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SECOND COMMITTEE

Agenda item 67

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Report of the Conference on Economic Co-operation
among Developing Countries

Annexes

ANNEX I

LIST OF SPEAKERS IN THE GENERAL DEBATE

		<u>Date</u>	<u>Plenary Meeting No.</u>
Argentina	Mr. Angel Maria Oliveri-Lopéz	15.9.76	6th
Bangladesh	Mr. Matiur Rahman	17.9.76	9th
Central African Republic	Mr. Emmanuel Dokouna	17.9.76	9th
Cuba	Mr. Oscar Pino Santos	17.9.76	8th
Cyprus	Mr. Angelos M. Angelides	15.9.76	5th
Democratic Kampuchea	Mr. Keat Chhon	17.9.76	9th
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. Lie Tae Baek	17.9.76	9th
Egypt	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny	17.9.76	9th
Ethiopia	Dr. Ashagre Yigletu	17.9.76	8th
Ghana	Col. K.A. Quarshie	15.9.76	5th
India	Mr. V.K. Ahuja	14.9.76	3rd
Iran	Mr. Hossein T. Eshraghi	15.9.76	5th
Iraq	Dr. M.S. Al-Mahdi	16.9.76	7th
Ivory Coast	Mr. Amara Essy	16.9.76	7th
Indonesia	Dr. B.S. Arifin	17.9.76	8th
Kuwait	Mr. Talib Al-Nakib	17.9.76	9th
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Mr. Koth Sidlakone	17.9.76	8th
Madagascar	Mr. Jules A. Razasimbahiny	17.9.76	9th
Malaysia	Mr. Datuk Hamzah bin Haji Abu Samah	17.9.76	8th
Mauritania	Mr. Ishac Ragel	15.9.76	5th

Mexico ^{1/}	H.E. Mr. Luis Echeverría Alvarez President of Mexico	14.9.76	3rd
Morocco	Mr. Zine El Abidini Sebti	16.9.76	7th
Nepal	Mr. Mohan Lohani	15.9.76	5th
Nigeria	Mr. Akporode Clark	15.9.76	5th
Pakistan	Mr. Aziz Ahmed	14.9.76	4th
Palestine Liberation Organization	Mr. Issam Salen	17.9.76	9th
Peru	Mr. Alejandro Deustua	14.9.76	4th
Philippines	Mr. Hortencio Brillantes	16.9.76	7th
Qatar	Mr. Abdel Rahman Al-Attiya	15.9.76	5th
Republic of Korea	Mr. Sang Moon Chang	17.9.76	8th
Romania	Mr. Constantin Ene	15.9.76	6th
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Mohamed Charara	17.9.76	9th
Senegal	Mr. Youssouph Barro	17.9.76	8th
Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam	Mr. Nguyen Quang Tao	17.9.76	8th
Sri Lanka	Mr. Neville Kanakarathne	15.9.76	5th
Uganda	Mr. John Kalisa	15.9.76	5th
United Arab Emirates	Dr. Ali Humedin	16.9.76	7th
Venezuela	Mr. Roberto Poceterra	17.9.76	9th
Yugoslavia	Mr. Milos Lalovic	15.9.76	5th
Zaire	Mr. Kasasa	17.9.76	9th

^{1/} This statement is reproduced in annex III below.

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General of the United Nations <u>1/</u>	Mr. Kurt Waldheim	14.9.76	3rd
Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) <u>2/</u>	Mr. Gamani Corea	13.9.76	2nd
Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Bradford Morse	15.9.76	5th
Under-Secretary-General, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation	Mr. Issoufou S. Djermakoye	17.9.76	9th
Executive Director, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) <u>3/</u>	Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane	14.9.76	4th
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) <u>4/</u>	Mr. Enrique Iglesias	14.9.76	4th

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND GATT

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Mr. Lucian Chandraraj Arulpragasam	16.9.76	7th
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	Captain Gur Saran Singh	13.9.76	2nd
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Mr. Marino Porzio	15.9.76	9th
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	Mr. M.G. Mathur	15.9.76	5th

1/ This statement is reproduced in annex IV below
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3/ This statement is reproduced in annex VII below
4/ This statement is reproduced in annex ... below

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Andean Development Corporation	Mr. Gastón Araoz	15.9.76	5th
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	Mr. A.K. Chanderli	13.9.76	2nd
Asian Clearing Union	Mr. A. Mazhari	16.9.76	7th
Board of the Cartegen Agreement	Mr. José Palomino Roedal	15.9.76	5th
Council of Arab Economic Unity	Mr. Abdel Wahab Mahmoud	15.9.76	5th
Inter-American Development Bank	Mr. Jorge Ruiz Lara	17.9.76	8th
Islamic Development Bank	Dr. S.A. Meenai	16.9.76	7th
Latin American Free Trade Association	Mr. Alberto Zelada Castedo	15.9.76	5th
Organization for the Development of the Senegal River	Mr. Aw A. Mamadou	17.9.76	9th
Organization of African Unity	Mr. A.E. Osanya-Nyenneque	17.9.76	9th
Regional Co-operation for Development	Mr. Ahmad Minai	17.9.76	8th
Latin American Economic System	Mr. Knowlson Gift	14.9.76	4th

Chairman of the Group of 19 and Co-President of the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation	Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero	17.9.76	9th

ANNEX II
RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^{1/}

Rule 1

The accredited representatives of Governments members of the Group of 77 shall participate in the Conference.

Rule 2

All decisions of the Conference shall be taken without a vote.

Rule 3

The Conference shall elect a President, nine Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur-General, who will constitute the Bureau of the Conference together with the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen-cum-Rapporteurs of the main Committees.

Rule 4

The Conference shall establish two main Committees and as many working groups as may be necessary. The Committees and working groups shall submit their reports for examination by the plenary session.

Rule 5

Unless the Conference decides otherwise, its plenary sessions shall be held in public.

^{1/} As adopted by the Conference at its 1st plenary meeting on 13 September 1976.

Rule 6 .

Each committee and each working group established shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman-cum Rapporteur.

Rule 7 .

For the purpose of oral statements in plenary, the official languages of the Conference shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish. However, rule 54^{*/} of the General Assembly's rules of procedure will apply to oral statements in plenary in any language other than the official languages of the Conference.

Rule 8

The conclusions of the Conference shall be published in a final document.

Rule 9 .

In all matters not covered by these rules of procedure, the Conference shall apply mutatis mutandis the rules of procedure of the United Nations General Assembly.

^{*/} Rule 54 reads as follows: "Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case, he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working languages by the interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language" .

Annex III

STATEMENT MADE BY H.E. LUIS ECHEVERRIA ALVAREZ, CONSTITUTIONAL
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO, AT THE THIRD PLENARY
MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVEL-
OPING COUNTRIES

This meeting is being held under the most auspicious conditions. It is evident proof of the progress achieved by Third World countries to define and formulate their positions so as to enable them to shape a programme of political and economic action.

Approved at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held in Manila, ratified at the Fourth United Nations Conference for Trade and Development in Nairobi, and its importance acknowledged at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries in Colombo, the holding of this meeting is undeniable testimony of the Third World's resolve to transcend the stage of disjointed actions in response to purely circumstantial situations, so their efforts may be enhanced by a solution of continuity.

This is an opportune moment to openly scrutinize the seriousness of the problems faced today by mankind; and we do this in order to emphasize, within this moving context, the intransferable responsibility shared by the governments represented here.

At the very moment of the opening of this Conference, the 24 richest countries of the Western world with 19 per cent of the world's population, control 65.5 per cent of the global Gross National Product, while 61.5 per cent of their population manages to retain only 14.9 per cent of this wealth.

The most delicate aspect of this question is not only the radical disproportion between opulence and poverty, but also the persistence of an economic model that systematically tends to widen this breach and that associates the waste of resources of a highly developed region, with the increase and concentration of poverty in explosive areas with the largest population on earth.

The Third World nations, in turn, see the extension of the monetary crisis as the continuation of the economic war on another plane. This war perpetuates an international division of labour that, until now, has been the basis for international exploitation.

Let us examine, with utmost objectivity, the situation established by the reality of these last few years.

The deterioration of the terms of trade in trade relations has tripled. The deficit in the balance of payments of Third World countries rose from \$12.2 billion in 1973 to \$40 billion in 1975. In addition, international aid from the public sector of the world's richest countries reached only 0.3 per cent of their Gross National Product, far short of the promised 0.7 per cent. Since 1975, this figure is lower than that implied by services and payments generated by the foreign debt of our countries.

The figures synthesize but they do not fully illustrate the scope of the unsatisfied needs of the majority of mankind. The problems of population growth, food, city planning, education, health and unemployment that beset Third World peoples are all links in the same chain and shape an inseparable unit, a result of the very system that perpetuates international injustice. If there is no fundamental change in this situation, or a new global approach to all these questions, the so-called developing countries will continue their retrogression to increasingly more critical economic and social levels.

The acknowledgement of this situation has led Third World countries to demand the transformation of current international relations and to attempt the organization of a world in solidarity that will enable them to face present-day disparities from the standpoint of a new world economic order.

We might say that we are still on the threshold of this ambitious undertaking, hampered by powerful political and economic forces. But it is also an undeniable fact that the peoples of the Third World, involved in the most serious crisis in history and faced with its consequences, have made notable progress in confronting, for the first time, the irrationality and injustice that have dominated the international scene over the years, through great collective strategy and joint action in solidarity with one another.

We have forsaken partial approaches for a global analysis of obstacles and problems. The adoption of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States -- 120 countries voted in favour -- was a decisive and encouraging step for our peoples to define their principles, determine and formulate their demands, and create a normative framework for an authentic programme of co-operation.

The Charter, fruit of an exemplary democratic endeavour and the collective task of our countries over a period of three years, currently represents a concrete alternative for fostering the equitable progress of all nations, through a programme based on a just relationship among human labour, capital, technology and natural resources.

In addition to the advancement inherent in the adoption of fundamental principles, in the past few years member countries of the Group of 77 have also made progress in defining the instruments and mechanisms to promote their application. We must point out here the important contributions made by non-aligned countries in this field.

The areas dealt with in this Conference, the efforts deployed at the two meetings of experts -- one held in Geneva in July and the other held in this city just a few days ago -- as well as the

conclusions arrived at with respect to the essential need to give effective continuity to the programme of economic cooperation adopted and to periodically re-examine its development constitute the best testimony of our acknowledgement of the urgent need to take a transcendental step toward practical solutions here and now.

Our presence in this forum is marked by deep interest and sound optimism. We believe that throughout the deliberations it will be of utmost importance to focus our attention on the following fundamental issues. In spite of the complexity of the topics and the many fields requiring your efforts, it is vital to bear in mind the general panorama, deploy a permanent task of co-ordination on all levels and constantly uphold the will to define the mechanisms that make possible the immediate application of the decisions reached.

We are armed with the clear lessons learned from past experience. There has been a temporary price increase in raw materials and oil. By not aligning this adjustment with manufactured goods and by failing to formulate more profound changes for the monetary, financial and commercial fields, these measures have not contributed to reversing the accelerated trend toward an increase in the deficit of the balance of payments of Third World countries.

For this reason, the decisions taken regarding commodities and trade, monetary, financial and technological matters, as well as those that affect other areas of our co-operation, should bear a close relationship among themselves. This was the objective of my proposal to create an Economic System for Third World Development in Alexandria on 4 August 1975. Its purpose was to bring together within an integrated strategy and as part of an organic whole the mechanisms, actions and institutions that our countries have begun to implement to promote co-operation.

This initiative coincides with similar demands and positions of other countries and with the conclusions reached within the Non-Aligned Movement. Aside from secondary issues, the main point is that these related concerns should materialize soon.

The New International Economic Order is a joint venture whose outlines are acquiring meaning through the joint action and the widest and most evident community experience -- international injustice. Taking the envisaged steps together is the relevant issue.

Nevertheless, the efforts deployed for the institutional co-ordination and organization of our programmes on economic co-operation will be of little avail if these are not confirmed by subsequent political decisions after they have been approved.

Now, as never before, we must bear in mind that the highly industrialized countries can rely on a cohesive economic programme, on the right kind of organization and the right tools to impose their decisions and to adapt themselves to new realities. Thus, the majority of them have utilized the economic crisis in their favour and have overcome the effects of international inflation.

On our part, small progress can be made in the implementation of the New Economic Order if we do not clarify and promote beforehand, among and for ourselves, an effective programme of co-operation which will benefit our peoples.

This is the time for organized cohesiveness; the time for harmonizing all efforts both within the Non-Aligned Countries and in the Group of 77; this is the time for linking all projects, measures and decisions to be taken in regional and world-wide organizations to which we belong; and this is the time, in short, of political definitions and financial support.

We are aware of the difficulties and interests hampering the implementation of a programme of such magnitude, which is the objective of our meeting; we are aware of the obstacles and pressures that will be imposed to prevent us from reaching our common hopes of integrating a new economic system to modify the relationships of power in the international field.

This is the one essential step to be taken in the great debate in which we are engaged in the highly developed world. In order to take this transcendental step we must become, in the economic sphere, a factor that will promote and condition change. To do this, we must generate and establish within ourselves the conditions that are required so that we may come to the bargaining table as genuine participants with decision-making capacity and an influence on the course of events.

All great historical transformations have been the result of objectivity and revolutionary action. This implies, and we can repeat today, a great effort for consistency and self-criticism as well as the will to add, to our struggle for freedom in the international sphere, a similar degree of effort to decolonize ourselves domestically. The economic rationalization that we advocate in the international order should be accompanied by a grand design for the maturation of our own political and economic structures.

Only a state that is modern and efficient, committed to a quest for justice within its social life will be capable of becoming the factor for change that can formulate its strategy for development in keeping with the widest programme of world transformation - this is our goal.

In this century, we are all living the greatest acceleration of history. No stage in the history of civilization has witnessed such profound transformations and such decisive economic and social unrest.

It depends on us as to whether these changes will frustrate or foster the aspirations of our peoples toward a future that promises justice and liberty.

Annex IV

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. KURT WALDHEIM, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED
NATIONS, AT THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

It is a great pleasure for me to be in Mexico again and to have this opportunity to participate in the high-level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries. I wish at the outset to pay tribute to his Excellency, President Luis Echeverría Alvarez, who has made such an outstanding personal contribution toward the convening of this historic gathering. It constitutes yet another example of his devotion to the cause of development co-operation. One cannot forget his initiative and sponsorship of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which has become a landmark in the establishment of the new international economic order.

The movement toward economic integration and co-operation among States based on equality --one might say toward collective self-reliance-- has deep roots in Latin America, going as far back as 150 years to the visionary ideas of the liberator Simon Bolivar. This history is full of useful lessons for the tasks on which you are now embarking.

The movement of third world solidarity may be entering today a new and decisive phase. This movement has been a spontaneous and most remarkable development of international life. It owes its present strength to a deep-rooted community of interests and to an acute perception of how to use international organizations for the promotion of these interests.

I may be permitted to note with pride the role of the United Nations in the emergence and the progress of this movement. For it was within the United Nations framework that third world policies for economic advancement were first formulated. I recall, for instance, the role of the

regional commissions which, from the outset, made a constructive contribution in illuminating the common interests of the developing countries. In the early part of the 1960s with the emergence of UNCTAD and the stimulus it gave to other bodies, the United Nations system has been involved in a continuous, pervasive, and comprehensive dialogue and negotiation. It was there that your group was identified as the Group of 77. Despite the subsequent increase in membership, this designation retains its symbolic force and has now definitely entered history. More recently I am glad to note that the services of the United Nations both at global headquarters and in the regions, have been able to assist you in your endeavours.

I recall these circumstances partly because they illustrate the stimulating influence which the United Nations system already has exercised in the rearrangement of world affairs and of outmoded economic relationships. But also because they underline an important point which must be borne in mind throughout the Conference: that the solidarity movement in the third world has never sought to insulate itself from the world context or from the institutions of world-wide co-operation. The developing countries have not turned their backs on global co-operation. On the contrary, while organizing collectively for new and more productive approaches, they have manifested their wish to improve and expand their world-wide connexions.

It is sometimes considered surprising that so many countries, with such diversity of resources and at such different stages of development, have been able to reach agreed policies over a wide area. It is often described as extraordinary that they have been able to maintain within the universal forum a common strategy in spite of considerable political, ideological and other differences. But it should be recalled that from its inception this movement clearly perceived that economic solidarity could overcome political differences and provide the broadest possible basis for many types of co-operation.

It is no secret that within the advanced countries some had also feared that the solidarity movement might generate rigid positions and inflexible postures that would lead to confrontation and stalemate. I believe there is today a better understanding of the inherent difficulties of a dialogue between parties unequal in wealth and power. It is also now recognized by all that the purpose of the negotiation and dialogue is not to defend the status quo. It must be to promote fundamental and accelerated change. It is, of course, not easy to define basic principles or to negotiate practical policies in such an endeavour. Even though it can be convincingly demonstrated that a new type of economic relationship will, in the long run be beneficial to all, the short-term interests may not be convergent. The consensus which already has been reached on the broad goals and principles of the new international economic order does not preclude difficulties when it comes to elaborating practical policies and negotiating clear commitments. In such a context the dialogue cannot always proceed on a steady level of serenity. There are likely to be phases of tension and disputes leading to periods of compromise and co-operation. When it is well understood that this is to be expected it becomes possible —with goodwill, imagination and wisdom— to direct the negotiating process into constructive channels.

I sincerely believe, therefore, that third world solidarity and the constant effort to work out common positions will continue to facilitate the process of change. This is true particularly as the negotiation now tends to be organized not only on specific proposals but also on global designs covering a wide range of policies and programmes. This is, of course, in line with the search for a new order and with the interdependence of problems requiring a coherent framework of policies. It has sometimes been asserted that the search for third world solidarity and for global designs were unduly delaying limited agreements in one specific area or another. But it must be understood that the search for a new international economic order cannot be a piecemeal affair. Almost by definition, it must involve a comprehensive approach.

Some results are already apparent. Attitudes have changed. Certain deeply ingrained beliefs have been modified. And technical solutions have been greatly advanced. To be sure, these advances do not, as yet, warrant confidence in the international community that a new order is within reach. But failure to achieve greater progress arises from the conditions of the world today, including the fact that countries in different stages of development have very different sets of priorities and different ranges of options for action.

This Conference represents an additional --and, in my view, highly promising-- approach. It is ushering in a phase of the third world solidarity movement which will not be concerned solely with working out negotiating positions and proposals for the North-South dialogue --although this will remain important. It will strive to increase the specific weight in world affairs of third world countries by organizing for collective self-reliance, by seeking ways of co-operation which would enhance the mobilization of their local resources, and hasten the structural changes which are the purpose of development policies. It has been apparent for some years that national development would have to become more self-reliant if it was to proceed with greater speed and better adaptation to local conditions. The term "self-reliance", of course, encompasses different meanings for different people and societies. For most countries it has meant an effort to become less vulnerable to the fluctuations of world markets, by diversifying their economies and reflects their overwhelming desire to increase the capacity for autonomous decision-making. For some, self-reliance has also meant a new pattern or style of development as it was felt that excessive dependence on world markets or external finance was not conducive to the achievement of social equity, better income distribution, and maximum employment. It is obvious that collective endeavours can significantly enhance the pursuit of these objectives.

The truly significant break-through here is the discovery by the third world of its latent possibilities, and its determination to join

forces not just for negotiation but for a positive action programme of common projects and policies. This trend has been noticeable ever since the Georgetown Conference, and it has been supported by very serious work carried out in a number of study groups.

In the broad programme which is now before you collective self-reliance ceases to be just a symbol or an inspiring ideal. It has become a blue-print for action. It is a comprehensive, coherent and sound programme, for it would be wrong to restrict third world co-operation to projects for which capital is the principal requirement. There are indeed many more modest but highly fruitful approaches based on human resources, technical experience already acquired, and new institutional arrangements. United Nations endeavours on technical co-operation among developing countries, which already are under way, are an excellent case in point. But it is true that increased capital resources within the developing world enlarges the perspective.

If capital is more readily available, and on more acceptable conditions, then it will also be easier to mobilize the requisite technology, whatever its source may be.

One can see immediately that collective self-reliance could significantly change the outlook for a number of objectives of the new international economic order. One thinks of the goal to increase to 25 per cent the share of industrial activities of third world countries by the end of the century. One thinks of the whole area of commodities. One can also see that food self-sufficiency in developing countries now appears to be a more proximate objective. The creation of a network of institutions for the development or the adaptation of technology becomes also a realistic prospect. And surely the exploration and exploitation of mineral and energy resources in the third world will benefit from joint initiatives. It is already encouraging to see that those third world countries with available capital resources have joined in the effort to mitigate the balance of payments constraints in a number of less developed countries which so frequently restrict national development as well as regional integration.

It goes without saying that to be fully effective a dynamic programme of collective self-reliance among developing countries should be conceived within the broader framework of global interdependence. Given the proclaimed determination of the third world to foster greater economic co-operation among themselves within such a world-wide framework, it is quite clear that the programme which is before you should be considered by all as a positive step. It should, therefore, meet with the full understanding of the industrialized countries and encourage them to lend financial and technical assistance.

Your programme envisages the possibility of concluding special trade arrangements between developing countries either on a regional or on a wider basis. I believe this to be well within the logic of a programme of collective self-reliance. It is in fact difficult to see how an ambitious programme of rapid industrialization could be fully successful without a certain degree of protection of a sufficiently large market. There is no problem of legitimacy in regard to such arrangements. The principle of non-reciprocity in situations of great inequalities is set forth in numerous documents, as for instance in relevant decisions of GATT and UNCTAD. It cannot be ignored, however, that there may be some practical problems. This is because third world markets cannot very quickly become a substitute for the export opportunities to be found in advanced industrial countries. There should therefore be, in the initiation of preferential arrangements, a careful appreciation of possible repercussions and an analysis of the trade-offs involved.

This merely emphasizes the crucial relationships between a policy of collective self-reliance among developing countries and a policy of global co-operation in matters that can be dealt with only on a global basis. This is an immensely complex subject to which we should not fail to give our full attention, since it will play a central role in our efforts to create a new international economic order.

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, your Conference marks the beginning of a new stage in the effort to create a more just and equitable world order. Much will depend on the outcome of your deliberations. I wish you all possible success in the challenging course on which you are embarking.

Annex V

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF MEXICO,
MR. ALFONSO GARCIA ROBLES, AT THE OPENING MEETING
OF THE CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

It is a great honour to give our warmest welcome to so many distinguished representatives of the Member States of the Group that still bears the name of the 77, although for some time now the number of sovereign entities that are members has passed the hundred mark. This meeting takes on a particular significance if one remembers that this is the first time that the members of the Group of 77 have met to discuss exclusively the various aspects of mutual economic co-operation and to develop formulas designed to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency and collective self-reliance.

I should also like to express my most sincere appreciation to you for having conferred upon me the honour of presiding over the important debates that begin today. My gratitude is not lessened by the fact that I am fully aware that this honour is not due to my own modest achievements, but is rather an acknowledgement of Mexico's contribution to the construction of the New International Economic Order, a cornerstone of which is the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

Allow me to recall, as they are particularly relevant to the agenda of the Conference, the following two facts:

First, the proposal made by the President of Mexico, Mr. Luis Echeverría Alvarez, in Alexandria on 4 August 1975, for the creation of a system for the development of the Third World that would ensure the permanent protection of prices and the marketing of exports, define the machinery for mutual support in all sectors, including oil; and guarantee, regionally or collectively, optimum levels of imports of goods, capital and technology.

Secondly, the establishment and organization of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, which will begin its work officially tomorrow, and which, to quote the Head of State of Mexico, aims at combating the inertia inherited from a colonial past, as well as the passivity that leads our people to give up making decisions for themselves as to what course to follow. To this end the Centre will collect data, build up information on scientific and technological experience, foster research, and promote the information on scientific and technological experience, foster research, and promote the undertaking of studies and the implementation of solutions appropriate to our own particular circumstances.

Speaking now from the high office that the Conference has been kind enough to confer on me, I think it is appropriate and I hope even useful, for me to make some general remarks on the issue which has given us the name for this Conference.

First, I should like to say that economic co-operation among developing countries has been a matter of constant concern, both in the non-aligned movement and in the Group of 77, ever since the Group of 77 came into being in 1964 at the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Since then, the elements of mutual co-operation have been examined in international economic organizations with increasing regularity and formulas have been designed to intensify relations among developing countries. Many studies have been sponsored that open up great prospects for the developing countries, and that have helped to guide us little by little along the road towards achieving a greater degree of collective self-reliance. As to the immediate preparations for this Conference, it is my belief that few international meetings have had the good fortune to be so well prepared, despite the short period of time available. The preparatory process began when, at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in January and February 1976, in Manila, it was agreed to hold this Conference. In

May, the developing countries, meeting in Nairobi at the fourth session of UNCTAD, agreed to strive to assure a high level of participation in the Conference, including that of the agencies carrying out programmes of co-operation among developing countries, and to step up the preparatory work for the Conference. In July, a first meeting of experts took place in Geneva, at which important recommendations were made. In August, the Fifth Summit Conference at Colombo adopted particularly important decisions and gave its unequivocal support to the Manila Programme. Even more recently, the member countries of the Organization of African Unity held a meeting at the expert level, followed by another at the ministerial level - which concluded only a few days ago - to determine their contribution to the Conference.

All these mutually co-ordinated efforts were crowned last week with the Second Meeting of Experts, held here at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tlatelolco, and have as a complement a vast documentation and a series of technical studies that will undoubtedly facilitate and guide the proceedings of this Conference. And I may say it is satisfying to note the participation in the Conference of a considerable number of agencies which carry out the most fruitful tasks in relation with programmes of specific support for economic co-operation among developing countries.

The persevering efforts exemplified by the brief summary I have just given commits us, I believe, to redouble our efforts to achieve tangible and positive results not only regarding the aforementioned measures and the contribution referred to in items 7 and 8 of the Conference's agenda, but also, and very especially, with respect to what is probably one of the most important issues -if not the most important- on the agenda of the Conference, namely item 9 which refers to the "mechanisms and arrangements for the implementation of the Programme of Economic Co-operation among developing countries".

Anyone who has come to grips with the issue must, I believe, have realized two things that are evident and axiomatic:

1. That the results that can be expected from any programme of co-operation among developing countries, however well thought out and prepared, will in the final analysis depend upon the machinery available for its implementation;

2. That it is necessary to prevent division of any kind on this issue between the Group of non-Aligned countries and the Group of 77 which could prove fatal to the solidarity of developing countries and, which fortunately, seems to be not only inconceivable,

but absurd as well, since the members of the former group are part of the latter, of which they represent around two-thirds.

Beyond the reaffirmation of these two fundamental truths, which we believe no-one can deny, all that I, as the President of this Conference, can add is to express my most fervent wishes for the success of the Conference in its efforts to achieve the objectives I have pointed out and, as a modest contribution to that delicate and far-reaching task, to mention some of the significant documents in which the Conference may find decisions or proposals susceptible of advantageous consideration.

With respect to the question in general, it is appropriate to bear in mind what was expressed by the Colombo Conference, when it underlined the need "to ensure proper co-ordination in the implementation of the measures being undertaken under the Non-Aligned Action Programme and those envisaged in the resolution for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted by the Group of 77 at its Ministerial Meeting held in Manila", adding that the Mexico City meeting "should provide an opportunity to contribute to the above mentioned purpose".

The Summit Conference also pointed out on this particular matter, in no uncertain terms, that the developing countries should "secure legitimate economic rights in international dealings through the use of their collective bargaining strength", adding that "the need of the hour is to develop a common will and evolve suitable mechanisms to fully utilize the complementarities, resources and capabilities within the developing world for mutual benefit and for collective economic advancement", and that in the Mexico City Conference they "should examine the various alternative mechanisms and arrangements to achieve that purpose".

With respect to the possible establishment of a plenary body, which some have thought could be a conference that would meet annually at the ministerial level, it would be pertinent to examine the situation resulting from UNCTAD resolution 92 (IV), as a consequence of which it would seem that the Group of 77, if the present practice is followed, should meet at the ministerial level at least twice every three years.

As to the possible establishment of another body that would be of a permanent character and have a limited membership, the draft that a Group of Experts submitted to the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity that met in Addis Ababa from 1 to 4 September 1976 could be usefully examined. In that draft it was affirmed that:

In that draft it was affirmed that:

The best procedure to strengthen sub-regional economic integration would consist in "the establishment of a Council to co-ordinate the activities of sub-regional groupings at regional and inter-regional levels. Such a Council could be assisted by all the economic and financial institutions specialized in such areas as banking, transport, clearing houses, export/import, marketing, multinational companies, etc."

With respect to the co-operation in this respect that could be provided by the international agencies, worth mentioning among the most recent documents available, is the one submitted jointly to the Conference by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. In that document the need to improve communications and contacts between all the regional commissions is emphasized, and attention is drawn to the inability of the institutional mechanisms to respond effectively to the increase and to the new requirements of economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly at the interregional level. The document affirms that it is necessary to give serious consideration to the establishment of more effective mechanisms within the regional commissions to this effect, and formulates several concrete suggestions in this regard.

With respect to some of the alternatives that could be considered regarding the organization of a Secretariat of the Group of 77,

it is worth mentioning what is stated in the document of the experts of the Ministerial Meeting of the OAU, to which I have just made reference, namely that "on the institutional question, the Group took note of two proposals contained in document UNCTAD/ECA/843. These proposals are (a) A flexible system through which the Secretariat would come from the permanent delegations in Geneva of Member States of the Group of 77; and (b) A separate and independent Secretariat, the components of which would come from the Member States of the Group of 77.

In addition, the Egyptian delegation at that meeting made a third proposal in the following terms: (c) That the Secretariat should be made up of units from the agencies or regional economic commissions for Asia, Africa and Latin America that have permanent offices in Geneva and New York. It would serve the Group of 77 and provide it with the necessary mechanisms to assure co-ordination. It was stressed that this proposal would not imply additional expenses for the group of 77.

Lastly, the Group of Governmental Experts preparing our Conference, in the report of its second preparatory meeting, dated 11 September, summarizes its conclusions relative to this matter in the following terms:

"In general, there was agreement on the need to ensure effective follow-up of the Programme of Economic Co-operation to be adopted, and to review periodically the progress achieved

in the implementation of the Programme. To this end, views, were expressed on the need to establish a global framework in order to harmonize efforts undertaken at various levels. It was also stressed that specific measures of co-operation should be implemented in a pragmatic manner, taking into consideration progress already made in several areas and through the establishment of mechanisms where appropriate, bearing in mind the need for avoiding duplication of effort.

"Regarding the support of international organizations to mechanisms of co-operation among developing countries, it was suggested that the international organizations concerned should devise ways and means of co-ordinating their support, including the establishment of an inter-secretariat body".

The examples I have quoted are obviously just a few illustrations of the many that could be given. I do not believe, however, that this is the moment to do so, nor is the Presidency the most appropriate place to do it from. I am inclined to think, rather, that the document prepared by the African experts that I have cited twice is quite right in its final paragraph, to which I have just referred, when it states that in view of the fact that the Expert Group in Geneva did not reach any conclusions, the African Group recommended that the Secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity should make proposals to the African Group in the Mexico Conference on the basis of a comparative study of the different formulas contemplated.

For the reasons I expressed earlier, I shall limit myself, in concluding, to expressing the wish that the Conference will be successful in the creation and the harmonious structuring of the mechanisms to be discussed under agenda item 9, which would appear to be the decisive factor for the strengthening and development of the New International Economic Order and for the consolidation of a greater degree of collective self-reliance in the Third World of a kind that would ensure the exercise of genuine sovereignty and political independence by all States in the developing world.

This would not, however, in any way call into question the desire that has always inspired the Group of 77 to favour co-operation with other groups, provided that such co-operation is based on sovereign equality and fulfils the requirements of justice and equity. But it would certainly be convincing proof of the firm determination of the developing countries to protect their legitimate economic rights in international relations through the use of their collective bargaining power.

Before I close this already somewhat lengthy statement, I should like to add a few words about the title given to the Conference: Economic co-operation among developing countries is an abstract idea. To show precisely how important such co-operation can be in practical terms, I should like to give some figures.

The developing countries account for three-quarters of mankind and most of the world's natural resources and productive potential are in their territories. The value of exports among developing countries in 1975 amounted to \$ 40 billion, i.e. approximately 20 per cent of their total trade, and one-fifth of the amount is accounted for by trade in commodities. Furthermore, the growth rate of trade among developing countries has been increasing relative to the growth rate of their trade with the rest of the world.

On the issue of associations of producers of raw materials, which is the subject of article 5 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the following figures concerning associations already established by developing countries are eloquent indeed.

The countries members of the Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) account for 55 per cent of world production and 90 per cent of world exports of oil. The Union of Banana-Exporting Countries controls 23 per cent of world production and 70 per cent of world exports; in the case of natural rubber, 86 per cent of world production and 93 per cent of exports come under the corresponding association; with respect to mercury, 59 per cent of world production originates in member countries of the respective producers' association; the recently established International Bauxite Association covers 71 per cent of world production and 80 per cent of total exports. Similarly, members of the Association of Iron-Ore Exporting Countries produce 35 per cent of world ore and export 65 per cent of the

world total. In addition, an association is in the process of formation of three Asian countries that control 80 per cent of world jute production and 68 per cent of world exports.

If one ponders on what I have just said, it will be easy to understand how economic co-operation among developing countries of a kind that would be at the level and as effective as I am sure we all desire, would become an instrument of priceless value in the consolidation of the New International Economic Order, and in ensuring that the Third World is able to exercise its right to a degree of self-sufficiency, well being and freedom that would be the best contribution to peace.

Annex VI

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. GAMANI COREA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF
UNCTAD, AT THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Allow me at the outset to express my deep personal satisfaction at being once more in Mexico City. It was here in this very building some two years back that a Working Group convened by UNCTAD was involved in the drafting of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. The Charter, which was itself proposed by President Echeverría at the third session of UNCTAD at Santiago, was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly. It is now one of the basic documents that give expression to the imperatives of a new system of international economic relations. It is indeed one of the foundations on which the New International Economic Order has to be built. I hope, Mr. President, that the present meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries assembling here in Mexico City will also result in an outcome of momentous importance. The concept of collective self-reliance, the concept of strong and intimate links between the countries of the Third World themselves is basic to a new order. Indeed, over the sweep of history, it may well embody one of the most significant features of a restructured global economy.

Mr. President, it is the task of the present meeting, as I see it, to give content to this concept, to translate the spirit which lies behind it into real and decisive action. Such actions need to be consciously and deliberately pursued. Whilst the operation of market forces and the course of economic change might result in some intensification of exchange amongst developing countries, these would not suffice to bring about the major transformation that is so necessary in this field. The historical patterns created in the earlier era of dependence on colonial or metropolitan powers continue even now to give support to the bi-polar relationships that were then established. The process of co-operation amongst developing countries has, for this reason, to be consciously fostered, to be deliberately encouraged, and to be facilitated by purposeful and resolute actions specifically oriented towards that end. A failure to take such actions and to

consciously foster the process will, in the long view, serve only to slow down the process of development and transformation of the countries of the Third World. The countries of the Third World cannot expect the industrialized countries of today to absorb all of the growing supplies of goods and services that will emerge out of the process of their economic transformation. They would need to establish and develop new directions of trade. The socialist countries offer an undoubted potential in this regard, but the strongest potential is within the countries of the Third World themselves with their vast territories and enormous populations.

Mr. President, the concept of collective self-reliance, as visualized in the Programme of Action for a New International Economic Order is not, as I see it, an expression of a desire for isolation or autarky. It should represent, on the contrary, an essential and major dimension of a new and interrelated system of global relationships, a major element of a global strategy for development. For the concept itself is not only a means of creating and strengthening links amongst developing countries, it is also an instrument for transforming their relationships with the rest of the world. That is why, Mr. President, there are, as has been recognized, two prongs to the concept of co-operation amongst developing countries - that of mutual collaboration for the purpose of enhancing their strength in negotiations and other dealings with the outside world; and - perhaps even more crucial in the long view - that of fostering more intimate and more direct relationships amongst themselves. These two elements must go hand in hand. Each should support and reinforce the other. Taken together they would reflect much of the dynamics of the New International Economic Order.

Mr. President, the idea of co-operation among developing countries is not, of course, a new concept. It has for long been a strongly repeated theme at several gatherings of the developing countries - in the meetings of the non-aligned movement and in regional meetings particularly in Latin America. But never before has the

momentum been so rapid as today. What was in the past a general principle is now acquiring an increasingly specific content. The present year, the year 1976, has proved to be of particular significance in this respect. This year alone has witnessed some historic developments. The broad content of an action programme for co-operation among developing countries has been progressively articulated in a series of crucial meetings - in Manila by the Group of 77; in Geneva by the Preparatory Expert Group for this Conference; in Colombo by the meeting of Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries and, most recently, in Addis Ababa by the Meeting of African Ministers on Economic Co-operation. The present session will, I am sure, constitute yet another landmark along this path. As a result of all these deliberations, we are beginning to identify in more concrete and specific terms than ever before the actual areas for co-operation, the specific programmes that could be undertaken, and the concrete measures that could be applied. All this represents significant progress in the evolution of the concept of co-operation.

But I believe myself that all these efforts have now also served to bring us to a new phase. The areas of co-operation that have been formulated have now to be further elaborated upon in more operational terms. The broader principles and ideas have to be spelled out in greater detail; their feasibility in practice has to be ensured; and mechanisms need to be devised and established for actual negotiation and implementation. This is the task that needs to be launched in the period ahead. It is a task that calls for organization, preparation and expertise.

In the course of this work of giving concrete form to linkages amongst developing countries, I believe it is important to proceed on two fronts. On the one hand, there is a need to impart further strength and support to the efforts of mutual co-operation that had already been initiated - and will be initiated in the future - at the regional, sub-regional and other levels by groups of developing countries.

These efforts, for which the potential is undoubtedly large, must be seen as an essential ingredient of the over all concept of co-operation, as belonging to the wider framework that is being evolved towards this end. It is important to ascertain how best these efforts at co-operation and collaboration amongst groups of developing countries can be made more effective and mutually supportive. Clearly - apart from regional integration proposals - a number of concrete measures that have already been identified can best be undertaken in the context of collaboration amongst groups of developing countries. The proposal for joint ventures of joint enterprises is a pertinent example. The thrust towards producers' associations is another. But at the same time it is also important to progress on the broader front of co-operation and collaboration on the part of the developing countries as a whole. Such co-operation, across the board, so to speak, is of political significance. It will give specific form and content to the general concept of solidarity amongst the countries of the Third World as a whole. Here again a number of important and promising possibilities have already been identified. The proposal for a Third World system of trade preferences, for example, the proposal for a payments or currency arrangement among the Third World countries, the proposal for a specific Third World institution in the field of finance and banking, are amongst these possibilities. The ideas that have already been enunciated and those that may emerge in the future would need to be intensively studied and elaborated upon so that they could be brought to the stage of practical implementation. This is a task for the governments of developing countries. But, I might add, this is not a task for governments alone. Other Third World institutions should contribute to this process. I would like to say, in this connexion, that the establishment of a Centre for Third World Studies, which is to be inaugurated tomorrow, and activities of bodies like the Third World Forum are a cause for encouragement.

Mr. President, it is often said that the differentiation that exists among countries of the Third World is a divisive factor that can undermine their unity and their prospects for co-operation. I believe myself that the reverse is true. The very fact that the developing countries are at different levels of development, that they are possessed of different endowments, different productive capacities, different skills - this very fact could itself afford an opportunity for mutually beneficial interchanges amongst themselves. The framework of collaboration must, of course, pay heed to the fact of differentiation, to the need of the weaker countries for protection. But it could, at the same time, exploit the opportunities that are provided by these differences themselves - opportunities that are, indeed, vast and exciting.

Mr. President, I wish on this occasion to draw attention to certain events that will take place in the months ahead that are of the most direct relevance to the whole idea of co-operation among developing countries. I am referring to the negotiations that are soon to be launched as a result of the fourth session of UNCTAD which was held in Nairobi in May this year. As you well know, the question of trade in raw materials or commodities is a central aspect of the New International Economic Order. The issue of commodities did loom large at the Nairobi meeting. As a result of the resolution adopted, a whole new framework has been established for the negotiation and implementation of the integrated programme for commodities. There was a broad endorsement at Nairobi of the concept of the integrated programme and although a decision on the establishment of the common financing fund for commodities was not taken at Nairobi, nor agreements reached on individual commodities, a commitment was nevertheless made on the negotiation of these elements as part of a single exercise to be accomplished within a given time-frame. As a result of the Nairobi resolution, I believe the commodity issue has itself now entered a new phase. We have passed the stage of arguing

the need for action. We have now to concentrate on ensuring that action is, in fact, taken. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance and complexity of the challenge that lies ahead. The negotiations that are to take place over the next 18 months to two years are not those that are aimed at adopting general resolutions. They are aimed at the actual restructuring of the markets of a series of commodities of interest to developing countries. Such a task cannot be easily accomplished. It has hardly any earlier precedents. It calls for a massive concentration of effort, of organizational ability, and of expertise. Commodity arrangements have proved to be elusive in the past. It is all too easy - where the will to act is weak - to allow technical complexities to gain the upper hand and to give rise to little else but protracted discussions and inconclusive results. In presenting the integrated programme, UNCTAD sought to overcome some of the weaknesses of the fragmented approach of the past. But the framework provided by the Nairobi resolution is not by itself a guarantee of success. It has to be taken advantage of and utilized in a purposeful and resolute way.

Mr. President, it is my deep conviction that the developing countries should view these vital negotiations as one of their major preoccupations in the period ahead. I cannot think of a greater challenge to their ability to co-operate and collaborate with each other. They would need to give earnest attention to the means by which this collaboration could be brought about. Virtually the same industrialized countries will be involved as major consumers in all the negotiations on individual products. This would not be true of the producing countries. The latter need to make special efforts to ensure consultation and collaboration. If we are in search of agreements between producers and consumers, it is surely self-evident that a pre-requisite for such a result is agreement amongst the producers themselves. The negotiations on individual products start in September. We have scheduled meetings

on four products, for this year alone as well as a preparatory meeting on the common fund. The course of these meetings is of vital importance to the whole issue of action in the field of commodities, to the very problem of trade in raw materials, which is so vital a part of the new international economic order.

Mr. President, it is not in the field of commodities alone that crucial negotiations are to take place. Nairobi has also initiated a series of meetings on a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology and for the establishment of guidelines on restrictive business practices. These again are relevant to the issue of co-operation amongst developing countries not just in conceptual but in practical terms. It is encouraging that a preparatory meeting of the developing countries on the Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology is, in fact, to take place here in Mexico in the near future.

Mr. President, the task that lies ahead calls, as I have said, for a great deal of organization and preparation on the part of the developing countries. This is particularly so since in the field of international issues we are moving increasingly from the general to the specific. We are also moving from a period in which the responses on the part of the developed countries to Third World needs were predicated primarily on humanitarian and ethical considerations to one in which they would need to be based on the requirement for changes in basic structures. In this new phase, supplication has to be replaced by the strengthening of the capacity for action on the part of the developing countries themselves. I feel that the result achieved in Nairobi on commodities would hardly have been possible had not the developing countries shown cohesion and unity and a capacity to back up their demands by a willingness to act themselves and to commit their own resources. Actions such as these would continue to be of decisive importance in the future.

Mr. President, this Conference would need to give attention to how the developing countries could best organize themselves to face the challenges that lie ahead. Indeed, this very issue, the issue of institutional mechanisms, is a specific and important item on your agenda. It is not for me to pronounce on the specific steps that could best be taken towards this objective. But I have no doubt that the greater the preparedness, the greater the expertise, the greater the cohesion that the developing countries bring to bear on the major issues of our time, the greater would be the prospects for success.

Mr. President, I would like to say in conclusion how much I value the association of UNCTAD with this meeting. UNCTAD has a special and abiding link with the Group of 77 since it was in the context of its first conference that the Group itself was created. Although the Group has emerged in other forums since then, its strong presence in UNCTAD continues to be of vital significance to our work. Moreover, the very concept of co-operation among developing countries has for long been one of UNCTAD's specific pre-occupations. We have, and have had for some time now, a Division of the secretariat devoted to the very question of trade expansion among developing countries. We have sought to contribute to the evolution and elaboration of ideas and of proposals in this realm. Recently at the Nairobi Conference, a decision was taken to set up an inter-governmental committee as part of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD which will concern itself with the support that the international community and the international organizations could give to the efforts of developing countries at co-operation. We in the secretariat look forward to supporting and contributing to the work of this Committee. But the contribution of the secretariat of UNCTAD to the subject of co-operation would not be confined to such supportive measures alone. We also look forward to continuing and to strengthening the contribution that we have made to the concept of co-operation itself, both in its specific and in its overall dimensions, and to being of assistance to the developing countries in giving real meaning to the idea of collective self-reliance. As this idea evolves and becomes a major part of a global strategy for development, so also will it play an increasing role amidst the preoccupations of UNCTAD and of its secretariat.

Annex VII

STATEMENT BY MR. ABD-EL RAHMAN KHANE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF UNIDO, AT THE FOURTH PLENARY MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE
ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mr. President

Excellencies,

May I start these brief remarks by expressing my sincere gratitude and appreciation to our host country, the people of Mexico and to the President, His Excellency Señor Luis Echeverría, for the warm reception and the efficient arrangements offered to us on the occasion of the convening of this Conference on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries.

I regard this Conference, Mr. President, as having the potential to achieve a historic stride forward for the developing world. As you are aware, successful economic co-operation requires, as a fundamental element, good will. It also requires a clear recognition that greater opportunities for progress exist through co-operative efforts rather than individual endeavours. The very convening of this Conference, to my mind, demonstrates not only the existence of the required political will, but also the recognition that a co-operative approach is essential to achieving the economic goals of the Third World.

The task before the Conference is a formidable one. The time it has taken for developed country groupings to recognize the necessity of economic co-operation and the relatively slow progress achieved by those countries towards true economic communities bears witness to the extent of the difficulties confronting the Conference. In the case of the developing world, where countries have often recently

acquired independence and are occupied to a large extent in consolidating national structures, the difficulties are even greater.

While the road may be difficult, to my mind it is only right that much emphasis so far has been laid on economic co-operation between the developed and developing countries with the view to achieving the objectives of the New International Economic Order. However, Mr. President, as you are aware, it takes a considerable time before ideas and attitudes change, whereas the time available to us to establish an economic basis for a more acceptable distribution of wealth between rich and poor is extremely limited. Therefore, in my view, what is becoming the more important aspect of establishing international economic co-operation is the harnessing of resources available in developing countries by the developing countries themselves in a programme which will be to the mutual benefit of all who participate. In demonstrating such an ability on the part of the developing countries, they will undoubtedly increase their collective bargaining power in working out more equitable international relationships.

This view is spelt out in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly. The co-operation among developing countries is a prominent feature of the Plan of Action, which indicates a number of specific measures to promote industrial co-operation among developing countries. These measures incorporate, inter alia, the establishment of institutional machinery to enable co-ordination among developing countries in the acquisition and utilization of foreign technology, and the conclusion of long-term agreements on industrial specialization.

The difficulty of the task before this Conference is further emphasized when we consider its complexity. Economic co-operation, as you know, can take a variety of forms. Scope exists for

co-operation in almost all economic sectors, be they finance, industry, agriculture or trade. Your deliberations will undoubtedly touch upon each of these areas and hopefully produce concrete and practical co-operative programmes for each of these sectors.

Our main concern in UNIDO is with the industrial sector although increasingly it is being recognized that no one sector can be divorced from any other. The Second General Conference of UNIDO clearly recognized the role of industry as a dynamic instrument of growth essential to the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries. Therefore, if Economic Co-operation among developing countries is to be successful, it should rely on a well conceived programme for the sharing of technological progress, and by recognizing its central role in the creation of industrial productive capacities.

The developing world has demonstrated the potential of industrial co-operation as a means to economic growth. The progress achieved for example by the Andean Group in implementing industrial complementarity agreement is evident. In another region, the ASEAN region, developing countries have clearly shown their determination to accelerate economic development through meaningful industrial co-operation agreements. These, however, tend to be exceptions and, in a number of other cases, ambitious integration programmes have failed to materialize. One of the main questions confronting the Conference therefore must be to translate the success achieved in industrial co-operation by certain regional groupings to other regions of the developing world. At the same time, guidelines are called for whereby successful regional co-operation in the industrial field can be extended within an inter-regional framework.

UNIDO has been closely involved in the planning of a considerable number of industrial co-operation schemes. The Organization has, upon request, advised on industrial planning on a regional basis, particularly the feasibility and location of regional industrial

industries and the resultant distribution of benefits. In other cases UNIDO has pioneered certain inter-regional approaches to industrial co-operation concentrating on the establishment of industrial joint ventures. These programmes have allowed the Organization to build up a considerable amount of experience in economic co-operation, particularly in the vital field of technology transfer.

It is our belief that considerable scope exists for technology transfer between developing countries. As you are aware, Mr. President, a range of developing countries have built up not only a high degree of technological knowledge, but also skills in the acquisition and development of technology. Our host, Mexico, would undoubtedly fall into this category. It has been our experience, Mr. President, that this knowledge is of undisputed benefit to other developing countries at an earlier stage of industrial development, particularly as it was acquired under developing country circumstances. UNIDO has therefore initiated a number of pilot projects by which developing countries exchange information regarding the development and transfer of technology.

Another factor which has emerged from our work in this field is the necessity of developing technologies appropriate to the requirements of developing countries. The situation can differ considerably between developing countries, and the sectors of industry in question. However, a large number of developing countries share similar characteristics. These include for instance employment patterns, climatic factors and opportunities for economies of scale. These factors have to be taken into account in developing technologies tailored for the different countries of the developing world. In this connection, UNIDO is exploring opportunities of developing and introducing appropriate technologies which take into account the resources of developing countries; technologies that can lead to productions free of unnecessary sophistication, that could subsequently

meet the real need of the masses. This, we feel, could provide a significant impetus to technical co-operation and trade among developing countries.

Also, Mr. President, in my view any form of industrial co-operation in the developing world will require a forum for discussion. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of the Conference to the directive in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, that UNIDO should establish a system of consultations and negotiations at the regional, inter-regional and sectorial levels.

The Industrial Development Board requested UNIDO's secretariat to proceed with such a system of consultations and negotiations at the sectoral level, on an experimental basis. In this connection, UNIDO is organizing consultations in the iron and steel, fertilizers and certain agro industries.

The Industrial Development Board is also considering enlarging the system on a global scale. Such a system would allow a meaningful discussion on the future pattern of industry in the Third World. It would also provide a forum by which developing countries would negotiate the distribution and benefits of this industrial pattern as well as formulating a joint approach for discussion with the developed world. We consider the system of consultations and negotiations as having the potential to form a major policy instrument in determining future global economic development, bearing in mind the Lima target of a 25% share for the developing countries of total world industry by the year 2000.

Another important aspect concerned with industrial integration, which should serve to strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries and worthy of the Conference's attention is the Industrial Development Fund. The initiative to form an Industrial

Development Fund was again a result of the Second General Conference of UNIDO. That Conference indicated that in particular the Industrial Development Fund should enable UNIDO to strengthen its programmes aimed at establishing and/or intensifying co-operation among developing countries. The Fund has been a subject of active consideration by the Industrial Development Board and it is our hope that it will receive the approval of the Thirty-First Session of the General Assembly which would enable the Fund to come into existence on 1 January 1977.

In this connection, a pledge to UNIDO by the developing countries which are in a position to do so, would represent a step forward conducive to strengthening further the economic co-operation among the developing countries.

I have drawn attention, Mr. President, to these initiatives under way in UNIDO to emphasize the importance which we place on developing a collective self-reliance among developing countries. Similar initiatives are under way throughout the United Nations system. Therefore, in wishing you every success in your deliberations, I would also like to point to the opportunity before the Conference for drawing upon expertise throughout the United Nations in order to achieve a comprehensive and effective co-operative programme.

Annex VIII

STATEMENT BY ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF ECLA, ON BEHALF OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC
COMMISSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
(ECE, ESCAP, ECLA, ECA, ECWA)

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates:

It is a great honour for me to address this forum of countries of the Third World on such an important topic on behalf of my colleagues, the Executive Secretaries of the United Nations regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Western Asia.

The fact that we are gathered here together at this meeting in response to the kind invitation of its organizers is a demonstration of our firm desire to co-operate with each other and to do so in a manner in keeping with the aims of this meeting, which is designed to strengthen the machinery for horizontal co-operation among the developing nations.

Why horizontal co-operation?

The movement towards horizontal co-operation did not arise out of nothing. It is the product of the general awareness of two things in the world of today: firstly, the need to take action to deal with the crises and collapse of the old international economic order which was set up at the end of the Second World War, and secondly, the urgent need to revise the prevailing styles of development, both in the developed and in the developing world. Both these factors are closely linked with each other as regards their causes and their possible solutions.

The enormous gap between living standards in the developed and the under-developed countries is only too well known. The functioning of the international economic system in the last few decades - highly

efficient though it was from a certain point of view and for a certain group of nations - has not succeeded in closing the gap between the rich and poor nations, nor has it shared out on an equitable basis the opportunities for the various social groups to earn the fruits of technological progress. These facts have led to a generalized awareness of the need to attain a new international economic order, built on equity and justice, and a new worldwide international division of labour. The international community has been playing its part in the quest for this noble goal in recent years through strenuous negotiations, especially in the forums of the United Nations. There is still a long way to go, however, before we can establish new rules and new institutions to end the present confusion and insecurity.

Parallel with the above quest, sharp criticism has been building up in both intellectual and political circles of the styles of development which have prevailed in recent decades in both the developed and the developing countries. In the rich sector of the world, the dissatisfaction with the present styles of development is due to the excesses of the affluent society, while in the poor countries it is the result of the excesses of poverty. The reaction in the rich countries has been to review the relationship between economic growth and the environment, to denounce the equivocal effects of technology on nature and the quality of urban life, to reject as inconsistent the idea of mere linear, indefinite progress, and to engage in an eager search for a new balance between quantity and quality in economic growth.

In the poor countries, however, the problem is posed in different terms, for the main aim is not to improve the quality of life but to achieve certain minimum levels of income which will permit life to be sustained.

Our countries were organized in the image and likeness of the developed countries, and all the forms of international relations through which the developing world has been made more dependent upon and closely linked to the industrialized countries have tended towards

the same goal. These models of development have only functioned to a limited extent and in a few cases, however. The vast majority of the developing countries have still not solved the problems of the great masses who have remained on the sidelines of progress and have been denied minimum conditions of human dignity. It is the realization of this desperate state of affairs which has led to the questioning of the forms of growth followed in recent decades and the conclusion that the traditional forms of development copied from the countries which are now developed are far too slow to allow the acute problems of poverty and inequality to be corrected within a reasonable length of time. This questioning of the old order is not just an economic matter, but above all a social and political problem.

The problems of the old international economic order are closely linked to these traditional forms of development. The old order has been just as useful for the progress of the rich nations as the classical models were for the development of their productive forces. They did not work in the same way with regard to the developing countries, however. In these latter countries, the traditional forms of development were not capable of sharing progress adequately or of overcoming the massive problems of poverty. Nor were the traditional mechanisms of international relationships capable of overcoming the gap separating the rich nations from the poor or of improving conditions so as to achieve a better international distribution of labour and income.

This awareness of the inadequacy of the traditional forms of development policies for solving the basic problems of under-development has led to a search, from both the intellectual and the political points of view, for new instruments and new actions to shorten the time needed to bring progress to the great masses. At the domestic level, efforts have been concentrated on the exploration of new forms of development based on the idea of so-called self-sufficiency, while at the international level - but closely linked with the foregoing - efforts have been focussed on the promotion of new forms of co-operation between countries through what has been called

collective self-reliance. It is to discuss this latter topic that this meeting is now being held, in accordance with the mandates issued at the last meeting in Manila.

What is to be understood by national self-sufficiency? First of all, it represents an avowal of faith in the human and material potentialities of each society, whatever its stage of development. Expressed in other terms, it means orienting the development process, awakening dormant potentialities, appealing to the historical and cultural roots of each country to back up new forms of organization of production or development of local technologies, and mobilizing unused human or natural resources. In this way, economic independence is strengthened through an increased capacity to take domestic decisions which permit each society to seek its own form of progress and promote the national development programmes, plans and projects which best suit its interests.

Viewed in this way, self-sufficiency is not autarky, which would be an anachronism in the modern world. Nor is it a universal concept. Each country must define its own concept of self-sufficiency in the light of its stage of development, its size, and its endowment with resources. Moreover, every country must also define the role which the instruments making up this self-sufficiency are to play as central elements of its economic activity or complementary elements to its current development models.

For the vast majority of developing countries and regions, self-sufficiency conceived in this way will be primarily a renewed examination of their own domestic and regional markets, as a means of bringing new dynamism to the development of their productive forces.

At the international level, the concept of collective self-reliance represents a renewed effort of co-operation among developing countries aimed at achieving forms of mutual support and complementarity in the development of their respective economies and societies. As such, it is not a substitute for the new international economic order but an additional instrument for mobilizing the

developing countries' own capacities. Nor must it be a rejection of or substitute for the existing bilateral and multilateral co-operation machinery between developed and under-developed countries, but rather a natural and necessary complement to it.

In the past, our economies, grew under the influence of a relationship between central countries and the periphery which gave rise to flows of trade, finance, technology and investments between the industrialized North and the under-developed South. Horizontal co-operation, be it economic or technical, seeks to promote and channel new demands which are added to the previous ones but which have their own features and seek to establish points of complementarity between the economies of countries with similar economic structures. Not all the developing countries are at the same stage of progress: there are obvious differences and gaps between them in specific fields. It is precisely these differences which give rise to the possibility of mutual complementarity in the fields of trade, finance, technology and investments, however, and it is to discover this potential for complementation and economies of scale that we are meeting here in Mexico City.

How are we to mobilize horizontal co-operation? It should be noted first of all that we are not starting from scratch in this field. In the last few decades there have been pioneering efforts in all the developing regions to strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries at both the bilateral and the multilateral levels. At the latter level, perhaps the most obvious examples are those of the regional or sub-regional economic integration groupings.

The region from which I come myself has provided notable examples of advances in these fields, and increasingly sophisticated and highly-developed levels of achievement are being attained in all spheres, despite the inevitable difficulties.

It is becoming necessary and urgent, however, to speed up these efforts both within the regions and also - and indeed very specially - among the developing regions. It is to this end that the efforts in which we are now engaged are directed. This speeding-up rests basically on

two main foundations: a suitable underlying political philosophy and suitable institutional machinery. By political philosophy we mean a clear decision by the developing countries to provide each other with mutual co-operation and to develop the habit of looking inward in all the cases and through all the many ways offered for our consideration by the report which the Expert Committee has submitted to this meeting.

A political philosophy of this nature cannot be based solely on market stimuli. There can be no doubt that the traditional links will be much stronger and will make the movement towards new forms of horizontal co-operation unacceptably slow. We will have to go beyond the market mechanisms through political action. We believe that in this connexion governments will have to take explicit decisions enabling special direct action mechanisms to be set up which will make it possible to channel trade flows of secure joint investments.

For this purpose, a suitable set of institutions will be needed in addition to political philosophy and determination.

It is not for us, at the present moment, to make any pronouncement on the particular form which should be assumed by the institutional organization needed to give form and backing to this effort, although we may make some suggestions later on. What we must do, however, is to point out that international co-operation is already making some efforts to organize itself in this matter, and its machinery should be fully and properly used to serve the aims of horizontal co-operation.

The contribution of the United Nations regional economic commissions to the objectives of horizontal economic co-operation

The United Nations regional economic commissions are present at this forum in response to the invitation extended by the organizers and we wish now to describe the form which our collaboration could take in order to comply with the aims of economic co-operation among developing countries.

Our commissions make up a world-wide system of economic support and co-operation formed by our developed and developing member countries, and our technical structure covers a wide variety of fields

which, suitably co-ordinated within our own programmes of work, could already contribute as of now to the objectives of horizontal co-operation.

When the regional economic commissions were set up by ECOSOC they were assigned the specific task of promoting the strengthening of economic co-operation among the member countries of each of the regions they served, and also between them and the countries of other regions.

We consider that the mechanisms already available to the regional economic commissions can effectively contribute to meeting the requirements of economic co-operation among developing countries. They all have long experience in studying the economic, social and political development problems affecting each of the regions in which they operate. Added to this knowledge of the actual situation is the fact that they assemble in a single organization a pool of technical knowledge within a wide range of specialties in the social sciences. To repeat this effort unnecessarily would be excessively costly and, more important still, would mean the loss of precious time which, in view of the urgent need for development, would prove too onerous.

It would, of course, be necessary to make certain adjustments in consultation with the political organs of each commission, designed to achieve the proposed objectives of this type of co-operation, with the purpose of obtaining rapid answers and with the necessary flexibility both for the technical support of the member countries and for the establishment of close links between the commissions themselves.

The content of the economic co-operation programmes to be discussed at this meeting is complex and varied and calls for essentially "interdisciplinary" action. The regional economic commissions already possess a large and valuable multidisciplinary team, with installed comparative advantages for the attainment of the objectives of this undertaking.

Within the context which the governments are endeavouring to give to the Plan of Action, and which will involve intensive work in the form of the analysis, adoption and implementation of regional co-operation policies and projects, both economic and technical, the experience accumulated by the regional economic commissions could be most useful in the organization and holding of conferences, seminars, meetings of working groups, forums, etc., in which a technical dialogue and exchange of experience can be effected not only among developing countries but also, when circumstances so dictate, between these and the developed member countries of the regional economic commissions.

Another important aspect of the activities of the regional economic commissions in support of economic co-operation among developing countries is technical co-operation. This is a basic component carried on through economic and social projects promoting the spread of technical capacity for the use of new technologies and increased productivity in the economic activities of the countries concerned. All the regional economic commissions have wide experience in this field which could be turned to account in terms of objectives adapted to the new approach to co-operation which the developing countries wish to adopt.

The governments, for their part, should contribute to the Action Programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, establishing a limited number of priorities covering some major problems considered of most importance, thereby enabling the commissions to concentrate their efforts within a rational use of the resources available or of those obtained as a result of these co-operation activities.

Mr. Chairman, the secretariats of the economic commissions have prepared a joint document which I have pleasure in submitting for the consideration of this meeting. For the first time in the long history of the regional economic commissions they are meeting to discuss and prepare a joint document on a subject of increasing interest in international forums. This is undoubtedly an auspicious fact which highlights the common objectives of the commissions and translates into practice a collective effort inspired by the importance we assign to this subject.

Possible areas of collaboration of the regional economic commissions
with the objectives of horizontal economic co-operation

In this context, the regional commissions should be prepared to direct the promotion of this new form of horizontal co-operation into priority areas.

As summarized in the Document of the Secretariats, the following are some of the priority areas of regional co-operation in which the regional commissions have accumulated a fund of experience:

(a) Development of agriculture and food, with emphasis on the diversification of agricultural production, the stabilization and expansion of the supply of food and the promotion of agricultural integration agreements;

(b) Integrated rural development programmes;

(c) Development of basic commodities and raw materials, particularly through the establishment or strengthening of producers' and exporters' associations; the setting up of regional and inter-regional stocks of basic commodities; the exploration, exploitation and development of mineral resources; the promotion of agreements among producers; and the establishment or strengthening of machinery for consultations on basic commodities;

(d) Expansion of export markets for manufactures and semi-manufactures and increase in export earnings, the establishment of mechanisms for the exchange of market information and research, the establishment of regional multinational marketing and distribution enterprises, the establishment of agreements on reciprocal trade preferences in the regional and interregional spheres, the establishment of a collective financial safety net as protection from balance of payments fluctuations, and the institution of regional and interregional services for the financing of export credit.

(e) Promotion of complementarity and industrial integration agreements, the establishment of mixed public industrial enterprises in the public and private sectors and of regional multinational enterprises, and development of industrial sectors.

(f) Development of technological and innovative capacity; development of indigenous technologies; guidelines for the formulation of national and regional policies and preferential agreements for the transfer, exchange and use of indigenous technologies; agreements for the setting up of binational or multinational technological research centres in selected areas.

(g) Promotion of regional and sub-regional co-operation for the exploitation, extraction, production and use of energy and especially the development of non-conventional energy resources, and for the integrated development of these resources; co-ordination of energy policies and programmes at the regional and sub-regional levels and development of rural electrification.

(h) Development of transport and communications infrastructure by virtue of regional and sub-regional agreements on co-operation in maritime transport and ports, road transport, railways, and postal services and communications, and the establishment of multinational shipping enterprises on a regional or sub-regional scale.

(i) Strengthening of the bargaining power of the governments of each region vis-a-vis transnational corporations.

Institutional arrangements for the initiation of co-operation among developing countries

The promotion of horizontal co-operation, whether economic or technical, calls for official and unofficial mechanisms for the effective initiation of this novel style of international co-operation. The Document of the Secretariats puts forward some suggestions in this respect.

(a) In order to fulfill this objective adequately and effectively, it will be necessary for the regional economic commissions to set up special units in their organization to serve as a focal point for the promotion and initiation of co-operation among developing countries.

(b) These units would co-ordinate the preparation of projects and studies of co-operation among developing countries at the regional, interregional and sub-regional levels, and the provision

of advisory services at the request of governments or regional or sub-regional groups. In addition, these units would consult one another at the interregional level on operational aspects of such co-operation, and would co-ordinate, in the respective regional commission, the action of any existing or proposed economic and social documentation and information centre in connexion with the collection, processing, systematization and publication of information and documents connected with the horizontal co-operation activities of interest both to the countries of each region and to the other regional commissions.

(c) Moreover, the governments should set up special units of this type as part of their own administrative structure to serve as liaison with similar units in other developing countries inside and outside the region, and with the appropriate regional economic commission, UNDP and other agencies of the United Nations system.

(d) Co-operation among developing countries could be included as an agenda item of all the regular (annual or biennial) sessions of the regional economic commissions as a permanent question to be examined by the governments of each region. This would give the secretariats of the regional commissions the opportunity to report to the member governments on the activities of this kind in which they are engaged, both in relation to the countries or regional groups or at the interregional level. At the same time, the governments' discussions on the subject would serve as a guide to the secretariats and would give rise to the mandates which the member countries may consider necessary to strengthen these activities.

(e) The biennial meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions could constitute a regular unofficial mechanism for the adoption of programmes, projects or lines of joint action in matters of horizontal co-operation at the interregional level.

(f) Lastly, the possibility should be explored of convening regional and interregional meetings at fairly frequent intervals to review such programmes, projects or lines of action. Through direct discussion with representatives of the special units concerned

with co-operation among developing countries, both of the governments and of the regional commissions and other agencies of the United Nations system, including UNDP, there would be a fruitful exchange of experience which would undoubtedly promote and strengthen the action of all in this field.

Mr. Chairman:

The secretariats of the regional economic commissions consider it a great honour to be able to participate in this meeting. We are convinced that the progress made here will contribute effectively to the launching of a genuine movement of collective support among the developing countries aimed at discovering new dynamic forces that will give renewed impetus to our economic and social progress.

I wish to say that we will begin at once to do everything in our power to co-ordinate our work plans in the desired direction, and that, in consultation with our government organs, we will also strive to meet the new requests or mandates deriving from this meeting.

On behalf of my colleagues of the Economic Commission for Europe - Mr. Stanovnik; of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - Mr. Maramis; of the Economic Commission for Africa - Mr. Adedeji; and of the Economic Commission for Western Asia - Mr. Said Al-Attar; and myself, I wish you all every success in your work.

Annex IX

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS ON
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In pursuance of resolution CM/Res. 514 (XXVII) adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Mauritius in July 1976, the Conference of African Ministers on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries was held in Addis Ababa from 1 to 4 September 1976 under the auspices of the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The Conference proceeded to finalize and define the African stand in preparation for the Mexico Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries scheduled to be held from 13 to 21 September 1976.

I. DECLARATION PRESENTED BY AFRICA

1. The Group of 77 considered, in depth, the international economic situation and ways and means of accelerating and promoting their economic development, in the light of recent developments in international relations, in particular, the Fifth Summit meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo. The Group of 77 examined the progress made towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order as defined in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, in relation to the need to strengthen the solidarity of developing countries and their collective self-reliance with the objective of safeguarding their political and economic sovereignty and accelerating their development.

2. The Group of 77 also noted the successes of the developing countries in exercising their right to full, effective and permanent sovereignty over their natural and other resources and in mobilizing these resources for the promotion of their economic development and in support of their collective struggle against the remaining vestiges of colonialism, foreign aggression, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation. This has changed the economic-political equation of the world and resulted in the emergence of the developing countries as a more powerful and effective entity.

3. This newly found strength of the developing countries opens up promising avenues for enlarging and reinforcing co-operation amongst themselves on the basis of the fraternal solidarity of their peoples in facing the challenge of development, justice and equity. Of particular importance is the joint action of developing countries to safeguard and control their natural resources and to strengthen their

bargaining power in order to obtain just and equitable treatment for their exports of primary products, and manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, through, inter alia, the establishment and strengthening of producers' associations.

4. The Group of 77 expressed its concern about the flagrant disparities and imbalance of the international economic structure and the ever widening gap between the developed and the developing countries. Many resolutions have been adopted in various international organizations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order but there are not any visible signs of their implementation. Although the principles of the New Economic Order have become more and more acceptable to the international community, only slight progress has been made towards their application.

5. While the developed countries are beginning to recover from the economic crisis and recession, the developing countries are still affected by the constant deterioration in the terms of trade; the industrialized nations' refusal to take the necessary measures for indexation of prices of raw materials in relation to the prices of manufactured products; the reduction of their share of world trade; the decline in real terms in the volume of resource transfers to finance development; the increasingly alarming state that their external debt has reached; and the failure of their efforts to bring about changes in the international monetary system. Besides, the emergence of new forms of discrimination and coercion to which they are subjected, the strict terms imposed on them on the capital exchange markets, as well as the increase in the cost of services and food products which they import, still hamper their development prospects.

6. Failure to implement the policy measures of the International Strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade, the

resolutions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and of specialized international conferences, compounded with the vulnerability of the developing countries to economic and monetary disruptions in the developed countries, have produced the most discouraging results. Thus, the crisis of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy and deprivation still afflicts the developing world and affects an increasingly greater number of peoples in the developing countries, particularly the least developed, the landlocked, the most seriously affected as well as island and other geographically disadvantaged developing countries and newly independent countries.

7. Under these circumstances, the developing countries among which are the least developed, the landlocked, island and other geographically disadvantaged countries, the most seriously affected countries as well as the newly independent countries, are faced with a serious crisis in securing and maintaining minimum standards of living for their peoples as well as in attaining their development targets. In the course of the years, the economic situation of most of the developing countries and amongst them, the least developed and the most seriously affected, has continued to deteriorate. The debt burden of these countries has now become unbearable.

8. Furthermore, parts of the developing world are still subjected to colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination and apartheid; this constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing world as a whole as well as the greatest threat to world peace and security.

It is, therefore, the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate those condemned practices and

to extend effective support and assistance to the peoples, countries and territories subjected to any form of foreign domination so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to their freedom, development and aspirations, and to promote international co-operation, peace and security.

The international community is also urged to facilitate the effective exercise of the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and other resources of these peoples, countries and territories in accordance with the relevant provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declarations and Programme of Action adopted at the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of Non-Aligned Countries held respectively in Algiers and Colombo, as well as the Dakar Declaration on Raw Materials and Development.

9. In accordance with the pertinent UNDP positions which are internationally supported, and with regard to other aid institutions as well as bilateral donors, special assistance should be allocated and augmented to the newly independent countries and national liberation movements recognized by the OAU. Furthermore, the peoples and Governments of Zambia and Mozambique should be adequately compensated for the adverse economic effects resulting from their courageous decision to close their borders with the illegal minority regime in Zimbabwe in implementation of the Security Council and General Assembly decisions and resolutions. Assistance should also be extended to Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland whose economies are also adversely affected by the struggle against the racist regime of South Africa.

10. The Group of 77 further noted that all these questions were recently discussed in detail by the Fifth Summit meeting of Non-Aligned

Countries held in Colombo within the framework of the Declarations and the Programme of Economic Action which were adopted there. They expressed deep concern over the refusal of certain developed countries to implement the relevant decisions on the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

11. Convinced of the importance of the principle of collective self-reliance, the strengthening of co-operation, solidarity and the collective bargaining power of the developing countries within the framework of the establishment of the New International Economic Order, the Group of 77 considers that this concept should be regarded as a basis for challenging once again the present economic order and should be given concrete expression by the adoption and application of measures aimed at mobilizing economic potential in the interest of the peoples at national level, and strengthening co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels.

12. Bearing in mind the Declarations and Programmes of Action formulated by the Non-Aligned Countries, within the United Nations Organization, the Group of 77 has agreed on the following programme of action.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

II. Strengthening of Regional and Sub-Regional Economic Integration and Co-operation

1. Strengthening of sub-regional and regional groupings by undertaking the following measures:

- (a) Appeal to countries which are not yet members of any sub-regional group to join;
- (b) Identifying specific interests towards which the efforts of existing or future groupings could be geared in such a way as to develop effective and sustained co-operation on concentric basis;
- (c) Establishment of councils to co-ordinate the activities of subregional groupings at the regional level. Such councils could be assisted by all the economic and financial institutions specialized in such areas as banking, transport, clearing houses, export/import, marketing, multinational companies, etc.

III. Industrialization

2. To facilitate the follow-up of national objectives in this area and promote an effective exchange of products, goods and services as well as the establishment of multilateral industrial co-operation at regional, sub-regional and inter-regional levels, the following measures should be adopted:

- (a) Establishment of multinational industrial companies on the basis of specialization of production and complementarity of available human, financial and material resources with due regard to the interests of the countries concerned;
- (b) Joint identification and speedy implementation of all the measures and recommendations formulated on industry by the various regional and international

meetings to enable the developing countries achieve the target of 25% of world production by the year 2000.

- (c) Listing by specialized institutions of multinational projects so as to identify all projects which could be jointly implemented;
- (d) Co-operation to ensure effective control over the activities of foreign firms and transnational companies;
- (e) Joint undertaking of studies and research as well as co-ordination of research already conducted in this field;
- (f) Strengthening of consultancy services at both the regional and the subregional levels.
- (g) The acceleration of economic development through the establishment of basic and strategic industries and the enhancement of locally available resources. Emphasis should be laid on the development of light industries, especially agro-industries and handicrafts.
- (h) Harmonization of national policies with subregional, regional and interregional industrialization programmes.

IV. Food - Agriculture - Fisheries - Stock-Breeding

3. Need for co-operation in the production, processing and marketing of food products, and in agriculture, stock-breeding and

fisheries, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, in particular, by:

- (a) The joint construction of water and irrigation schemes;
The establishment of multinational companies for joint production of fertilisers and insecticides and the establishment of agro-industrial units;
- (c) The harmonization of marketing and export policies for food and agricultural products, stock-breeding and fisheries;
- (d) The joint development of transport and storage facilities;
- (e) The establishment of multinational enterprises for fishing and livestock products;
- (f) The setting up of institutional machinery to facilitate cooperation among developing countries for the utilization of living resources of the sea and inland waters through joint enterprises, the supply of fishing vessels and other appropriate equipment, the exchange of information and technical know-how using research centres and organizing training courses, etc....
- (g) Organization of a conference on agricultural and food problems between developing countries in conformity with the decision of the Colombo Summit. This meeting is scheduled to be held in Pyongyang (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) for exchanging experiences in

developing independent national industry and agriculture, strengthening the independence of their national economies and realizing more effective co-operation among them.

4. At the national level, total reform of agrarian structures to improve agricultural production and thus help alleviate the effects of food shortage on the economies of developing countries.

5. At the international level, the developed countries must be urged to honour their financial commitments for the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and facilitate the setting up of this institution as early as possible.

6. Need for United Nations bodies to undertake all measures in order to assist the Inter-Ministerial Council on Food to function as the regional African arm of the World Food Council.

7. Need for the setting up of other Regional Inter-Ministerial Councils or Committees on Food in order to strengthen the action of the Group of 77 in formulating regional policies on food to be presented to the World Food Council and to ensure the follow-up of their implementation.

V. Transport

8. Formulation of a global strategy and arrangements for the improvement and expansion of maritime, air, road and rail transport systems with the aim of strengthening co-operation among the developing countries, through the following measures:

- (a) Creation and development of multinational shipping, air and land transport services among developing countries specially on regional basis;
- (b) Establishment of appropriate Liner Conferences for developing countries at the regional and inter-regional levels;
- (c) Joint action to accelerate the convening of the Review Conference for the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
- (d) Promote the construction and maintenance of ships, aircraft and other rolling stock at the national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels and make proposals for multinational projects for the purchase of means of transport;
- (e) United action to ensure financing, through multilateral or regional financial institutions, for multinational projects for road, railway, shipping and air linkages among developing countries;
- (f) Concerted policy and action by developing countries vis-a-vis international financial institutions to ensure that the latter give due consideration, in particular, to social development criteria and economic integration in the financing of their multinational transport development projects;
- (g) Improvement and strengthening of existing transport facilities and arrangements among developing countries including, the rationalization of road, sea and air transport units, and cargo pooling through:

- Joint action for the establishment of preferential freight rates for developing countries, imports and exports;
- Joint studies on problems of financing and implementation of these projects;
- Accession to the Transport International Routier (TIR) Convention for facilitating transit between developing countries;

Adoption of international legislation suitable for the expansion of air services among developing countries;

- (h) Establishment or strengthening of multinational enterprises in the field of air, sea, and road transport at sub-regional and inter-regional levels between developing countries taking into account the experience acquired in the developed and the developing countries with due consideration to the problems of the landlocked and semi-landlocked countries;
- (i) Exchange of information and experience among developing countries in this field;
- (j) Improvement and/or establishment of intraregional and interregional linkages;
- (k) Acceptance by coastal countries to grant transit facilities and access to the sea to landlocked and semi-landlocked countries. To this end, it is recommended that the coastal countries and land-locked and semi-land-locked countries should pool their efforts for the joint planning of transport projects.

VI. Telecommunications

9, The Third World cannot be independent in the field of telecommunications without the development and total integration of telecommunications network and without devising a rational telecommunications system at sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels:

VII. Trade

10. The need to strengthen production structures as a pre-condition to the development of trade co-operation among developing countries.

VIII. Raw Materials

Producers' Associations

11. Establishment of new producers' associations for primary products which developing countries are interested in exporting. Establishment of regional producers' councils, Membership of developing producer countries in existing associations for products they produce and export.

12. Strengthening and supporting existing associations and the application by the latter of effective methods in order to obtain fair and remunerative prices for their exports, preserve and improve their purchasing power in real terms and increase the real value of their export earnings. In the process, the interests of importing developing countries should be protected.

IX. Council of Producers' Associations of developing countries
Producers-exporters of raw materials

13. Formulation and approval of the statutes of the Council based on the draft prepared by the Group of Experts, to ensure mutual support, co-ordination, the strengthening and promotion of Producers' Associations. Participation in the preparatory meeting preceding the forthcoming conference of plenipotentiaries. Establishment by Producers' Associations of their information units and multinational sales bodies and co-ordination of the various units and bodies at the regional and inter-regional levels.

X. Special Fund for the financing of buffer stocks

14. Contribution to the establishment of this fund on the basis of the draft statutes drawn up by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

Participation in the meeting scheduled to be held not later than October 1976 to formulate concrete recommendations to solve outstanding issues.

Participation in the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to finalize and sign the agreement establishing the fund.

XI. UNCTAD Integrated programme for
commodities

15. Adherence to this programme in spite of the fact that it falls short of the aspirations of developing countries as expressed during the Manila Conference of the Group of 77 (February 1976)

16. Ensuring that UNCTAD member countries are called upon to make specific commitments to contribute to the Common Fund before the commencement of the UNCTAD negotiations.

17. Working in close collaboration in order to adapt a common position of solidarity in the preparatory meetings and negotiations which will be organised shortly by UNCTAD within the framework of the integrated programme for the establishment of a Common Fund and an early conclusion of an international arrangement on commodities.

XII. Trade co-ordination

18. Co-operation with the Inter-Governmental Group of Non-Aligned Countries on Raw Materials in order to follow closely the negotiations to be held within the framework of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities and define collective strategies for the developing countries taking into consideration the outcome of these negotiations.

Ensuring that the interests of importing developing countries, in particular, the least developed, the most seriously affected and those without natural resources, to whom the measures adopted under the Integrated Programme would be detrimental, are protected by specific and appropriate corrective action as envisaged in the programme.

XIII. Trade preferences

19. Need to include primary products in all schemes of preferences.

Joint formulation of import policies, methods and arrangements for the purchasing of goods, technology and services from developed countries and the adoption of standardized specifications and procedures. In this regard, investigations should continue and a group capacity of developing countries and their collective bargaining power. of joint import policies as well as the strengthening of the import capacity of developing countries and their collective bargaining power, especially through such arrangements as would facilitate joint purchases, commodity bulk purchases, joint operations by state trading organizations and other trading enterprises.

20. Need to formulate measures to enable the least developed countries to benefit in particular from those of production, trade infrastructure and transfer payments involving trade preferences on the basis of non-reciprocity.

XIV. Trade co-operation Structures

21. Setting up, first at the regional and then at the interregional level, of commodity exchanges in developing countries to be controlled by the developing countries themselves.

Establishment of new and expanded trade flows among developing countries. This would have to be consistent with the results of the investigation currently conducted within the framework of the Georgetown Programme of Action on specific products that could immediately be traded between developing countries, taking into account reciprocal advantages as well as the necessary measures and machinery for establishing new trade flows including long-term purchase and supply commitments and other contractual arrangements to ensure direct trade amongst developing countries and operations by State trading organizations.

22. Establishment of multinational marketing enterprises by developing countries to enable them to share in the benefits of the marketing and distribution of their products now monopolised by companies and organizations of the developed countries.

Establishment of a trade information centre for developing countries which would also be entrusted with co-ordination of market research and information organisations and national, subregional or regional marketing enterprises.

Organization of trade fairs at subregional, regional and interregional levels so as to explore markets in developing countries.

XV. Trade among developing countries

23. Setting up of trade expansion and negotiations committees as soon as possible to:

review all tariff and non-tariff problems relating to development of trade among developing countries;

establish a system of trade preferences among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. Such a system should not allow the extension to developed countries of preferences granted to developing countries. In this regard, it is important to draw the attention of the Conference of Ministers to the fact that some developing countries which are members of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) have already established a similar system and also that article 7 of the Lome Convention deals with this.

examine in particular, the problem of non-tariff barriers.

XVI. Relations with the developed
countries

24. Encouraging participation of representatives of Member States of the Group of 77 in multilateral negotiations on trade with a view to obtaining preferential treatment while taking into account existing preferential agreements.

Effective mobilization of all institutions of the United Nations system responsible for assisting developing countries in trade negotiations.

XVII. Harmonization of trade policies

25. Consultations among developing producer and consumer countries to ensure mutually satisfactory supply and purchase terms and conditions among developing countries themselves and collectively to strengthen the means of controlling their resources and exercising their full sovereignty over the means of production and distribution.

XVIII. Monetary and financial co-operation

26. Conscious of the need to go beyond, in financial co-operation amongst developing countries, the traditional structures of the old economic order, and to explore new formulas that spring from a concern to promote economic and social development and economic integration, the Conference recalls the main decisions and recommendations formulated in Colombo.

Strengthening and development of institutions and financial co-operation mechanisms among developing countries. It is hoped that the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development would become operative before the end of 1976.

27. Convening of groups of experts to study the feasibility and ways of:

- (a) Working towards a countervailing currency backed by the economic potential of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries.
- (b) Establishing and operating a Bank of the Developing Countries which would undertake the general activities of commercial and merchant banking. The study should include the proposed statutes for such a multi-national banking enterprise and its legal status within individual countries.

28. The convening of meetings of representatives of Finance Ministers and Central Banks which should consider the following:

- (a) Establishment of a joint financial institution for the promotion of financial and monetary co-operation among developing countries with a view to creating conditions for the accelerated development of developing countries;
- (b) Establishment of a Developing Countries Payment Union (DPU), presented at and approved by the Summit of Colombo.
- (c) Forms and mechanisms of co-operation and association of Commercial Banks of developing Countries to include the exchange of information and experience in banking policies

and practices, training of personnel and the use of each other's currencies in their commercial exchange. Consideration of the establishment of monetary arrangements among developing countries to include:

- (i) Strengthening existing clearing arrangements and the creation of new ones at the subregional, interregional and regional levels;
- (ii) Establishment of links among existing payment schemes and the creation of subregional, interregional and regional payments arrangements open to all developing countries;
- (iii) Harmonization of exchange rate policies of developing countries so that they promote and do not hinder mutual trade.

XIX. Employment and human
resources

29. Basic needs:

- (a) In order to foster sustained economic progress in developing countries in general, the development of human resources should be given appropriate emphasis at both the subregional and regional

levels. In this context, it would be highly desirable to exchange information on the strategies envisaged for the implementation of the concept of basic needs as proposed by the World Employment Conference in Geneva in June 1976.

- b) There is a need to emphasize scientific and technological education with the introduction of a new educational curriculum reflecting requirements of developing countries. Information should be made available by regional economic commissions on the existing educational institutions at all levels so that all developing countries can make use of the existing facilities.

- c) In many cases, developing countries have managed to train a number of their own people but they have generally remained in developed countries. It is, therefore recommended that governments of countries adopt the appropriate policies to encourage the return of students trained in developed countries.

XX. Co-ordination of higher education

30. The Conference agreed that maximum use should be made of the existing technical colleges and universities and that a certain number of vacancies in these educational institutions should be reserved for students from other developing countries which do not have similar institutions.

31. The Conference agreed that the syllabuses of the universities must be geared more towards scientific and technical education which is useful for economic development in developing countries. Emphasis should be laid on science, engineering, agriculture, mining, etc... Agricultural techniques should also be improved. A well-defined plan should be established for the implementation of the Training Programme.

XXI. Research

32. The need to accelerate the establishment of regional data banks on the problems of development of the various regions, which would publish periodically all the information required for an understanding of these problems and thus contribute towards their solution. The exchange of relevant information among regional data banks should also be encouraged.

XXII. Transfer of technology

33. Establishment at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels of centres for the transfer of technology. Establishment of relations among these centres, taking into account their fields

of specialization and areas of activity.

34. Increasing the volume of transfer of technology from developed countries suited to the needs of developing countries. Establishing and developing co-operation in the transfer of technology among the developing countries with a view to strengthening their self-reliance.

35. Identifying ways and means of compelling multinational companies to provide information on technology which would help developing countries carry out their development programmes.

36. The Conference further recalls the relevant decisions of the Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries on this subject.

XXIII. Natural resources

37. In the context of co-operation among developing countries, the meeting recommends that they should pool their efforts and resources to:

- (a) Create centres for the study of raw materials and water supply;
- (b) Exchange expertise on the exploitation of raw materials;
- (c) Tap all technical know-how available in developing countries;
- (d) Establish an increasing number of joint ventures and

harmonize their investment codes to reduce competition between neighbouring states;

- (e) Follow an integrated approach to all forms of industrial development;
- (f) Take all necessary steps to protect the products of developing countries against synthetic products and other substitutes manufactured by the developed countries; furthermore, in the development of the national resources of developing countries, special consideration should be given to environmental problems.

XXIV. Energy

38. The Conference agreed that special emphasis should be laid on interregional co-operation for the development of various forms of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, biogas energy, geothermal energy, etc.

XXV. Tourism

- 39. (a) The promotion of exchange of information to intensify movement of tourists from the developed to the developing countries and among the latter;
- (b) The establishment of co-ordinating committees on a subregional, regional and interregional

basis with a view to co-ordinating national policies, encouraging a harmonious and rational development of tourist trade and maximising benefits for developing countries.

XXVI. The role of women in development

40. Encouraging the implementation of decisions adopted by the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico. Reaffirmation of the strong conviction that the full development of the developing countries requires the maximum participation of women, together with men, in all spheres of activity. The necessary conditions and national strategies should be established in order that women may obtain and exercise equal rights with men and have equal opportunities and responsibilities.

XXVII. Health

41. (a) United action within WHO on the development of international health policies and practices.
- (b) The creation of Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres to perform the functions identified by the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals which met in Georgetown in July 1976, and to promote inter-regional co-operation. The Coordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry Sector of the

Non-Aligned Action Programme should take the necessary follow-up action to implement, with the assistance of the appropriate international organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO, and UNDP, the proposals of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals.

- (c) The creation of arrangements and mechanisms for co-operation in the field of health and medicine, particularly the planning of health protection services, correction of adverse effects on health environment arising from war damage and natural disasters, prevention of the spread of communicable diseases, rehabilitation and the application of traditional indigenous medical practices. The methods of co-operation should include exchange of professional literature and scientific achievements, joint construction of health institutions, hospitals, medical schools, faculties and rehabilitation centres and the training of staff for work in these institutions.

42. Active promotion of co-operation in the field of sports including measures for the democratization of international sports organizations and the abolition of apartheid in sports with a view to transforming relations in the field of sports and strengthening co-operation and brotherhood.

XXX. International co-operation for development

43. The Conference, on the basis of the conclusions of the Colombo meeting, recalls the following main actions:

Continuation of joint action in all international economic negotiations, both within and outside the United Nations system, for the implementation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, resolution 3362 (S-VII) of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as those adopted by the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Manila, and the recent Summit in Colombo so as to ensure the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

Possible convening, on the initiative of the Non-Aligned and other developing Countries, of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in order to secure the co-operation of the international community in the quest for solutions to world economic problems.

Following up and strengthening of the present system of consultation and co-ordination among Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries at future international meetings and conferences.

Need to implement the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and especially the provision calling on the Conference to

submit its report in good time, to enable the General Assembly to study it and take a decision.

Need to start formulating now, the Third United Nations Development Decade. This strategy should be entirely devoted to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

Following up action for the implementation of all the decisions contained in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action, especially the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

Need for the developed countries to honour their international commitments to transfer 0.7% of their G.N.P. as official assistance to developing countries. The specific problems of the least developed and the landlocked developing countries and the other most seriously affected countries should be borne in mind and solutions found to them.

Need for developed countries to make their markets more accessible to the products of the developing countries, through the elimination of trade barriers, and to secure for the developing countries, within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations, additional benefits in international trade in accordance with the commitments made in the Tokyo Declaration, as well as to eliminate restrictive trade practices.

Need for the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (C.I.E.C.) to agree on the solutions to the overwhelming debt problems of the developing countries through measures such as conversion of existing loans into grants, moratoria and rescheduling, as well as to the problem of the protection of the purchasing power of export earnings of developing countries.

Developed countries should be urged to take action on the debt problems of developing countries, in particular those of the least developed, most seriously affected and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action.

Developed countries should be further urged to cancel debts of the least developed and other most seriously affected developing countries and in particular those that have suffered from foreign occupation and aggression.

Appeal to the International Community to facilitate the effective exercise of the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and damages to the natural and all other resources of all States, territories and peoples subjected to foreign aggression and occupation, alien and colonial domination, racial discrimination and apartheid. It is moreover, the duty of all States to extend assistance to these countries, territories and peoples.

XXXI. Bureau of the Conference

44. The Bureau of the Conference was as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| - Chairman | - H.E. the Commissioner for Trade
of GHANA |
| - Vice Chairmen | - The Ministers of: - Zambia
Ethiopia
- Mauritania |
| - Rapporteur | - H. E. the Minister of Trade of
MAURITIUS |

XXXII. Countries participating

45. Representatives of the following countries took part in the deliberations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 19. Madagascar |
| 2. Burundi | 20. Mauritania |
| 3. Cameroon | 21. Mauritius |
| 4. Central African Republic | 22. Morocco |
| 5. Chad | 23. Niger |
| 6. Comoros | 24. Nigeria |
| 7. Egypt | 25. Rwanda |
| 8. Equatorial Guinea | 26. Senegal |
| 9. Ethiopia | 27. Sierra Leone |
| 10. Gabon | 28. Somalia |
| 11. Ghana | 29. Sudan |
| 12. Guinea | 30. Tanzania, United Republic of |
| 13. Guinea-Bissau | 31. Togo |
| 14. Ivory Coast | 32. Uganda |
| 15. Kenya | 33. Upper Volta |
| 16. Lesotho | 34. Zaire |
| 17. Liberia | 35. Zambia |
| 18. Libya Arab Republic | |

Annex X

Check list of documents

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A

GENERAL DOCUMENTS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
77/COOP/CMEX/1	Letter dated 9 September 1976 from the representative of Pakistan to the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts
77/COOP/CMEX/2 and Corr.1	Comparison of Texts classified in accordance with the provisional agenda of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among developing countries: a) Report of the first session of the preparatory Meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts, and b) Action programme for Economic Co-operation and economic resolutions adopted by the fifth summit Conference of the non-aligned countries
77/COOP/CMEX/3 and Corr.1	Report of the Conference of African Ministers on economic co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/4 and Add. 1	Report of the second Preparatory Meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts held at the Conference Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico City, 9-11 September 1976
77/COOP/CMEX/5	Meeting of Heads of delegation on organizational matters held on 11 September 1976 Report by Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt), Chairman of the Meeting

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
77/COOP/CMEX/6	Statement by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles, at the inaugural session of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/7	Agenda as adopted by the Conference at its 1st. plenary meeting on 13 September 1976.
77/COOP/CMEX/8	Rules of procedure of the Conference on economic Co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/9	Statement made by Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at the second plenary meeting of the Conference on economic co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/10	Statement made by His Excellency Luis Echeverría A. constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, at the third plenary meeting of the conference on Economic Co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/11	Statement made by Mr. K. Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the third Plenary meeting of the Conference of Economic Co-operation among developing countries.

B

LIMITED DOCUMENTS

77/COOP/CMEX/L.1	Provisional agenda for the Conference
77/COOP/CMEX/L.2	Some preliminary suggestions on the subject related to "Mechanisms and arrangements for the implementation of the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries".
77/COOP/CMEX/L.3 and Corr. 1. and Add. 1	Note on the Organization and activities of the Group of 77.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/L.1	Measures in the fields of Science, Technology and Technical co-operation Working paper of the Secretariat.
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/L.2	Monetary and Financial Measures. Working paper of the Secretariat
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/L.3	Monetary and Financial Measures submitted by Drafting Group
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/L.4	Measures in the Field of Science, Technology and technical co-operation.
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/L.5	Monetary and Financial Measures.
77/COOP/CMEX/Inf.1	List of participants

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
77/COOP/CMEX/L.4	The multilateral trade negotiations and the particular situation and problems of the least developed among the developed countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/L.5	Draft Report of the conference on economic co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/L.5/ Add.1 - 3	Draft Report of the Conference on economic co-operation among developing countries.
77/COOP/CMEX/L.6	Proposed text of introduction to part one of report: decisions of the conference.
77/COOP/CMEX/L.7	Draft resolution (Sponsored by the extended Bureau of the Conference: Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, Guyana, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Zaire.

C

MAIN COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

77/COOP/CMEX/C.1/1 and Corr.1 and Corr.2	Trade and related Measures and Measures in the Fields of Production, infrastructure and services. Report of Committee I
77/COOP/CMEX/C.II/1 and Corr.1	Monetary and Financial Measures Measures in the Field of Science, Technology and Technical Co-operation Measures in other Fields Report of Committee II
77/COOP/CMEX/C.I/L.1	Trade and related measures. Working paper of the secretariat
77/COOP/CMEX/C.I/L.2	Measures in the fields of production, infrastructure and services.
77/COOP/CMEX/C.I/L.3	Trade and related matters and measures in the fields of production infrastructure and services.