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Thirtieth session  
SECOND COMMITTEE  
Agenda item 64

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Compilation of references made to the Charter of  
Economic Rights and Duties of States

Note by the Secretary-General

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Second Committee, upon a proposal by the representative of Mexico, at its 1673rd meeting held on 21 October 1975, the Secretary-General circulates herewith a compilation of references to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Section A contains the references to that Charter made during the general debate of the seventh special and thirtieth sessions of the General Assembly. Section B, containing a compilation of references made in United Nations resolutions and documents, will be issued as an addendum to the present document.

A. References to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States made during the general debate of the seventh special and thirtieth sessions of the General Assembly

At a time when the complexity of the world economy stresses the interdependence of States, it is no longer possible for anyone to impose solutions of his own choice. Whereas the development of one group presupposes co-operation and solidarity, the pursuit of growth by another demands structural changes which will make equitable provision for the interests of two thirds of mankind.

The Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States are founded essentially on this political truth, and they therefore provide the best frame of reference for international economic negotiations.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, President of the General Assembly, 1 September 1975 (A/PV.2326, p. 16)

It is the industrialized countries which must now make their choice by clearly demonstrating their political will to participate in a practical way in establishing the new international economic order, the framework and objectives of which were defined in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Those documents enunciated principles and pointed to the path to be followed after a full, democratic debate they received the almost unanimous support of the international community. Their fundamental inspiration is the spirit of dialogue, and they require, if they are to be implemented, the sincere support of all Member States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, President of the General Assembly, 1 September 1975 (A/PV.2326, p. 18)

The designation of the 1960s as the First Development Decade, the first UNCTAD in 1964, the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States represent important stepping stones from which we must proceed during this session. An analysis of these events reveals an ever-escalating evolution of the concept of international co-responsibility and interdependence from a rather abstract idea to one which today is universally acknowledged as a practical necessity.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Secretary-General, 1 September 1975 (A/PV.2326, p. 36)

Although it may be hardest for the developed countries to so modify their privileges that they cease in fact to be privileges, they are the ones which should be as interested as any in the establishment of a new international economic order which will translate into reality the Declaration and the Programme of Action, as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and which will ensure benefits for everyone on a lasting basis. That is a gigantic undertaking; it should be a source of inspiration for future generations and should encourage everyone to do his part to see to it that a world emerges in which mankind can achieve its true stature.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Venezuela, 1 September 1975  
(A/PV.2327, pp. 91-92)/

The decisions of the sixth special session last year and the adoption by the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States have added a new dimension to the whole development process and are posing the problems with a new urgency. This special session is another opportunity for the world community to set its priorities right.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Norway, 2 September 1975  
(A/PV.2328, p. 41)/

I have already stated that my Government is approaching this special session with the hope that half way through the Second United Nations Development Decade we can reach a turning point. Decisions reached on declarations of principles, strategies, plans of action and charters must be followed by concrete steps towards weaving these decisions into a pattern of a more just and a better organized world.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Norway, 2 September 1975  
(A/PV.2328, pp. 49-50)/

Argentina considers the seventh special session of the General Assembly to be a milestone in the process of strengthening and consolidation of the new international economic order, the foundations of which are to be found in the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the sixth special session and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

We are convinced that the arrival of a new era is a fact no longer open to question. This new era implies substantive modifications in the structure of economic relations among States because the logic of events has superseded rhetorical debates on the new international economic order.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Argentina, 2 September 1975  
(A/PV.2329, pp. 2-5)/

The Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session and complemented by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in fact provided the guidelines that should inspire the changes necessary to establish a new international economic order based on equality and the interests of all.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mauritania, 3 September 1975  
(A/PV.2330, p. 11)/

The decisions of the sixth special session of the General Assembly with regard to the establishment of a new international economic order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly constitute an important contribution to the development of just and equitable international economic relations. These United Nations documents reaffirm the principle of peaceful coexistence, establish a proper and necessary relationship between socio-economic progress and the strengthening of international peace and security and between disarmament and development and reaffirm the duty of all States to promote general and complete disarmament, the principle of the most-favoured nation in trade, and the renunciation of discrimination in economic relations which affects not only developing but also socialist countries. Colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid are also condemned in these official United Nations documents.

The task of this Assembly and of future activities of the United Nations in the economic sphere is the practical implementation of these basic documents and, first of all, of those provisions relating to the carrying out of the necessary progressive social and economic reforms, bringing about industrialization, progressive agrarian reforms, elimination of mono-cultural systems and so on.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,  
3 September 1975 (A/PV.2330, p. 28)/

Thus, the Soviet Union is prepared to participate, in a constructive spirit, in the practical implementation of the progressive ideas and proposals set forth in the decisions of the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and in the subsequent proposals of the Group of 77. We hope that the seventh special session of the General Assembly too will make a considerable contribution to the solution of these problems.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2330, p. 38)/

Compared with past efforts and projects, the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session as well as the decisions of the twenty-ninth session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States constitute the most comprehensive and most realistic concept for the solution of development problems, as they reflect the long-term needs of development as well as aspirations of all the members of the international community, although certain countries have not accepted that concept since it calls into question the privileges they have been enjoying at the expense of other peoples and countries.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Yugoslavia, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2330, pp. 63-65)/

Authentic interdependence is unselfish, unglamorous and unconfined, not even confined to an expanded subgrouping of the international family. Rather, the recognition of interdependence implies the enactment of interco-operation. Authentic interdependence is not a veritable catalogue of unseized initiatives, as inherited from the International Development Strategy or from the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. It is not merely a manifesto of rights unrespected and duties unhonoured. Authentic interdependence is, instead, the pristine result of action for creative co-alliance and it stands in fulfilment of one of the 15 fundamentals of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States - international co-operation for development.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Liberia, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2331, pp. 3-5)/

We consider that the main guidelines which will help to bring about the new international economic order have already been laid down in the Declaration and

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Programme of Action, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its last regular session.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Democratic Yemen, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2331, pp. 17-18)/

The aspirations of the developing countries are set out in some basic documents recently adopted at the United Nations, above all the Declaration and Programme of Action of the sixth special session of the General Assembly and the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States. Sweden has declared its acceptance of these documents. We regard them as guidelines for our future work. The implementation will be a long and difficult political process. Negotiations are required in many international forums, but it is now that the first steps towards a new and more equitable economic world order must be taken.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Sweden, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2331, p. 31)/

This new international economic order should be based on the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session, as well as on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which was strongly supported by Uganda at the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly. Those two documents underline our sovereignty over our natural resources and our right to choose the path of our economic development.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Uganda, 3 September 1975 (A/PV.2331, pp. 77-80)/

The foundations laid by that session with a view to the establishment of a new, more just international economic order have been strengthened by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which our Assembly adopted under your dynamic presidency.

In this connexion it is encouraging to note that the great majority of our countries, if not all, by agreeing to limit the number of subjects to be dealt with at the present session have opted for both effectiveness and realism without losing sight of the common aspiration for a more just economic order, since the subjects we shall be discussing are fully within the framework of the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the sixth special session and the terms of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Certainly these texts were not adopted with the hoped-for unanimity. Nevertheless, their content as a whole reflects the concerns and hopes of a very large number of Member States of our Organization, and they thus have a particular importance which it would be dangerous to underestimate or ignore in the economic

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relations among countries and groups of countries. I say dangerous because the legitimate claims which are embodied in these documents are the minimum without which the economic injustices which we hope are things of the past may be perpetuated and the gap between developed and developing countries may increase, with its resulting upheavals, such as the world community has witnessed in recent years.

The fact that for practical and realistic reasons the number of questions submitted to our session is limited should not therefore cause us to forget on the one hand the need for an integrated approach to the problems of development and international economic co-operation and on the other concern for the continuity which must guide our efforts. These are precisely the essential characteristics of the documents that we have enumerated, as well as of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade which, adopted five years ago, could, once it is implemented and adapted to the new international conditions, preserve its full value.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Tunisia, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2332, pp. 2-3)/

In the course of the sixth special session of the General Assembly and in the discussions relating to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the non-aligned countries were able to adopt a common stand and to maintain their solidarity through a series of continued and different negotiations. Despite the reservations expressed by some advanced countries on a number of principles and provisions contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session, and despite the negative vote of some countries on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the recognition of the principles embodied in this historic document has constantly become more widespread throughout the world, whether at the level of the Governments of some developed countries or at the level of social institutions and clubs in both the cultural and the academic field, as illustrated by the continued discussions in support of the new economic order that have taken place in a large number of industrial countries.

Hence, my delegation insists once more on the necessity of implementing the decisions of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, held in Algiers, which were reaffirmed at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Dakar Conference and, last week, by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-aligned Countries held in Lima. Those decisions are related to the necessity of accelerating the reform of world trade and monetary systems while taking into account, above all, the interests of the developing countries and the participation of their representatives, with those of the advanced countries, in all negotiations on an equal footing.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Egypt, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2332, pp. 21 and 23)/

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The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order stipulated the need to eliminate political obstacles to development, including occupation, foreign aggression, colonialism and racial discrimination. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States stipulated that the elimination of such obstacles is the right and duty of all States, to be practised individually and collectively.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Egypt, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2332, p. 31)/

We, therefore, fully support efforts to replace them by new, just solutions and concepts of the international division of labour in order to remove world-wide disproportions. We are active in multilateral negotiations concerning population, food, industry and other problems of importance for the international community. Poland stands ready to make its contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and other decisions taken within the United Nations system to remodel international economic relations. It is with interest and sympathy that we have received the position paper of the Group of 77 and the results of the recent Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries, in Lima. The relevant provisions contained in those documents can contribute to the promotion of peace and international security, as well as to further global economic co-operation and development.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Poland, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2332, p. 41)/

Zairianization has been operating in our country in total conformity with principles laid down in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It constitutes a

"Remedying of injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its normal development". (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX))

We firmly believe - and this is in accordance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States established by the United Nations - that the sovereignty of the underprivileged countries over their natural resources is an inescapable necessity for healthy and active development and international co-operation.

By placing the underprivileged countries in the position of freely deciding the direction of their development and giving foreign investors all the guarantees allowed under the new international procedure, this sovereignty will make possible, first, harmonious and permanent consultation between producers and consumers of commodities; secondly, the establishment of appropriate price-fixing machinery for commodities based on the principle of price stability; thirdly, the building of buffer stocks.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Zaire, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2332, pp. 56, 59-60)/



It should also be pointed out that since the beginning of the decade of the 1970s, a tremendous amount of conceptual work has been done through the adoption of the International Strategy for Development and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as through the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to the drafting of which my country made its full contribution. Although they were adopted by consensus - accompanied by reservations, which do not seem to be immutable, on the part of certain developed countries - those three instruments are, as it were, the pedestal on which both development and international economic co-operation should be erected.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Morocco, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2333, p. 42)/

In fact, the developing countries, which occupy more than one half of the earth's surface, are at present productively exploiting only a part of their potential of natural resources, while on the other hand, the developed countries, practically speaking, are in a position to free enormous resources for purposes of development, if only they would exert genuine political will and practise economic co-operation.

This being so, it is particularly significant that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in its preamble, declared that

"... it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic world, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interests and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems".  
(General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX), p. 2)

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Morocco, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2333, p. 47)/

The position paper of the Group of 77, a group of developing countries, is not, as indeed it should not be, an inventory of complaints and recriminations, but, rather, it is a serious, well-founded document which points to the six most urgent components of a new international economic order and suggests viable formulas for the achievement of that order. As we shall indicate later, there are many similarities between this document and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

The document of the Group of 77 leads us to make the following comments. With regard to international trade and the integrated programme for commodities, which it justifiably advocates, it is imperative that new machinery and criteria for action be elaborated to enable developing countries to achieve greater real participation consonant with the consumer price of their commodities.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mexico, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2334, p. 4)/

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At the beginning of our statement we said that we found similarities between the position paper of the Group of 77 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Indeed, the latter document, which we should view as a general constitution governing international economic relations, includes principles concerning international trade (Articles 4, 6, 14, 18 and 28); the transfer of real resources to finance development and the reform of the international monetary system (Articles 10, 11 and 22); science and technology (Articles 9 and 13); industrialization (Article 11); and food and agriculture (Articles 4, 14 and 19).

For us the results of the sixth special session of the United Nations and the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth regular session laid the foundations of the new international economic order that is so necessary today. As it was so well pointed out by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the introduction to his latest report on the work of the Organization, and I quote:

"The General Assembly, in adopting in 1974 the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, has sought to provide a framework for multilateral co-operation based on broad principles of equity and justice. While we must recognize the enormous difficulties of successfully achieving this aim, we should also acknowledge the validity of the process which has brought the community of nations to the point where, for the first time in history, such comprehensive and rational objectives can even be contemplated." (A/10001/Add.1, p. 5)

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mexico, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2334, pp. 12-15)/

Having approved the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which, without any doubt, is the fundamental instrument for creating a new international economic order, the Assembly should at this special session give us proof that we have indeed embarked on a new global strategy. We have not forgotten for a moment that the Charter has at the international level a status similar to that of a constitution within national jurisdiction, inasmuch as both require a related set of regulations for their application.

For us, the application of the Charter has already begun in various organs and international organizations. In some cases some principles have been developed, and in others they are being negotiated; and on the political level ideas of the greatest importance are being applied.

I would add that my country is firmly convinced that properly directed negotiations can achieve the general agreement we desire with regard to the way in which the principles of the charter, including those described as controversial, should operate.

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Nevertheless, despite the spirit of conciliation and understanding of which we believe we have given repeated demonstrations, and in view of the fact that, in accordance with article 34 of the charter, this will be the subject at the forthcoming thirtieth session of the General Assembly of a systematic examination that will embrace both the progress achieved and the improvements and additions that may prove necessary, our negotiating spirit will not allow us to accept, as the President of my country has said, a shaky charter or an enfeebled law.

We repeat that we consider that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States is the most appropriate means for giving form and substance to the new international economic order; and we should like to conclude our statement with specific and positive proposals that we hope will be approved at this seventh special session:

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mexico, 4 September 1975 (A/PV.2334, pp. 12-15 and 16)/

The developing countries have realized this situation and united their efforts to achieve a new international economic order based on equality and equity. Since the summit Conference of the non-aligned countries, held in Algiers in September 1973 we have taken important steps towards the establishment of this new economic order. The adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order during the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States during the twenty-ninth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly and the resolutions adopted at the Dakar Conference and recently at Lima constitute the principal milestones in the struggle which the developing countries are waging for their economic liberation. But this should not lead us to forget that the road that remains before us is still long, difficult and complex.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Cambodia, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2335, pp. 8-10)/

The pressing need now is to translate into reality as quickly as possible the essential principles of the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Austria, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2335, pp. 48-50)/

The Assembly's deliberations are intended to make operative the new international economic order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, United Republic of Tanzania, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2335, pp. 52-55)/

The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States are historic decisions which provide the basic guidelines for changing the present inequitable system.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Bhutan, 5 September 1975  
(A/PV.2336, p. 6)/

Economic problems can be tackled and finally solved only in their inseparable connexion with the strengthening of peace and security in the world. Economic, scientific and technological relations between States should take account of the interests of all peoples. In this endeavour the German Democratic Republic is certainly in agreement with the nationally liberated States in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly is a good basis for this.

It is in keeping with a fundamental purpose of the Charter of the United Nations to develop these relations in full accordance with the principles of the sovereignty of States, equal rights, non-interference, renunciation of force and mutual benefit. The very existence and evolution of States having different social systems and different levels of development require truly equal and mutually beneficial economic relations between them. The adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States has been an important step on the road to this goal. To put it into practice is an urgent task.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, German Democratic Republic,  
5 September 1975 (A/PV.2336, pp. 6-7)/

This situation shows very clearly that any success in pushing back the power and influence and in curbing the political and economic activities of the transnational corporations largely depends on the speedy fulfilment of the resolutions adopted at the sixth special session and the implementation of the norms contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Like all its socialist allies, the German Democratic Republic has always developed its relations with the developing countries on the basis of those progressive principles which are embodied in the resolutions of the sixth special session and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

By continuously developing its bilateral relations with developing countries in the political, economic, scientific and technological spheres and by constructively co-operating in the United Nations, the German Democratic Republic is also helping to put into practice the resolutions of the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

There is no lack of ideas and projects to translate the progressive principles of the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States into practical measures. Careful preparations by the competent

organs of the General Assembly are required to achieve this goal. No doubt further impulses will emanate from this special session for the shaping of international economic relations.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, German Democratic Republic, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2336, pp. 12, 16 and 21)

The solution of the problems of economic development and co-operation is impossible within the framework of the old economic mechanism and existing financial institutions. We have to look for new ways and means; new principles must be put into effect, such as those contained in the documents of the sixth special session, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Conference of Non-aligned States in Lima. That is why it is particularly important at this session for countries to demonstrate their political will and solidarity in the implementation of these principles.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Bulgaria, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2336, p. 29-30)

Costa Rica feels bound by the tenets of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and we have expressed our solidarity, as members of the third world, with the proposals contained in the working document prepared by the Group of 77. My delegation believes that those documents together represent the joint viewpoint of the countries that are struggling for a world in which justice in international relations may prevail.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Costa Rica, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2337, p. 8-10)

The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action adopted by the sixth special session contained the minimum elements for the solution of the problem of the economic plight of the world. A little later, the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly completed that work by the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

The three documents to which I have just referred represent an act of faith by this Organization. In effect, for the first time since its inception our community dealt very seriously with the existence of the painful problem of under-development and tried to approach it realistically and without complacency.

It is therefore a great satisfaction to us to note that the spirit of wisdom has finally prevailed and that henceforth the Declaration, the Programme of Action and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States will form part of the assets of this Organization. The framework having thus been established and accepted, it is for the members of this community to work seriously and responsibly to implement the content of these documents, avoiding any manoeuvre of sterile confrontation, committing themselves resolutely to the path of frank and sincere co-operation and taking fully into account the unfair situation in which the poor countries, of which we are one, have until now been placed.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Dahomey, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2337, pp. 12-15, 16)

As we evolve the new structures designed to correct the injustices of the past, we must take care not to create new forms of injustice. The Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and article 25 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States both bid us to adopt special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, with a view to helping them overcome their particular difficulties and thus contributing to their economic and social development. In building structures and elaborating programmes for the new order, we must keep these considerations constantly before us.

The approach of the developing countries has tended to emphasize, and rightly so, the principle of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources by all States, and the need to ensure fairness and stability in the prices obtained for these resources. My delegation is in full sympathy with this approach, as visualized by the developing world in the position paper prepared by the Group of 77, and we regard as indispensable each of its main elements.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Malta, 5 September 1975 (A/PV.2337, p. 47)/

The impediments to international trade, such as protectionist measures, dumping and other restrictions, no longer provide the salvation of those who initiate them. In fact, because of the principle of interdependence of nations and States, there cannot be in this era an island of opulence in the middle of an ocean of poverty. The energy crisis and the raw material crisis have sufficiently borne this out. The imperative needs of our century require not simply a change but really a revolution in our socio-economic system. And it is this to which we have been committed firstly by the sixth special session of the General Assembly in its Declaration and its Programme of Action, and this is also the burden of what is laid down in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

Hence, what we have to do during this seventh special session is to implement these major decisions, which are the only ones which can save the world from the chaos that threatens it.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mali, 6 September 1975 (A/PV.2338, p. 18)/

Within the framework of the United Nations important documents have been elaborated and adopted urging that an end be put to manifestations of neo-colonialism and discrimination in international trade and economic relations.

There can be no doubt that the progressive principles enunciated in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States should constitute the basis for

decisions to be taken by the current seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 6 September 1975 (A/PV.2338, pp. 43-45)/

In a real sense our objectives found concrete expression in the decisions adopted by the sixth special session and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly. These decisions generally form the essence of our co-operation and commitment in the economic field.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Afghanistan, 6 September 1975 (A/PV.2338, p. 58)/

Every effort should be exerted in seeking a dialogue for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. But it should also be made abundantly clear that any policy undertaken by Member States in contradiction of the principles and measures envisaged in the Programme of Action and the Charter would be contrary to the spirit and substance of the new international order.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Afghanistan, 6 September 1975 (A/PV.2338, pp. 59-60)/

Not a single country should be the object of exploitation by imperialist monopolies. Our delegation considers that the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly should focus attention on the implementation of the progressive norms and principles of international economic co-operation included among the principles of international trade relations and trade policies approved by the first UNCTAD Conference in 1964 and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and other progressive decisions of the United Nations and its bodies.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2339, p. 71)/

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic is of the view that one of the most important preconditions for an improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries is the fundamental transformation of existing unequal relations between developing and developed capitalist countries on the basis of new democratic principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mongolia, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, p. 6)/

In these important documents of the United Nations General Assembly are embodied such fundamental principles of international relations as sovereign equality, non-intervention in internal affairs, non-discrimination, equal participation of all States in the solution of world economic problems, the right of every State to choose its own political and economic system for itself, and the right of free exercise of sovereignty over natural resources.

My delegation expresses its firm conviction that only the practical implementation of these principles in contemporary international relations can create the conditions for genuinely equal and mutual advantageous co-operation among States. The fundamental norms and principles of the Declaration and Charter I have mentioned are necessary prerequisites of, and should provide the legal basis for further measures to improve the whole system of international economic relations and for the formulation of decisions at this special session of the General Assembly.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mongolia, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, p. 7)/

Although the efforts made by the developing countries in the United Nations during the past three decades have yielded tangible results, such as the Declaration on the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, crowned by the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, which established a new international economic order based on equity and sovereign equality among all States which would lead to narrowing the gap between States and removing and eliminating injustices, many of these resolutions, unfortunately, have not been put into effect because of the lack of political will in many countries.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Kuwait, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, p. 17)/

Kuwait therefore appeals to all the industrialized nations to withdraw their reservations with regard to the various resolutions which comprise the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the New International Economic Order, since this is the only way to establish a new economic system based on constructive co-operation among all countries, large and small, rich and poor, despite the discrepancies in their economic and social development and regardless of their economic and social systems.

Kuwait attaches particular importance to article 16 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which stipulates that it is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to abolish colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development. That article considers countries which practise such coercive policies and measures as economically responsible to the countries, Territories

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and peoples affected and for restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and damages to the natural and all other resources of those countries, Territories and peoples.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Kuwait, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, pp. 28 and 29-30)/

My delegation believes that the Declaration and the Programme of Action to establish a new international economic order, the Charter of the Rights and Economic Duties of States, the Declaration and the Programme of Action of Dakar and the results of the Ministerial Conferences of Algiers and Lima are all basic elements for the establishment of a new international economic order.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, United Republic of Cameroon, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, p. 38)/

Portugal has in any case reaffirmed its adherence to the principles underlying the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and we should like to express once again our willingness to contribute, with the means available to us, to development and international economic co-operation, based upon equity, equality, sovereignty and interdependence.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Portugal, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, pp. 53-55)/

One year ago in this very forum there was articulated the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and a Programme of Action to implement it. They were adopted at the sixth special session and were followed by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States promulgated at the twenty-ninth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly. Thus was provided a compendious mandate for the dismantling of the old structures that have proved inadequate and the construction of an entirely new system more responsive to the needs and hopes of the poor and the disadvantaged.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Guyana, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2340, p. 61)/

The seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which seeks ways and means to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the sixth special session in April 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the twenty-eighth regular session of the General Assembly in December 1973.

During the past week various speakers in this August Assembly have dealt at length with the underlying causes for the manifest failure of the existing international economic system to bring about global development in a manner consistent with principles of equity and justice among all the peoples of the world.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Somalia, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2341, p. 36)/

Such a transformation has been strengthened by the fact that a number of capitalist and industrial States have joined our ranks and recognized the necessity of co-operation in order to benefit from the inherent potentialities of the peoples of the third world, and of giving them true support by accepting their demands, which appeared very clearly in the results of the sixth special session, the Programme of Action and the resolutions of the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Yemen, 8 September 1975 (A/PV.2341, p. 76)/

The demand for a change in the existing world economic order was intensified following the development of the recent years, which dramatically highlighted the injustices and inadequacies inherent in the system. The framework for the new order is provided for in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly. These underline the necessity of a total realignment of economic relationships between States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Bangladesh, 9 September 1975 (A/PV.2342, p. 6)/

The dialogue in which we are engaged at this session is a continuing one: it was a long history and, I hope, a future as well. The framework of our discussions has been articulated in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, endorsed at the twenty-ninth regular session last year. The Declaration and the Charter have outlined the general principles of a new "global compact" designed to improve the distribution of income and economic opportunity among nations. This objective is to be achieved by redressing the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries through major and fundamental institutional reforms accompanied by a comprehensive and interrelated programme of measures in the areas of resource transfers, international trade, industrialization, agricultural development, and science and technology.

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Despite the fact that certain countries expressed reservations about the Declaration and the Charter, in the view of the vast majority of the United Nations Members those documents provide sound guidelines for a new world economic order.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Pakistan, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2342, p. 21)/

My delegation views this present session as an organic continuation of the sixth special session and believes that the resolutions to be adopted here should be based on the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Hungary, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2342, p. 46)/

We must therefore avoid the simplistic and unreal division into two single categories and establish, on the basis of the Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States, a list of multiple, flexible categories that can be revised as conditions change and that are in accordance with the objective criteria and data already available, so that the criteria I have already mentioned and which, I repeat, we consider to be indispensable to just, realistic and effective international co-operation for development may be applied.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Spain, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2342, p. 67)/

Then during the twenty-ninth regular session, the General Assembly adopted another historic document, namely, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Now more than 16 months have passed and the analysis and assessment of the present world economic trends and situations further confirms the need for global recognition of the fact that all nations are dependent on one another.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Thailand, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2343, p. 6)/

Allow me to underline the fact that the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic supported and welcomed the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly as an important policy document which gives a new character to economic relations among countries. Its implementation will contribute, to a decisive degree, to the betterment of the present economic situation in the world.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Czechoslovakia, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2343, pp. 51-52)/

Permit me to stress furthermore that the planning of foreign trade in Czechoslovakia provides safeguards for the stabilization of development and future prospects. However, it is also up to our partners whether article 20 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States will be respected and fulfilled and whether in commercial contacts we shall be granted "conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries".

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Czechoslovakia, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2343, p. 57)/

The growing aspirations of developing countries are reflected in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the Lima Declaration on Industrial Development and Co-operation. These declarations seek to impress upon the industrialized nations their duty to help bridge the gap between rich and poor.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Singapore, 9 September 1975  
(A/PV.2344, p. 28)/

It is the view of the delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic that the three basic documents on which our efforts to reach an agreed solution should be based are: first, the United Nations Charter; second, the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), adopted at the sixth special session of the Assembly; and, third, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX), adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly. The working paper which has been submitted by the Group of 77 and which is regarded as the basic document for discussion among the documents before the Ad Hoc Committee established by this session, is based both in its content and in its objective on the principles of the three instruments I have just mentioned. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, one of the developing countries, unreservedly supports that document and calls for the adoption of the plans and procedures envisaged therein.

Finally, the close relationship between political and economic security was affirmed in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which laid down the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, non-aggression, non-intervention, the right to self-determination of all peoples and the remedying of the injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its development.

Article 16 of that Charter also states that:

"It is the ... duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development."  
(General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX))

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The Charter considers States which practise such coercive policies to be economically responsible to the territories and peoples of the countries which are victims of those policies and requires the aggressor States to make restitution and compensate fully for the damages they have caused. In the same article the Charter provides that no State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force.

Contrary to all the principles of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the principle of friendly relations among States, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, some States, and notably the United States, continue to provide the racist Israeli régime with colossal arsenals of the latest and most lethal weapons and with billions of dollars, to enable that régime to continue its intransigence and aggression and to encourage it in its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and in its continued violation of the principles of all international charters and conventions.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Syrian Arab Republic, 10 September 1975 (A/PV.2345, pp. 27, 34-35 and 36)/

The weaker nations, rising above political barriers, have succeeded in expressing their aspirations in the Programme of Action of the sixth special session and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Despite their great value, these documents are statements of intention and imply no specific commitments for those who approve them.

I turn now to international trade. The International Development Strategy, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States have set standards and made recommendations for international co-operation with regard to trade in basic commodities.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Colombia, 10 September 1975 (A/PV.2345, pp. 46 and 52)/

The basic tenets of Finnish policy as regards the developing world were expressed in our joining, without specific reservations, in the adoption of the resolutions of the sixth special session, as well as in our vote in favour of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Improved access to markets is closely linked with the availability of goods. I wish to stress the importance of article 6 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which says:

"All States share the responsibility to promote the regular flow and access of all commercial goods traded at stable, remunerative and

equitable prices, thus contributing to the equitable development of the world economy ...". (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)).

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Finland, 10 September 1975  
(A/PV.2346, pp. 2 and 6)/

No matter how different judgements may be on the results of that special session of our General Assembly, held on the initiative of the Head of State of a developing country, there is no doubt that its mere convening for the first time in the history of this supreme international Organization, for the goal which it aimed at, is in itself a victory for the principle of international co-operation for world development. No matter how widely opinions may vary in this regard, there is no dispute about the great importance of the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3201 (S-VI), which is considered the first "Declaration of Economic Rights and Duties of States" known to the world. There is no doubt, either, of the great practical benefit implied in the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at the same time in resolution 3202 (S-VI), to support that Declaration and elaborate measures for its implementation.

It is hoped, however, that the dialogue between the two parties will be resumed once the industrialized countries have returned to justice and once they are convinced of the need to give equal attention to the problems of energy, raw materials and development all together. It is also hoped that this dialogue will help to solve these problems, if the industrialized countries really have the sincere intention of conducting the dialogue on the bases laid down in the General Assembly's resolutions on the establishment of the new international economic order and on the economic rights and duties of States.

It is evident from General Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII), which called for the convening of this special session, that it is our duty to come out with positive solutions and specific commitments to continue our efforts towards building the new international economic order and regulating the instruments of global development co-operation to give effect to the basic principles contained in the aforementioned historic documents - namely, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted under General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Qatar, 10 September 1975  
(A/PV.2346, pp. 16, 18 and 26)/

In order to promote co-operation conceived in a new spirit and drawing on the ideas contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, we should envisage giving the Economic and Social Council a scope and a structure which would make it possible for it fully to shoulder its responsibilities as a decision-making body in the areas which it has to cover.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Madagascar, 10 September 1975  
(A/PV.2346, p. 46)/

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Much is said of interdependence among nations. Is not that the best proof that we must all maintain solidarity with one another? Whether a country has accepted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States or not, its responsibility as a nation in the established economic order is no less and must lead it to prevent or to correct any great imbalance that arises in the distribution of wealth. Either it must readjust its largely surplus trade balance or it must embark on an aid policy to redistribute its resources and re-establish the balance. For it is a fact that all nations, large or small, rich or poor, play their part in the world economic balance.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Laos, 11 September 1975  
(A/PV.2347, p. 11)/

Nine months have passed since the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States came into effect, an instrument of true historic importance in contemporary international relations. However we cannot yet glimpse any sign of any change in the unjust international division of labour which still prevails among nations. Nor do the latest economic indicators show that there has been any serious beginning of the application of the sort of measures which would lead to the hoped-for goal of improving the distribution of world income and opportunities for prosperity.

Access to the markets of the developed countries for raw materials and basic commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries can be strengthened only by means of effective measures for the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers which affect the products that developing countries are concerned to export. This is a subject which received appropriate attention in the Plan of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and also in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Ecuador, 11 September 1975  
(A/PV.2347, pp. 26 and 33)/

Your name will go down in the annals of this world forum for having had the singular privilege of guiding its work at the stage when the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was adopted, and it will be of even greater importance if at this present historic juncture we are able to crystalize in concrete, positive formulas the complex questions considered in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which was endorsed by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth regular sessions.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Bolivia, 11 September 1975  
(A/PV.2347, p. 41)/

To meet this crisis effectively we need to introduce an international economic order based on the principles of equity in place of the existing haphazard economic system.

The Declaration and Programme of Action of the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties that followed provided the basis for negotiation towards such an economic order. In this respect I was to bring to the attention of the special session of the Assembly the important decisions taken at the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Guyana and their endorsement of an interim report by the Commonwealth Group of Experts embodying significant proposals for the promotion of a just international economic order (A/AC.176/5). Adoption of those proposals would go a long way towards attainment of the goals to which we are committed.

The third world, in its solidarity and determination, has made the principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States more widely accepted in the world, and they will be still more widely accepted.

The Government of Cyprus is pleased to note that the tone of these historic deliberations here and in the Ad Hoc Committee during this present session is sober and constructive, and that real evidences of a co-operative search for measures adequate to our new and unprecedented situation are beginning to appear. We believe that what is required is imaginative and innovative planning against the backdrop of goals and principles which make clear the mutual rights, duties and responsibilities of all States. In our sessions of last year these principles, rights and duties were enunciated in documents adopted at that time, and my Government has firmly associated itself with those new instruments.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Cyprus, 11 September 1975  
(A/PV.2348, pp. 16, 18-20 and 21)/

The Dominican Republic believes that its hope that the new international economic order will soon be a living and growing fact is not an illusion. We have real reasons for that hope. The legal basis of the new international economic order already exists: the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Dominican Republic, 11 September 1975  
(A/PV.2348, p. 42)/

In the past two weeks, a fierce struggle has been going on between the third world countries on the one hand and the super-Powers on the other around the question of whether to uphold or oppose the basic principles of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and whether to reform or preserve the old international economic relations.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, China, 16 September 1975  
(A/PV.2349, p. 16)/

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In our opinion, this document basically reflects some of the just propositions and reasonable demands of the developing countries in the international economic and trade fields. The document has correctly pointed out that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the sixth special session of the General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States lay down the foundations for the new international economic order.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, China, 16 September 1975  
(A/PV.2349, p. 17)/

The seventh special session has convincingly proved that the new international economic order is something which, although still in its infancy, is far from being a mere point of dogma or a rhetorical figure. On the contrary, it already constitutes and will every day become more and more the pivot on which the economic relations of States will turn. It seems to me that in our work we have fully demonstrated that the Declaration and Programme of Action, which were adopted at the sixth special session, and the Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted at the twenty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly, are far from being elements that might produce destruction or chaos.

They constitute, on the contrary, as was maintained at the outset by the 100 developing countries which constitute the so-called Group of 77, balanced instruments the implementation of which will represent the best guarantee of the legitimate interests of both the developing and of the developed countries.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Mexico, 16 September 1975  
(A/PV.2349, p. 37)/

We have thus concluded our work. The decisions we have reached are such that the seventh special session of the General Assembly will go down in history as a milestone in the history of progressive ideas and the expression of a firmer commitment to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the seventh special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States that was adopted by the twenty-ninth regular session.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, President of the General Assembly,  
16 September 1975 (A/PV.2349, p. 51)/

The delegations of the socialist countries note with satisfaction that, in the discussion at this session and in the final document, stress is laid on the significance of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which

confirm the principle of peaceful coexistence, establish a clear relationship of dependence between social and economic development and the strengthening of international peace and security, and contain a number of progressive principles which should underlie international economic relations.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, German Democratic Republic, 16 September 1975 (A/PV.2349, p. 22)/

The evolution and the results of the seventh special session confirm the need to ensure the establishment of a new international economic order and the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations resolution on the establishment of a new international economic order, as well as the principles contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. This confirms, as Members know, the need to strengthen international peace and security and the principles of peaceful coexistence, as well as reaffirming the duty of States to seek to contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the link between disarmament and economic development, the application of the principles of most-favoured-nation status and non-discrimination in trade, equality and mutual advantage, the right of States to their own natural resources, and other progressive principles.

/General Assembly, seventh special session, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 16 September 1975 (A/PV.2349, p. 32)/

It was President Boumediène of Algeria who proposed the convening of the sixth special session, and it was at that moment that the United Nations, in adopting the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, embarked on the changes which will make it an organization destined henceforth to play a role of equal or greater importance than it has played during the 30 years which have elapsed since it met at San Francisco.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Venezuela, 16 September 1975 (A/PV.2350, p. 12)/

For their part, the wealthy countries appear today to recognize that the maintenance of their own peace demands that the arguments of their less privileged partners concerning the necessary reform of a system in a critical condition no longer be rejected. It was precisely this attitude which made it possible for first the Declaration and Programme of Action and then the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to appear. Nevertheless, we still have to promote political conditions favourable to the establishment of a new international economic order.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Mr. A. Bouteflika (temporary President), 16 September 1975 (A/PV.2351, pp. 8-10)/

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I believe that the seventh special session was a significant step towards that end, since it continued the process for the establishment of a new international economic order and created an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States, to initiate the process of restructuring the United Nations system in regard to international co-operation and development. Thus another milestone is added to resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) and 3343 (XXIX), to the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States produced by the General Assembly in these past years.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Nicaragua, 22 September 1975  
(A/PV.2355, p. 61)/

It is obvious that an independent development policy necessarily implies for our countries sovereignty over their natural resources. Furthermore, this is perfectly in keeping with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Zaire, 22 September 1975 (A/PV.2355, p. 77)/

The Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order approved by the sixth special session, the principles and action programme agreed by the non-aligned countries in Algiers and Lima, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States maintain for us their full validity and importance.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Peru, 22 September 1975 (A/PV.2356, p. 21)/

That is why El Salvador has given firm support to the initiative for the establishment of a Latin American Economic System - LAES - in the spirit of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, El Salvador, 22 September 1975  
(A/PV.2356, p. 93-95)/

My delegation is convinced that the new international economic order, the world plan of action and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States already adopted by this General Assembly, and their effective implementation by all States Members of this Organization, represent an essential factor for the normalization of economic world relations, since those instruments attempt to rationalize the economic policies of States in such a way as to arrive at a balance of power between developing and developed countries.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Equatorial Guinea, 22 September 1975  
(A/PV.2356, p. 113-115)/

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These universal moral principles could be embodied in an international code of ethics governing relations among nations. The international community has already adopted the International Development Strategy, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Philippines, 24 September 1975 (A/PV.2359, p. 31)/

The opportunities for implementing the purposes and principles of the Charter in spirit and letter are growing. Evidence of this is, for instance, provided by the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and of other documents. Therefore, there is absolutely no need for questioning the Charter of the United Nations.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, German Democratic Republic, 24 September 1975 (A/PV.2360, p. 78-80)/

We believe that the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order are of paramount importance in building up international economic relations based on new and equitable principles. The recently concluded seventh special session of the General Assembly has likewise been an important forum for debate and constructive decisions.

The reconstruction of international economic relations has become a necessity since the existing mechanisms of international economic co-operation meet neither the interests of the developing countries nor those of the socialist States, and thus no longer conform to the needs of the majority of Member States of this Organization. The new principles and instruments embodied in the decisions of the sixth special session of the General Assembly and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties, as well as in the decisions of the seventh special session, should serve the interests of the entire international community; they should provide for the dynamic, economic development of all countries, in particular the developing countries; they should regulate equitable economic co-operation among all States on a non-discriminatory basis and for the mutual benefit of all the parties concerned.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Poland, 25 September 1975 (A/PV.2361, p. 43)/

Another great international event which took place this year was the holding of the seventh special session of the General Assembly, devoted to development and international co-operation. There is hardly any need to emphasize the importance of the resolution which was unanimously adopted at the end of the session on

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16 September. This document came a year after the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. The specific measures which are aimed at achieving the over-all objective of the new international economic order, though modest, represent in principle a first step towards eliminating the disparity between the developed and the developing countries and increasing the capacity of the latter to pursue their development individually and collectively.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Iran, 25 September 1975  
(A/PV.2361, p. 73-75)/

I conclude from its deliberations that the grand design of our Organization for the coming years must be the programming and implementation of a new world economic order. A step in that direction was taken when the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was adopted and the Plan of Action was drawn up during the sixth special session of the General Assembly.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Greece, 25 September 1975 (A/PV.2362, p. 67)/

The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth regular session are important milestones in our journey towards the goal of interdependence. They call for measures of unprecedented scope the most important of which, if I may say so, is bridging the gap between the minds of the developed and the developing countries.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, India, 26 September 1975 (A/PV.2364, p. 86)/

In this connexion my delegation supports the consistent implementation of the fundamental principles of the Declaration on the Creation of a New International Economic Order, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which will be in keeping with the interests of all States, the developing countries above all.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Mongolia, 26 September 1975  
(A/PV.2364, p. 123)/

We already have a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to which we have given our complete support. We already have a Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Dominican Republic, 29 September 1975  
(A/PV.2366, p. 17)/

What disturbs us most is the apparent indifference of the majority of industrialized countries to the economic plight of non-industrialized States from which the former obtain most of the raw materials for their industries. A case in point is the reluctance or failure of most developed countries to transfer at least 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to developing countries by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Only 16 months ago, this august Assembly approved the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and a Programme of Action for its implementation. Nine months have passed since the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States was adopted by this Assembly. Alas, those declarations seem to have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Lesotho, 29 September 1975  
(A/PV.2366, pp. 52 and 53)/

The results of the seventh special session have clearly shown the primary role which the United Nations could and should play as the setting for agreement and negotiations with a view to applying the guiding principles defined in the Declaration and Programme of Action for the New International Economic Order and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Upper Volta, 29 September 1975  
(A/PV.2366, p. 81)/

Our debates and negotiations, as the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated so succinctly in his closing address to the seventh special session, "... is about change; it is not about a smoother management of the status quo". (2349th meeting, p. 43). The reasons for changes to be made have been rehearsed so often, most notably at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, and I need not repeat them here. The kind of changes that need to be made have been fully articulated for many years by the developing countries and are fairly contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. These documents and the cry for a new economic order are not slogans. They embody the directions and the measures that the developing countries believe the community of nations must take if the development of the developing countries is to be accelerated, and a more just and rational world economic and social order is to be realized.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Malaysia, 30 September 1975  
(A/PV.2367, P. 43)/

In this connexion, we support the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions, and those adopted by the non-aligned ministerial Conference in Lima. We point out in particular the work programme adopted by the sixth special session which was reaffirmed by the seventh special session and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of Nations, and we demand that the implementation of their provisions be expedited.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Syrian Arab Republic, 30 September 1975  
(A/PV.2367, p. 18)/

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The previous regular session yielded many tangible results in the field of disarmament and other fields, including the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Kuwait, 30 September 1975  
(A/PV.2368, p. 56)/

That is why Cameroon will do what it can to support and foster any action which would translate into action the measures adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions relating to the establishment of a new international economic order, in the hope that the objectives of the Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States will be achieved.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, United Republic of Cameroon,  
30 September 1975 (A/PV.2368, p. 46)/

The industrialized States were also able to realize that economic stability and progress cannot be maintained without the existence of a spirit of co-operation with the developing States, which are in most cases the exporters of raw materials. This fact requires an understanding on their part of the circumstances of their less fortunate partners. In fact, it was this attitude which paved the way for the confirmation of the broad outlines of the Declaration and the Plan of Action, and also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Bahrain, 1 October 1975 (A/PV.2369, p. 11)/

The seventh special session is not an end in itself but constitutes yet another important step forward in the ongoing process which began with the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order at the historic sixth special session, and the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Thailand, 1 October 1975 (A/PV.2369, p. 41)/

The final resolution of the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly rightly refers to the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, to the Programme of Action and to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which contain the principles of peaceful co-operation and stress the close interconnexion between the consolidation of international peace and security and social and economic progress.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Czechoslovakia, 2 October 1975  
(A/PV.2371, p. 41)/

The General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, took a new step forward economically by adopting the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Democratic Yemen, 2 October 1975 (A/PV.2371, p. 68)/

On 12 December 1974 the General Assembly reflected precisely that by adopting at its twenty-ninth session the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in resolution 3281 (XXIX). I would remind Members that 120 countries voted in favour of that resolution and only six countries voted against. It is also worth recalling that in the preamble to that resolution the Assembly stressed the fact that that Charter would be an effective instrument for the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality and the interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Burundi, 2 October 1975 (A/PV.2372, p. 6)/

It is important to note that the decisions of the seventh special session emphasized the significance of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 3 October 1975 (A/PV.2373, p. 13)/

For the Republic of Panama, whose principal natural resource is its geographical position, while the inter-oceanic Canal is the means for exploiting that resource, the pronouncements of this General Assembly are of the utmost importance in regard to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Decade and, as a corollary, resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation adopted at the seventh special session, since the basis for all these pronouncements is the exercise by States of full and permanent sovereignty "over their wealth, natural resources and economic activities".

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Panama, 3 October 1975 (A/PV.2373, p. 39-40)/

The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session could be regarded as a landmark in the economic and social progress of our Organization.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Bhutan, 3 October 1975 (A/PV.2374, p. 63-65)/

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The Libyan Arab Republic will submit a draft resolution on transnational corporations which I have been instructed to read to the Assembly and which my delegation will be submitting to the competent authorities and to the Committee in which the matter will be taken up.. The following is the text of the draft resolution on transnational corporations and the illegal and immoral acts practised by some of those corporations:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) dated 17 December 1973 on the right of States and peoples to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources,

"Recalling also its resolution 3201 (S-VI) and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) dated 1 May 1974 including the paragraphs related to the transnational corporations,

"Recalling its resolution 3281 (XXIX) dated 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,".

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Libyan Arab Republic, 6 October 1975  
(A/PV.2375, pp. 52 and 53)/

The People's Republic of Mozambique, which in its own Constitution recognizes the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States established through resolution 3281 (XXIX) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, maintains that only with the establishment of friendly relations between nations and the creation of international economic relations based on equality and mutual respect can international peace and security be maintained.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Mozambique, 6 October 1975 (A/PV.2375, p. 11)/

For all these conferences, the Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations on raw materials and development, and also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted at the twenty-ninth session, constituted frames of reference, thus opening the way which will inevitably lead to a radical change in the current system of international economic relations.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Senegal, 6 October 1975  
(A/PV.2375, p. 69-70)/

While my delegation is disappointed that the concept of a new world economic order is still viewed with reservations, and indeed with scepticism by some States,

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we welcome the fact that the special session managed to produce a consensus statement which incorporated the major principles of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a new economic order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It remains to be seen to what extent those principles and the measures proposed by both the developed and the developing countries can be translated into specific terms.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Somalia, 6 October 1975 (A/PV.2376, p. 18)

Ecuador believes it is essential therefore, for the international community and the individual countries concerned to speed up the process of establishing the new economic order which will lead to development in keeping with the needs of the moment and those foreseeable in the future. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the results of the seventh special session must be the basic machinery that is to give impulse to this process.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Ecuador, 6 October 1975 (A/PV.2376, p. 102)

In this context, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States is an unquestionable advance. It was never irresponsibly conceived as an act designed to divide the wealthy countries and the developing countries into two factions. Such a view has nothing to do with the intentions of the nations and men who placed their will for change and their ideas at the service of that project.

From the first working hypothesis onwards, this Charter was designed to find a point of world agreement, a wide range of collective stands that would make it possible to establish a new world economic system. Unanimous approval was desirable, but not at the cost of yielding points of vital importance. It was necessary to be firm on issues that were neither incidental nor debatable. That was the case with regard to the natural resources and national wealth of the peoples of the world and, by extension with regard to ratification of the inalienable sovereignty of nations in relation to transnational corporations. The process of concentration and multiplication of these companies has turned them into enclaves of foreign domination within other States which act against those States whenever an objective attempt is made to set up national and popular priorities. In these areas, I repeat, there was no possibility of concession.

The document that was approved by the General Assembly is not directed against any particular nation. It is directed against the illegitimate interests of the supranational groups that are protected by certain States whose image is tarnished by those very corporations because of their identification with acts that go beyond the bounds of law and sovereignty. I must make it clear, therefore, that the Charter is open - and will be open in the future - to dialogue among nations, but it is firmly closed against any attempt at domination.

That is the truth underlying an instrument of universal scope which provides a regulatory framework and firm bases for the great world economic process of

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change that we have set in motion. Its text contains principles which, although at the outset not understood by some, will in time be proclaimed as evident truths in those very countries that voted against it a year ago.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Mexico, 7 October 1975 (A/PV.2377, pp. 7-8)/

For that reason we have proposed the establishment of an economic system for the development of the third world which, through effective co-ordination among producers, would facilitate the permanent protection of the prices and the marketing of export products, define mutual support mechanisms in all fields, further the establishment of multilateral enterprises and guarantee optimum levels for the importation of goods, capital and technology.

That goal is provided for in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and to reach it would undoubtedly constitute one of the surest means of implementing that document. The system, designed to ensure the participation of the countries of the third world in the control of world trade and in decision-making acts that will affect all, would be provided with two basic instruments: a financial fund specifically oriented towards the goals I have mentioned, and an information unit that would furnish the elements required for timely and precise action on trade and financial movements.

This project will considerably modify the balance of power and will foster the establishment of a world economy based on solidarity, a solidarity which should not be viewed as a purely moral concept.

To arrange the exchange of goods and products only among industrial islands of affluence would lead not only in the short- and medium-term to an explosion in the third world but also to urban violence and suicide in those very nations that believe it possible to isolate themselves in autarchy. On a regional level the creation of machinery such as the Latin American Economic System (SELA), proves that similar projects are viable the world over. Again I must point out that SELA, like the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, is an instrument intended to take us from today's unreasonable confrontations towards the historical negotiations that the world requires.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Mexico, 7 October 1975 (A/PV.2377, p. 13)/

The Declaration and Programme of Action for the establishment of that new order adopted by the sixth special session, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the twenty-ninth regular session and the relevant final resolution on development and international economic co-operation adopted by the seventh special session should lead the rich countries to renounce their desire for economic domination so as to enable the poor countries to draw the maximum benefits from their natural resources with a view to their economic liberation.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Togo, 7 October 1975 (A/PV/2378, p. 56)/

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The relevance of the United Nations to the solution of the urgent problems of today is no longer in doubt. In the period between the twenty-fifth anniversary and this session when we celebrate its thirtieth anniversary, the Organization has proved its awareness of its responsibilities not to some, but to all its Members. Its devotion to the maintenance of peace has been balanced by an appreciation of the need to promote the economic and social well-being of all mankind. It has gone beyond pious statements delivered with great solemnity in this historic hall and then quickly forgotten. It has adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and has proclaimed a new international economic order, with an appropriate Programme of Action.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Nigeria, 7 October 1975 (A/PV.2378, p. 61)

The Government and people of Bolivia are identified with the purpose of establishing a new international economic order. In this context, the Government and people of Bolivia hope that the Declaration and the Programme of Action which enshrine this important goal will be implemented, together with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Bolivia, 8 October 1975 (A/PV.2379, p. 7)

In the field of international economic relations, my country, as a member of the Group of 77, shares its just demands as put forward in countless forums and which were concretized essentially in the Programme of Action and Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, both documents having been approved despite the tenacious opposition of the United States delegation.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Cuba, 8 October 1975 (A/PV.2380, pp. 48-50)

Neither the Special United Nations Programme nor the new international economic order, nor the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States will make progress without the sincere desire of the industrialized countries, with their developed economies, for general prosperity and to help the less privileged nations achieve development.

There is urgent need for negotiation and agreement to become a reality in this quest for a new international economic order.

General Assembly, thirtieth session, Paraguay, 9 October 1975 (A/PV.2382, p. 6)

Portugal has already shown its adherence to the principles contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. We give

our unreserved support to the recent steps taken towards the establishment of a new system of just and humanistic international economic relations.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Portugal, 9 October 1975 (A/PV.2382, p. 23)

Yemen joined the other countries of the third world at the Lima Conference. It also participated with great care and attention in the last special session of the Assembly devoted to the search for a new world economic order built on justice and other positive principles. We welcome the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at the end of the special session, as well as the Charter it adopted defining the economic rights and duties of States, which, if respected by the developed and rich countries, will bridge the gap that currently divides them from the developing States.

/General Assembly, thirtieth session, Yemen, 9 October 1975 (A/PV.2382, p. 42)