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President: Mr. Adam MALIK (Indonesia).

AGENDA ITEM 43

**United Nations Institute for Training and Research:
report of the Executive Director**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/8517)

AGENDA ITEM 46

**Identification of the least developed among the developing
countries: report of the Secretary-General**

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/8521)

1. The PRESIDENT: I invite the Rapporteur of the Second Committee, Mr. Osman of Sudan, to present the reports on agenda items 43 and 46 in one statement.

2. Mr. Salih Mohamed OSMAN (Sudan): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Second Committee on agenda items 43 [A/8517] and 46 [A/8521].

3. With regard to agenda item 43, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of document A/8517, the adoption of a draft resolution which was approved by the Committee without objection.

4. With regard to agenda item 46, the Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly, in paragraph 22 of document A/8521, the adoption of a draft resolution in which the Assembly would, *inter alia*, approve the list of hard core least developed countries contained in the report of the Committee for Development Planning.¹

5. The PRESIDENT: I invite members to turn their attention first to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 43 [A/8517].

Pursuant to rule 68 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Second Committee.

6. The PRESIDENT: Since no representative wishes to speak in explanation of vote, the General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report. The Committee recommended the adoption of that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly decides to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted [resolution 2767 (XXVI)].

7. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report on agenda item 46 [A/8521].

8. The President of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín, would like to make a statement and I now call on him.

9 Mr. MERCADO JARRÍN (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I consider it a high honour to be able once again to address the United Nations General Assembly after the time not too long ago when, as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, I participated in the general debate of this twenty-sixth session.

10. But in addition to this honour today I have a delicate responsibility. I am here because I have received a mandate from the representatives of the peoples of the third world to bring to this Assembly their voice, a united and responsible voice. Consequently, I should like to communicate to the international community the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima, which were approved by acclamation in the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 [see A/AC.2/270 and Corr.1].

11. My appearance here is strengthened by the presence of representatives of the three main regions within the Group of 77: Mr. Wilson Lutara, Minister of Uganda, representing Africa; Ambassador Neville Kanakarathne of Ceylon, representing Asia; Ambassador Humberto Díaz-Casasnovas of Chile, representing Latin America; and also Ambassador Hortensio Brillantes of the Philippines, who presided over the Executive Committee of the meeting. We also have with us today the representative of Pakistan, Ambassador Niaz Naik, who carried out excellent work as Rapporteur of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

12. Before making my statement, Mr. President, I should like once again to express my gratitude for the visit you paid to our capital during the Second Ministerial Meeting.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4990)*.

Your presence there was fraternally welcomed as recognition by the highest authority of this Organization of the importance of the deliberations in Lima, the significance of the agreements reached and of the profound desires which were made evident there. Your words, Mr. President, were for all of us participating in that meeting a permanent source of inspiration.

13. Therefore, I would venture to ask you, Mr. President, to confirm my words when I say here—in this forum to which we always come with renewed hopes—that from this forum we hope to get the support needed to forge among all of us a better tomorrow for the peoples of the third world, as was demanded by the great meeting in Lima.

14. The high level of the participants in the meeting, the large number of countries represented, the variety of items dealt with, and the thorough analyses of various topics which were carried out made of the Lima meeting an encounter of transcending importance not only for the developing world but for the entire international community, which will find itself enriched by the contribution of a document whose significance will be appreciated with greater clarity only with the passage of time. It is a document which must be considered as positive support of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade [see resolution 2626 (XXV)].

15. May I parenthetically mention how pleased my country was to be host to the nations of the third world in the persons of their Ministers and high officials. Moreover, I think that few countries could be more suitable than Peru as the framework for meetings of this nature. The currents of migration throughout our history have made of Peru a multiracial nation, a nation whose main challenge has been a process of mixing of the races. The great task of Peru, at the present time and in the future, will be to conclude this progress through a cultural synthesis, a synthesis which will be able to include the various elements that go together to define our own national personality. Hence, nothing could have been more flattering to Peru, whose culture is nourished by indigenous Western, African and Asian values, than to receive our brothers from other regions.

16. In that connexion, I think I ought to point to the fact that Peru is the scene of a revolutionary process which is intended to free its people from all types of domination in order to ensure full enjoyment of the rights and values of the human person. That was surely one of the very reasons which made us a suitable framework for a rendezvous for countries which are facing similar situations and which are rightfully aspiring to their own liberation.

17. The undeniably political nature of the deliberations of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 makes clear, in regard to the countries of the third world, a fact which must be emphasized. Their unity can be determined not only through a series of demands which they make of the developed countries, but by a greater tie among them, a linkage which is the outcome of a situation in which poverty creates certain types of national behaviour and gives to this Group a more consistent meaning and position. This type of national behaviour to which I am referring, far from going counter to the cultural expressions of each

region or social group within the region, complements them and makes this type of communication more viable.

18. When I say this, I am thinking of the majority of the people of the world, who daily must ask themselves whether or not it is possible for a minority of mankind to live in ignorance of the magnitude of the poverty which affects humanity. That is why we have been wondering and asking what can lead the well-off peoples of the world to think that, in the final analysis, their fate will differ from that of the great majority of mankind.

19. The third world cannot fail to make manifest its real concern at this nearsightedness which seems to be a standard feature of the policies of the developed countries. The lack of universal conscience and ignorance of the need for establishing a world of dignity for all, and the selfish utilization of the creative activity of man: all these are elements which are active in the developed world and against which the developing world is protesting, with the conviction that those elements are creating a situation of violence on a planetary scale.

20. Moreover, the situation of poverty, which is overwhelming the nations of the third world, has a historical root for which considerable responsibility must be imputed to many of the developed nations. The poverty of the third world is not a haphazard thing. It is derived from situations of colonialism and neo-colonialism which have been going on for centuries. Those countries which achieved their political independence sooner or later were subjected to new forms of domination, forms of domination which were more sophisticated but which were also predatory and which limited the real exercise of national sovereignty and frustrated their aspirations to well-being.

21. It can escape no one that there is a historical responsibility of developed nations, a responsibility which they have to the developing nations, because of past policies towards them and because of the attitudes which they still have. In the light of this picture, what just fears must invade the minds of the peoples of the third world and, I would even add, what hostile feelings must fall upon the developed world.

22. The insistent demands of the countries of the Group of 77, during the last decade, have not been satisfied. The economic policies of many large and medium-sized countries continue to ignore the interests of the poor nations.

23. The developing countries during the Lima meeting examined international economic developments since the First Ministerial Meeting in Algiers. The conclusions of this examination are not encouraging.

24. I do not think it would be proper to explore matters which are already so well known about the deteriorating social and economic situation of developing countries. The reduced *per capita* income, the lessening of the role of developing countries in world trade, the burden of foreign debt, income from foreign investments—these are only some of the most apparent factors in a reality whose negative elements are equalled only by its elements of injustice.

25. We must now add to this the fact of an international monetary crisis and its connected measures which take the form of mutual economic reprisals among economically developed countries but which basically are affecting in a greater and more inequitable manner those who did not even participate in the situation which has been created and who must thus pay for debts which they have not incurred. These are innocent parties, and we must say this quite clearly. These innocent peoples are the developing peoples of the third world, who are witnessing with great discouragement the spectacle of a situation in which the principle of international co-operation has been seriously abused and the possibilities for success of the Second United Nations Development Decade are being minimized in inverse proportion to the need for that success felt by those sectors of mankind that have only the capital of their efforts and their hopes.

26. As peoples of the third world, we calmly but firmly reject the fact that we are being left on the sidelines of the world's economy and of international economic decisions. This marginalization is an anti-historical phenomenon. This marginalization is opposed to the growing participation of peoples in the creative work of a new universalist civilization, a civilization in which individual selfishness will be cancelled out, in exchange for full participation in the benefits of the work achieved by man.

27. This was the understanding of the Lima meeting. Therefore, among a vast lot of heterogeneous problems, the most important thing was the finding of the existence of an authentic desire which is unanimously shared by all, the desire to overcome something which for many of us is an intolerable condition. That is why the Lima meeting was able to get around the natural barriers of such a variety in the structure and production of the developing countries. The conclusions in the debates in Lima were especially lucid ones, since they recognize the diversity and degrees of development and recognized additional difficulties presented by the survival of competitive forms of production. This lucidity has been possible thanks to the clear understanding of the fact that economic phenomena whose consequences affect us are to be derived from historical situations of marginalization and dependence, and to overcome these our peoples would have to engage their greatest efforts. It was only by coming together in a united front that it would be possible successfully to face those forces which still try to maintain an international state of affairs whose predominant characteristics are the unjust division of labour and the unfair distribution of its benefits.

28. The Lima document has now completed the objectives enunciated in the Algiers charter. The Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of the Lima document constitute an important stage in the positions of the developing countries. In the document it is recognized that the main responsibility for development is our own responsibility. Therefore we must assume the historic task of bringing about those changes which are necessary in our economic and social structures. But at the same time attention is drawn in the document to the responsibility which is incumbent on the international community for establishing a more just social and economic order on a world level, and to this end it indicates the necessity of carrying out a programme of action with fixed time limits,

one which calls for adoption by the developed countries of economic policies derived from a more rational and equitable international division of labour.

29. A substantive point in the Lima document is also the reaffirmation of the sovereign rights of countries to dispose freely of their natural resources for the economic and social development of the growing population of our countries, and it condemns any measure, any foreign political or economic pressure, which might be applied against the exercise of these rights. We firmly believe that such measures as these would violate the principle of free determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States as defined in the Charter of the United Nations, and if these measures were to be taken they would constitute serious threats to international peace and security.

30. The contents of the Lima document reflect the specific analysis made there of an international situation which is merely a political framework in which there is to be found an economic reality. It is a reality which is intimately and deeply influenced by that economic situation. No one can try to separate one of these from the other. So it is that the meeting in Lima found it relevant to ask for an ending of undesirable political tendencies. We condemn the arms race; we condemn colonialism and neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and the occupation of territories of other States. We do so not only because they are to be condemned in themselves but also because they are phenomena which are fraught with undesirable consequences, consequences which tend to worsen economic and social underdevelopment.

31. The Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima also refer to the need for the developed countries to accept certain basic principles in treating with us, such principles as strict observance of the *status quo* in customs questions; implementation of special measures in favour of less developed countries and land-locked countries; the responsibility which the international community has for eliminating any impediments to growth and development in order to achieve collective economic security; full participation of the developing countries on a footing of equality in the decisions for reforming the monetary system and the system of world trade; the encouragement of massive transmission of technology; reservation for the developing countries of greater and more substantial participation in all operations concerning invisibles; and recognition of the right of the developing countries to make use of their maritime resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction, so that due account may be taken of the needs for development and welfare of peoples.

32. The Action Programme in the Lima document is a realistic one and repeats many of the demands which we have been making for years in Geneva, in Algiers, in New Delhi and in other places. These are demands which must be satisfied if we are to move in the direction of implementation of the International Development Strategy.

33. The objectives of the Action Programme of Lima reflect the need for initiating, once and for all and with firm time-limits, concrete policies which are consistent with

the purposes and objectives of development that we ourselves have laid down in our own countries. The final goal, we repeat, is to obtain a rational system for the international division of labour. The *modus operandi* for this can only be the political will on the part of the developed countries to initiate consultations and negotiations in the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in other places.

34. The Action Programme includes concrete and specific proposals as follows: an increase in the volume of trade in the developing countries; fair, remunerative and stable prices for basic commodities; the speeding up of the process of industrialization and an increase of income in currency through an increase in diversification of exports; the establishment for all countries of a general system of preferences; a greater supply of financial resources to be made in more favourable conditions; sharing in international monetary reforms; an increase in income from currency from maritime trade, insurance and tourism; facilitating the transmission of technology, and ensuring for the less developed countries and those which are landlocked equitable benefits in the Second Development Decade of the United Nations.

35. The Joint Statement of the representatives of the 96 developing countries, which is an integral part of the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima, recognizes and reaffirms the positions taken, which I have referred to, and shows a full awareness of the profoundly revolutionary movement of world history in which we are living by rejecting the coexistence of poverty and riches as an abnormal situation which must urgently be liquidated.

36. In spite of the fact that our hopes, which were approved in the Algiers Charter, have been frustrated and in spite of the fact that there are at present international economic adversities whose most eloquent expressions are the present international monetary crisis and a resurgence of protectionism, faith in international co-operation for development, as it is defined and incorporated in the United Nations Charter and as it finds expression in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the main forum within the United Nations system for dealing with questions of a new structure in international economic relations.

37. In the Joint Statement we also express our conviction that the Third Conference of UNCTAD, which will be held in Santiago during the months of April and May 1972, will be a new opportunity to bring about a collective effort on the part of the international community to implement the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima.

38. We are communicating to the United Nations and, in particular, to the peoples and Governments of the developed countries, the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima, early enough to give adequate time and opportunity for their study and consideration. We are not exaggerating in this; we think it is a valid basis for consultation and negotiation in the coming UNCTAD Conference. We hope that in the Third Conference the industrialized countries will be ready with constructive and

correct replies so that we will not have to witness once again the bitter dialogue between developing and developed countries, but will be able rather to initiate a new period in which we can overcome the present crisis in international economic co-operation for development.

39. Weeks before the Ministerial Meeting, men of different races from different parts of the world met in Bangkok, in Addis Ababa and in Lima in order to reconcile on a regional basis the positions which they were to take at the conference in the capital of my country. They were guided in this considerable effort not only by the conviction that they were working for the future welfare of their peoples, but also by the acceptance of the fact that this work made sense and that in the final analysis it was to be directed to a responsible and enlightened audience. These two motives for our efforts are still valid even now after the Lima Meeting of the Group of 77. In complying with this mandate which has been conferred upon me of transmitting to this eminent Assembly the conclusions which we arrived at and the spirit behind them, I must emphasize that these conclusions are being affirmed today here in this forum through a substantive and coherent position, a position that is the result of a harmony which we were able to impose over any special interests and which made it possible for us to overcome the difficulties inherent in the very nature of a Group such as ours. Therefore we must trust that those countries which are the beneficiaries of wealth and prosperity will be able to appreciate with the lucidity that the situation requires the need for reforming international economic relations on the basis of justice.

40. The peoples of the third world, through my voice, wish to make known the conclusions presented here in the United Nations with a stubborn note of hope. This is the same tenacious hope which gave us the confidence that we needed in ourselves in order to overcome the obstacles confronting us; hope in the unity which is the proof of our maturity; hope that we would not disappoint the faith which had been placed in our meeting; a type of hope possibly unlike that juvenile hope of our first institutional years but, in any case, the lucid hope which comes from the clamour of needy and conscious mankind; and, finally the hope that, just as the developing countries of the third world like ours are trying to find the road to liberation and trying to commit all their efforts to this vital task, in the same way the developed countries will be able to understand the serious responsibility which they have in defining mankind as including all men—in other words, hope that a humane life will not merely be a privilege for the few, but rather the well-deserved and noble fruit of the efforts and co-operation of all men in the world.

41. The PRESIDENT: I thank the President of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, General Edgardo Mercado Jarrín, for the statement he has just made.

42. Mr. LUTARA (Uganda): It is a great pleasure and honour for me, and for my country, to address this august and supreme world body on behalf of the African members of the Group of 77, which recently met in Lima, Peru, in preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development scheduled to take place in Santiago, Chile, some time in April/May next year.

43. My colleagues, the current Chairman of the Conference of the Group of 77 and the representatives of the Latin American and Asian subregions of the developing world, are here on one mission only, namely, to submit to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Assembly, the considered views of the countries of the third world on the all-important subject of trade and development—a subject which is dear to us, the peoples of the developing countries.

44. The subjects discussed and considered very carefully and in great detail in Lima and the consensus on them have been fully reflected in the report which has just been submitted by the Foreign Minister of Peru and very ably commented upon by him. In the light of this I shall not make a long statement, as I might have to repeat the points already covered by the previous speaker. By way of emphasis, however, if you will permit me, Mr. President, I should like to say that the African members of the Group of 77—and, indeed, all members of the Group—attach great importance to this occasion of our communicating their thoughts and ideas to you, Sir, and to the representatives here assembled. It is an important occasion because it is the fulfilment of our desire to have our thoughts and proposals on trade and development brought to the attention of the right body which is this august Assembly.

45. Perhaps it is not necessary for me to state, on behalf of the African subregion, the already well-known fact that the gap between the rich and the poor nations, which is in fact the gap between the developed and the developing countries, is widening. We believe that the concern of all of us is how this ever-widening gap should be narrowed and eventually closed, in the interest of harmony and peace among nations. We submit that it is in the interest not only of the third world, but also of the rich and the developed nations, that the existing differential in the levels of prosperity, which is increasing at an alarming rate, should be redressed, as all of us, regardless of the different stages of economic development of our countries, want peace and stability in the world. The report which has been submitted by the Chairman of the Group of 77 is the sum total of the efforts of the developing countries to spell out measures which, if accepted and taken in time by the developed nations, would go a very long way, in our view, towards bringing about accelerated development in the third world.

46. It is the hope of the African members of the Group that their collective appeal and suggestions contained in the report of the Lima Conference will receive the same serious attention by the General Assembly as that with which it was conceived and compiled. It is also our hope that the consideration of this report will afford an opportunity to the representatives here in the Assembly and in the other organizations of the United Nations family to appraise the extent to which the various organs of the United Nations have responded to the appeals made in the past for economic development in the third world. It will equally be appropriate, at the same time, to examine whether the developed nations have responded in a manner commensurate with their capabilities to the various calls for help made to them by the developing countries.

47. The record of the developed world in this respect is not, I fear, very impressive. It is needless for me to go into

details. Suffice it only to mention that the various resolutions and plans which the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted and prepared have been either not implemented at all or only partly implemented.

48. That, I am sorry to say, has caused doubts in the minds of the peoples of the developing countries as to the seriousness with which commitments made to provide aid for the economic development of the third world are taken by some developed nations. In this connexion I should like to say how appreciative and grateful the African countries are for the various important contributions many developed countries have made towards their economic development. It is their hope that these nations will continue to make contributions to this worthy cause and that many more countries will join their ranks.

49. As regards the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it is the hope of the African countries and of the Group of 77 as a whole that it will be a success, that from it will emerge concrete, agreed measures based on the recommendations of the Group of 77, which we have the honour to submit today, and that the fate of such agreed measures will be different from that of those formulated and agreed by the Second Conference.

50. It is also our belief that unless measures such as those suggested by the Group of 77 are taken by the developed nations vigorously and urgently, the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade may continue to remain a dream at the end of the Decade and the developing countries would also continue to be a "sore in the leg" of the developed world, making its march forward difficult or at least uncomfortable. Developing countries do not want to be in that position; therefore, developed countries should help them avoid it.

51. Before concluding my statement, I should like, on behalf of the African developing nations, to express our sincere appreciation for the forward-looking attitude of President Nixon and some United States Senators towards foreign aid and their efforts to make the Senate change its recent decision on foreign aid. It is our hope that the temporary difficulties now being experienced in the monetary field will not divert the great nation of the United States of America, with its resilient and basically very strong economy, from making its great and worthy contributions to the development of poor nations—contributions, in fact, to the prosperity and stability of the world. It is our earnest hope that the Senators will rise to shoulder their heavy responsibility in the name of their great nation and make aid available at least to the developing world.

52. In conclusion, I should like, on behalf of all developing Africa, to thank you, Mr. President, first for honouring the Conference at Lima by your presence and for the important statement you delivered, which gave enormous guidance to the Conference throughout its deliberations; secondly, I should like to thank you, Sir, and all the representatives present here, for giving me and my colleagues from the Group of 77 part of your very valuable time this morning and for the patience you have exercised in listening to us. I wish you happy and successful deliberations.

53. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Ceylon): It is my privilege and pleasure this morning, on behalf of the Asian group of the Group of 77, to associate myself with the presentation by the Foreign Minister of Peru, who was President of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 that ended in Lima last week, of the documents which were the unanimous result of our deliberations during those three weeks.

54. Ninety-six sovereign Member States of the United Nations were gathered at ministerial level at the Lima meeting which, of course, was the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, which has now come to play such an important and we hope a decisive role in the fashioning and the patterning of the future trade and development policies of the international community. On behalf of the Asian members of the Group of 77, I wish to convey to you, Sir, and to the General Assembly, our satisfaction with the international co-operation which was shown at the meetings of the Group of 77.

55. The three regional groups of Africa, Latin America and Asia, during two and a half weeks of hard and sometimes difficult work, were able to present in this document, which is before the Assembly as document A/C.2/270 and Corr.1, the harmonization of the differences and difficulties which invariably present themselves when 96 sovereign countries meet to discuss and negotiate and present what might be regarded as an agreed arrangement of their needs in the present world.

56. My duty this morning is not to go into the details of what was done in Lima: those are before the Assembly in this document. What I should like to do, however, with your permission, Mr. President, is to invite very humbly the attention of those delegations which were not present in Lima—and I refer to the delegations of the developed world—to the fact that within the next five or six months, in Santiago de Chile, the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be held. The Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 was a preparatory meeting by us for the Santiago meeting and the conclusions we have drawn and the agreements we have reached have been presented to the world community in a joint statement of the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

57. May I, on behalf of the Asian group, invite the attention of the representatives of the developed countries in this hall to the final paragraph of the Joint Statement which reads as follows:

“We, however, notwithstanding our adversities reaffirm our collective faith in international co-operation for development as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations the practical expression of which is UNCTAD, the main forum of the United Nations system for trade and development. We express our conviction that the forthcoming third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Santiago, Chile, in April-May 1972, will provide a fresh opportunity for the developing as well as the developed countries of the world to make a collective and determined endeavour to correct effectively the adverse situation confronting the developing countries. We therefore believe that the unified expression of the shared

hopes and aspirations of mankind, as expressed by the representatives of the vast majority of mankind would go a long way in evoking favourable response from the international community and, in particular, from the peoples and Governments of the developed world.”

58. That is the message which comes to this hall from the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, which has just been concluded in Lima. We hope for—and I am sure that in saying this I am speaking not only for the group of Asian countries but for all those of the developing third world that were represented in Lima—and we expect and will be grievously disappointed if we do not receive a favourable, understanding and sympathetic response from the developed world when we all meet in Santiago.

59. In conclusion, let me say, on behalf of the Asian group of the Group of 77, that we have dispersed from Lima happy that all of us, the 96 sovereign States, were able to harmonize our difficulties. We were able to present a programme of action which we hope will be both effective and effectively accepted by the developed world as well. We wish to reiterate here from this forum that the third world or the “77”, representing as we do now 96 countries, will be flexible, without being weak: we shall be determined without being obstinate, and I assure you, Sir, we shall be confident without being arrogant.

60. Mr. DÍAZ-CASANUEVA (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): On behalf of the Latin American countries I wish to express our gratitude to the President of the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, Minister Mercado Jarrín. His words are an expression of the feelings and the goals which inspire our countries, and he has brilliantly and vigorously shown the urgent problems afflicting the developing countries. He has stressed, in accordance with what was said at the Lima meeting, the growing need for joint action undertaken by the developing countries in a responsible manner so that they may help to clarify the economic and social situation of the world and state clearly and concretely what their aspirations are.

61. Latin America, especially through the Economic Commission for Latin America, has become aware of its main problems. The work of this Commission is extraordinary because it has been successful in channelling the concerns felt by our peoples, who unfortunately before its creation expressed themselves in a vague and sporadic way. Now, that Commission has succeeded in expressing those problems in a positive manner valid not only for Latin America but also for the entire developing world.

62. The Ministers of the Group of 77 have reaffirmed in Lima the principles of the Algiers Charter. Between Algiers and Lima an extraordinary and significant relationship has been established. Algeria is one of the heroic countries which struggled for independence and is in the vanguard in all matters concerning problems of the developing world. Through its progress and drive Peru is setting another extraordinary example for the developing countries. Consequently, Algiers and Lima are two luminous milestones on the road followed by the developing countries.

63. The fundamental point of Lima has already been clearly expressed by Foreign Minister Mercado. It was in

Lima that we harmonized the positions of the developing countries; considerable efforts were made to unite them and to find the solutions we need in accordance with the International Development Strategy. The urgency of our problems was proclaimed, and faith in international co-operation was reaffirmed.

64. We think the Lima Meeting was an effective and fortunate stage on our journey. We believe that the developed countries must take into account and examine carefully and with goodwill the Declaration and Action Programme of Lima. We hope that a constructive dialogue can be established between the developing and developed countries. We would hope to see a positive exchange of views.

65. We have faith that, following the Lima Meeting, the third UNCTAD session in Santiago de Chile will achieve satisfactory agreements and make positive contributions to the solution of the main problems affecting the development of nations.

66. The PRESIDENT: The report of the Second Committee on agenda item 46 is contained in document A/8521.

67. I call on the representative of Sudan to introduce the amendment contained in document A/L.644 to the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 22 of the report.

68. Mr. Salih Mohamed OSMAN (Sudan): I shall be very brief. On behalf of its sponsors I introduce the amendment contained in document A/L.644. The purpose of this amendment is to eliminate the inconsistency in the present formulation of the third paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. This inconsistency was brought up in the Committee immediately after it had adopted the draft resolution. On behalf of the sponsors of this amendment, who are also the sponsors of the draft resolution adopted by the Committee, I should like to thank the delegation of Kenya, the original sponsor of the third paragraph of the preamble, for accepting the formulation we are now proposing. The amendment we now submit would adequately reflect in the preamble the importance we all attach to the review of the criteria so far used for identifying the least developed among the developing countries, as has been done adequately in operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft resolution.

69. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call upon representatives who wish to speak in explanation of their votes before the vote.

70. Mr. RAMÍREZ-OCAMPO (Colombia) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Colombia will vote in favour of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 22 of document A/8521 and the amendment contained in document A/L.644, for the following reasons.

71. First, as was clearly established in the debate, this refers exclusively to the identification of the least developed among the developing countries; I would emphasize that.

72. Secondly, this is a first and essential step if we are later to provide for special measures in favour of those countries.

73. Thirdly, in identifying them objective criteria have been used—criteria suggested by the Committee for Development Planning² and by the Special Group of Experts of UNCTAD³ and following the general lines of resolution 82 (XI) of the Trade and Development Board.⁴

74. Fourthly, in expanding this list it will be necessary to continue to follow the same criteria, as also some others. However, this will be done within the principle of objectivity, a principle that has governed this identification until the present time.

75. Fifthly, in accordance with what was clearly stated by the representative of the sponsors during the debate, and as can be seen from the records of the 1399th and 1402nd meetings of the Second Committee, the draft resolution does not modify the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima, which refers to specific measures in favour of the least developed countries, their identification and general considerations.

76. Sixthly, it has consequently been possible to safeguard principles governing the identification of countries which find themselves in a relatively unfortunate situation within the context of a specific geographic region, taking into account also the existence of critical economic sectors of greater importance and also consultation with regional economic commissions.

77. Seventhly, the representative of the Sudan, speaking at the 1402nd meeting on behalf of the sponsors, expressly agreed with the amendments submitted in time by Colombia but which had to be included in another draft resolution. Therefore, when we come to speak about measures in favour of these countries and others which will be added later, consideration will have to be given to items 5 and 6 of chapter H of the Action Programme of Lima. These read textually as follows:

“5. Any special measure taken in favour of the least developed countries would be supplementary to the general measures applicable to all developing countries.

“6. Action or special measures taken in favour of the least developed countries must not result in injury or prejudice to the interests of other developing countries but should ensure due and equitable benefits in favour of the least developed among them.”

78. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): After the careful and painstaking explanation of vote by the representative of Colombia, I shall not take the time of the Assembly by giving the detailed reasons for the vote of my delegation.

79. The delegation of the Republic of Argentina will vote in favour of the amendment which was just submitted by

² *Ibid.*

³ *Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.D.11).

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.*

the representative of Sudan, and will also vote in favour of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 22 of document A/8521. In so voting, my delegation bases itself on the conviction that this draft resolution will be the first step in the identification of the least developed countries—I repeat, it is just a first step in the task of identification.

80. My delegation believes that this is something which has to be worked out with time so that this list might cover situations of other countries and other regions which have not found their place on the roster contained in this draft resolution. Likewise, my delegation hopes that in the future when these questions are again taken up, the interests of the developing countries which are not the least developed will be taken into account, because this is something which is clearly expressed in the general agreement of the developing countries which was arrived at in the recent meeting of the Group of 77 in Lima.

81. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 22 of its report, document A/8521, and on the amendment submitted thereto in document A/L.644.

82. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, I shall first put the amendment to the vote.

The amendment was adopted by 106 votes to none.

83. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution as amended.

The draft resolution as amended was adopted by 106 votes to none (resolution 2768 (XXVI)).

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.