



Distr.
GENERAL

TD/B/AC.12/2
8 August 1973

Original: ENGLISH

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Working Group on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States

Report of the Working Group on the Charter of the
Economic Rights and Duties of States
on its second session,
held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 13 to 27 July 1973

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1 - 11	2
Chapter I. Report of the drafting group of Sub-Group I	12	4
Chapter II. Report of the drafting group of Sub-Group II	13	20
Chapter III. Action by the Working Group	14 - 18	45
Chapter IV. Future procedure	19 - 21	64
Chapter V. Organizational matters		
(a) Opening of the session	22	65
(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session	23 - 27	65
(c) Replacement of a Vice-Chairman	28	66
(d) Membership and attendance	29 - 31	66
(e) Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Trade and Development Board	32 - 33	67
(f) Closure of the session	34	67
Annex I*/	Comments and suggestions received from Governments of States members of UNCTAD pursuant to Conference resolution 45 (III)	
Annex II*/	Consolidated list of the proposals before the drafting group of Sub-Group II	
Annex III*/	Checklist of documents	

*/ The annexes to the report will be issued separately as document
TD/B/AC.12/2/Add.1.

INTRODUCTION

1. In conformity with Board decision 93 (XII) concerning the calendar of UNCTAD meetings for 1973, as amended by the agreement reached during the second part of the twelfth session of the Board (see TD/B/441, para. 85), the Working Group on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, established pursuant to Conference resolution 45 (III), held its second session at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 13 to 27 July 1973.
2. At its first session, held from 12 to 23 February 1973, the Working Group took note of the draft outline of a charter of the economic rights and duties of States which had emerged from the discussions of a sub-group established by the Working Group (TD/B/AC.12/1, para. 60), and decided to transmit it to Governments of States members of UNCTAD in accordance with paragraph 3 of Conference resolution 45 (III).
3. Comments and suggestions were received from the following States members of UNCTAD: Argentina; Australia; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burundi; Canada; Chile; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Ethiopia; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Hungary; Italy; Kenya; Mexico; Netherlands; Nigeria; Oman; Romania; Singapore; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Thailand; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; Venezuela.^{1/} The following States members of UNCTAD indicated that they had no comments to make or merely acknowledged receipt of the note verbale of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD: Bolivia, Burma, Fiji, Finland, Jordan, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone.
4. In addition to circulating the comments and suggestions received from the Governments of States members of UNCTAD, the secretariat, to facilitate the work of the Group, also circulated a reference paper (TD/B/AC.12/R.13) reproducing appropriate source material which most closely corresponds to the constituent elements of the draft outline referred to above.
5. The Working Group took the draft outline as the basis for its discussions during the present session, taking into account the comments and suggestions received from Governments referred to above, as well as the proposals made during the discussions.
6. During the session, the Philippines submitted a complete text based on the draft outline, which was circulated as document TD/B/AC.12/R.17.

^{1/} The substance of these replies was circulated in document TD/B/AC.12/R.14 and Add.1-9 and is reproduced in annex I to this report. In addition, in order to facilitate the work of the Group, the secretariat arranged the comments and suggestions received by 10 July 1973 under appropriate headings in document TD/B/AC.12(II)/CRP.1.

7. At the 14th (opening) meeting of the Working Group, on 13 July 1973, the Chairman proposed that the Working Group should not re-open discussion of the legal nature of the final instrument, since this was a question to be determined by the General Assembly. There was general support for this proposal.
8. At its 15th meeting, on 16 July 1973, the Working Group decided to set up two sub-groups, one to consider the preamble and chapter I of the draft outline and one to consider chapters II-V of the draft outline.^{1/}
9. At the 16th meeting of the Working Group, on 23 July 1973, the Chairman of Sub-Group II made an interim report on the work of Sub-Group II and requested that Sub-Group II should not be expected to consider chapters IV and V of the draft outline ("Implementation" and "Final provisions") at the present session. The Working Group agreed to this request and decided that, in view of the shortage of time, the drafting groups set up by the two sub-groups should report directly to the Working Group.
10. At the same meeting, the representative of the Holy See read out a message from Cardinal Villot, Secretary of State of the Holy See, expressing the great interest of His Holiness Pope Paul VI in the important work of the Working Group and his hopes that fruitful and constructive results would be achieved at its second session.
11. The present report contains the texts submitted to the Working Group by the drafting groups of Sub-Groups I and II and the texts which the Working Group decided to submit to the Trade and Development Board for transmittal to the General Assembly.

^{1/} For details, see paragraphs 24-27 below.

CHAPTER I

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING GROUP OF SUB-GROUP I

12. At the 19th meeting of the Working Group, on 27 July 1973, the Chairman of the drafting group of Sub-Group I submitted the following report, consisting of texts covering the preamble and chapter I of the draft outline, which represented the results of the work of the drafting group, and of a consolidated list of proposals before it, on which the drafting group's discussion was based.

"A. TEXTS AS AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION OF
PROPOSALS BY THE DRAFTING GROUP OF SUB-GROUP I

PREAMBLE

PARAGRAPH I

Re-affirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

PARAGRAPH II

Affirming the need for strengthening of international co-operation in these spheres,

PARAGRAPH III

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

- the attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples;
- the promotion by the entire international community of economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries;
- encouragement of co-operation on the basis of mutual advantage in economic, trade, scientific and technical fields among all countries, regardless of political, economic or social systems and taking into account varying levels and needs of development;
- overcoming main obstacles in the way of economic development of the developing countries;
- the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to [bridging] narrowing [USA: "to the extent possible"] the economic gap between developing and developed countries,

PARAGRAPH IV

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:

- the achievement of a more rational system of international division of labour [YUGOSLAVIA: "and the promotion of necessary structural changes in the world economy"]; [CHINA: "the achievement of just and rational international economic relations"];
- the rationalization [USSR: "normalization"] [USA: to delete "rationalization and"] and expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations; and
- the strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,

PARAGRAPH V

Determined to achieve those conditions which are essential to the promotion of the [collective] economic security and the sustained development and expansion of the national economies of all countries;

[BRAZIL: "Determined to achieve collective economic security, based on a shared responsibility of the international community, which is essential to the sustained development and the expansion of the economies of all countries"];

[USSR: "Determined to achieve collective economic security for all countries, i.e. to establish an international situation in which all countries can develop in conditions of peace and security, without any form of political or economic interference from outside and without discrimination - which is essential for the sustained development and expansion of their national economies"],

PARAGRAPH VI

Considering that genuine [USA: "increased"] co-operation among States, based on [USA: "including intensification of"] joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve the just and balanced development of all parts of the world,

PARAGRAPH VII

Recalling that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself,

PARAGRAPH VIII

Firmly convinced of the need to take further steps to strengthen the [MEXICO: precarious legal] bases for international economic co-operation,

CHAPTER I

Fundamentals of international economic and social relations

Economic as well as political and other relations among States should [shall] be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

- (a) sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States;
- (b) non-aggression;
- (c) non-intervention;
- (d) peaceful co-existence;
[FRANCE: "Duty of States to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours"];
- (e) equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- (f) sovereign equality of all States;
- (g) peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (h) fulfilment in good faith of international obligations;
- (i) encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (j) promotion of international social justice;
- (k) international co-operation for economic and social progress and development of all countries, in particular of the developing countries;
[GDR and USSR: "International co-operation among all States, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social systems and on the basis of genuine equality, mutual advantage, non-discrimination and the most favoured principle, with exceptions from the latter in favour of the developing countries"].

B. CONSOLIDATED LIST OF THE PROPOSALS BEFORE THE
DRAFTING GROUP OF SUB-GROUP I

PREAMBLE

PARAGRAPH 1

Draft outline

- I. Re-affirmation of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations Charter, viz.:
- Maintenance of international peace and security;
 - Development of friendly relations among States;
 - Strengthening of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields.

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

UNITED STATES

"Bearing in mind the fundamental purposes of the United Nations:

To maintain international peace and security;

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people;

To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character."

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

"THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT CHARTER

REAFFIRMING the fundamental purposes of the United Nations Charter, in particular, the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among States, and the strengthening of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields."

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

INDIA

In the Philippines proposal, delete "Parties" in the opening phrase and "Charter" in the first line of the paragraph.

CHINA

In the Philippines proposal, after "maintenance of international peace and security" add "and opposition to aggression and intervention".

NETHERLANDS

In the Philippines proposal, after "friendly relations ..." insert "and international co-operation".

ITALY

In the Philippines proposal, after "friendly relations" add "and of economic social international co-operation" and omit the end of the sentence after the words "among States".

UNITED STATES

In the third line of the Philippines proposal replace the word "strengthening" by "achievement"; but add a new paragraph: "Affirming the need for strengthening of international co-operation in these spheres".

KENYA

Add, at the end of the Philippines proposal, "with full respect for the human dignity, rights and fundamental freedoms".

SPAIN

The preamble of the Charter should set out not only the purposes of the Charter, but also the motives for its creation. Inter alia, the following to be added at a suitable juncture: "the promotion of economic and social progress of all countries" and "the establishment of an economic and social international order, more just, rational and stable, that will guarantee collective economic security".

ROMANIA

"The States parties to the present Charter.

"In implementing the purposes of the United Nations, in particular, the maintenance of international peace and security, founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, the development of friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development, and the strengthening of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields, by creating the conditions for the promotion of economic and social progress of all countries, for the attainment of higher standards of living for all peoples and for the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the development gap".

* * *

PARAGRAPH 2

Draft outline

II. Creation of conditions:

- To promote higher standards of living of peoples and to ensure equitably shared prosperity for all countries.

Alternative (Venezuela)

- To promote higher standards of living of peoples and to ensure equitably shared prosperity for all countries, with full respect for the dignity and fundamental freedoms of the human person;
- To promote the economic and social progress of all countries, which is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community;

Alternative (Poland)

- To promote the economic and social progress of all countries;

Alternative (Chile)

- To promote the economic and social progress of all mankind, which is the common and shared duty of the entire international community;
- To accelerate the economic growth, in particular, of developing countries especially with a view to bridging the development gap.

* * * * *

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

UNITED STATES

"Determined to establish conditions which will promote higher standards of living and equitably shared prosperity for all countries";

"Determined to promote economic and social progress, which is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community";

"Determined to accelerate the economic growth, in particular, of developing countries in order to meet the needs of development";

ETHIOPIA

The last sentence to read as follows:

"... the development gap both between the developed and the developing countries as well as among the developing nations."

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

"DESIROUS TO CONTRIBUTE to the creation of conditions for the promotion of economic and social progress of all countries; the attainment of higher standards of living for all peoples; and the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the development gap;"

* * * * *

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

GUATEMALA

In the Philippines proposal, replace "Desirous to contribute" by "Convinced of the need to contribute".

BRAZIL

In the Philippines proposal, replace "Desirous to contribute" by "Desirous to ensure".

USSR

In the second line of the Philippines proposal, after "all countries" insert "encouragement of co-operation in economic, trade, scientific and technical fields on the basis of equality among all countries, irrespective of their economic and social system and level of development."

ARGENTINA

Add the following to the above amendment of the USSR:

"bearing in mind in particular the needs of developing countries".

GUATEMALA

In the third line of the Philippines proposal, after "the economic growth" insert "and of the trade".

BRAZIL

The last phrase of the Philippines proposal should read: "establishment of a more just economic and social order through a reduction of the economic gap between developing and developed countries."

UNITED STATES

In the last line of the Philippines proposal, replace "bridging the development gap" by "meeting the acute needs of their development".

USSR

In the last line of the Philippines proposal, after the words "with a view to" insert "eliminating the consequences of colonialism and".

CANADA

At the end of the Philippines proposal, add "the protection and preservation of the earth's environment".

MEXICO

Add a new paragraph as follows: "Conscious of the urgency to create conditions to promote higher levels of living of peoples and assure every country of an equitably shared prosperity".

INDIA

The paragraph should read as follows: "Desirous to contribute to the creation of conditions for:

- the promotion of economic and social progress of all countries which is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community;
- the attainment of higher standards of living for all peoples and equitably shared prosperity for all countries; and
- the acceleration of ... (as in document TD/B/AC.12/R.17)."

CHINA

"The main purposes and objectives of the present Charter are:

- To promote the development of the independent national economies of all countries, in particular, those of the developing countries, to attain the higher living standards of peoples and to narrow the economic gap between poor countries and rich countries;

- To change the inequitable and irrational international economic relations and to remove the main obstacles in the way of economic development of the developing countries, i.e. the economic control and plunder by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big power hegemonism;
- To establish the international economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, to expand international economic exchanges, to promote the economic development of all countries and to enhance friendship among all peoples; and
- To affirm the economic rights and duties of States and to define the guiding principles which States shall observe in the conduct of their international economic relations."

PARAGRAPH 3

Draft outline

III. The establishment and maintenance of a just and rational world economic and social order through:

- The achievement of a more rational international division of labour through the promotion of the necessary structural changes in the world economy;

Note: France proposed the deletion of the foregoing phrase.

- The normalization and expansion of trade and the strengthening of economic co-operation among all countries;

Alternative (France)

- The expansion of trade and the strengthening of economic co-operation among all countries;
- The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries.

* * * * *

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

UNITED STATES

"Desirous of establishing and maintaining a just and rational world order through:

- The achievement of a more rational international division of labour;
- The expansion of trade and the strengthening of economic co-operation among all countries;
- The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries."

NIGERIA

"The rationalization and expansion of trade and the strengthening of economic co-operation."

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

"MINDFUL OF THE NEED to establish and maintain a just and equitable world economic and social order through

the achievement of a more rational system of international division of labour;

the rationalization and expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations; and

the strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries through economic growth."

* * * * *

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

ROMANIA

In the first line of the Philippines proposal, replace "Mindful of the need to" by "With the strong wish to".

YUGOSLAVIA

In the third line of the Philippines proposal, replace "achievement" by "introduction", and

add, at the end of this line, "and the promotion of necessary structural changes in the world economy".

NETHERLANDS

In the third line of the Philippines proposal, replace "achievement" by "promotion".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Delete the words "more rational" in the third line of the Philippines proposal.

USSR

In the fourth line of the Philippines proposal, replace "rationalization" by "normalization".

EGYPT

In the fourth line of the Philippines proposal, replace "trade" by "all kinds of economic transactions".

CANADA

In the sixth line of the Philippines proposal, add the words "all countries in particular of" after "economic independence".

USSR

In the last line of the Philippines proposal, insert "in particular" before "through economic growth".

INDIA

Omit "through economic growth" in the last line of the Philippines proposal.

GUATEMALA

At the end of the Philippines proposal, add "and better opportunities for their commercial, scientific, technological and financial relations".

CHINA

"To establish international economic relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, to expand international economic exchanges, to promote the economic development of all countries and to enhance friendship among all peoples."

PARAGRAPH 4

Draft outline

IV. Collective economic security designed to promote the sustained development and expansion of national economies.

Note: France proposed the deletion of this heading.

* * * * *

Comments and suggestions received from Governments:

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE economic security for all countries which is essential to the sustained development and expansion of their national economies.

* * * * *

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

BRAZIL

Replace the paragraph by the following: "Determined to achieve collective economic security, based on a shared responsibility of the international community, which is essential to the sustained development and the expansion of the economies of all countries".

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Replace the paragraph by the following: "Determined to achieve those conditions which are essential to the sustained development and expansion of the national economies of all countries".

USSR

"Determined to achieve collective economic security for all countries - i.e. to establish an international situation in which all countries can develop in conditions of peace and security, without any form of political or economic interference from outside and without discrimination - which is essential for the sustained development and expansion of their national economies".

ROMANIA

Replace the paragraph by the following:

"Pledging themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations Organization for the achievement of the above-mentioned purposes;

Conscious of the necessity of the establishment, in the world community, of generally accepted norms which will govern the international economic relations and will protect fully the rights of all States and particularly the rights of developing countries;

Have agreed on the following provisions to guide and govern their economic relations with one another, within the United Nations, related international organizations and the entire international community".

Intermediate Paragraph

Draft outline

The following intermediate paragraph was proposed, but was not considered by the sub-group:

- Have agreed individually and jointly to adopt and implement the following provisions on Economic Rights and Duties of States to govern and guide their economic relations with one another and within the United Nations and related international organizations in the fields of trade, finance and monetary, development and related issues.

Alternative (France)

- The General Assembly adopts the following provisions on economic rights and duties of States to govern and guide their economic relations with one another and within the United Nations and related organizations in the fields of trade, finance and monetary, development and related issues.

* * * * *

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

UNITED STATES

Include the following sentence at the conclusion of the preamble: "The General Assembly solemnly declared the following principles:"

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

"SOLEMNLY RESOLVE individually and collectively, to adopt and implement the following provisions."

* * * * *

Amendments and additions on the floor:

Nil

Proposed additional paragraphs for the preamble or reformulation of the whole preamble

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

NIGERIA

The following additional paragraph should become paragraph 5:

"Recognition of the differences between States in levels of technological and economic development and the consequent differential abilities of States to exploit the resources of nature".

* * * * *

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

MEXICO

Add two new paragraphs as follows:

1. "Considering that international solidarity and concerted action for genuine co-operation among States is the sole method of achieving the just and balanced development of all parts of the world;
2. Firmly convinced of the urgent need to strengthen the precarious legal bases of the international economy."

SPAIN

"The States Parties to this Charter

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations Charter ... etc.
(This section should remain as worded in the draft submitted by the Philippines delegation with such amendments as may be adopted)

Recognizing that new circumstances and ideas have substantially modified the economic relations between States and that international legal principles must be brought up to date to adjust them to these changes in the situation;

Convinced of the need to create favourable conditions for

- establishing a more just international economic and social order that will guarantee collective economic security,
- promoting the economic and social progress of all countries,
- achieving higher living standards for all peoples, and
- accelerating the economic progress of the developing countries with a view to eliminating the inequalities between peoples;

Determined to achieve the economic security for all countries which is essential for the sustained development and expansion of their national economies;

Have solemnly resolved to adopt and apply, individually and collectively, the following provisions."

CHAPTER I

Draft outline

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

International relations and the economic rights and duties of States should be based, inter alia, on the following principles or norms recognized by the Charter of the United Nations or by other instruments accepted by the international community:

1. Respect for national sovereignty of States;
2. Self determination;
3. Peaceful co-existence.

Note: Netherlands proposed the deletion of point 3.

4. Non-intervention;
5. Legal equality of all States;
6. Co-operation in accordance with the Charter.

Alternative (USSR)

Co-operation on the basis of genuine equality, mutual advantage and non-discrimination. The most-favoured nation principle as the basis of such co-operation with exceptions in favour of developing countries;

Alternative (Chile)

Co-operation among all States, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social systems and on a completely non-discriminatory basis, in the various spheres of international relations, with a view to the maintenance of international peace and security;

Proposed addition (Venezuela)

7. International social justice.

* * * * *

Comments and suggestions received from Governments (annex I):

SPAIN

Replace in the heading of this chapter the word "fundamentals" by the words "fundamental principles".

The principle of co-operation might embody the following elements:

"Co-operation among all States ... in accordance with the Charter ... in the various spheres of international relations ... with a view to the maintenance of international peace and security ... and to promote the economic and social progress of all peoples".

UNITED STATES

"International relations, including economic relations, should be based on the following principles of the Charter of the United Nations:

1. sovereign equality of States;
2. good faith fulfilment of obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter;
3. non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States;
4. co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter; and
5. promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

NIGERIA

There should be one additional paragraph which becomes paragraph 6 while the present paragraph 6 becomes paragraph 7. The proposed new paragraph 6 should read as follows:

"Appreciation of economic consequences of technological inequalities."

PHILIPPINES (TD/B/AC.12/R.17)

"FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND SECURITY

Article I

1. International relations and the economic rights and duties of States should be based, inter alia, on the following principles or norms recognized by the Charter of the United Nations or by instruments accepted by the international community:

- a. respect for the national sovereignty of States
- b. self-determination of peoples
- c. peaceful co-existence
- d. non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State
- e. legal equality of all States
- f. international co-operation in accordance with the United Nations Charter
- g. international social justice"

* * * * *

Amendments and additions proposed on the floor:

SPAIN

The title of chapter I should read:

"Fundamental principles of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States".

ARGENTINA

Paragraph 4 should read:

"Non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of States".

CHINA

Paragraph 4 should read: "Non-intervention in internal affairs".

IRAQ

Paragraph 4 should read:

"Non-intervention, and the elimination of aggression and the prohibition of territorial expansion by use of force".

ALGERIA

Paragraph 4 should read:

"Non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of States and prohibition of the exploitation of peoples through aggression and the use of force."

UNITED KINGDOM

Paragraph 4 should read:

"Non-intervention, as defined in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

GDR and USSR

Paragraph 6 should read:

"International co-operation among all States, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social systems and on the basis of genuine equality, mutual advantage, non-discrimination and the most favoured nation principle, with exceptions from the latter in favour of the developing countries".

MEXICO

The whole chapter must be reformulated as follows:

Precambular Paragraph

"Re-affirming the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in instruments accepted by the international community, which govern international relations in political as well as economic fields, inter alia:

- a. national sovereignty of States and territorial integrity;
- b. equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- c. peaceful co-existence;
- d. non-intervention;
- e. juridical equality of States; and
- f. international co-operation for development."

YUGOSLAVIA

In the proposals by Mexico, replace "Re-affirming" by "Implementing", and replace sub-paragraph (e) by the following: "sovereign equality of States; and".

DENMARK

In sub-paragraph (b) of the proposals by Mexico insert "of States" after "equal rights", and delete "self-determination of peoples".

POLAND

Add the following new paragraph in the list of principles in chapter I:

"All States have the duty to fulfil in good faith the obligations arising out of treaties freely entered into by them in the exercise of their sovereignty."

CHAPTER II

REPORT OF THE DRAFTING GROUP OF SUB-GROUP II

13. At the 17th meeting of the Working Group, on 26 July 1973, the Chairman of the drafting group of Sub-Group II submitted the following report, consisting of texts covering chapters II and III of the draft outline, which represented the results of the work of the drafting group. The drafting group's discussion was based on a consolidated list of the proposals before it, which is reproduced in annex II to this report.

"TEXTS AS AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION OF
PROPOSALS BY THE DRAFTING GROUP OF SUB-GROUP II

CHAPTER II

Paragraph 1

SPAIN

The right freely to choose political, economic and social systems in accordance with the will of their peoples.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 1)

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural system in accordance with the will of its people, without any outside interference in any form whatsoever.

YUGOSLAVIA (as amended)

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference [intervention], coercion or threat in any form whatsoever. [It is the duty of every State to respect and encourage respect for this right.]

EGYPT (as amended)

The right of States to choose their economic system, as it derives from their own political, cultural and social conditions and systems, and without outside interference [intervention]. [It is the duty of every State to respect and encourage respect for this right.]

UNITED STATES

Every State has the right to choose its economic and social systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside intervention in any form whatsoever.

Paragraph 2

Note: Syria suggested the deletion of the words "in the interest of the economic development and well-being of their peoples", in order not to impose any limitation or qualification on the legitimate right of peoples to dispose freely and unconditionally of their national resources.

CHILE

Every State has the sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources in the interests of the economic and social development and well-being of its own people, including the right to dispose of its marine resources within the limits of its national jurisdiction. Any external political or economic measures or pressure brought to bear on the exercise of this right is a flagrant violation of the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security.

SINGAPORE

Add the phrase: "consistent with the provisions of international law", after the word "jurisdiction".

UNITED STATES

All States have the right, within the framework of international law, freely and fully to dispose of their natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well-being of their peoples.

States shall respect treaties and contracts freely entered into by them in the exercise of their sovereignty.

States shall provide appropriate compensation upon the nationalization, expropriation, or requisitioning of foreign property, in accordance with the rules in force in the State taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law.

CHILE

Such measures of nationalization as States may adopt in order to recover their natural resources are the expression of a sovereign power in virtue of which it is for each State to fix the amount of compensation and the procedure for these measures, and any dispute which may arise in that connexion falls within the sole jurisdiction of its courts, without prejudice to what is set forth in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII).

USSR

Replace the third sentence by the following text: "The rights of coastal States to dispose of the marine resources within the limits of their territorial sea and continental shelf."

PHILIPPINES (paragraphs 2 and 3)

Every State has permanent sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources. Consequently, it has the right to freely and fully dispose of such natural wealth and resources in the interest of the economic, social and cultural development and well-being of its people.

Coastal States have the right to dispose the marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction. It is the duty of every State to respect and encourage respect for these rights.

CHINA

Each country has permanent and inalienable sovereignty over all its natural resources. No country should, on any pretext or in any form, seize, control, plunder or damage other countries' natural resources. Each country has the right to dispose of the national resources in its coastal waters and sea-bed, and subsoil thereof, within the limits of its national jurisdiction.

Note: China suggested that the following text could be included in chapter III: "The international seas and the resources thereof, beyond the territorial waters and the domestic jurisdiction of States, are the common heritage of mankind and belong to all peoples. The question of their exploitation and utilization should be settled jointly by all countries through consultation on an equal basis."

UNITED KINGDOM

All States enjoy permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to be exercised in accordance with the relevant norms of international law. In particular they have the right on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest to dispose of these resources, including the nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning thereof or payment to the owner of prompt, adequate and effective compensation in accordance with international law.

All States have the right to dispose of their marine resources within the limits of the national jurisdiction as these resources and limits are defined in international law.

YUGOSLAVIA

Replace paragraphs 2 and 3 by the following:

"Every State has permanent sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources and the right to freely and fully dispose of such natural wealth and resources in the interest of the economic, social and cultural development and well-being of its people. Coastal States have the right to dispose of the marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction.

Any action directed against these rights shall be considered as a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and could constitute a threat to international peace and security."

PERU

The Yugoslav proposal above should be amended to read:

"Every State has permanent sovereignty over its national resources and the right to freely and fully dispose of such resources in the interest of the economic, social and cultural development and well-being of its people. Coastal States have the right to dispose of the marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction which must take duly into account the geographic economic and social factors involved.

Any action directed against these rights shall be considered as a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and could constitute a threat to international peace and security."

IRAQ

States have permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the right to freely and fully dispose of them. Coastal States have the sovereign right to dispose of their marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction over territorial sea and continental shelf.

Duties and obligations towards other States which may result out of these rights should be fully respected.

ARGENTINA

The right of all peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, is reaffirmed.

In order to achieve optimum use of natural resources held in common and to ensure mutual respect for the sovereignty and equality of rights of peoples, States have the duty to ensure that in the context of collective economic security, activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or areas beyond their national jurisdiction.

MEXICO

The delegation of Mexico considers that paragraphs 2 and 10 of the Charter's outline contained in document TD/B/AC.12/1 should be closely linked, since the principle of permanent sovereignty over national resources stated in paragraph 2 constitutes the political and legal basis of the provisions on foreign investments to which paragraph 10 refers. Mexico therefore proposes the following reformulation of paragraphs 2 and 10:

"1. Every State exercises permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources and accordingly has the right to freely and fully dispose of them in the interest of the development and welfare of its people.

2. Every State has the right to regulate and control foreign investment in accordance with its development objectives and priorities.

3. No State shall request preferential treatment for the foreign investments of its nationals nor present claims in their favour.

4. Every State has the right to carry out nationalizations, expropriations or requisitions to retrieve its resources, as well as the duty to base these acts on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest. It is incumbent upon any State adopting such measures in the exercise of its sovereign rights to fix the amount and modalities of compensation. Any dispute on compensation which may arise shall be resolved by the national tribunals of that State."

Paragraph 3

CANADA

Delete the phrase ... "without any kind of discrimination based on differences in economic and social systems"... and substitute therefor the following: "Duty of States not to discriminate on the basis of differences in economic and social systems".

SPAIN

Delete from this paragraph the phrase ... "without any kind of discrimination ... social systems".

UNITED STATES

All States have the right to promote international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, and to this end to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements which are consistent with their international obligations.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 4 as amended)

(a) States have the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation without any kind of discrimination based in particular on differences in political or economic or social systems. The most favoured nation principle should be observed by all with exceptions in favour of developing countries. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, States may enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

(b) It is the duty of every State and the international community at large to create and maintain favourable conditions for the promotion of international trade.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

All States have the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation and to this end to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

CHINA

Replace both sub-paragraphs, i.e. paragraph 4(a) and (b) of the Philippine text, by the following:

States have the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, without any kind of discrimination whatsoever. No State is allowed to establish its monopoly and to conduct dumping in the international market. In pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, States may enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

POLAND

Replace the second sentence of sub-paragraph 4(a) of the Philippine text by the following:

In the pursuit of international trade and other kinds of economic co-operation States are free to choose the forms of organizing their foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

Paragraph 4

FRANCE

The primary responsibility of every State to pursue its economic development. Social measures to be taken to make this development as effective as possible.

UNITED STATES

It is a major responsibility of every State to pursue the economic, social and cultural development of its people. States should seek to ensure participation of peoples in the processes and benefits of development.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 5, as amended)

(a) It is the primary responsibility of every State to pursue the economic, social and cultural development of its people. To this end internal resources must be mobilized, inter alia, by implementing progressive social and economic reforms, and external obstacles to such mobilization removed.

(b) Peoples must participate in the process and benefits of their development.

CHILE, EGYPT, GUATEMALA, KENYA, MEXICO

Every State has the primary responsibility of promoting economic social and cultural development and of ensuring just and full participation of its people in the benefits derived therefrom. To this end, it must be free to choose the goals and means of its development, to mobilize fully its internal resources and to use international resources. Consequently, all states, individually and collectively, must eliminate all obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

Note: Hungary amends the above text by adding after the phrase "its internal resources" the following:

"Inter alia by implementing progressive social and economic reforms".

Paragraph 5

SPAIN

Eliminate the phrase in this paragraph dealing with "to attain a just and international division of labour".

UNITED STATES

States recognize the need to encourage a rational division of labour in order to maximize the benefits of world economic activity.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 6)

It is incumbent upon States to bring about structural changes in the world economy in order for the world community to attain a just and rational international division of labour.

CHINA

It is incumbent upon States to introduce reforms into the world economic structure in order for the world community to establish just and rational international economic relations.

INDIA

It is incumbent upon States to bring about structural changes in the world economy in order to attain a just and rational international division of labour in harmony with the needs and interests of developing countries.

USSR

It is incumbent upon States to co-operate in achieving an equitable and rational international division of labour, in particular by means of the removal from international trade and economic relations of all forms of discrimination by means of a complete liquidation of colonialism and its economic consequences, and of the manifestations of neo-colonialism, as well as by means of developing all currents of international trade, including East-West trade.

JAMAICA (as amended)

Every State has the duty to introduce and implement the measures necessary to bring about structural changes in the world economy in order to establish a just and rational international division of labour, in harmony with the needs and interests of developing countries.

MEXICO

Every State has the duty to introduce the necessary changes in the world economic structure in order to establish a just and rational international division of labour.

UNITED KINGDOM

All States have the duty to encourage long-term structural changes in the world economy in order to facilitate the attainment of a more rational international division of labour.

Paragraph 6

Note: Syria, Chile and the USSR proposed the insertion of the words "and financial" after the word "economic", in this paragraph.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 7)

Every State has the right to full participation in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic problems and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom. Every State must co-operate in the solution of world economic problems.

JAPAN

The right to participate fully in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic problems, in accordance with the rules of each competent international organization, and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom.

CHINA

Every State has the right to full participation in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic and financial problems and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom. World economic problems shall be solved by all countries through consultations on an equal basis. No country or group of countries shall make any decision detrimental to the interests of others behind the back of the majority of countries and manipulate or monopolize the international economic affairs.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

All States should co-operate with one another in the solution of international economic problems.

NETHERLANDS

All States have the right and duty to co-operate with one another in the solution of world economic and financial problems.

YUGOSLAVIA (as amended)

All States are juridically equal and are equal members of the international community and consequently every State has the right to full participation in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

(Romania proposed the first underlined phrase, Chile proposed the second underlined phrase.)

Every State has the right and duty to co-operate, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries, as the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community.

Paragraph 7

SPAIN

Add, in the first alternative: ", and fully in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

NIGERIA

The right to participate in sub-regional, regional and interregional co-operation to pursue their economic and social development. Duty of the participants to ensure that the policies of such groupings are consistent with the provisions of this Charter.

UNITED STATES

States are entitled to participate in arrangements for sub-regional, regional and interregional co-operation and to pursue their economic and social development with full regard for their international obligations and the legitimate interests of non-participant States.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 8)

Every State has the right, with the agreement of the Parties concerned, to participate in sub-regional, regional and interregional co-operation in the pursuit of economic and social development. Members of sub-regional, regional and interregional groupings must ensure that the policies of their association are and must remain rational and outward-looking.

Note: The first sentence of this paragraph was agreed.

USSR AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

proposed the following to replace the second sentence:

Members of sub-regional, regional and interregional groupings must ensure that the policies of such groupings are in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and without any discriminatory exclusion of countries, particularly of those with different economic and social systems, and without any consequences detrimental to the interests of third countries of other regional or sub-regional trade and economic organizations or of international trade and economic co-operation as a whole.

MEXICO

proposed the following addition to the second sentence as it appears in the Philippine text:

... consistent with the general norms of international trade and shall not limit the development of economic relations and trade exchanges of all countries, in particular those of developing countries.

ROMANIA

Every State has the right to take part, on the basis of strict respect of the principles of international law in the regional and sub-regional economic co-operation, in forms agreed between interested countries and able to contribute to the multilateral progress of each country, to the equalization of levels of economic development and to better use of material and human resources of each country. States members of regional or sub-regional economic groups have the duty to take measures so that their economic integration will not hurt the development of economic relations and trade exchanges with third countries taken individually and collectively.

UNITED KINGDOM/NETHERLANDS

All States have the right in the pursuit of their economic and social development to participate, with the agreement of the parties concerned and subject to the fulfilment of any conditions which may have been prescribed, in sub-regional, regional and interregional groups. In the furtherance of their economic and social development, all States have the duty to ensure that their policies and those of the groups to which they belong are outward-looking and consistent with the general norms of international trade.

Paragraph 8

UNITED STATES

States should facilitate the widest possible access to the benefits of advances and developments in the fields of science and technology.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 9 as amended)

Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology. Access thereto and transfer thereof shall be facilitated, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.

CHILE

As a separate sentence, add to the Philippines draft:

Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries.

CHINA

As a separate sentence, add to the Philippine draft:

The industrially developed countries have the special duty to provide the developing countries with new technologies commensurate with the needs of their economic development. The fee charged in respect of transfer of technology must be low or be nil.

YUGOSLAVIA

Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries.

The industrially developed countries have the special duty to provide the developing countries with new technologies on favourable terms and conditions and commensurate with the needs of their rapid industrialization, making available to them, freely and on a non-discriminatory basis, all scientific and technological information relating to their development requirements.

ROMANIA

Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology.

Developed countries have the duty to identify, to reduce and to eliminate all obstacles on the way of the transfer of techniques to developing countries as well as to facilitate the access of these countries to techniques on equitable and reasonable terms and conditions.

UNITED KINGDOM

Add, after text at paragraph 9 as it appears in TD/B/AC.12/R.17:

... facilitated, proper regard being paid to the rights both of holders and of recipients of such technology.

Paragraph 9

Alternative (SYRIA)

The right of all States to an equitable share in world trade.

SPAIN

The duty to co-operate in ensuring for all States a share in world trade commensurate with the needs of their level of economic and social development.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 10)

It is a duty of every State to co-operate in ensuring that all Members of the international community share in world trade commensurate with the needs of their individual economic and social development.

MEXICO

Every State should co-operate in the creation of conditions conducive to an equitable expansion and diversification of international trade in accordance with the development needs of States.

UNITED KINGDOM/GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

All States shall have as their objective the achievement of equitable opportunities for all in the conduct of world trade.

USSR

Every State should co-operate in the creation of conditions conducive to an equitable expansion and diversification of international trade in accordance with the development needs of States.

EGYPT

Replace the words "world trade" by the words "economic exchanges".

Paragraph 10

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 11)

Every State has the sovereign right and the sovereign duty to regulate and control foreign investments.

BRAZIL

Every State has the sovereign right to regulate and control foreign investments.

EGYPT

Delete the words "and the sovereign duty" from the following sentence of paragraph 11 of the Philippines draft: "Every State has the sovereign right [and the sovereign duty] to regulate and control foreign investments."

CHILE

Every State has the right to regulate and control foreign investments within its national jurisdiction and in accordance with its own laws, to require foreign investments to conform to its development objectives and priorities, and to establish limitations on their participation in the various sectors of the national economy.

JAPAN

Every State has the right to regulate foreign investments within its jurisdiction in accordance with international law. Both capital exporting and recipient countries should co-operate, bearing in mind the importance of the development objectives and priorities established in the national plan.

UNITED KINGDOM; BELGIUM; DENMARK; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF; ITALY; NETHERLANDS; UNITED STATES

All States have the right, subject to the relevant norms of international law, to regulate foreign investments within their jurisdiction.

MEXICO (paragraphs 2 and 10)

1. Every State exercises permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources and accordingly has the right to freely and fully dispose of them in the interest of the development and welfare of its people.

2. Every State has the right to regulate and control foreign investment in accordance with its development objectives and priorities.

3. No State shall request preferential treatment for the foreign investments of its nationals nor present claims in their favour.

4. Every State has the right to carry out nationalizations, expropriations or requisitions to retrieve its resources, as well as the duty to base these acts on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest. It is incumbent upon any State adopting such measures in the exercise of its sovereign rights to fix the amount and modalities of compensation. Any dispute on compensation which may arise shall be resolved by the national tribunals of that State. (See also paragraph 2).

CHINA

Add to sub-paragraph 3 of the Mexican text, the following: "Foreign enterprises must observe the laws of host countries."

USSR

Every State has the sovereign right and the sovereign duty to regulate and to control foreign investments. All countries have the right to take the necessary measures to ensure that the investment of foreign capital conforms to the requirements of their national development, including measures limiting the withdrawal of profits, so that foreign investment will facilitate the mobilization of internal resources, encourage the inflow and not contribute to the outflow of foreign exchange, introduce modern technology and promote the national accumulation of assets and capital investment.

Paragraph 11

MEXICO AND PHILIPPINES

Every State has the right to regulate and control transnational enterprises within its national jurisdiction. The State whose nationals or registered transnational corporations invest in other States must ensure that such investors comply fully with the laws, rules and regulations of the State in whose territory the investment is made.

NETHERLANDS and BELGIUM; DENMARK; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF; ITALY; UNITED KINGDOM; JAPAN; UNITED STATES proposed the deletion of this paragraph.

Paragraph 12

YUGOSLAVIA; PHILIPPINES

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international controls and to utilize the resources freed by any effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources for the development needs of developing countries.

USSR

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament. Resources freed as a result of the achievement of effective measures of actual disarmament will be utilized for the socio-economic development of countries, including the utilization of a part of such resources for the needs of developing States.

Paragraph 13

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 14)

The development of the developing countries must receive the support and co-operation of all States.

USSR

States have the duty to co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries. The development of the developing countries must receive the support and co-operation of all States.

CHINA

Every country has the duty to provide aid for the development of the developing countries. Any aid shall be provided on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. The sovereignty and the will of recipient countries shall be strictly respected. No conditions shall be attached and no privileges demanded.

GUATEMALA (INDIA, PHILIPPINES)

Every State has the duty to provide support and co-operation for the developing countries for their rapid economic and social development, in particular by providing the means and opportunities for their progressive industrialization.

Paragraph 14

UNITED STATES

Developing countries shall, as appropriate, receive special consideration of their trade and development needs in their trade relations.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 15)

Developing countries have the right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment from developed countries in order to meet their trade and development needs. In the conduct of their international economic relations developed countries must see to it that the enjoyment of this right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment is not adversely affected.

SPAIN

Developing countries have the right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment from developed countries in order to meet their trade and development needs. In the conduct of their international economic relations developed countries must see to it that the enjoyment of this right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment according to their different levels of development, is not adversely affected.

MEXICO

Developed States, in their international economic relations with developing States, shall apply preferential, generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment such as to make a significant contribution to the economic development of the developing countries.

ROMANIA

Developing countries have the right to preferential, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal treatment from developed countries in order to meet their trade and development needs. In the conduct of their international economic relations developed countries must see to it that the enjoyment of this right to preferential, non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal treatment is not adversely affected.

DENMARK; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF; ITALY; BELGIUM; NETHERLANDS;
UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE

All States should give special consideration to the trade and development needs of the developing countries, including the grant of non-reciprocal generalized tariff preferences, with a view to improving the opportunities for such countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and ensuring a better balance between the industrialized and developing countries as regards the advantages of this expansion.

Paragraph 15

BURIA

The transfer of financial and technological resources from developed countries to developing countries must be under favourable terms and conditions. It should be carried out also as a form of compensation by former colonial powers for damage sustained by developing countries as a result of colonial rule and of activities of foreign capital.

UNITED STATES

States should endeavour to facilitate the transfer to developing countries of financial and technological resources under favourable terms and conditions.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 16 as amended)

The transfer of financial and technological resources from industrially developed countries to developing countries, wherever it takes place, must be under favourable terms and conditions.

YUGOSLAVIA; MEXICO; PAKISTAN

All developed countries shall provide a steadily increasing net transfer of financial resources to developing countries under favourable terms and conditions in order to accelerate their economic and social development.

ITALY; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF; UNITED KINGDOM

All States should facilitate the transfer to developing countries of financial resources under favourable terms and conditions in conformity with their degree of development.

Paragraph 16

UNITED STATES

Developing countries should strengthen their mutual relations with a view to expanding their mutual trade and economic co-operation with the support of the developed countries and the international community, within the framework of the international organizations concerned.

PHILIPPINES (as amended)

The strengthening and expansion of relations among developing countries with a view to expanding their mutual trade and economic co-operation must enjoy the special support and co-operation of all other countries and the international community, including the international organizations concerned.

YUGOSLAVIA; MEXICO

The developed countries, including the international organizations concerned, have the duty to support the efforts of the developing countries to strengthen and expand their mutual trade and economic co-operation.

Paragraph 17

UNITED STATES; ITALY

All States should conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the interests of third countries.

PHILIPPINES (as amended)

[It is the duty of the industrialized countries] (Philippines)
[All industrialized countries have the duty] (Yugoslavia and others)
[It is the duty of all States in particular the industrialized countries] (USSR)
to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which would not prejudice or adversely affect the interests of third countries, in particular developing countries.

UNITED KINGDOM and CANADA; DENMARK; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF;
ITALY; NETHERLANDS

All States have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the legitimate interest of third countries.

Paragraph 18

UNITED STATES

The international community shall give special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked countries and of island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome their particular difficulties and thus contributing to their sustained growth.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 19)

The international community must pay special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked countries and of island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome their particular difficulties and thus contribute to their sustained growth.

Paragraph 19

UNITED STATES

Mutually agreeable and productive relations among countries with different economic and social systems should be promoted.

PHILIPPINES (paragraph 20 as amended)

States must co-exist in tolerance and live together in peace irrespective of differences in economic and social systems. States shall eliminate all forms of discrimination based on such differences. The most-favoured-nation principle shall be observed by all.

CHINA

All countries shall, irrespective of different economic and social systems, observe the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence in the conduct of their mutual relations, including economic and trade relations. No country or group of countries shall seek to establish hegemony and spheres of influence in any part of the world.

UNITED KINGDOM; CANADA; DENMARK; GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF; ITALY; NETHERLANDS

Bearing in mind the differences in the structure of the trading systems, all States have the duty to facilitate trade between countries having different economic and social systems, on the basis of mutual advantage.

YUGOSLAVIA

States have duty to co-exist and to live together in peace, irrespective of differences in political, economic, social and cultural systems and to refrain from discrimination based on such differences.

CHAPTER III

Paragraph 1

PHILIPPINES

The sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind. Consequently they shall be held in common ownership and management and be used solely for peaceful purposes. They shall not be subject to appropriation by any State or group of States; and the benefits therefrom shall be shared equitably among all States, taking into account the special needs and interests of developing countries.

IRAQ

Delete the last sentence of the Philippine proposal.

CANADA

The sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. The area shall not be subject to appropriation by any means by States or persons, natural or juridical, and no State shall claim or exercise sovereignty or sovereign rights over any part thereof. The area shall be open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States. The exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out so as to ensure that the benefits therefrom shall be shared equitably among all States, taking into account the particular interest and needs of developing countries.

POLAND

Rights and duties of States concerning the sea-bed and the ocean floor to be defined by special organs designated for this purpose by the United Nations.

UNITED KINGDOM

Common heritage of mankind; rights and duties; uses for peaceful purposes. (Text to be amplified in the light of the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea).

USSR

The sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of continental shelf will be the common heritage of mankind in accordance with the provisions of the treaty the conclusion of which is envisaged by General Assembly resolutions 2749 and 2750 (XXV). It is open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States without any discrimination whatsoever whether coastal or land-locked. The use of the sea-bed for military purposes is prohibited. Exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of continental shelf will be effected for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account in particular the interests and requirements of developing countries. The sea-bed beyond the limits of continental shelf shall not be acquired by any State or any group of States or by any individual or by any legal entity.

Paragraph 2

ARGENTINA

Protection and enhancement of human environment; rights, duties and responsibilities. Ecological good-neighbourliness in the preservation and improvement of the environment.

UNITED STATES

In conducting their economic relations, States should bear in mind the necessity of the preservation and enhancement of the human environment and the duty of all countries to observe the guiding principles set forth in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to take practical steps to implement the Action Plan of the Conference.

CHINA

All countries, in particular the industrially developed countries, have the bounden duty to protect and improve the human environment. The policies and measures relating to the improvement of the human environment adopted by each country shall be designed to respect the sovereignty and economic interest of other countries, especially the immediate and long-range interest of the developing countries. The interests of developing countries shall not be impaired under any pretext of environmental protection. Victim countries have the right to apply sanctions against those countries polluting their environment and to demand compensation for the damage caused.

UNITED KINGDOM

Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

The preservation of the human environment is the responsibility of all States. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant norms of international law, States have the right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the duty to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. To this end, all States have the duty to co-operate to develop further the rules of international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

MEXICO

The protection and improvement of the environment is the responsibility of each State and of the international community. States have the right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environment policies or development plans, without causing harm to other States or areas outside their national jurisdiction. States have the duty to furnish interested States with any prior information they may require.

All States have the duty to contribute to the development of rules of international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

All States have the duty to ensure that their environmental policies and development plans enhance rather than impair the present and future development potential of developing countries, and do not endanger the environment of other States, so as not to impair the achievement of better living conditions for all.

Paragraph 3

INDIA/PHILIPPINES

There is a close relationship between environmental problems and development. It is, therefore, the duty of all States, in pursuing their environmental policies to protect and enhance, and not adversely affect or hamper the present and future development potential of developing countries, in order to enable them to secure for their peoples better standards of living.

UNITED KINGDOM

All States shall have as their objective to ensure that their environmental policies should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all.

USSR

The USSR delegation considers that paragraphs 2 and 3 of Chapter III of the Philippine draft should be included in Chapter II as a single paragraph worded as follows:

Governments shall preserve for the benefit of the present and future generations the natural resources of the earth, including the air, land, flora and fauna, and in particular the characteristic features of natural ecological systems. States shall have the inconvertible right to associate the solution of problems relating to the protection of nature and the rational utilization of natural resources with the national objectives of their social and economic development on the basis of the full implementation of the principle of sovereignty over natural resources. They shall endeavour to ensure that their policy in respect of protection of the environment is in conformity with the interests of peace, security and economic progress in all countries of the world, including the developing countries.

ARGENTINA

The protection and enhancement of the environment is a common responsibility towards the international community. It is the duty of all States to harmonize their environmental and development policies so as to safeguard present and future possibilities of improving the level of living of the peoples. It is the duty of all States, in pursuing their development policies and plans, to make sure that the environment of other States, or of areas outside any national jurisdiction, is not adversely affected.

Addendum

Other proposals relating to
chapter II of the draft outline

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Venezuela	The right of the developing countries to associate in organizations of commodity producers in order to achieve stable financing for their development, and the corresponding duty of all States to respect that right by refraining from applying economic and political measures that would limit it.	To be inserted before paragraph 4
France	It is the duty of States to contribute to the harmonious development of international trade in commodities, particularly by means of commodity arrangements where appropriate and taking into account the interests of producers and consumers.	To be inserted between paragraphs 9 and 10
Romania	States have the duty to co-operate for the improvement of the role of international organizations, as instruments to stimulate the economic and technical-scientific co-operation between States for the general economic progress of all peoples and in particular of the developing countries.	To be inserted as paragraph 1, and paragraph 1 to be renumbered as paragraph 2
United States	The developing countries should take measures consistent with international law towards implementing progressive social and economic reforms in the interest of their development and should mobilize their internal resources towards accelerating the process of industrialization. Other countries should co-operate in the achievement of these goals.	To be inserted after paragraph 5(a) of the Philippine text as amended, or after paragraph 4 of the draft outline, as an alternative thereto
Chile	All countries shall abstain from exercising any pressure or taking any action to prevent the implementation of these reforms, since this is tantamount to opposing the will of peoples and the sovereign decisions of States.	To be inserted immediately after the above United States proposal
Ethiopia	The right of developing countries to compensation for any damage sustained as a result of unilateral economic and political decisions taken by developed countries without the participation or prior consultation with developing countries should be recognized.	To be inserted as a new sub-paragraph of paragraph 15

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
China	<p>Every country has equal rights to participate in cargo carriage in international maritime transport. The developing countries have the right to build up their own national merchant marines. No country or maritime organization shall monopolize the international shipping industry or engage in any discriminatory practice. The developing countries have the right to participate in various shipping conferences.</p> <p>All countries shall develop international re-insurance operations on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The developing countries have the right to develop their own national insurance industry.</p>	To be inserted after paragraph 19 or after paragraph 20 of the Philippine text
India	<p>All States have the duty to promote, by national and international action, the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade and to minimize the net outflow of foreign exchange from the countries arising from invisible transactions including shipping.</p>	To be inserted after paragraph 19 or after paragraph 20 of the Philippine text
Romania	<p>Every State has the right to political and economic independence and respect for its sovereignty. In consequence, every State has the duty to refrain from any action which threatens the independence or territorial integrity of another State or interferes with the exercise of its sovereignty as well as to prevent its nationals from committing such acts.</p> <p>No State may use or encourage the use of political, economic, financial or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights or to secure from it advantages of any kind.</p>	To be inserted after paragraph 19 or after paragraph 20 of the Philippine text
Argentina	<p>All States have the duty to subject the activities of liner conferences and of the shipping industry in general to effective international regulation in which the interests of developing countries are fully and duly considered and which is based on the following principles:</p>	To be inserted after paragraph 19 or after paragraph 20 of the Philippine text

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Argentina (contd.)	(a) Protection of the interests of users belonging to developing countries; (b) The right of developing countries to carry a substantial share of their foreign trade; and (c) The shipping companies of developing countries shall be admitted on an equal footing to conferences in which those countries have commercial interests.	
USSR	The rights and duties set forth in the present Charter also apply to the peoples of colonial countries fighting for their liberation. States should refrain from actions which could prevent the application of the provisions of the Charter to the peoples of these countries.	To be inserted after paragraph 19 or after paragraph 20 of the Philippine text
Egypt/Iraq	With a view to its economic and social development, every developing country has the right to eliminate the economic consequences of colonialism, of neo-colonialism, and of all forms of domination and occupation. To this end every State shall refrain from acts in violation of the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, self-determination and political independence of other States. States have the right to compensation for damages sustained as a result of such violations.	To be inserted after paragraph 2
Canada	Responsibility of all States to exempt developing countries, where appropriate, from non-discrimination in international trade and in other forms of economic co-operation.	To be inserted after paragraph 3 and to replace paragraph 14
Oman	The inherent right of each State to self-defence against any external action directed against the full exercise of its economic independence.	To be included as an additional paragraph
Philippines	Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as impairing or derogating the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions of the United Nations or of actions taken in pursuance thereof.	To be inserted as a concluding paragraph

<u>Delegation</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Iraq	Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as affecting: (a) The relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter of actions taken in pursuance of these provisions and of the relevant United Nations resolutions. (b) Economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, or the right of States to take similar measures individually or collectively in legitimate self-defence according to article (51) of the United Nations Charter.	To be inserted as a concluding paragraph
Yugoslavia	Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as impairing or derogating the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.	To be inserted as a concluding paragraph.

* * * *

The Working Group also had before it a statement by the spokesman for the Group of 77 made at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

Proposal by Mexico for the inclusion of the following paragraph in chapter III:

Outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies also form part of the common heritage of mankind and should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Their exploration and use should be carried out for the benefit of all nations.

CHAPTER III
ACTION BY THE WORKING GROUP

14. At its 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th meetings, the Working Group endeavoured to reduce the number of alternative proposals submitted by attempting to consolidate significantly similar texts. The Chairman of the Working Group, on his own initiative, submitted an informal working paper containing draft consolidated texts to this effect. The results of the work of the Working Group are reproduced below:

PREAMBLE

A

The States Parties to

B

The General Assembly,

Paragraph I

A

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

B

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement and strengthening of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

Paragraph II

A

Affirming the need for strengthening international co-operation in these spheres.

B

Stressing the need for strengthening international co-operation for development,

C

Conscious of the urgent need to adapt the precarious international legal order to the new events and concepts that have arisen in economic relations,

Paragraph III

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

- (a) the attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples;
- (b) the promotion by the entire international community of economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries;

(c)

A

encouragement of co-operation on the basis of mutual advantage in economic, trade, scientific and technical fields among all countries regardless of political, economic or social systems and taking into account varying levels and needs of development;

B

encouragement of co-operation in economic, trade, scientific and technical fields among all countries, regardless of political, economic or social systems and taking into account varying levels and needs of development;

(d) overcoming main obstacles in the way of economic development of the developing countries;

(e)

A

the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to narrowing the economic gap between developing and developed countries;

B

the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries;

C

the acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to narrowing to the extent possible the economic gap between developing and developed countries.

Proposed new sub-paragraph:

(f) the protection and preservation of the earth's environment,

Paragraph 11:

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:

(a)

A

the achievement of a more rational system of international division of labour;

B

the achievement of a more rational system of international division of labour and the promotion of necessary structural changes in the world economy;

C

the achievement of just and rational international economic relations;

(b)

A

the rationalization and expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations; and

B

the normalization and expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations; and

C

the expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations; and

(c) the strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,

Paragraph V

A

Determined to achieve those conditions which are essential to the promotion of the economic security and the sustained development and expansion of the national economies of all countries,

B

Determined to achieve those conditions which are essential to the promotion of the collective economic security and the sustained development and expansion of the national economies of all countries, .

C

Determined to achieve collective economic security, based on a shared responsibility of the international community, which is essential to the sustained development and the expansion of the economies of all countries,

D

Determined to achieve collective economic security for all countries, i.e. to establish an international situation in which all countries can develop in conditions of peace and security, without any form of political or economic interference from outside and without discrimination - which is essential for the sustained development and expansion of their national economies,

Paragraph VI

A

Considering that genuine co-operation among States, based on joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems, is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve the just and balanced development of all parts of the world,

B

Considering that increased co-operation among States, including intensification of joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve the just and balanced development of all parts of the world,

Paragraph VII

A

Recalling that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself,

B

Reiterating that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself but that the full benefits of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action,

Paragraph VIII

A

Firmly convinced of the need to take further steps to strengthen the bases for international economic co-operation,

B

Firmly convinced of the need to take further steps to strengthen the precarious legal bases for international economic co-operation,

C

Firmly convinced of the need to take further steps to strengthen the legal bases for international economic co-operation,

Transitional paragraph

A

Solemnly resolve individually and collectively to adopt and implement the following provisions on the economic rights and duties of States.

B

The General Assembly solemnly declares the following principles

C

Pledging themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations Organization for the achievement of the above-mentioned purposes;

Conscious of the necessity of the establishment, in the world community, of generally accepted norms which will govern the international economic relations and will protect fully the rights of all States and particularly the rights of developing countries;

Have agreed on the following provisions to guide and govern their economic relations with one another, within the United Nations, related international organizations and the entire international community:

D

The General Assembly adopts the following provisions on economic rights and duties of States to govern and guide their economic relations with one another and within the United Nations and related organizations in the field of trade, finance and monetary, development and related issues:

CHAPTER I

Heading

A

Fundamentals of international economic and social relations

B

Fundamentals of international economic relations

Text

A

Economic as well as political and other relations among States should be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

B

Economic as well as political and other relations among States shall be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

C

Economic relations among States should be governed, inter alia, by the following principles:

(a)

A

sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States;

B

sovereign equality of all States;

(b)

A

non-aggression;

B

Delete this sub-paragraph

(c)

non-intervention;

(d)

A

peaceful co-existence;

B

duty of States to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours;

(e)

equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(f)

sovereign equality of all States;

(g)

peaceful settlement of disputes;

(h)

fulfilment in good faith of international obligations;

(i)

A

encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

B

encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of the human person;

(j)

A

promotion of international social justice;

B

Delete this sub-paragraph

(k)

A

international co-operation for economic and social progress and development of all countries, in particular of the developing countries.

B

international co-operation for economic and social progress and development of all countries, in particular of the developing countries, without any discrimination.

C

international co-operation among all States, regardless of differences in their political, economic and social systems and on the basis of genuine equality, mutual advantage, non-discrimination and the most-favoured-nation principle, with exceptions from the latter in favour of the developing countries.

CHAPTER II

Paragraph 1

A

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

B

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people without outside intervention, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

C

Every State has the right to choose economic and social systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference in any form whatsoever.

Paragraph 2

A

Every State exercises permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources and accordingly has the right freely and fully to dispose of them in the interest of the development and welfare of its people. Coastal States have the right to dispose of the marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction, which must take duly into account the development and welfare needs of their people.

Any action directed against these rights shall be considered a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and could constitute a threat to international peace and security.

B

... Coastal States have the right to dispose of the marine resources within the limits of their territorial sea and continental shelf ...

C

All States have the right, within the framework of international law, freely and fully to dispose of their natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well being of their peoples.

States shall respect treaties and contracts freely entered into by them in the exercise of their sovereignty.

States shall provide appropriate compensation upon the nationalization, expropriation, or requisitioning of foreign property, in accordance with the rules in force in the State taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law.

D

Such measures of nationalization as States may adopt in order to recover their natural resources are the expression of a sovereign power in virtue of which it is for each State to fix the amount of compensation and the procedure for these measures, and any dispute which may arise in that connexion falls within the sole jurisdiction of its courts, without prejudice to what is set forth in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII).

E

The right of all peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, is reaffirmed.

In order to achieve optimum use of natural resources held in common and to ensure mutual respect for the sovereignty and equality of rights of peoples, States have the duty to ensure that in the context of collective economic security, activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or areas beyond their national jurisdiction.

F

All States enjoy permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, to be exercised in accordance with the relevant norms of international law, in particular they have the right on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest to dispose of these resources, including the nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning thereof on payment to the owner of prompt, adequate and effective compensation in accordance with international law.

All States have the right to dispose of their marine resources within the limits of the national jurisdiction as these resources and limits are defined in international law.

G

Every State exercises permanent sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources and accordingly has the right freely and fully to dispose of them in the interest of the economic, social and cultural development and well-being of its people.

Paragraph 3

A

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation without any kind of discrimination based, in particular, on differences in political, economic and social systems. The Most Favoured Nation Principle should be observed by all with exceptions in favour of developing countries. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State has the right to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements and is free to organize its foreign economic relations.

B

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation and to this end to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements which are consistent with its international obligations.

[C]

"Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation without any kind of discrimination based, in particular, on differences in political, economic and social systems. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State has the right to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements and is free to organize its foreign economic relations".

Paragraph 4

A

Every State has the duty to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people. Each State shall accordingly be free to choose the goals and means of development. It shall fully mobilize its internal resources, inter alia by implementing progressive economic and social reforms, shall ensure the participation of its people in the process and benefits of development and use of external resources. Every State has the duty, individually and collectively, to eliminate all obstacles which hinder such mobilization and use.

B

Every State has the primary responsibility of promoting economic, social and cultural development and of ensuring just and full participation of its people in the benefits derived therefrom. To this end, it must be free to choose the goals and means of its development, to mobilize fully its internal resources and to use international resources. Consequently, all States, individually and collectively, must eliminate all obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

C

It is a major responsibility of every State to pursue the economic, social and cultural development of its people. States should seek to ensure participation of peoples in the processes and benefits of development.

Paragraph 5

A

Every State has the duty to introduce and implement the measures necessary to bring about structural changes in the world economy in order to establish a just and rational international division of labour, in harmony with the needs and interests of developing countries.

B

All States have the duty to encourage long-term structural changes in the world economy in order to facilitate the attainment of a more rational international division of labour.

C

States recognize the need to encourage a rational division of labour in order to maximize the benefits of world economic activity.

D

It is incumbent upon States to co-operate in achieving an equitable and rational international division of labour, in particular by means of the removal from international trade and economic relations of all forms of discrimination, by means of a complete liquidation of colonialism and its economic consequences, and of the manifestations of neo-colonialism, as well as by means of developing all currents of international trade, including East-West trade.

E

It is incumbent upon States to introduce reforms into the world economic structure in order for the world community to establish just and rational international economic relations.

Paragraph 6

A

Every State has the right and duty to co-operate, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries, as the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community.

All States are juridically equal and are equal members of the international community and consequently every State has the right to participate fully in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

B

All States have the right and duty to co-operate with one another in the solution of world economic and financial problems.

C

The right to participate fully in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic problems, in accordance with the rules of each competent international organization, and to share in the benefits resulting therefrom.

D

All States shall co-operate on the solution of international economic problems.

E

Every State has the right and duty to co-operate, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries. All States are juridically equal and are equal members of the international community and consequently every State has the right to participate fully in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

Paragraph 7A

Every State has the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation in the pursuit of its economic and social development. Every State engaged in such co-operation has the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings are rational and outward-looking and do not hinder the development of trade and economic relations of other countries, in particular those of developing countries.

B

Every State has the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation in the pursuit of its economic and social development. Members of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional groupings must ensure that the policies of such groupings are in full accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and without any discriminatory exclusion of countries, particularly of those with different economic and social systems, and without any consequences detrimental to the interests of third countries of other regional or sub-regional trade and economic organizations or of international trade and economic co-operation as a whole.

C

All States have the right, in the pursuit of their economic and social development to participate, with the agreement of the parties concerned and subject to the fulfilment of any conditions which may have been prescribed, in sub-regional, regional and inter-regional groups. In the furtherance of their economic and social development, all States have the duty to ensure that their policies and those of the groups to which they belong are outward-looking and consistent with the general norms of international trade.

D

States are entitled to participate in arrangements for sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation and to pursue their economic and social development with full regard for their international obligations and the legitimate interests of non-participant States.

Paragraph 8

A

Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

Every State has the duty to co-operate in the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries.

The industrially developed countries have the special duty to provide the developing countries with new technologies on favourable terms and conditions and commensurate with the needs of their rapid industrialization, making available to them, freely and on a non-discriminatory basis, all scientific and technological information relating to their development requirements.

B

States should facilitate the widest possible access to the benefits of advances and developments in the fields of science and technology.

C

The right of a State to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology shall not be curtailed. Access thereto and transfer thereof shall be facilitated, proper regard being paid to the rights both of holders and of recipients of such technology.

D

Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology. Access thereto and transfer thereof shall be facilitated, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.

Paragraph 9

A

Every State has the duty to co-operate in ensuring that all States share equitably in world trade, with due regard to the needs of its economic and social development.

B

The duty to co-operate in ensuring for all States a share in world trade commensurate with the needs of their level of economic and social development.

C

Replace the words "world trade" by the words "economic exchanges".

D

All States shall have as their objective the achievement of equitable opportunities for all in the conduct of world trade.

Paragraph 10

A

Every State has the right to regulate and control foreign investment. No State whose nationals invest in a foreign country shall demand privileged treatment for them, nor present claims on their behalf. Every State has the right to nationalize, expropriate or requisition the resources under its jurisdiction, on grounds of public utility, security or national interest. Every State adopting such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty has the right to fix the amount and modalities of compensation. Any dispute on compensation which may arise shall be resolved by the national tribunals of that State.

B

Every State has the sovereign right and the sovereign duty to regulate and control foreign investments.

C

Every State has the sovereign right to regulate and control foreign investments.

D

All States have the right, subject to the relevant norms of international law, to regulate foreign investments within their jurisdiction.

E

Every State has the right to regulate foreign investments within its jurisdiction in accordance with international law. Both capital exporting and recipient countries should co-operate, bearing in mind the importance of the development objectives and priorities established in the national plan.

F

Every State has the sovereign right and the sovereign duty to regulate and control foreign investment. All countries have the right to take the necessary measures to ensure that the investment of foreign capital conforms to the requirements of their national development, including measures limiting the withdrawal of profits, and that foreign investment will facilitate the mobilization of internal resources, encourage the inflow and not contribute to the outflow of foreign exchange, introduce modern technology and promote the national accumulation of assets and capital investment.

G

Every State has the right to regulate and control foreign investments within its national jurisdiction and in accordance with its own laws, to require foreign investments to conform to its development objectives and priorities, and to establish limitations on their participation in the various sectors of the national economy.

Paragraph 11

A

Every State has the right to regulate and control transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction. States whose nationals or registered transnational corporations invest in other States must ensure that such investors comply fully with the laws, rules and regulations of those States where the investments are made.

B

Each State has the right to regulate and control the activities of transnational corporations and the duty to co-operate in order to give effect to this right.

C

Delete this paragraph.

Paragraph 12

A

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international controls and to utilize the resources freed by any effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources for the development needs of developing countries.

B

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament. Resources freed as a result of the achievement of effective measures of actual disarmament will be utilized for the socio-economic development of countries, including the utilization of a part of such resources for the needs of developing States.

C

Delete this paragraph.

Paragraph 13

A

Every State has the duty to provide support and co-operation to the developing countries for their rapid economic and social development, in particular by providing means and opportunities for their progressive industrialization.

B

Every country has the duty to provide aid for the development of the developing countries. Any aid shall be provided on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. The sovereignty and the will of recipient countries shall be strictly respected. No conditions shall be attached and no privileges demanded.

C

States have the duty to co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries. The development of the developing countries must receive the support and co-operation of all States.

D

States should co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

Paragraph 14

A

Developing countries have the right to generalized preferential non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment from developed countries in order to meet their trade and development needs. In the conduct of their international economic relations developed countries shall ensure that the enjoyment of this right by developing countries is not adversely affected.

B

Developing countries have the right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment from developed countries in order to meet their trade and development needs. In the conduct of their international economic relations developed countries must see to it that the enjoyment of this right to preferential and non-reciprocal treatment according to their different levels of development, is not adversely affected.

C

All States should give special consideration to the trade and development needs of the developing countries, including the grant of non-reciprocal generalized tariff preferences, with a view to improving the opportunities for such countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and ensuring a better balance between the industrialized and developing countries as regards the advantages of this expansion.

D

Developing countries shall, as appropriate, receive special consideration of their trade and development needs in their trade relations.

Paragraph 15

A

All States should facilitate the transfer to developing countries of financial resources under favourable terms and conditions in conformity with their degree of development.

B

All developed countries shall provide a steadily increasing net transfer of financial resources to developing countries under favourable terms and conditions in order to accelerate their economic and social development.

C

States should endeavour to facilitate the transfer to developing countries of financial and technological resources under favourable terms and conditions.

D

The transfer of financial and technological resources from industrially developed countries to developing countries, wherever it takes place, must be under favourable terms and conditions.

E

The transfer of financial and technological resources from developed countries to developing countries must be under favourable terms and conditions. It should be carried out also as a form of compensation by former colonial powers for damage sustained by developing countries as a result of colonial rule and of activities of foreign capital.

Paragraph 16

A

Developing countries should strengthen their mutual relations with a view to expanding their mutual trade and economic co-operation with the support of the developed countries and the international community, within the framework of the international organizations concerned.

B

The developed countries, including the international organizations concerned, have the duty to support and co-operate with the efforts of the developing countries to strengthen and expand their mutual trade and economic co-operation.

Paragraph 17

A

All States have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the legitimate interests of third countries.

B

All States should conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the interests of third countries.

C

It is the duty of all States, in particular the industrialized countries, to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which does not prejudice or adversely affect the interests of third countries, in particular developing countries.

D

All industrialized countries have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which would not prejudice or adversely affect the interests of third countries, in particular developing countries.

Paragraph 18

The international community shall pay special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked countries and of island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome their particular difficulties and thus contribute to their sustained growth.

Paragraph 19

A

States have the duty to co-exist in tolerance and live together in peace, irrespective of differences in political, economic, social and cultural systems and shall eliminate all forms of discrimination based on such differences.

B

All countries shall, irrespective of different economic and social systems, observe the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence in the conduct of their mutual relations, including economic and trade relations. No country or group of countries shall seek to establish hegemony and spheres of influence in any part of the world.

C

Bearing in mind the differences in the structure of the trading systems, all States have the duty to facilitate trade between countries having different economic and social systems, on the basis of mutual advantage.

D

Mutually agreeable and productive relations among countries with different economic and social systems should be promoted.

CHAPTER III

Paragraph 1

A

The sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. The area shall not be subject to appropriation by any means by States or persons, natural or juridical, and no State shall claim or exercise sovereignty or sovereign rights over any part thereof. The area shall be open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States. The exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out so as to ensure that the benefits therefrom shall be shared equitably among all States, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries.

B

The sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of the continental shelf will be the common heritage of mankind in accordance with the provisions of the treaty the conclusion of which is envisaged by General Assembly resolutions 2749 and 2750(XXV). It is open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States without any discrimination whatsoever whether coastal or landlocked. The use of the sea-bed for military purposes is prohibited. Exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf will be effected for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account in particular the interests and requirements of developing countries. The sea-bed beyond the limits of the continental shelf shall not be acquired by any State or any group of States or by any individual or by any legal entity.

C

Common heritage of mankind; rights and duties of States; uses for peaceful purposes.

[Text to be amplified in the light of the deliberations of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea]

D

Rights and duties of States concerning the sea-bed and the ocean floor to be defined by special organs designated for this purpose by the United Nations.

F

Delete this paragraph.

Paragraph 2

A

The preservation of the human environment is the responsibility of all States. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant norms of international law, States have the right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the duty to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States have the duty to co-operate to develop further the rules of international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

B

The preservation and enhancement of the human environment is the responsibility of all States. States have the right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the duty to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States have the duty to furnish interested States with any prior information they may require and to co-operate to develop further the rules of international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

C

The preservation of the human environment is the responsibility of all States. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant norms of international law, States have the right to exploit freely their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, plans and priorities and the duty to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause significant damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States have the duty to co-operate to develop further the rules of international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

D

All countries, in particular the industrially developed countries, have the bounden duty to protect and improve the human environment. The policies and measures relating to the improvement of the human environment adopted by each country shall be designed to respect the sovereignty and economic interest of other countries, especially the immediate and long-range interest of the developing countries. The interests of developing countries shall not be impaired under any pretext of environmental protection. Victim countries have the right to apply sanctions against those countries polluting their environment and to demand compensation for the damage caused.

E

In conducting their economic relations, States should bear in mind the necessity of the preservation and enhancement of the human environment and the duty of all countries to observe the guiding principles set forth in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to take practical steps to implement the Action Plan of the Conference.

Note: This variant appears also as variant "D" of paragraph 3 of chapter III.

F

Governments shall preserve for the benefit of the present and future generations the natural resources of the earth, including the air, land, flora and fauna, and in particular the characteristic features of natural ecological systems. States shall have the incontrovertible rights to associate the solution of problems relating to the protection of the nature and the rational utilization of natural resources with the national objectives of their social and economic development on the basis of the full implementation of the principle of sovereignty over natural resources. They shall endeavour to ensure that their policy in respect of protection of the environment is in conformity with the interests of peace, security and economic progress in all countries of the world, including the developing countries.

Paragraph 3A

There is a close relationship between environmental problems and development. It is therefore the duty of all States to ensure that their environmental policies and development plans enhance and not adversely affect, the present or future development potential of developing countries nor hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all.

B

All States shall have as their objective to ensure that their environmental policies should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all.

C

The protection and enhancement of the environment is a common responsibility towards the international community. It is the duty of all States to harmonize their environmental and development policies so as to safeguard present and future possibilities of improving the level of living of the peoples. It is the duty of all States, in pursuing their development policies and plans, to make sure that the environment of other States, or of areas outside any national jurisdiction, is not adversely affected.

D

In conducting their economic relations, States should bear in mind the necessity of the preservation and enhancement of the human environment and the duty of all countries to observe the guiding principles set forth in the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to take practical steps to implement the Action Plan of the Conference.

Note: This variant appears also as variant "D" of paragraph 2 of chapter III.

15. At its 20th meeting, on 27 July 1973, the Working Group took note of the above texts containing proposals and alternatives, and decided to submit them to the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session for transmittal to the General Assembly, it being understood that the texts are submitted as a basis for further discussion and do not commit members of the Working Group or the Governments they represent.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico proposed the inclusion in Chapter I of the draft outline of the following new paragraph, which had not been examined by the drafting group of Sub-Group I owing to lack of time:

"Recognizing that the international community today consists of States at different levels of development and organized in accordance with different ideologies and political, economic and social systems, and that for these States to co-exist in peace and mutual tolerance is an essential condition of international peace."

17. The representative of Brazil stated that, while his delegation favoured the inclusion in the charter of certain specific subjects - such as the environment, or disarmament - which were related to the main objectives and purposes of the document, it felt that care should be taken in dealing with matters still under discussion in other specialized forums not to complicate the Working Group's task unnecessarily by trying to settle very controversial, or even undefined, aspects of such matters. His delegation believed that the charter should be an international treaty and therefore favoured a search - through negotiations - for universal, well defined and precise concepts which represented a clear step forward in economic co-operation and could be really acceptable in a legally binding document.

18. The representative of the Soviet Union stated that his delegation supported the decision of the Working Group to take note of the texts that had been prepared, on the understanding that they did not commit the members of the Working Group. The texts in question were a consolidation of the proposals made by various countries, some of which had been agreed, some of which had been agreed only in part, and some of which had not been agreed at all. His delegation reserved the right to introduce the necessary corrections, precisions and additions at a later stage.

CHAPTER IV

FUTURE PROCEDURE

19. At the 17th meeting of the Working Group, on 26 July 1973, the representative of the Philippines made the following proposals:

- (a) That the Working Group should recommend to the Trade and Development Board that, in transmitting the report of the Working Group to the General Assembly, it should invite the General Assembly:
 - (i) To extend the mandate of the Working Group on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States;
 - (ii) To provide for two further sessions of the Working Group, each with a duration of 15 working days, with a view to advancing further its work on the draft charter;
- (b) That the Working Group should request the Trade and Development Board to recommend to the General Assembly that the Working Group should submit its report on these two further sessions to the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session, and that the report, which should include all relevant documentation, together with the comments and suggestions thereon by member States, should be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session in 1974, and that the General Assembly should be invited, upon receipt of this report, to decide upon the opportunity and procedure for the adoption of the charter;
- (c) That the present report of the Working Group should be made available to Governments of States members of UNCTAD for comments and observations before the next session of the Working Group;
- (d) That there should be appropriate facilities at further sessions of the Working Group to provide it with a record of its proceedings;
- (e) That the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should be requested, in arranging the calendar of meetings for 1974, to ensure that the sessions of the Working Group do not overlap with any other meetings.

20. At its 20th meeting, on 27 July 1973, the Working Group, having had insufficient time to complete its work, decided to recommend to the Trade and Development Board that it should invite the General Assembly to extend the mandate of the Working Group.

21. The representative of Canada stated that his delegation could agree to that recommendation, subject to the final decisions to be taken concerning the budget and work programme of UNCTAD.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Opening of the session

22. The second session of the Working Group on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico), at its 14th meeting, on 13 July 1973.

(b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session (agenda item 1)

23. At its 14th meeting, on 13 July 1973, the Working Group adopted the provisional agenda for its second session (TD/B/AC.12/R.12, annex). The agenda as adopted read:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session
2. Preparation of a draft Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States
3. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Trade and Development Board.

24. At the same meeting, the Working Group accepted in general terms the secretariat's suggestions concerning the organization of the work of the session (TD/B/AC.12/R.12). At its 15th meeting, on 16 July 1973, it set up two sub-groups: Sub-Group I to deal with the preamble and chapter I of the draft outline ("Fundamentals of international economic and social relations"); and Sub-Group II to deal with chapters II-V of the draft outline ("Economic rights and duties", "Common responsibility towards the international community", "Implementation" and "Final provisions"). It was agreed that membership of the sub-groups should be by self-election and that non-members of the Working Group should also be free to participate in the discussions of the two sub-groups if they so desired. It was also agreed that the sub-groups should elect their own chairmen.

25. The composition of the two sub-groups was as follows:

Sub-Group I: Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; China; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Egypt; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Kenya; Mexico; Netherlands; Nigeria; Philippines; Poland; Romania; Spain; Sri Lanka; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; Yugoslavia; Zaire.

Sub-Group II: Australia; Belgium; Canada; Chile; China; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Egypt; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Kenya; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; Nigeria; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Romania; Spain; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; Yugoslavia; Zaire.

26. Mr. H. Khallaf (Egypt) was elected Chairman of Sub-Group I and Mr. H.J. Brillantes (Philippines) Chairman of Sub-Group II. At the request of Mr. H. Khallaf (Egypt), Mr. J. Muliro (Kenya) later replaced him, in his absence, as Chairman of Sub-Group I.

27. The two sub-groups subsequently established drafting groups, the composition of which was as follows:

Drafting group of Sub-Group I, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Muliro (Kenya): Belgium; China; Egypt; France; India; Italy; Jamaica; Mexico; Nigeria, Philippines; Romania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United States of America.

Drafting group of Sub-Group II, under the chairmanship of Mr. H.J. Brillantes (Philippines): Canada; Chile; China; Egypt, France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Guatemala; Hungary; Indonesia; Iraq; Japan, Kenya; Mexico; Poland; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; Yugoslavia; Zaire.

(c) Replacement of a Vice-Chairman

28. Mr. L. Smid (Czechoslovakia), one of the Vice-Chairmen, had indicated that he would be unable to attend the session 1/. The Working Group, at its 14th meeting, on 13 July 1973, upon the nomination of the delegation concerned, unanimously elected Mr. B. Vachata (Czechoslovakia) to replace him.

(d) Membership and attendance 2/

29. The following States members of the Working Group were represented at the second session: Australia; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Egypt; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Italy; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Japan; Kenya; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; Nigeria; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Romania; Spain; Sri Lanka; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America; Yugoslavia; Zaire and Zambia.

30. The following other States members of UNCTAD not members of the Working Group also sent representatives: Algeria; Argentina; Chad; Cuba; German Democratic Republic; Holy See; Israel; Mongolia; Republic of Korea; Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand and Venezuela.

1/ In accordance with the procedure established by the Board at its third session, a notification stating that a vice-chairman will be unable to attend a session during his term of office is construed as a resignation and the substitute elected serves for the remainder of his unexpired term (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No.15 (A/6315/Rev.1), part two, para.183).

2/ For the list of participants, see TD/B/AC.12/INF.3.

31. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session: the European Economic Community, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Organization of American-States.

(e) Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Trade and Development Board
(agenda item 3)

32. At its 20th meeting, on 27 July 1973, the Working Group adopted the present report to the Trade and Development Board, authorizing the Rapporteur to complete the report as appropriate.

33. It was agreed that the report to be submitted to the Trade and Development Board at its thirteenth session should consist of the present report and of the Working Group's report on its first session (TD/B/AC.12/1).

(f) Closure of the session

34. At the 20th meeting of the Working Group, on 27 July 1973, the Chairman declared the second session of the Working Group on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States closed.
