accordance with its national aid policy, my Government has virtually exhausted the scope for additional measures in the future. We therefore do not see any scope for the continuation of debt relief measures which have been substantial in amount and comprehensive in nature.

32. We should like to associate ourselves with the statements made by Luxembourg at the 83rd meeting and Denmark at the present meeting on behalf of the member countries of the European Community. Regarding draft resolution I in paragraph 46 of A/35/592/Add.4, I wish to state that, although we have sympathy for its humanitarian aspects, my delegation abstained in the voting on it as we think that the problems resulting from remnants of war have to be dealt with on a bilateral basis. At the beginning of the 1970s my Government made available to Libya all existing information on places where there might still be hidden mines. Our willingness for further co-operation is unchanged. We cannot, however, in regard to the removal of remnants of war, accept any obligations arising from international law. Furthermore, in our view the idea of convening a conference under the auspices of the United Nations to deal with the problems of remnants of war would not be a step which could bring us nearer to a solution.

33. Mr. FLORIN (German Democratic Republic) (*interpretation from Russian*): In connexion with the adoption of resolution 35/56 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade I am authorized to speak on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

34. In participating in the elaboration of the Strategy our countries assumed that that document would have a positive significance from the point of view of supporting the struggle of the developing countries against imperialist and neo-colonialist exploitation if it confirmed and consolidated the progressive provisions adopted earlier in the United Nations with respect to economic problems, including the Declaration on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order [*resolution 3201 (S-VI)*] and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States [*resolution 3281 (XXIX)*].

35. The delegations of our countries, during the course of the work of the Preparatory Committee of

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* and corrigendum, Vol. I, part two, annex I.

the General Assembly, submitted a number of working documents reflecting our view of how the Strategy should be formulated. We note that in the Strategy just adopted such key provisions as the following have been reflected to a greater or lesser degree: the relationship between development and the struggle for peace, security and disarmament; the necessity of liquidating obstacles in the path of the development of the developing countries, obstacles placed there by the policies of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism; the task of carrying out progressive social and economic transformations in the developing countries, including the consolidation of the State and co-operative sectors.

36. Considering those and a number of other positive provisions of the Strategy aimed at assisting efforts by developing countries to accelerate the rate of their economic development, our countries found it possible to agree to the adoption by consensus of the resolution on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. At the same time the delegations of our countries consider that in comparison with the Declaration on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the new Strategy is weaker or lacking in such provisions as: the ensuring of the full inalienable sovereignty of States over their natural resources and all economic activity, including the right to nationalize; the ending of interference by foreign capital and multinational corporations in the internal affairs of developing countries; equal participation by all States in economic relations and the inadmissibility of discrimination based upon differences in the social or economic systems of States.

37. Although the Strategy contains provisions on the interrelationship between disarmament and development, it should have incorporated a number of concrete proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and at thus making available supplementary means for development, as is provided for in particular by General Assembly resolution 3093 (XXVIII). Nor do we find included there any provision on the right of States, territories or peoples to compensation for exploitation and damage inflicted upon them in the past, and being inflicted upon them at the present time, by policies of neo-colonialism, colonialism, racism and *apartheid*.

38. What is more, the new Strategy unfortunately has not succeeded in avoiding a number of inadequacies which were present in the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In particular, quantitative indices are calculated outside the context of national plans and programmes of development, and therefore seem to be devoid of any basis.

39. As before, we see an overestimation of the role of external economic factors, in particular foreign private investment, in the development of developing countries. Nor is there any consideration of the harmful influence on their economies of the outflow of profits obtained by the developed capitalist countries and their multinational corporations. This relates also to the so-called "brain drain", which leads to enormous economic losses for the developing countries.

40. As for the provisions contained in the text of this Strategy calling for deductions of a fixed share of the

gross national product for assistance purposes, our delegations feel it necessary to restate their position of principle on the injustice of extending to the socialist States the demands and criteria with respect to the granting of material and financial assistance which are quite justly addressed to the developed capitalist countries. Such an approach glosses over the continuing neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries by the imperialist States and their multinational corporations, and ignores the radical difference between the socialist system and the capitalist system, and the basic principles upon which are constructed the external economic ties of the socialist countries with the developing countries. The source of the multifaceted assistance granted by the socialist countries to the developing countries is the material resources created by the selfless labour of the peoples of our countries. At the same time, the so-called assistance of the developed capitalist countries is only an insignificant share of the riches which they have extracted during the colonial period and continue to extract from the developing countries through their neo-colonialist exploitation.

41. Our countries are ready to make a constructive contribution to the implementation of those aims and goals of the International Development Strategy which they support and share. This contribution will involve the efforts of our countries to create favourable international political circumstances for the realization of this Strategy, and to promote accelerated economic development of interested developing countries by means of close economic, scientific and technical co-operation, on the basis of full equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual benefit. The concrete aims and forms of such co-operation are set forth as an official document of the eleventh special session in the joint statement of the delegations of our countries⁴ on the contribution to the realization of the aims and tasks of the Strategy.

42. In connexion with the provision in paragraph 123 (c) on expanding access to the technology of energy production, including nuclear energy, our delegations feel it necessary to state that any activity in this area must be in accordance with agreed international guarantees applied by IAEA on a non-discriminatory basis aimed at the effective prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons.

43. In conclusion, I should like to stress that the principal guarantee of success in achieving agreed solutions to the urgent global problems confronting humanity, including the problem of accelerating the economic and social development of the developing countries, would be the strengthening of universal peace and security, and the maintaining of détente as a leading tendency of international development.

44. Miss EVANS (United Kingdom): I should like to make a statement on a number of draft resolutions on which my delegation did not speak in explanation of vote in the Second Committee.

45. As regards item 61 (a) and the draft resolution and annex containing the International Development Strategy [A/35/592/Add.1, para. 6], the representatives who spoke on behalf of the European Community

⁴ See A/S-11/AC.4.

and Denmark have already expressed the satisfaction of all member States on the adoption of the International Development Strategy. I should like to add the following.

46. The position of my Government on the 0.7 per cent aid target remains as set out in the statement made by the representative of Italy, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States⁵ on the occasion of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII). My Government reaffirms its commitment, subject to known constraints on government expenditure, to make its best efforts to reach this target towards which it has already made substantial progress. Specific recommendations in this Strategy, whether in paragraph 24 of the Strategy or elsewhere, related to either the volume or the distribution of the United Kingdom aid programme will be seen in this context.

47. The United Kingdom is unable to accept a specific numerical target for the share of world dead-weight tonnage to be achieved by developing countries, as set out in paragraph 128, since in my delegation's view the expansion of developing country fleets should be determined by competition within a free market.

48. I should like to associate my delegation with the statement made by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany on individual commodity agreements. The view of the United Kingdom is that these should be concluded where feasible, cost-effective and of benefit to producers and consumers alike.

49. Under item 61 (b), with regard to the draft resolution on restrictive business practices, which is draft resolution VII [see A/35/592/Add.2, para. 45], for the avoidance of doubt, my delegation wishes to place it on record that adherence by a country to the set of multilaterally agreed equitable principles and rules for the control of restrictive business practices, does not in any way imply acceptance of the so-called "effects doctrine" in the application of national competition law to international business activities. This is a separate issue from those to which the principles and rules are addressed.

50. My delegation does not accept that countries have the right to apply their national laws to activities in the territories of other countries; but, at the same time, they have powers to counter excessive assumptions of jurisdiction by other countries in relation to persons and activities in the United Kingdom.

51. As regards item 61 (c) and draft resolution I on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s [see A/35/592/Add.3, para. 40], with respect to operative paragraph 5 I should like to recall the earlier part of my statement relating to the International Development Strategy.

52. As regards item 61 (k), and draft resolution I on the problems of remnants of war [see A/35/592/Add.4, para. 46], my delegation has abstained on this draft resolution, as on other similar resolutions in the past both in the General Assembly and in the Governing Council of UNEP, for the same basic reasons. Although we have sympathy for the problems of certain

countries in coping with the remnants of war left on their lands, we believe that this is an issue best dealt with in the bilateral context. We shall continue to give the problem our sympathetic consideration, including in appropriate cases the provision of maps and plans and technical assistance to help with their interpretation. However, we do not accept that there is any obligation in international law to assist with the removal of remnants of war. Moreover, for the reasons already given, we cannot support the proposal for a United Nations conference on the subject.

53. Mr. JÖDAHL (Sweden): I wish to make a statement with reference to draft resolution IV, "International co-operation in the field of the environment", [see A/35/592/Add.4, para. 46].

54. I also have the honour to speak on behalf of a number of countries that are the original sponsors of that draft resolution, namely, India, Kenya, the Netherlands, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia and my own country, Sweden.

55. Let me briefly state our views on the financial implications of the resolution on environmental matters [resolution 35/74].

56. The Governing Council of UNEP, the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly all have unanimously spoken out in favour of the establishment of a work programme on the interrelationship of development, environment, people and resources. It is obvious that this cannot be done without adequate resources being allocated for the purpose.

57. We believe that, as this is a programme of concern to the United Nations system as a whole, there are already many activities going on that are of relevance to this programme. However, it has been made clear that the programme of work should be implemented under the direction of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. This, consequently, will require that the Director-General have the necessary resources.

58. In our opinion, the Secretary-General's estimates are disappointingly low. A programme of this complexity will require a solid administrative infrastructure both to ensure that its substance is dealt with and to undertake the co-ordination of the system-wide activities and the input for inter-agency programming and planning.

59. In spite of the restraint of the Secretary-General's request, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions did not endorse it. We for our part find that this puts unacceptable restrictions on the elaboration of a programme of work which has been approved by the competent bodies of the United Nations and which is also a reflection of an approach that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade is underlining. The Advisory Committee has limited itself to acknowledging that, if necessary, an additional appropriation may be considered by the General Assembly in the context of the final performance report for 1980-1981. We agree that we all bear a heavy responsibility to keep within limits the financial burden on the Organization and its Members, but we wish to record the fact that there may well be cases

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 2349th meeting, paras. 57-61.

when the development of the programmes and the activities involving the United Nations system would motivate a strengthening of the resources of the Organization. We feel that this is such a case.

60. We would thus have been prepared to go along with the proposal of the Secretary-General, in the full expectation that proposals would be included in the programme budget for 1982-1983 which would provide for permanent staff at suitable levels, in keeping with the complexity and the system-wide nature of the programme. Our wish to see this is further strengthened by the decision of the Committee.

61. With the establishment of the voluntary fund, it is our expectation that the Secretary-General will receive additional and extrabudgetary resources for activities which will facilitate the implementation of special activities within the programme of work on the interrelationship.

62. We strongly hold, however, that the conceiving and the elaboration of the programme should be undertaken using regular financial sources. The extra-budgetary resources should be of particular use in carrying out specific activities or projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of an interrelated approach to the achievement of sustainable development.

63. Mr. PLECHKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): Having fully supported all points of the joint statement which was made on behalf of the socialist countries,⁶ upon the adoption of the draft resolution in the Second Committee [A/C.2/35/L.118] on 20 November this year, which draft was submitted at the 83rd meeting as draft resolution III [A/35/592/Add.3, para. 40], the Soviet delegation would like to stress that we assume, as before, that UNIDO activities such as the System of Consultations should not be incorporated on a permanent basis into its machinery. Such activity should be based on separate one-time decisions by the UNIDO with the participation of the representatives of interested countries on a governmental level and with consultations financed from a voluntary fund.

64. The delegation of the USSR, while stressing its positive attitude towards the idea of launching an Industrial Development Decade for Africa, feels that UNIDO participation in the Decade should be of an auxiliary nature and should be based upon the resources available to UNIDO. This applies also to the creation of a co-ordination unit in UNIDO for such work, as is mentioned in paragraph 3 of part B of the draft resolution which has been adopted.

65. Mr. BRUNI (Italy): Most of the observations and comments that my delegation wished to make at the moment on the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade have been formulated at the 83rd meeting by the representatives of Luxembourg and the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community.

66. Allow me on behalf of my own Government to express deep satisfaction over the consensus reached on this fundamental document embodying the basic

guidelines for international co-operation for development for the next 10 years and let me stress the commitment of my Government to exerting its best efforts towards the implementation of the measures foreseen in the Strategy with the aim of achieving its objectives.

67. I should also like to comment briefly on one particular provision of the Strategy, that related to the volume of the official development assistance which is channelled to developing countries by developed ones.

68. My Government wishes to stress its full commitment to making all its best efforts to reach the 0.7 per cent target before the end of the Decade. Such a commitment is confirmed by the recent decisions taken by my Government to double the volume of Italy's official development assistance in 1980 and further to increase it up to 1983 with a view to reaching the average level of the countries belonging to the Development Assistance Committee in that year.

69. My Government has also already indicated that after 1983 it will continue to exert its best efforts further to increase such volume so as to reach the internationally agreed target before the end of the Decade.

70. With regard to the new target for official development assistance of 1 per cent, we did not object to its insertion in the text of the Strategy, even though it would have been the opinion of my delegation that the setting of such an ambitious new target should have been preceded by the fulfilment of the less ambitious one.

71. Therefore, my Government considers that the target of 1 per cent can most usefully be taken into account as a helpful indicator for future efforts by donor countries in the fundamental field of international co-operation for development.

72. I should like briefly to express the position of my delegation in the vote on the draft resolution on agenda item 61 (k).

[*The speaker continued in French.*]

73. The Italian delegation abstained in the vote on draft resolution I, entitled "Problems of remnants of war" [see A/35/592/Add.4, para. 46], since we had the same substantive reservations on a similar draft resolution submitted during the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

74. In this regard, I should like to recall that the Italian Government has always addressed the problems of the material vestiges of war, in particular the problem of mines, with the greatest care since we are well aware of the importance of the problem to the countries concerned, from the humanitarian aspect as well. Our sensitivity in the matter derives from our country's dreadful experiences during two world wars in the course of which vast areas of Italian territory were affected, with serious consequences for the country's population and economy.

75. We nevertheless consider that the questions raised in the draft resolution should be resolved only in the context of bilateral relations. Moreover, the notion of the responsibility of certain States advanced in the draft resolution does not, in our view, have any legal basis. For the reasons I have stated, it seems

⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Second Committee, 46th meeting, paras. 62-68, and *ibid.*, Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

to us that the idea of a conference under the auspices of the United Nations on the problems of remnants of war would be neither advisable nor worthwhile.

76. Mr. DAVENPORT (Ireland): The views of the European Community and its member States, including Ireland, on the new International Development Strategy have already been stated by the delegations of Luxembourg and Denmark. However, I should like to add in relation to the target for official development assistance that the Government of Ireland has accepted the 0.7 per cent assistance target and intends to reach it as soon as possible, although it may not be feasible for it to do so within the specified time-frames. Although it is the Government's intention to increase its official development assistance in the years ahead, it is not possible at the present stage for the Irish Government to envisage a commitment as regards the 1 per cent.

77. Ms. SPERO (United States of America): As my delegation has already made an explanatory statement in the Second Committee on agenda item 61 (a), I should like to use this opportunity to make several brief observations of a more general nature.

78. First, I offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. Naik, who has served as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the International Development Strategy. His will-power and perseverance enabled us to hammer out compromise after compromise on literally hundreds of issues. As meetings ran through the night, many of us despaired, but Mr. Naik always appeared fresh and ready to seek new solutions to seemingly unresolvable issues. Truly, there would in all probability not have been a United Nations development strategy or decade without the leadership and drafting expertise of Mr. Naik.

79. There are some thoughts that I should like to share with the General Assembly regarding the nature of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and its role in efforts of the United Nations to resolve issues of international economic co-operation.

80. The International Development Strategy for the First United Nations Development Decade [*resolution 1710 (XV)*] was basically a simple resolution declaring a United Nations Development Decade and calling upon all countries to plan accordingly. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade proclaimed in resolution 2626 (XXV) contained targets for growth and levels of development finance and requirements for changes in the international economic system over the Decade. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade is more political in nature. It enumerates desired changes in the structure of international economic relations. This evolution is perhaps not as rapid as we should like, but the point I wish to emphasize is that it is an evolution and that it continues to proceed in the right direction.

81. As a diplomat I have learnt that very rarely do we make great leaps forward. Rather, we reach consensus on basic goals that we, as an international community, wish to achieve, and then agree on ways and means of implementation.

82. The Strategy provides us with that consensus. It is a long-range framework for international economic co-operation and development. It can help to build a new international economic order based on the concepts of justice, equity and interdependence. My country is committed to these concepts and welcomes this new tool for their implementation.

83. Finally, regarding the International Development Strategy, it must be noted that this document is a universal document. Indeed, the economic problems that face the world must be attacked on a universal basis. No country or group of countries can absolve itself from the responsibility to help alleviate the world's economic problems. Thus we must reiterate our understanding that the responsibilities of developed countries in the International Development Strategy apply as much to the socialist States of Eastern Europe as to any others.

84. Let me now turn to restrictive business practices, the subject of draft resolution VII under agenda item 61 (c) [*see A/35/592/Add.2, para. 45*]. The United States delegation is pleased to join the consensus in adopting, as General Assembly resolution 35/63, the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices. The principles and rules are designed to reduce restraint of trade by private and State-owned enterprises. They thus complement the efforts recently concluded by GATT to minimize trade and tariff restrictions of government origin. We believe that through the advocacy of the principles and rules of fair competition standards, non-discrimination and due process of law concepts, the full benefits of international trade for all participants can be realized.

85. Mr. Sanchis Muñoz, President of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices, speaking during the final plenary meeting of the Conference, noted the constructive attitude of all delegations and the atmosphere of collaboration and spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding which pervaded the meeting. We believe that only through this spirit of common purpose could the Conference have concluded so acceptably to all groups.

86. The same spirit of common purpose which was essential to the successful conclusion of the Conference will certainly be necessary to derive maximum benefits from the principles and rules we have adopted in the General Assembly, for, as the principles and rules represent recommendations for enterprise and State conduct and are not of a legally binding character, only through a shared perception that they are fair and balanced can their true potential be realized.

87. The principles and rules provide for a number of important activities, including provision of technical assistance and service by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices as a forum for multilateral discussions. The United States is pleased to support these activities and, to the extent of our resources, will participate fully in them. We continue to believe that technical assistance should be funded on a voluntary basis. My Government wishes to make clear its position with regard to the financial implications of the convening of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts and a review conference. We believe that funds for these purposes should be made available

by the redeployment of the resources of UNCTAD. My Government cannot support a net increase in the UNCTAD budget for these activities. We believe that the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Restrictive Business Practices and our efforts now in adopting a set of principles and rules constitute a positive development in North-South economic relations. We hope that these recommendations can bring to the world a means by which to encourage the positive benefits which enterprises can and do bring to society as a whole while also minimizing abuses.

88. Finally, regarding draft resolution I entitled "Problems of remnants of war" [see A/35/592/Add.4, para. 46] under agenda item 61 (k), my delegation abstained in the vote because we do not believe that this is an appropriate subject for consideration under matters of UNEP and because we disagree with the legal assumptions underlying the draft resolution.

89. Mr. STEVENS (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): I shall speak first on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg and subsequently on behalf of Belgium alone.

90. Belgium and Luxembourg support the statement made in the name of the European Community which set forth in great detail our views on the different items related to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Our two countries have joined in the consensus on the target fixed for official development assistance during the Third Decade. They will continue their efforts, which are already considerable, in order to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product before the end of the present Decade, although the pace of those efforts may well be affected by the difficult budgetary situation which our two countries are encountering at the present time. An objective that aims at devoting 1 per cent of GNP to official development assistance seems to us, considering that situation, rather unrealistic. It would not in any case be attained during the current decade.

91. I shall now speak on behalf of my delegation. The prospects for growth in official development assistance in the coming years are not very favourable. Imagination must be shown in seeking new strategies which will reactivate and revitalize development co-operation. It is in that spirit that the Belgian authorities have proposed a pact for interdependent growth, the main expression of which was set forth in the Second Committee.⁷ That pact seeks to elaborate consistent, flexible and mutually advantageous machinery for increased transfer of resources toward the developing countries and to contribute to the creation of conditions for a worldwide economic recovery.

92. Within the framework of the Strategy that we have just adopted, and in conformity with paragraph 24 thereof, Belgium is expecting from the international community an immediate and in-depth examination of the pact for interdependent growth.⁸ It trusts that the organs of the United Nations will devote to that pact their earnest attention, with the same degree of care

given to proposals of a similar nature made earlier, among them the report of the Brandt Commission.⁹

93. Mr. MORDEN (Canada): I should like to make a statement with respect to draft resolution VII under item 61 (c) dealing with restrictive business practices [see A/35/592/Add.2, para. 45].

94. The Canadian Government fully supports the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.¹⁰ Indeed my Government played a leading role in the drafting of the principles and the rules that have just been adopted. The Canadian Government is conscious of the negative effect that restrictive business practices can have on the development of countries, particularly those dependent on only a few export commodities for their foreign exchange earnings. It is also aware that restrictive business practices can impinge on the sovereignty of nations, undermine the policies of Governments and reduce the benefits that international trade can bring to all countries and particularly to the developing countries.

95. The guidelines agreed to at Geneva earlier this year clearly recognize those concerns and should contribute to the control of such abuses. It is perhaps worth adding that the code will be helpful to business; it will add a degree of certainty and uniformity that can only provide a secure atmosphere for companies operating in the international arena.

96. The Canadian Government views the agreed principles and rules as a set of voluntary guidelines designed to enhance the economic development of all States in practical terms, and my Government notes that those guidelines are not designed to limit the ability of States to promote such economic development. Indeed, the guidelines do not provide a blanket condemnation of all restrictive business practices and recognize that in some circumstances such practices should not be proscribed.

97. For example, section B, paragraph 9, of the document containing the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, provides that the principles and rules "shall not apply to intergovernmental agreements, nor to restrictive business practices directly caused by such agreements."¹⁰

98. In section C, paragraph 6, of the same document, there are excepted from the application of those principles and rules restrictive business practices that have their origin in the policies of States. Again, in section C, paragraph 7, a further exception is recognized in acknowledging that certain restrictive business practices may be legitimate when they contribute to the development policies of developing countries.

99. The Canadian Government notes that the guidelines do not contain a section on jurisdiction, nor do they address problems in the control of restrictive business practices that sometimes arise when one country seeks to apply its own laws extraterritorially to the field of foreign commerce.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 22nd meeting, paras. 35-37, and 35th meeting, para. 42, and *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

⁸ See A/S-11/AC.1/5, annex.

⁹ *North-South: A program for Survival*; report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues, under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt (Cambridge, Massachusetts, The MIT Press, 1980).

¹⁰ See A/C.2/35/6, annex.

100. It is my Government's view that this set of principles and rules does not recognize as a basis for assertion of jurisdiction that it is sufficient that the foreign commerce of a State be affected. The Canadian Government believes that all attempts to control international restrictive business practices should recognize the universally accepted principles of national sovereignty and international comity and should respect the rights of all nations to implement measures that they deem appropriate in the context of their national development. The Government of Canada therefore does not consider that the principles and rules as adopted expand the basis of jurisdiction currently recognized by international law.

101. In conclusion Canada welcomes the principles and rules and considers that the code will make a valuable contribution to the control of restrictive business practices in limiting the undesirable activities of companies which may restrict international trade and undermine the sovereign right of States to determine their own paths for economic development.

102. Mr. CAMBITSIS (Greece): The Greek delegation has participated actively in the drafting of the text on the International Development Strategy for the 1980s, which we have adopted today. We are conscious of the importance of that text for the elaboration of national development policies and for the continuation of development co-operation at the international level.

103. We are also aware of the difficult problems which all parties faced during the negotiations preceding the special session, as well as during the special session itself, and of the spirit of compromise and co-operation that has prevailed all along. We hope that the well-balanced text which resulted from these negotiations will provide a solid basis for the establishment of a new, more equitable and more efficient international economic order.

104. However, in joining the consensus on the text, my delegation wishes to place on record its reservations as regards paragraph 128 of the annex to resolution 35/56 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. More specifically, we cannot go along with the target aimed at increasing the share of developing countries in the dead weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet to 20 per cent by 1990. While viewing favourably increased participation by developing countries in international merchant shipping, we believe that this should be achieved through free international competition. It is only thus that the transportation of goods at the lowest possible cost can be ensured. Keeping transportation costs as low as possible is one of the essential prerequisites for the expansion of world trade, which is in the interest of developing as well as industrialized countries.

105. I should like to conclude by expressing the satisfaction of my delegation at the adoption of the new International Development Strategy and by giving the assurance that Greece will co-operate closely with all other countries to ensure its implementation.

106. Mr. BAUCHARD (France) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation is pleased to join the consensus on the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s. We believe that this is unde-

nably an important stage in relations between developing and developed countries.

107. In this connexion my delegation cannot share the cynicism that has been expressed, here and there, with respect to the value of the document. As the result of protracted and difficult negotiations, which, in the end, proved fruitful thanks to the personal role played by Mr. Naik and to the spirit of conciliation among the negotiators, the text of the Strategy necessarily reflects a compromise. Like all texts adopted by consensus, it cannot—and this is quite normal—completely satisfy everyone. I do not believe that this is sufficient reason for challenging its value.

108. As emphasized by our representative in the Second Committee,¹¹ this document seems to represent undeniable progress as compared with the one adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade, both by the widening of the fields covered, in particular, energy and finance, and by the definition of new guidelines and the fixing of numerous targets.

109. While recalling the statements made on behalf of the European Community and its member States by the representative of Luxembourg, my delegation wishes to state its position on the following points.

110. Concerning the increase in official development assistance and, more specifically, the achievement of the 0.7 per cent target, the French Government fully subscribes to the commitments in section III, paragraph 98, of the annex to resolution 35/56. It reaffirms its determination accordingly to increase its efforts in official development assistance. My delegation wishes, however, to make it clear that the figure of 1 per cent of GNP cannot, in our opinion, be considered as an agreed international target. In the light of its commitments, France appreciates the invitation extended to donor countries in paragraph 103 (b) of the same section to untie their assistance. Aware of the difficulties to which tied assistance can sometimes give rise, it is ready to examine, case by case, the action needed to remedy that situation. However, untying assistance should not sometimes lead to a slackening of the efforts of certain donor countries; the essential point must still be to increase the resources for assistance made available to the developing countries.

111. In the area of finance, in order to create more favourable conditions for the development of the developing countries and for growth in the world economy in general, efforts to ensure that the international monetary system better meet the needs and the interests of the developing countries should be intensified through continuing reforms of the system. These should be rapidly pursued and implemented at the beginning of and throughout the Decade, for the benefit of the international community as a whole.

112. With regard to action aimed at improving the export earnings the developing countries derive from their raw materials, my delegation reaffirms the importance it attaches to the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities and to pursuing negotiations on commodity agreements. It considers that the other

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Second Committee*, 31st meeting, paras. 46-54, and *ibid.*, *Second Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

measures in section III, paragraph 52, should deal simultaneously with the diversification of exports, the promotion of development research, the on-site processing of raw materials and adaptation of the financing provisions of IMF with regard to buffer stocks.

113. Finally, my delegation wishes to point out that it views section III, paragraph 126, relating to the conditions of transfer of technology in the field of nuclear energy, as a confirmation of the need to carry out such operations with due respect for the appropriate safeguards, which must be applied under the aegis of IAEA, in order effectively to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

114. Those are the few comments my delegation wished to make in connection with the adoption of the new Strategy, to which we attach particular importance. As was emphasized here by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in his statement during the general debate: "Aims were defined, main lines mapped out and pledges made... France, for its part, will uphold them firmly" [8th meeting, para. 198].

115. With regard to draft resolution I on the problems of remnants of war, under agenda item 61 (k), [see A/35/592/Add.4, para. 46], France abstained in the vote on that text for the same reasons that had earlier guided its position both in the General Assembly and in the Governing Council of UNEP. Indeed, we believe that those problems, which are not related to the environment, must be dealt with bilaterally. Furthermore, those issues are covered by the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, (Protocol II), particularly article 9,¹² prepared at the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 and from 15 September to 10 October 1980.

116. Neither can we accept the notion of responsibility contained in draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.24, which has no legal basis. Furthermore, it also seems to us questionable at the formal level that a General Assembly resolution should refer to a conclusion arrived at in meetings held outside the United Nations system. Finally, we cannot support the proposal for convening a conference under the auspices of the United Nations whose value, in view of the aforementioned considerations, does not seem to us to be altogether clear.

117. Mr. PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela) (*interpretation from Spanish*): On this solemn occasion, the Venezuelan delegation has the honour of expressing the views of the Group of 77.

118. At this session the General Assembly has had the singular responsibility of adopting the new International Development Strategy and thus completing the task which had remained unfinished at the eleventh special session. Throughout the long preparatory process an attempt was made to avoid the shortcomings of the previous Strategy which, in any event, fell short of most of its objectives. We cannot say that

this concern has been fully met in the text before us now, but there is no doubt that the new Strategy is a step forward, whose significance will depend on the commitment of Governments to act positively and resolutely within the broad framework for action that the new Strategy provides. Among the positive aspects of the new Strategy, special reference should be made to the preamble, which clearly recognizes the need for structural change in international relations as well as for the establishment of a new international economic order; the adoption of a scenario of higher general growth targets than in the past Decade, based on an annual growth rate of 7 per cent of the gross national product of the developing countries, including a time-frame for the attainment of the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance, a target carried over laboriously from the previous Strategy; the drawing up of general frameworks for action on two far-reaching issues in the present international situation, namely monetary questions and energy; various important objectives in the area of trade; the particular and unprecedented attention to be devoted to the needs of the special categories of developing countries as an integral concept; and a section on the review and appraisal of the new Strategy, which is considerably stronger than the one agreed upon for the previous Decade.

119. However, the new Strategy is far from being the framework for action required in the difficult circumstances at present besetting the international community. The text certainly falls short of the expectations of the developing countries. Throughout the text there are too many constraints and ambiguities, the result of a long and difficult negotiating process. This is a reflection of the lack of vision and of political will on the part of the developed countries to face up to their responsibilities to the developing world, and of the inertia of an unjust and inequitable system of international economic relations. It is with deep concern and perplexity that we observe this negative attitude on the part of the developed countries, which is now compounded by many interpretative declarations or reservations. It has even been suggested that reference should be made to these reservations whenever the text of the Strategy is quoted in official United Nations documents. This would amount to perpetuating these reservations throughout the Decade.

120. Yet the very conception of the Strategy offers us the opportunity to overcome these difficulties and to live up to what is required of us in the circumstances, before hesitation and shortsightedness in the face of the grave world crisis lead to irreversible deterioration. Section IV of the text, concerning the review and appraisal of the Strategy, envisages and encourages timely recourse to future North-South negotiations to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy. In particular, explicit reference is made to the global negotiations, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 34/138, which are the focus of the economic agenda of this session. Moreover, resolution 34/138 explicitly provides in its operative part for the contribution of the global negotiations to the Strategy.

121. Finally, the commendable efforts of those who worked with such tenacity and commitment were

¹² Document A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I, appendix C.

not reciprocated to the desired extent. I wish to mention in this context the outstanding dedication and skill with which Mr. Naik of Pakistan presided over the preparatory work.

122. We could say much about various parts of the text of the Strategy, but this is not the time to illustrate our feelings of disappointment with specific examples. This position of the developing countries, which are the object and the *raison d'être* of the Strategy, shows how disheartened we are to see the text diminished in scope by many of the statements that have been made at this meeting. Therefore, we trust that from the outset of the Decade all will demonstrate their determination to implement the Strategy and make it more effective—something which is obviously lacking at this time.

123. We third world countries are aware that we shall have to rely increasingly on our own resources in a more effective and sustained effort at co-operation among ourselves. This in no way relieves the developed countries—market-economy and planned-economy countries alike—of their responsibilities to and their duty to show solidarity with the developing countries: hence the importance of the comprehensive international effort we are striving for, which should prove beyond any doubt the solidarity of the entire international community during this dangerously critical time in which we live.

124. In addition, we should not like to pass over in silence draft resolution VII adopted at this morning's meeting on restrictive business practices, even though, this is just the beginning of an effort in a field vitally important to all, but particularly to the developing countries, which are the main victims of such practices. However, it is an important step forward and we trust that UNCTAD will receive the support necessary to ensure effective progress in the near future. While we have still not managed to secure juridically linked provisions in the agreement, nevertheless the weight of justice and the clarity of the guidelines laid down should be sufficient at this stage to ensure the speedy solution of this thorny problem.

125. Mr. NISAIF (Iraq): In joining in the consensus on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as contained in the report of the Second Committee [A/35/592/Add.1], my delegation would like to give its interpretation of paragraph 101 of the Strategy, and in particular of the expression "donor countries", which means to my delegation the developed countries, for official development assistance, with its targets and time-frame, is the specific responsibility of that group of countries.

126. I should like this statement to be fully reflected in the records of this meeting.

127. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines): The representative of Venezuela, as Chairman of the Group of 77, has already expressed the position of that Group. My delegation wishes to stress a few points, as we consider the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade to be the most important subject before us.

Mr. Al-Saffar (Bahrain), Vice-President, took the Chair.

128. Undoubtedly, the greatest challenge confronting the community of nations today is the need to bring about a new political consensus, at a critical juncture in world affairs, on the workings of the international economic system. This is what makes the International Development Strategy so important. It sets the agenda for international economic negotiations for the 1980s.

129. No nation, big or small, can escape its responsibility in this endeavour. The task of reversing the steady deterioration of the world economic situation must now take the centre stage of our deliberations.

130. The adoption of the new International Development Strategy has given rise to mixed feelings. My delegation was happy to join in the consensus. We find in the Strategy a reasonably balanced set of defined goals and objectives and policy measures which, in general, meet most of our anxieties and concerns. However, we cannot help but express a sense of disappointment at the number and extent of the reservations made by a number of delegations.

131. This leads my delegation to doubt the sincerity and purpose of some participants in the dialogue. I express the hope that in adopting the new International Development Strategy the General Assembly has not adopted yet another programme of action that will in the end be found empty of substance and short of practical results. We must remind ourselves that in designating the 1980s the Third United Nations Development Decade we address ourselves to 800 million human beings living in absolute poverty and degradation.

132. However, this note of pessimism ironically strengthens our belief in the need to carry on the proposed round of global economic negotiations next year. In our view, it would be far more dangerous for the world community if the occasion for an early meeting on a global scale to examine once again, and reach agreement on, the issues of raw materials, energy, money and finance and trade and development were not to occur at all.

133. The discussions on the new International Development Strategy have shown that the positions of many countries on some of the fundamental issues have not changed. We had expected that the present realities in the world economic situation would have made it possible for those countries to make appropriate adjustments in their national policies to accommodate new trends and patterns of international economic relations.

134. It cannot be stated too often that it is time for the developed countries to give due recognition to the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the developing world. Those aspirations and concerns are vividly expressed in such fundamental issues as the need to restructure the existing world trading system, as well as the need to carry out reforms in the present system of international money and finance. Obviously, these reforms, if carried out, will have far-reaching and long-term effects on the structure of international economic relations and thus bring about the establishment of the new international economic order.

135. We in the developing world, who are more directly exposed to the problems of providing food,

shelter, health and education to millions of our needy inhabitants, feel highly justified in calling for the necessary reforms in the international order.

136. The Philippine delegation has had occasion to say here that international relations, including economic relations, should be based on the moral principles accepted by all mankind—justice, fair sharing, mutual understanding and co-operation, tolerance, the protection of the weak and freedom from domination by the strong.

137. We believe this bears repeating. These are the principles that should find more emphasis in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. They constitute the targets that cannot be quantified in the Strategy, but they could well spell the difference between the success or failure of the International Development Strategy.

138. The International Development Strategy is the key instrument for the attainment of a new international economic order. Its implementation must be given political impetus, particularly on the part of the developed countries. Ultimately, the leaders of those countries will have to make hard political decisions and demonstrate economic statesmanship of the highest order.

139. Mr. MÚÑOZ LEDO (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Mexico would like to make known its preoccupations with regard to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the status of our work on the strengthening of international economic co-operation.

140. The General Assembly, at its eleventh special session, adopted by consensus the text of the Strategy [*decision S-11/23*]. That was the one positive result of that session. For some the results obtained were inadequate and reflect a tendency towards stagnation rather than towards change. For others the text represents the only possible synthesis of our areas of agreement and a minimum basis of agreement from which to proceed.

141. We have adopted the Strategy as a conceptual framework that reflects the level of understanding and agreement that has been possible for those involved in international economic activities to reach, and also as a framework for action to be undertaken in the 1980s.

142. The Strategy does not fully reflect the aspirations of the developing countries. There are limitations as regards its contents and nature. It is a modest result as far as the principles in which we believe are concerned and it is still very far from the specific measures that we require.

143. The political will of those who could make the greatest contribution to a solution of the crisis is still very weak when compared to the challenge we face. It would be inappropriate if some still wished to reduce the scope of the Strategy, placing obstacles in the part of its implementation. As far as reservations are concerned, we believe that they should be positive in nature.

144. There is a lack of emphasis or clarity in many parts of the text. No doubts should be left with regard to certain fundamental points, such as the following.

It is necessary to ensure stable functioning of the international commodity markets and increasing real income for the exporting countries. There must be effective and broad access for manufactured goods from the developing countries into world markets. There must be respect for their full and permanent sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities. There must be regulation of transnational corporations to ensure that their contribution to development will be positive. There must be a transfer to the third-world countries of the technologies that give the effective impetus to industrialize. There must be selective and adequate industrial redeployment to suit the needs of our countries. There must be a more generous reform of the international monetary system and it must be ensured that adjustment processes do not involve a sacrifice of development itself. There must be a guarantee of a massive transfer of financial resources. The measures proposed with regard to energy must be global in character and there must be a closer link between them and development requirements.

145. All that and more will have to be done in the near future. However, to reopen the debate on a text that has been under discussion for three years would be inopportune. What is needed is to breathe life into this instrument that we have created. We must enrich it and apply it, instead of letting it become a lifeless reflection of our disagreements.

146. We are all aware of the gravity of the situation, but we react in different ways. Some tend to regroup and take conservative attitudes, while the majority feel that only an imaginative approach to change can save the common interest.

147. The evaluation of the world economic situation is conclusive: the system is on the point of collapse. Inflation, protectionism, monetary chaos, unemployment, energy shortages—all these cause serious disruption in the developing countries and lead to alarming situations in those in the lowest-income category. The stagnant state of the peripheral economies in turn adversely affects the possibilities for expansion of the central economies.

148. The establishment of a new international economic order is therefore absolutely essential. This requires a change in attitudes and a restructuring of institutions. The new Strategy already contains elements of change. Let us work together honestly to implement our agreements so that this text can mark the beginning of an era of greater co-operation.

149. Let us point out its limitations, but let us also recognize the progress it shows. For the first time, the Strategy is seeking an integral, simultaneous and coherent approach to the problems of the international economy. In addition, it includes new topics particularly in the section on energy and the points made there basically correspond to the proposal made from this rostrum by the President of Mexico.¹³

150. The Assembly will also be renewing its commitment to the principles of the new international economic order in the text of draft resolution A/C.2/35/L.47/Rev.1 which, in compliance with article 34

¹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 11th meeting, paras. 66-68.

of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, advocates the enforcement of that fundamental instrument, despite the resistance or indifference with which it is still meeting.

151. Our delegation contributed actively to the drafting of the Strategy. We did so in the belief that the Assembly must be the forum for the agreement and compromise which encourage economic co-operation. We feel that it would be incongruous to deny the Assembly the authority or ability to conduct global negotiations.

152. We trust that the adopted Strategy will be the forerunner of further consensus on practical action.

153. Mr. VELLOSO (Brazil): This statement relates to item 61 (a) of the agenda on the International Development Strategy.

154. Let me say at the outset that the Brazilian delegation associated itself with the consensus reached on the text of the new International Development Strategy exclusively as a result of the position adopted by the Group of 77 on this subject, and that Brazil subscribes to the statement of the Chairman of the Group of 77 to this plenary meeting [*see paras. 117-124 above*]. However, in order to make the position of the Brazilian Government even clearer, it is incumbent upon us to express an opinion on the text just adopted.

155. The new International Development Strategy, generally speaking, is not basically satisfactory because its text clearly reflects the immobility shown by the developed countries during the negotiating process. That immobility—which is obvious from the fact that there is a continuous recourse to agreed language—succeeded also in blocking the possibility of substantive progress being made on the basis of agreements that had been previously reached in other forums, and, even worse, condemned the text to an unprecedented number of reservations and interpretative declarations of a notoriously restrictive nature.

156. Moreover, Brazil regrets that the main elements of a substantial part of the text were negotiated only in the closing hours of the eleventh special session in a type of “rush hour” negotiation aimed at saving a consensus which, judging from the statements heard here today and from those made earlier in the Second Committee reflected in document A/35/592/Add.1, far from being a true consensus, seems to represent a new kind of “pseudo-consensus”.

157. The Brazilian delegation must therefore record its regret that in addition to the numerous subterfuges employed in the language of the text as “escape clauses”, especially those to be found in the paragraphs dealing with the economic part, such a large number of reservations and interpretative declarations are made. These indicate not just a lack of political will on the part of many developed countries, but their real opposition to measures for restructuring the international economic system in order to ensure equity, justice and stability in world economic relations, which are unquestionably the fundamental objectives of the new international economic order.

158. While some developed countries pretend that they have nothing to do with either the causes or the solutions of the evils which permeate international

economic relations in our day—as if interdependence was something which could be contained within borders—a large number of others scatter examples of this stone-walling attitude through the reservations and restrictive interpretations that have been formally entered on such essential paragraphs in the preamble as those on goals and objectives, on policy measures and on the review and appraisal sections. These paragraphs deal with such essential areas as official assistance, international trade, financial resources and the international monetary system, to name just a few.

159. This position of the developed countries leads us to question the extent to which we effectively have at our disposal a strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Is this just another document whose usefulness is exhausted by the action we have taken on it today? Moreover, the text shows a perilous tendency to include the development problems of the developing countries only within the overall picture of the problems of the world economy, placing them all on an equal footing in an undesirable and unacceptable equality, which my delegation therefore rejects, for it purports to eliminate the differentiated and preferential treatment that developing countries must be given.

160. Let us not forget, finally, that whatever its shortcomings, the text must be seen as a whole, in both its economic and social aspects. The reservations and declarations of the developed countries on the “economic” aspects of the Strategy should be duly weighed in the treatment of the social part of the International Development Strategy. As stated in section II, paragraph 17, on goals and objectives, the Strategy is an integral part of the efforts of the international community to establish the new international economic order, which, in its turn, becomes a lever for measures to be implemented in conjunction with each other and not in bits and pieces. My delegation wishes to reaffirm this understanding.

161. Mr. MI Guojun (China) (*translation from Chinese*): The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade is now finally adopted. This is the result of prolonged preparation, repeated discussions and patient negotiations in which all States participated and made a concerted effort to promote international economic co-operation for development. The Chinese delegation welcomes it and wishes to take this opportunity to express once again our deep appreciation to Ambassador Naik of Pakistan for the untiring efforts and positive contributions he has made to the drafting of the new Strategy.

162. Although the new Strategy fails to meet the initial expectations, particularly the wishes and demands of the developing countries, and is yet to be enriched and improved through future negotiations on international economic co-operation, it represents, nevertheless, an improvement compared with the previous Strategy. It is an important document conducive to the mobilization of international public opinion for the promotion of international economic co-operation for development.

163. The new Strategy adheres to the basic orientation which the General Assembly set at the sixth special session, on the establishment of a new international economic order [*see resolution 3202 (S-VI)*].

Its preamble explicitly points out that the new Strategy should be directed towards the achievement of the objectives necessary to establish a new international economic order, which calls for equitable, full and effective participation by developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation with a view to bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of the present international economic system on a just and equitable basis.

164. This is, in our view, the basic point of departure for the new Strategy, consistent compliance with which must be ensured in the course of implementing the new Strategy. Any deviation, either in words or in action, will not only reduce the value and weaken the effect of the new Strategy itself, but also adversely affect international economic co-operation as a whole.

165. One cannot fail to see that the implementation of the new Strategy remains an arduous task in front of us, which requires sustained efforts from all sides. It is regrettable that certain developed countries have expressed reservations on key provisions on development assistance and even refused to assume their responsibilities. It is our view that all developed countries, irrespective of their economic systems, should assume their responsibilities in the implementation of the new Development Strategy. We hope that the developed countries concerned will give serious thought to the views expressed by the developing countries in the course of the formulation of the Strategy and at today's plenary meeting, and, in accordance with the requirements of the Strategy, fulfil their obligations in its actual implementation and increase their assistance to developing countries on a continuous basis, so as to ensure the attainment of the objectives set in the new Strategy.

166. The tense and turbulent world situation in the 1980s will make still heavier our responsibility in carrying out the Strategy. But, as always, the advancement of any new cause is made by removing obstacles and resistance. It is our belief that as long as we adhere to the objective of the new Strategy and actively contribute our due share to its implementation it will play its appropriate role in promoting the growth of the international economy, and the development of developing countries in particular.

167. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 62, entitled "Operational activities for development" [A/35/628].

168. We shall now take decisions on the five draft resolutions and the two draft decisions recommended by the Committee in paragraphs 42 and 43 of its report.

169. Draft resolution I is entitled "United Nations Children's Fund". The Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 35/79).

170. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries". The Second Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/80).

171. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/657. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/81).

172. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries". I put that draft resolution to the vote.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 126 votes to none, with 21 abstentions (resolution 35/82).

173. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "United Nations Development Programme". The Second Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 35/83).

174. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the draft decisions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 43 of its report.

175. Draft decision I is entitled "Reports and decisions relating to operational activities for development". The Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft decision I?

Draft decision I was adopted (decision 35/421).

176. The PRESIDENT: Draft decision II is entitled "United Nations Capital Development Fund". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft decision II was adopted (decision 35/422).

177. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 64, entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" [A/35/663].

178. The Assembly will take action on the draft resolutions and the draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraphs 111 and 112 of that report.

179. Draft resolution I is entitled "Assistance to Nicaragua". The Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts draft resolution I?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 35/84).

180. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon". The Second Committee adopted it without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft resolution II?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/85).

181. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Saharan region". The Second Committee adopted it

without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft resolution III?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 35/86).

182. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/683. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 35/87).

183. The PRESIDENT: Now we turn to draft resolution V, entitled "Special economic assistance to Benin". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/683. The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft resolution V?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 35/88).

184. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Assistance to Djibouti". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft resolution VI?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 35/89).

185. The PRESIDENT: Now we turn to draft resolution VII. This draft resolution is entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also adopts draft resolution VII?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 35/90).

186. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 35/91).

187. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolutions IX A and B are entitled "Assistance to Chad". The Second Committee adopted those draft resolutions without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts them?

Draft resolutions IX A and B were adopted (resolutions 35/92 A and B).

188. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution X is entitled "Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution X was adopted (resolution 35/93).

189. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XI is entitled "Assistance to Zambia". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XI was adopted (resolution 35/94).

190. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XII is entitled "Assistance to Guinea-Bissau". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XII was adopted (resolution 35/95).

191. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIII is entitled "Assistance to Lesotho". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XIII was adopted (resolution 35/96).

192. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIV is entitled "Assistance to the Comoros". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XIV was adopted (resolution 35/97).

193. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XV is entitled "Assistance to Botswana". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XV was adopted (resolution 35/98).

194. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVI is entitled "Assistance to Mozambique". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XVI was adopted (resolution 35/99).

195. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVII is entitled "Assistance to Zimbabwe". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/683. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution XVII without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XVII was adopted (resolution 35/100).

196. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XVIII is entitled "Assistance to Saint Lucia". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/683. The second Committee adopted draft resolution XVIII without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XVIII was adopted (resolution 35/101).

197. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XIX is entitled "Assistance to Dominica". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XIX was adopted (resolution 35/102).

198. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XX is entitled "Assistance to Uganda". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XX was adopted (resolution 35/103).

199. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXI is entitled "Assistance to Cape Verde". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XXI was adopted (resolution 35/104).

200. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXII is entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Equatorial Guinea". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XXII was adopted (resolution 35/105).

201. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXIII is entitled "Review of the economic situation in Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and newly independent developing countries with a view to the inclusion of those countries in the list of the least developed countries". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XXIII was adopted (resolution 35/106).

202. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XXIV is entitled "Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator". The Second Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also adopts it?

Draft resolution XXIV was adopted (resolution 35/107).

203. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the draft decision recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 112 of its report [A/35/663], concerning documentation relating to assistance programmes. The Second Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 35/423).

204. The PRESIDENT: I now call on those representatives who wish to make a statement in explanation of their vote after the vote.

205. Ms. RAVN (Norway): I am speaking on behalf of the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway. Our delegations joined in the consensus on draft resolution XXIII. The Nordic Governments have throughout supported the notion of special measures for the least developed countries. We have demonstrated this support through multi-lateral as well as bilateral action. The category of least developed countries is one which must be based on valid and undisputable criteria.

206. It is natural that countries, when they feel that they meet these criteria, apply for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries. A procedure for screening and assessing such requests has been established in the United Nations. Last summer, the Economic and Social Council initiated the process of assessing a number of countries that had applied to be classified as least developed countries and thus to qualify for the special measures foreseen for those

countries. As we see it, this draft resolution also allows for a review of the existing list.

207. The process of assessing the applications of the countries referred to in draft resolution XXIII for inclusion in the list of least developed countries should be given highest priority. It is important that the African countries are not kept in a state of uncertainty with regard to the outcome of this assessment process any longer than is necessary.

208. Furthermore, we recognize that in view of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries there is a need to know which countries are on this list.

209. We therefore expect the Committee for Development Planning to proceed as requested in the draft resolution just adopted and to report to the Economic and Social Council on its recommendations. Only if we can have confidence that the category truly and correctly reflects the development needs of the least developed countries can the category serve a useful purpose. Our Governments feel, therefore, that there is a need to review the list of the least developed countries in a wider context also. As was suggested by the Committee for Development Planning when the category of the least developed countries was agreed upon, an over-all review of the list and the criteria will be called for at certain intervals in the light of developments.

210. We therefore intend to revert to this matter at an appropriate time, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1980/161.

211. Mr. KESSELY (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): The General Assembly has just unanimously adopted as resolutions 35/92 A and B draft resolutions IX A and B [see A/35/663, para. 111] on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and emergency humanitarian assistance to Chad. This is major evidence of the solidarity of all nations of the world with my country at a time when it is passing through the most difficult period of its existence. My delegation is very grateful to all delegations here and, in particular, to the sponsors of these draft resolutions for the encouragement and support they have given us. I should like to thank in particular the Senegalese delegation which, as Chairman of the group of African States for the month of November, introduced this draft resolution in the Second Committee.

212. The draft resolutions just adopted are of inestimable importance for my country. They come at the right time and are more than a hopeful sign, considering the present situation in Chad. The grave events which continue to occur both in the capital and in the interior of the country have, in fact, destroyed the whole economic and social infrastructure of Chad. The national economy is in a catastrophic state. Agriculture and animal husbandry, which are the two key sectors of the national economy, are completely disorganized. The means of communication are totally destroyed. Public health services no longer exist and the hospitals and dispensaries, which were already unbelievably dilapidated, have been totally destroyed by shells. The educational system has broken down. Most university and secondary and primary education establishments have been closed for two years. Those

that are located in relatively tranquil areas and can keep their doors open can barely function because of the lack of textbooks and other indispensable material. There is no longer any question of public finances because payments ceased at the beginning of 1979. Nor is it possible to talk about the condition of the capital and certain other cities, so complete is the destruction.

213. This is the absolute disaster suffered by the population of Chad. With death in their souls, they are fleeing the theatres of operation and living in very dangerous conditions as regards hygiene, deprived of even the minimum basic necessities. It is this last aspect of the tragedy of Chad that is the first pre-occupation of the Transitional Government of National Union, because it requires immediate action without the necessity for a cease-fire. It was in this sense that the request for emergency humanitarian assistance, dealt with the resolutions which have just been adopted, was formulated.

214. As for assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad, my delegation agrees with the Secretary-General when he says in his report of 26 September 1980 [A/35/488] that it would be better to wait until the end of hostilities before starting on this.

215. However, my delegation would like to thank the Philippine Government, which, despite the impossibility of carrying out General Assembly resolution 34/120, has made its contribution to assistance to Chad.

216. Mr. MIYAKAWA (Japan): My delegation joined in the consensus on the adoption of draft resolution XVI [see A/35/663, para. 111]. However, my delegation wishes to state for the record that the provisions of operative paragraph 11 of that draft resolution will not be applicable to cases where the treatment concerned is granted under domestic laws and/or regulations only to the least developed among the developing countries as defined by the United Nations.

217. Mr. BIRIDO (Sudan): We have asked to speak to explain our vote with respect to draft resolution XXIII [*ibid.*], which has just been adopted by the General Assembly.

218. The delegation of the Sudan supported that draft resolution which, in our view, has authorized the Economic and Social Council to consider at its first regular session in 1981 the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning on the countries mentioned in the draft resolution and, accordingly, to add any of those countries to the list of the least developed countries, on the basis of existing criteria and the more recent data relating to the countries in question. This, in our view, is the main task that the Committee for Development Planning is requested to carry out in the coming few weeks or months before the spring session Council.

219. Further, our interpretation of operative paragraph 2, which reads:

“Decides that this exercise should be without prejudice to any future over-all review of the list of the least developed countries which may be authorized at a later date by the General Assembly in accordance with established procedures”

leads my delegation to understand that the Committee for Development Planning may embark on a review of the list of least developed countries only if it is authorized by the General Assembly to do so at a later date. Economic and Social Council decision 1980/161 also coincides with that interpretation.

220. In our view, the Committee for Development Planning should abide by this interpretation of that resolution. It only has time to concentrate on the applications of these new countries to be included in the list and of newly independent countries. Any further review must be authorized by the General Assembly at a later date.

221. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to part I of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12, entitled “Report of the Economic and Social Council” [A/35/545].

222. The Assembly will now take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 25 of its report.

223. Draft resolution I is entitled “Transport and Communications Decade in Africa”. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/577. The Second Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I consider that it is the wish of the General Assembly to adopt draft resolution I?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 35/108).

224. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled “World Communications Year”, was adopted without a vote in the Second Committee. I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft resolution.

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 35/109).

225. The PRESIDENT: I now put to the vote draft resolution III, entitled “Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories”. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/577.

Draft resolution III was adopted by 122 votes to 2, with 23 abstentions (resolution 35/110).

226. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution IV, entitled “Assistance to the Palestinian people”.

Draft resolution IV was adopted by 125 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions (resolution 35/111).

227. The PRESIDENT: Finally, in paragraph 26 of its report the Second Committee recommends a draft decision entitled “Guidelines for international years and anniversaries”. I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft decision.

The draft decision was adopted (decision 35/424).

228. The PRESIDENT: May I now invite members of the Assembly to turn their attention to part II of the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 12 [A/35/545/Add.1] I take it that the General Assembly takes note of that part of the report.

It was so decided (decision 35/425).

229. Ms. NEWSOM (United States of America): This statement refers to the decision contained in

document A/35/545/Add.1, concerning United Nations conferences to conclude a code of conduct on transnational corporations and an international agreement on illicit payments.

230. The support of the United States for an effective international agreement to control bribery and extortion in international commerce is well known. It has been to our great regret that a variety of circumstances has caused early action in the United Nations on a treaty to falter. We conclude that the timing is simply not propitious to move ahead on this subject in the United Nations in the foreseeable future.

231. None the less, the excellent preparatory work which has yielded a largely unbracketed draft text is a solid technical basis for further work and should not be wasted. It remains our conviction that this subject merits and requires concerted international measures to achieve both an effective and equitable result.

232. It is the intention of the United States to consult with other interested States in the coming months regarding alternative means of achieving this objective. I would recall in this regard the understanding concerning bribery recently reached by the participants in their declaration at the economic summit held in Venice on 22 and 23 July 1980.¹⁴

233. In continuing efforts to achieve agreement on this important issue, we hope for the participation of all States which share our perception of the great distortions and costs to the commercial, social and political fabric of countries caused where bribery and extortion occur.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

- (a) Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board;
- (b) Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (c) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
- (d) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;
- (e) Election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

234. The PRESIDENT: We shall first consider agenda item 16 (a) concerning the election of 15 members of the Industrial Development Board to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

235. The 15 outgoing members are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and United States of America. Those members are eligible for immediate re-election.

236. I should like to remind members that after 1 January 1981 the following States will still be members of the Industrial Development Board: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Therefore, those 30 States are not eligible for election.

237. May I also remind members that, under decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election.

238. I should like to announce that the chairmen of the regional groups have informed me of the following candidatures; for six seats from list A: Guinea, India, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zambia; for five seats from list B: Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands and United States of America; for two seats from list C: Brazil and Ecuador; and for two seats from list D: German Democratic Republic and Romania.

239. Since the number of candidates from lists A, B, C, and D corresponds to the number of seats to be filled in those groups, I declare those candidates elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term, beginning on 1 January 1981.

Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Japan, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the United States of America and Zambia were elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 (decision 35/312).

240. On behalf of the General Assembly, I wish to congratulate the countries which have been elected members of the Industrial Development Board.

241. The General Assembly will now consider agenda item 16 (b) concerning election of 19 members of the Governing Council of UNEP to replace those members whose term of office expires on 31 December 1980.

242. The 19 outgoing members are: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire. Those members are eligible for immediate re-election.

243. I should like to remind members that after 1 January 1981 the following States will still be members of the Governing Council: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and

¹⁴ See *Department of State Bulletin*, vol. 80, No. 2041, August 1980, p. 11, para. 33.

Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Therefore, those 39 States are not eligible for election.

244. May I remind the members of the Assembly that, under decision 34/401 the General Assembly agreed that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly agrees to proceed to the election on that basis.

It was so decided.

245. The PRESIDENT: I should like to announce that the chairmen of the regional groups have informed me of the following candidatures; for five seats from Africa: Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Zaire; for four seats from Asia: Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; for two seats from Eastern Europe: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; for three seats from Latin America: Brazil, Haiti and Venezuela; for five seats from Western European and other States: Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Netherlands, Switzerland and United States of America. Since the number of candidates endorsed by each group corresponds to the number of seats to be filled in that group, I declare those candidates elected members of the Governing Council of UNEP for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1981.

Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Zaire were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 (decision 35/313).

246. I wish to congratulate the countries which have been elected members of UNEP.

247. The Assembly will now consider agenda item 16 (c), concerning the election of 12 members of the World Food Council. In this connexion, the Assembly has before it, in document A/35/612, the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council.

248. The 12 retiring members are: Denmark, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

249. The following States have been nominated by the Economic and Social Council: group of African States: Egypt, Rwanda and Zaire; group of Asian States: Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan; group of Latin American States: Argentina and Haiti; group of Eastern Europe: Hungary; group of Western European and other States: France, Italy, Netherlands and Norway.

250. The number of States nominated from among the African States, the Asian States, the Latin American States and the States of Eastern Europe is equal to the number of seats allocated to each of

those groups. May I take it, therefore, that the Assembly wishes to declare those States elected members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981?

It was so decided.

251. The PRESIDENT: Since the number of States nominated from among the Western European and other States is higher than the number envisaged for this group, we shall have to proceed to an election by secret ballot.

252. Ballot papers indicating the number of States to be elected for the group of Western European and other States are being distributed. Only the countries nominated by the Economic and Social Council are eligible during the balloting. These are: France, Italy, Netherlands and Norway. I should like to stress that the names of those countries only may be written on the ballot papers.

253. In accordance with existing practice, the countries receiving the largest number of votes and not less than the majority required will be declared elected. In the case of a tie for the last place there will be a restricted ballot limited to those countries that have obtained an equal number of votes. May I take it that the General Assembly agrees to that procedure?

It was so decided.

254. The PRESIDENT: I would request representatives to use only the ballot papers that are being distributed and to write the names of the countries for which they wish to vote. Ballot papers containing more than three names will be declared invalid.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mueller (German Democratic Republic) and Mr. Flemming (Saint Lucia) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

255. The PRESIDENT: I propose now to suspend the meeting while the ballots are being counted.

The meeting was suspended at 6.25 p.m. and resumed at 6.50 p.m.

256. The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	149
<i>Number of invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	149
<i>Abstentions:</i>	3
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	146
<i>Required majority:</i>	74
<i>Number of votes obtained:</i>	
France	114
Italy	110
Norway	105
Netherlands	91

Having obtained the required majority, France, Italy and Norway have been elected members of the World Food Council for a period of three years beginning 1 January 1981.

Argentina, Egypt, France, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zaire were elected members of the World Food Council for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 (decision 35/314).

257. The PRESIDENT: On behalf of the General Assembly, I wish to congratulate the countries which have been elected members of the World Food Council, and to thank the tellers for their assistance in this election.

258. The General Assembly will now consider agenda item 16 (d) concerning the election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

259. In this connexion, the General Assembly has before it a note by the Secretary-General [A/35/256] regarding the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council.

260. The seven retiring members are: Brazil, Burundi, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan and Kenya.

261. The following States have been nominated by the Economic and Social Council: Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and United Republic of Cameroon. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly declares these States elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a term of three years beginning 1 January 1981.

Brazil, India, Japan, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and the United Republic of Cameroon were elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1981 (decision 35/315).

262. The PRESIDENT: I should like to congratulate those States which have just been elected members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

263. We shall now consider agenda item 16 (e) concerning the election of the members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries.

264. Since no candidate has been put forward by the regional groups, I suggest that the Assembly decide to defer this election to its thirty-sixth session. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the wish of the Assembly.

It was so decided (decision 35/316).

AGENDA ITEM 14

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (concluded)*

265. The PRESIDENT: The members will recall that at its 53rd meeting the Assembly postponed its decision on draft resolution A/35/L.11. Since then, a revised version of the draft resolution has been issued [A/35/L.11/Rev.1 and Add.1].

266. I now put before the Assembly draft resolution A/35/L.11/Rev.1 and Add.1. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/35/711. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution?

Draft resolution was adopted (resolution 35/112).

267. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions.

268. Mr. WAGENMAKERS (Netherlands): I wish to make some clarifying remarks on my delegation's attitude with regard to draft resolution A/35/L.11/Rev.1. During the last three sessions of the General Assembly the convening under the auspices of the United Nations of an international conference on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development has been the subject of intensive debate. The discussion last year resulted in the adoption of resolution 34/63 in which the Assembly decided to convene such a conference, in principle by 1983. Now, after three years of debate, we are discussing the preparation of this conference, although there is still great uncertainty as to what precise questions that conference is going to address.

269. All three previous resolutions on this subject—32/50, 33/4 and 34/63—were adopted by consensus. Nevertheless, it is well known that consensus cannot always be interpreted as proof of the absence of different views. In the present case, there are such differences of opinion underlying the consensus. These differences should be recognized and taken into account in preparing the conference.

270. Our discussions in the General Assembly on the convening of a conference on the peaceful application of nuclear energy were accompanied by a number of important developments in other forums. I refer to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, to the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to the establishment and first meeting of the IAEA Committee on Assurances of Supply. In my delegation's view it is quite obvious that the developments in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation and during the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are highly relevant to the conference that is envisaged and, therefore, that we would be well advised to attach great importance to these developments in preparing for that conference.

271. On both occasions a great number of interesting observations and recommendations were made with regard to improving international co-operation in the peaceful application of nuclear energy and to improving the present in the peaceful application of nuclear energy and to improving the present international non-proliferation system. My Government wishes that these observations and recommendations, which at present are under further investigation in the IAEA Committee on Assurances of Supply, may lead to tangible results in the coming years. In this connexion, the Netherlands attaches particular importance to the early establishment of a system for the international storage of plutonium in accordance with article XII.A.5 of the IAEA statute. A credible plutonium storage system should, in our opinion, stimulate substantial relaxation of unilateral export conditions with respect to the use of plutonium. Such a system would thus form a basic element of a new consensus in the field of international relations with respect to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

272. I have already mentioned the existence of different views with respect to the exact scope and timing of the planned conference, views reflecting also different interests. But, I submit, there is one overriding interest common to us all, to wit, the necessity of

* Resumed from the 53rd meeting.

avoiding nuclear chaos. To this end a constructive dialogue is called for on how the danger of the further spread of nuclear explosives can and should be contained without jeopardizing access to needed energy resources. In our view, the endeavours I have just mentioned are part and parcel of this process of dialogue. The Netherlands delegation hopes that the conference envisaged in draft resolution A/35/L.11/Rev.1 will be conceived of in this spirit.

273. Mr. BLOMBERG (Finland): In the view of the delegation of Finland, the revised draft resolution just adopted marks on many points a significant improvement in comparison with the initial version. In particular, we are pleased that the draft resolution now adopted spells out the role of IAEA and that it recognizes the importance of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply. Being the main international body responsible for both the promotional and regulatory aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, IAEA should, as is both desirable and natural, be closely involved in the conference and in its preparations.

274. Finland sees the forthcoming United Nations conference in the light of two inherently interlinked objectives, which should be pursued concurrently and which are manifested in the statute of IAEA, as also in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII) annex*]. First, international co-operation in the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for economic and social development should be promoted. Secondly, the non-proliferation régime should be strengthened. As to the latter point, the elimination of the dangers of proliferation would serve to remove obstacles to enhanced international economic co-operation in the field of the peaceful use of the atom.

275. It is in that light that we interpret the reference in the draft resolution to resolution 32/50 adopted three years ago. As we pointed out at the time of its adoption, we considered resolution 32/50 to be a companion piece to resolution 32/87 F dealing with non-proliferation.

276. We regret that the draft resolution just adopted does not contain any explicit language on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, we understand that implicitly, by way of reference to resolution 32/50 and the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, non-proliferation considerations will be part and parcel of the deliberations relating to the conference.

277. Mr. MORDEN (Canada): I wish to make a brief comment on Canada's vote on draft resolution A/35/L.11/Rev.1. Canada, as a reliable supplier of nuclear material and exporter of a proven and unique reactor technology, is vitally interested in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the same time, we have an equally vital interest in promoting the evolution of an effective international non-proliferation régime which will ensure that nuclear energy is used only for peaceful purposes. Canada welcomed

the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation and the IAEA Committee on Assurances of Supply, both of which recognized the essential complementarity between assurances of supply and assurances of non-proliferation.

278. We have joined the consensus supporting this draft resolution in the same spirit of co-operation reflected in the drafting of its final text.

279. Mr. TRAUTWEIN (Federal Republic of Germany): On behalf of my delegation, I should like to express my satisfaction at the fact that today, after intensive and constructive work, we have been able to adopt by consensus resolution 35/112 dealing with the important question of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

280. I should also like to take this opportunity to say a few words on the policy pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and non-proliferation. In my Government's view, nuclear energy used for peaceful purposes is for many countries, including third world States, an important means of safeguarding their social and economic progress. My Government has been guided by that outlook in its international co-operation, in which it has attached particular importance to third world countries.

281. Misuse of nuclear energy, however, can result in potential for producing nuclear weapons. The Federal Republic of Germany is in agreement with all responsible States that such misuse must be countered and prevented by every possible means. It holds the view that national nuclear energy programmes must accord with an effective and comprehensive non-proliferation policy. It therefore welcomes the functions fulfilled in that connexion by IAEA.

282. All nations should have access to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. However, that requires all States to agree that the responsibility for incorporating the peaceful use of nuclear energy into an effective and credible non-proliferation régime is indivisible. My country has acted in accordance with that precept in shaping its practical international co-operation in this field. It has pursued a policy based on the view that co-operation as an expression of the world-wide maintenance of peace is only likely to be successful if the co-operating parties are prepared to shoulder equal responsibility. That applies particularly to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and non-proliferation.

283. My Government hopes that this United Nations conference will be integrated into the existing international consultative framework so that it can develop further the questions connected with the peaceful use of nuclear energy and non-proliferation, both on a non-discriminatory basis and with due regard for the principle that equal rights entail equal obligations.

284. The Federal Republic of Germany will render a constructive contribution to the work to be carried out before and during the conference.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.