

**REPORT
OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Volume III

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 44 (A/34/44)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1979

NOTE

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[Original: English]

[27 September 1979]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided that the Preparatory Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members and should be responsible to the Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council, and invited all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and to make an effective contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy.

2. The Committee held its organizational session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 5 February 1979, its first substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 April 1979 and its second substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 22 June 1979.

II. ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS

A. Opening and duration of the third session

3. The Committee held its third session at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 21 September 1979. The Committee held three meetings (25th to 27th meetings). It also held informal consultations during that period.

B. Membership and attendance

4. In accordance with section II, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 33/193, the Preparatory Committee was open to the participation of all States as full members. The following States were represented:

Afghanistan	China
Algeria	Colombia
Argentina	Cuba
Australia	Cyprus
Austria	Czechoslovakia
Bahamas	Democratic Yemen
Bahrain	Denmark
Bangladesh	Dominican Republic
Belgium	Djibouti
Bhutan	Ecuador
Brazil	Egypt
Bulgaria	Ethiopia
Burma	Fiji
Burundi	Finland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	France
Canada	Gambia
Cape Verde	German Democratic Republic
Chile	Germany, Federal Republic of

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Greece
Guatemala
Holy See
Hungary
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India
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Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama

Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

5. The following United Nations organs and bodies were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
World Food Programme
World Food Council
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

6. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic Commission for Europe
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic Commission for Latin America
Economic Commission for Africa
Economic Commission for Western Asia

7. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Monetary Fund

8. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

9. The following intergovernmental organization was also represented: European Economic Community.

C. Officers of the Committee

10. The officers of the Committee, who were elected at the organizational session, were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Muchkund DUBEY (India)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Jorge Hugo HERRERA VEGAS (Argentina) Mr. Saliah Ben KOUYATE (Guinea) Mr. Anatoli Aleksandrovich MARDOVICH (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Per JÖDAHL (Sweden)

D. Adoption of the agenda

11. At its 25th meeting, on 17 September 1979, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in document A/AC.196/9:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Draft outline of the new international development strategy.
3. Goals and objectives of the new international development strategy.
4. Preliminary consideration of policy measures in all fields.
5. Draft preamble.

6. Draft provisional agenda for the fourth substantive session of the Committee.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

E. Documentation

12. The Committee had before it at its third session, in addition to documentation submitted to it at its first and second sessions, a number of informal papers and the following formal documentation:

A/34/44, <u>1/</u> vol. II	Report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy at its second session, 11-22 June 1979
A/AC.196/9	Provisional agenda and annotations to the provisional agenda
A/AC.196/10	Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the work of the task force on long-term development objectives

F. Adoption of the report

13. At its 27th meeting, on 21 September the Committee decided to authorize the Rapporteur to prepare and finalize the report of the Committee on its third session.

III. PREPARATION FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

14. At the beginning of the third session, the Chairman made a statement in which he referred to a number of questions he had posed to delegations at the end of the second session of the Committee, concerning the preparation for the new international development strategy.

15. For the consideration of the substantive items, the Committee had before it, in addition to documents submitted to the Committee at its first and second sessions, a number of informal papers prepared and submitted by the Secretariat in accordance with decisions of the Committee at its second session on implications of accelerated growth in developing countries, tabulation of the main development goals and proposals of recent international conferences of the United Nations system and synopses of proposals made by agency representatives at the second session of the Preparatory Committee. The Committee also had before it a number of other informal papers submitted by agencies, organizations and regional commissions of the United Nations system.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 44.

16. At the 26th meeting of the Committee, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement in which he elaborated on the informal paper concerning some implications of accelerated growth in developing countries. Following a discussion of the paper in the Committee, the Secretariat was requested to prepare an addendum to that paper providing additional information on projections of exports growth. This paper was later made available to the Committee during the course of the session.

17. At the same meeting, the Committee heard a statement by the special representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome, from 12 to 20 July 1979.

18. During the third session, the Committee decided to concentrate on the draft preamble of the new strategy and held a number of informal meetings, to consider it. For this purpose, the Chairman of the Committee submitted, in the course of the discussion, an informal paper prepared in the light of submissions by delegations and discussions held in the Committee.

19. On the basis of the discussions held on the Chairman's informal paper, a text emerged from the informal working group on the draft preamble (see annex below). The Committee decided that it would return to the consideration of the text at an appropriate time at its future sessions with a view to reaching a final agreement.

20. At its 27th meeting, the Committee decided to invite the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make the necessary arrangements at its next session for the formulation of its contribution to the preparation of the new strategy, and make it available to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session in 1980.

21. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided that it would concentrate at its fourth session on the consideration of the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy. The negotiations should take place on the basis of considered views of Governments to be advanced by their delegations. The Committee also decided to begin at its fourth session the consideration of policy measures and the review and appraisal mechanism of the new strategy.

22. The Committee also decided to request delegations to submit texts on the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy to the Secretariat well in advance for circulation before the fourth session of the Committee, preferably not later than the end of 1979.

IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA, SCHEDULE AND DURATION OF FUTURE SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

23. At its 27th meeting, the Committee decided that the agenda for its future sessions should include all substantive items before the Committee.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for the fourth session to be held early in 1980:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Goals and objectives of the new international development strategy.
3. Preliminary considerations of policy measures in all fields.
4. Arrangements for review and appraisal.
5. Draft preamble.
6. Draft provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee.
7. Adoption of the report.

25. Concerning the schedule and duration of its future sessions, the Committee decided, at its 27th meeting, not to hold a fourth session during the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

26. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to request the General Assembly to make the necessary arrangements for the Committee to hold three sessions, each of three weeks duration, in the first half of 1980, taking into account the need not to overlap with or be immediately preceded by meetings of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 or other important United Nations meetings in the economic field.

Annex

Draft preamble a/

1. In launching the third United Nations Development Decade for the 1980s, Governments rededicate themselves to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. They reaffirm solemnly their determination to establish a new international economic order [in accordance with the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly]. [They reiterate the objectives and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.]
2. The adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation for development. However, the limitations of a strategy conceived within the framework of the existing international economic [system and] relations soon became obvious. Inequities and imbalances [inherent in the system] have widened the gap between developed and developing countries and have constituted a major obstacle to the development of the developing countries. Midway through the Decade, the world community called for a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations and embarked upon its quest for the new international economic order.
3. Despite the likely attainment at the global level of a few of the targets [largely through the efforts of the developing countries themselves], [most] of the goals and objectives of the Strategy have remained unfulfilled and its policy measures, [particularly those addressed to developed countries,] have, [by and large,] remained unrealized.
4. The present negative trends in the world economy have adversely affected the situation of [the] developing countries and seriously retarded their growth prospects. The developing countries have been [hit the hardest] by the continuing economic crisis due to the greater external vulnerability of their economies. [Their terms of trade have continued to deteriorate.] [Most of them] are facing an increasingly high burden of external debt and growing imbalance in their external payments. [Their exports are subject to a rising tide of protectionism in developed countries. / Their exports are subject to continuing and in some cases rising protectionist barriers in developed countries.] [This situation has been further aggravated by the failure of developed countries to provide preferential and non-reciprocal treatment to developing countries in all fields of international economic co-operation.]
5. The present difficult international economic environment has particularly aggravated the special problems facing the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries [and the disadvantaged social groups in all the developing countries. The stark reality confronting mankind today is that close to 850 million people in the developing world are living at the margin of existence. Several hundred millions awaken each morning hungry, sick, homeless or without meaningful employment.]

a/ Text as at 21 September 1979.

6. The international economy remains in a state of structural disequilibrium. It is characterized by a slower growth rate accompanied by a continuing trend of high inflation and unemployment, pronounced monetary instability, [structural maladjustment] and uncertain long-term growth prospects. These world problems cannot be solved without [also] resolving the problems facing the developing countries. Furthermore, accelerated development of developing countries is essential for world peace and stability.
7. The current difficulties should not deter the world community from [its chosen path/the necessity] of restructuring international economic relations. The challenge of development calls for a new era of effective and meaningful international development co-operation commensurate with the dimensions and magnitude of the problems facing the developing countries.
8. [On the eve of the new Development Decade, the new international economic order is no nearer to attainment than it appeared to be five years ago when the international community decided to work for its establishment.] [The Governments note with deep concern that [no meaningful/little significant] progress has been made in the establishment of the new international economic order.] This makes it essential for the new international development strategy to be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order and directed towards the achievement of its objectives. These call, in particular, for equitable, full and effective participation by developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation; bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of the present international economic system on a just and equitable basis; [and the free exercise of full and permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and economic activities, including the right to nationalization in accordance with its national laws and regulations [as well as international law].]
9. The new International Development Strategy aims at promoting the accelerated [economic] development [and social progress] of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and developing countries, [the early eradication of poverty and dependency,] and thereby contributing to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development, and also be supported by such development on the basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit. The new International Development Strategy is a vast undertaking involving the entire international community, [irrespective of differing economic and social systems of countries,] for the promotion of international development co-operation.
10. The development process must promote human dignity. The ultimate aim of development is the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development, a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom, [and the early eradication of poverty]. [In this perspective, economic growth, productive employment and social equity are fundamental and indivisible elements of development.] The new International Development Strategy should, therefore, fully reflect the need for the adoption of adequate and appropriate policies, to be defined by each country within the framework of its development plans and priorities, for movement towards the realization of this ultimate goal of development. [These goals can be achieved only if the developing countries as a whole develop at a substantially higher rate in the 1980s than that set for the Second United Nations Development Decade.]

11. The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves. However, effective action by the international community is required to create an environment that is fully supportive of the national effort of the developing countries to realize their development goals. For their part, the developing countries have placed increasing emphasis on collective self-reliance among themselves as a means of accelerating their development and contributing to the establishment of the new international economic order.

[12. Recent developments have thrust into prominence the reality of interdependence of all the members of the world community. However, true interdependence must be equitable and just. National and collective self-reliance among developing countries offers immense possibilities for achieving interdependence based on equity and justice. An important aspect of genuine interdependence is that all countries, particularly the developed countries, should be concerned with the conservation of the finite resources of the world by managerial and technological devices and by appropriately changing their patterns of consumption. The developing countries should have adequate access to essential resources to enable them to increase their share of the world consumption of these resources in order to sustain and accelerate their development.]

[13. Development problems need to be tackled not separately but in an interrelated manner so as to yield realistic policy conclusions for action. Development activities or actions in one area or sector must not adversely effect but should reinforce those in other areas or sectors. International arrangements are also needed for examining regularly the international implications of national policies.]

14. Governments commit themselves to adopt a coherent set of interrelated concrete and effective measures in all sectors of development for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Strategy.

15. Particular attention will be given to the most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries, and special and effective measures will be taken towards the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development. Likewise, specific measures and actions will be taken to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

16. Specific regional problems of developing countries, where they exist, will also be taken into account through effective and adequate measures within the framework of the general policy measures taken in favour of all developing countries.

[17. Urgent, more vigorous and concrete steps and actions still remain to be taken, collectively and individually, by all the members of the international community to end without delay colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination, hegemony, expansionism and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation of the developing countries. It is

the duty of all States effectively to support and extend assistance to the countries, territories and peoples subjected to and affected by these practices so as to restore their national sovereignty, territorial integrity and all other inalienable and fundamental rights, including the right to self-determination, in order to enable them to achieve independence, and to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security.]

[18. Full respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country, abstention from the threat or use of force against any State, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the settlement of disputes among States by peaceful means are of the utmost importance for the success of the International Development Strategy. There should be concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the urgent implementation of [already agreed] disarmament measures, which would release substantial additional resources to be utilized for the promotion of the development of the developing countries.]

[19. Mobilization of public opinion, in particular, in the developed countries, is necessary for achieving the goals and objectives of the strategy and implementing its policy measures. / It is essential to mobilize public opinion, both in the developed and in the developing countries, in order to obtain their full commitment to the goals and objectives and the implementation of the present strategy.]

20. Governments designate the 1980s as the Third United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, [to fulfil their commitment to establish the new international economic order] based on justice and equity. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and firmly commit themselves to take the measures required to translate them into reality.

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