

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

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**REPORT  
OF THE TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

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**Volume II  
(First part of the thirty-sixth session)**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/44/15)**



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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1990

**NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

## Symbols

The documents of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Trade and Development Board and its main subsidiary bodies are identified as follows:

First session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	E/CONF.46/-
Subsequent sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	TD/-
Trade and Development Board .....	TD/B/-
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The three volumes of the Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, are as follows: volume I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), containing, *inter alia*, the Conference's resolutions and decisions; volume II, Summaries of Statements by Heads of Delegation and Summary Records of Plenary Meetings (Sales No. E.88.II.D.2); volume III, Basic Documents (Sales No. E.88.II.D.3).

Symbols referring to resolutions and decisions of the sessions of the Conference consist of an arabic numeral followed by "(II)", "(III)", "(IV)", "(V)", "(VI)" or "(VII)", as the case may be, thus 1 (II), 36 (III), 85 (IV), 101 (V), 136 (VI), 168 (VII), etc.

Symbols referring to resolutions and decisions of the Board consist of an arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution or decision, and a roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the session at which the action was taken.

## Annexes

The texts of documents selected for inclusion in the records of the relevant session of the Board are issued as annexes to the Official Records of the Board, in the form of bound fascicles pertaining to the relevant agenda items.

### Supplements

The Official Records of the Board include numbered supplements as follows:

Supplement No.                      Thirty-sixth session of the Board                      Document No.

#### First part (2-13 October and 18 October 1989)

1 (Part I)	Report of the Board: Resolutions and decisions	)	
		)	TD/B/1234
1A (Part I)	Report of the Board: Proceedings	)	
2	Report of the Special Committee on Preferences on its sixteenth session		TD/B/1219- TD/B/C.5/125
3	Report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session		TD/B/1217- TD/B/C.7/93

#### Second part (12-23 March 1990)

1	Report of the Board, Part I: decisions	)	
		)	
1A	Report of the Board: Proceedings	)	

[14 March 1990]

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report to the General Assembly has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Trade and Development Board in the annex to its decision 302 (XXIX) of 21 September 1984. 1/
2. The first part of the thirty-sixth session was held at Geneva from 2 to 13 October and on 18 October 1989 (753rd-762nd meetings) and was opened by Mr. Tobgye Dorji (Bhutan), President of the Board at its thirty-fifth session.

### A. Agenda

3. The agenda for the session is reproduced in annex I.

### B. Election of officers

4. The Bureau of the Board elected at the 753rd meeting, on 2 October, was as follows:

**President:** Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. Morris Abram (United States of America)  
Mrs. Anna Doynova (Bulgaria)  
Mr. Hicham Hamdan (Lebanon)  
Mr. Alexander Kachanov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)  
Mr. Jean-David Levitte (France)  
Mr. Michael Joseph Lillis (Ireland)  
Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)  
Mr. Olli Adolf Mennander (Finland)  
Mr. Thomas A. Ogada (Kenya)  
Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Vargas (Nicaragua)

**Rapporteur:** Mr. Abderrazak Azalez (Tunisia)

### C. Membership and attendance 2/

5. The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Board, were represented at the session:

Afghanistan	Belgium	Canada
Algeria	Bhutan	Chile
Angola	Bolivia	China
Argentina	Brazil	Colombia
Australia	Bulgaria	Costa Rica
Austria	Byelorussian Soviet	Côte d'Ivoire
Bahrain	Socialist Republic	Cuba
Bangladesh	Cameroon	Czechoslovakia

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kenya	Singapore
Democratic Yemen	Kuwait	Somalia
Denmark	Lebanon	Spain
Ecuador	Liberia	Sri Lanka
Egypt	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sudan
El Salvador	Madagascar	Sweden
Ethiopia	Malaysia	Switzerland
Finland	Malta	Syrian Arab Republic
France	Mexico	Thailand
German Democratic Republic	Mongolia	Trinidad and Tobago
Germany, Federal Republic of	Morocco	Tunisia
Ghana	Myanmar	Turkey
Greece	Nepal	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Guatemala	Netherlands	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Haiti	New Zealand	United Arab Emirates
Honduras	Nicaragua	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	Nigeria	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Norway	United States of America
Indonesia	Oman	Uruguay
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pakistan	Venezuela
Iraq	Panama	Viet Nam
Ireland	Paraguay	Yemen
Israel	Peru	Yugoslavia
Italy	Philippines	Zaire
Jamaica	Poland	Zambia
Japan	Portugal	Zimbabwe
Jordan	Qatar	
	Republic of Korea	
	Romania	
	Saudi Arabia	
	Senegal	

6. The following other States members of UNCTAD, not members of the Board, were represented at the session: Brunei Darussalam, Democratic Kampuchea, Holy See and the Niger.

7. Palestine participated pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974. The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania participated pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974.

8. The following specialized and related agencies were represented at the session: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Bank; International Monetary Fund; and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was also represented at the session.

9. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; Commonwealth Secretariat; Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; European Economic Community; International Textiles and Clothing Bureau; Latin American Economic System; League of Arab States; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Organization of African Unity; Organization of the Islamic Conference (Islamic Centre for Development of Trade); and Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.



10. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:

General Category: Friends' World Committee for Consultation (Quakers); International Bar Association; and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Special Category: International Air Transport Association; and International Association of Islamic Banks.

D. Resolutions and decisions requiring the attention of, or action by, the General Assembly

11. The attention of the General Assembly is drawn to the following resolutions and decisions, the texts of which are contained in section II below:

Resolutions

- 374 (XXXVI) Interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system
- 375 (XXXVI) Debt and development problems of developing countries
- 376 (XXXVI) Twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Decisions

- 372 (XXXVI) The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990
- 373 (XXXVI) The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade
- 377 (XXXVI) Arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- 378 (XXXVI) Review of the calendar of meetings

II. RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD AT THE FIRST PART OF ITS  
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375 (XXXVI)	Debt and development problems of developing countries .....	6
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B. Decisions

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## A. Resolutions

### 374 (XXXVI). Interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system

#### The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/110 and 1989/111 of 28 July 1989, the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 4/ and Board decision 350 (XXXIV),

Reiterating the centrality and continuing importance of the debate on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system,

Appreciating the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen the debate on interdependence and the comprehensive analysis in the Trade and Development Report 1989, 5/ and the role of the organization as an instrument of international dialogue and co-operation in economic and development matters,

Concerned that disparities in growth and development between countries, in particular between developed and developing countries despite growing interdependence and satisfactory growth in a few developing countries, have considerably increased,

Concerned that the economies of the majority of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, continue to be in a state of stagnation and regression leading to a further decline in economic growth and development and an increase of widespread poverty,

Convinced that those disparities and negative trends endanger world economic growth and stability,

Underlining the importance of structural adjustment and convinced that an external economic environment conducive to sustained growth and development, in particular of developing countries, is crucial for the success of ongoing domestic economic policy reforms,

1. Reiterates the pledge to a reinvigorated effort to strengthen multilateral co-operation to promote and give effect to policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade, and to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an important instrument of international economic co-operation;

2. Recognizes the acute need for appropriate intergovernmental and national actions for the handling of interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system in a comprehensive and broad-based manner to ensure mutual benefit for all, especially developing countries; and, in this context, recommends that:

(a) Governments should design and implement effective national and international policies and should adopt measures with a view to promoting balanced

and more evenly spread economic growth and development for the benefit of all countries;

(b) Governments should engage in a more comprehensive, sustained and productive dialogue towards that end.

761st meeting  
13 October 1989

375 (XXXVI). Debt and development problems of developing countries

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 4/ and General Assembly resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 and 43/198 of 20 December 1988,

Having reviewed, against that background, the ongoing international co-operative effort to deal with the debt problem and related issues of growth and development,

Concerned that a large number of developing countries experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth of output and development for many years, and that overall prospects for those countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance in 1989,

Welcoming the recent improvements and strengthening of the efforts to deal with the problem of indebtedness, including:

- (a) The more favourable practices of the Paris Club in rescheduling the debt owed to official creditors by certain low-income developing countries;
- (b) Recent decisions by the boards of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on operational guidelines for the use of their resources in support of voluntary debt and debt-service reduction in debt owed to private creditors;
- (c) The announcement by Japan that it would make available additional resources in support of those efforts;
- (d) The efforts made by a number of other developed creditor countries, including the recent decisions by some of them to forgive the official development assistance debt of some developing countries,

Concerned that outflows of resources from some heavily indebted, notably middle-income, developing countries have not been offset by the inflows necessary to finance their development effort,

Bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 6/ and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 7/

1. Agrees that the highest priority needs to be given to making rapid and effective use of the improved and strengthened debt strategy, in conjunction with

appropriate economic policies and an improved international environment that, while arriving at durable, equitable and mutually agreed solutions to the problem of indebtedness in each of the countries concerned, will facilitate the achievement of durable and broad-based growth and development. That will require, inter alia:

(a) The negotiation of financing packages adequate to support growth-oriented adjustment programmes, including, as appropriate, debt reduction, debt-service reduction, new lending and other techniques, so that the financial obligations and payment capacity of individual debtor countries are made more compatible; the combination of those elements should lead to a resumption of vigorous growth and development and satisfaction of the needs of the populations;

(b) The formulation and implementation by debtor countries of appropriate programmes of growth and development-oriented macro-economic stabilization and structural adjustment and reform, which will necessarily be tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of the individual country, including the need to protect vulnerable groups and overcome economic disorders;

(c) Review by creditor Governments of tax, regulatory and accounting practices in order to remove unnecessary obstacles with respect to new lending to developing countries and debt reduction and debt-service reduction, to ensure that a supportive policy environment is achieved and maintained;

(d) Intensified efforts by industrial countries to pay special attention to the need for an increase in the exports of heavily indebted countries, to undertake structural adjustment measures, to maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation, and to work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(e) That all of the above elements are brought together in a way that bolsters confidence in the economic and financial prospects of individual debtor countries and in the strategy itself so as to create a climate favourable for an increase in investment flows;

(f) That all those involved take into account, as appropriate, the above in working towards a growth-oriented solution of the problems of external indebtedness of all middle-income countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including, inter alia, those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or multilateral institutions;

2. Underscores the importance of the ongoing discussions with a view to endowing the international monetary and financial institutions with all the resources required to meet the needs of all their members and, in that connection, calls for a quick and successful outcome of the ongoing negotiations in the International Monetary Fund and for early agreement on a substantial replenishment of the International Development Association; in that same spirit, calls for a timely and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations;

3. Urges all developed donor countries that have not done so to take the necessary steps to implement fully and immediately section A of Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) regarding adjustment of the terms on past official development assistance debt and further urges creditor countries,

especially developed creditor countries, to implement fully the measures with respect to Paris Club debts called for in Board resolution 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988;

4. Reiterates that, in implementing all the above, particular attention needs to be given to the special problems of the least developed countries and African countries.

761st meeting  
13 October 1989

376 (XXXVI). Twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Trade and Development Board.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988 and Trade and Development Board resolution 365 (XXXV) of 14 March 1989 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Acknowledging with appreciation the statements made and messages delivered on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary, as well as the activities organized by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to mark that occasion,

Adopts the following declaration:

1. Positive conditions exist for strengthening international economic co-operation, including co-operation for development. The international political climate is propitious. Steady growth in global output and trade offers opportunities for progress in developing countries. None the less, substantial obstacles remain. Participation in the benefits of economic expansion and technological advance is unequal. Extreme inequalities of income distribution persist, poverty is widespread, vast human potential is wasted and ecological systems are threatened. Economic stagnation and retrogression prevail in a large number of developing countries. The problems of the least developed countries and those of African developing countries are particularly acute.

2. There is therefore no cause for complacency, but a basis and an urgent need exist for concerted national and multilateral action to attack the obstacles to a healthy, secure and equitable world economy. Those obstacles will not be overcome by spontaneous economic forces alone. At both the national and international levels, access to opportunities for the generation of wealth and income should be broadened, within a framework of rules and co-operative arrangements, based on consensus. All countries are responsible for contributing to the required action in accordance with their capacities and economic weights. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development can play a prominent role in this effort through analysis, new ideas, initiatives, dialogue, negotiation, decisions and technical co-operation.

3. From its roots in the mandate established by the General Assembly under resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has evolved under the guidance of successive

sessions of the Conference. The consensus embodied in the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development continues to provide a valid framework for formulating specific policy measures. The organisation has responded to changing conditions, needs and orientations, while maintaining its universal character and its development mission. Important policy advances and agreements have been achieved through intergovernmental negotiation in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and by the influence of its work on the thinking and decisions of Governments and other international forums. There is a need to strengthen further the impact of the work of the organisation on national and international policy-making. To that end, member States should further encourage institutional linkages and bring specific national perspectives and interests more directly to bear in debates and negotiations, in order to forge durable multilateral solutions.

4. The main substantive challenge facing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is to bring fresh thinking to bear on long-standing problems and new areas of concern with a view to promoting innovative policy measures. It should do so taking full account of the interdependence of economies and of policy areas, of long-term structural changes in the world economy, as well as of the need for a more supportive and predictable international economic environment for trade and development, particularly of developing countries. It should also explore the policy implications of the diversity of the growth and development experiences of different countries, as well as of integration processes having a major impact on the world economy. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue to pay special attention to economic problems faced in common by developing countries, notably in expanding and diversifying their production base and their trade in goods and services, including their mutual trade, reducing commodity dependence, building financial, technological and transport capacities, coping with the debt burden and its consequences and adverse trends in resource flows, and undertaking adjustment programmes oriented to growth and development.

5. The future of the world economy and of international economic co-operation will be increasingly shaped by the exploration of different ways of integrating the pursuit of economic efficiency with broader national and international development objectives. While there is no universal criterion for determining the proper mix of economic management tools for stimulating economic growth and development, and a variety of approaches and measures appropriate to particular situations are being applied, it is noted that more countries in all parts of the world are making use of market signals and competitiveness in promoting entrepreneurial initiative and in optimising the contributions of the public and private sectors. A related factor will be the promotion of approaches to growth that would encourage sustainable development, responsive to the needs of present and future generations of humanity. The eradication of poverty should have a central place in those endeavours. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make substantive contributions, within its mandate, to multilateral co-operation in those areas. Moreover, the economic impact and opportunities of disarmament should command increasing international attention.

6. Committed to the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, member States pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to rise to those challenges, to enhance their political support for the organisation and to make it a more effective and responsive instrument of international

co-operation for trade, growth and development, particularly of developing countries.

761st meeting  
13 October 1989

## B. Decisions

372 (XXXVI). The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling its decision 363 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988,

Taking note with appreciation of the steps that have been undertaken by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in implementation of Board decision 363 (XXXV),

Further taking note with appreciation of the progress report on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, §/

Appreciating in particular the special needs appraisal missions to African countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and calling for their continuation as well as their coverage of all parts of developing Africa,

1. Reaffirms the need to intensify and better focus the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of Trade and Development Board decision 363 (XXXV), particularly in areas of policy research and technical assistance;

2. Requests the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to ensure that its future reports cover all the developing countries of Africa and that information on African countries beneficiaries of the interregional programmes of the organization directed towards developing countries should be identified in more detail for the purpose of getting a clearer picture of the contribution of the organization to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

3. Appeals, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly 1988 mid-term review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development with its emphasis on a mutual commitment and co-operation between Africa and the international community, to developed countries and multilateral institutions to enhance their support for the implementation of the Programme of Action, including further voluntary contributions to the extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action;



4. Decides to start preparation, at the first part of the thirty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board, for intergovernmental input of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the final assessment by the General Assembly of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development in 1991.

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13 October 1989

373 (XXXVI). The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/182 and 43/188 of 20 December 1988 and decision 371 (XXXV) of 22 March 1989 of the Trade and Development Board,

Takes note of the report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the contribution of the organization to the preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, 9/

1. Decides to transmit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade of the General Assembly the above-mentioned report and the relevant part of its report containing the deliberations of the Trade and Development Board on its contribution to the preparations for the international development strategy;

2. Decides further that, following the deliberations of the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the international development strategy and the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole in January 1990, consultations will take place under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to decide what subsequent action the organization could take within the framework of the Trade and Development Board to contribute to the preparatory process of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

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13 October 1989

377 (XXXVI). Arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Trade and Development Board,

Having considered the information and suggestions set forth in the note by the secretariat, 10/ as well as in the opening statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the first part of the

thirty-sixth session, and noting the relationship between the eighth session of the Conference and other events and conferences to be held during the biennium 1990-1991,

1. Agrees that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be held in 1991;

2. Requests the President of the Trade and Development Board to hold consultations on the location in Latin America and dates during 1991 of the Conference and to report thereon to the Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session in order that the Board might make a recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in accordance with past practice, rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, 4/ and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, taking into account relevant views expressed at the current session of the Board, to undertake consultations as soon as possible on the agenda for the eighth session of the Conference and, in the light of those consultations, to prepare a note, including a list of items as provided for under rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, for consideration by the Board at the second part of its thirty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include an item on arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the agenda of the second part of its thirty-sixth session.

761st meeting  
13 October 1989

378 (XXXVI). Review of the calendar of meetings

The Trade and Development Board

Approves the calendar of meetings for the remainder of 1989 and 1990 and takes note of the tentative calendar for 1991. 12/

761st meeting  
13 October 1989

C. Twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD

(agenda item 5)

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988 and Trade and Development Board resolution 365 (XXXV), the Board held a special meeting on 5 October 1989 to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization. 13/

2. At that commemorative meeting, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was read out by Mr. Jan Martenson, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

3. The Board heard statements by Mr. Oscar de Rojas, President of the Trade and Development Board at its thirty-sixth session; Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie, Secretary-General of UNCTAD; Dr. Gamani Corea, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole on the International Development Strategy; Mr. Arthur Dunkel, Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; H.E. Mr. William Rossier, Ambassador, representative of the host country; H.E. Mr. Alexander Kachanov, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on behalf of Group D countries; H.E. Mr. Shen Jueren, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China; H.E. Mr. Olli Adolf Mennander, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Finland, Co-ordinator of Group B; H.E. Mr. Lloyd Barnett, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Jamaica, Chairman of the Group of 77; H.E. Mr. Oswaldo de Rivero, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Peru, Co-ordinator of the Latin American Group; H.E. Mr. Kojo Amoo-Gottfried, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ghana, Co-ordinator of the African Group; H.E. Mr. Farouk Kasrawi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Jordan, Co-ordinator of the Asian Group; H.E. Mr. Morris B. Abram, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United States of America; H.E. Mr. Jean-David Levitte, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France, on behalf of the European Economic Community; and H.E. Mr. de Montigny Marchand, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Canada.

4. Videotaped messages from the following personalities were shown: H.E. Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the French Republic (President, Council of the European Community); H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the South Commission; H.E. Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia (representative of the host country of the Non-Aligned Movement); H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Foreign Minister of Indonesia (Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Association of South-East Asian Nations); H.E. Mr. Julio Londoño, Minister of External Relations of Colombia (President of the Latin American Economic Council); H.E. Ms. Yvonne M. C. T. van Rooy, Minister for Foreign Trade of the Netherlands; Mr. Barber Conable, President of the World Bank; Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund; Mr. Michel Hansenne, Director-General, International Labour Office; and Mr. Enrique Iglesias, President, Inter-American Development Bank.

5. Written messages were circulated from the following: H.E. Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Council of State and of the Government of Cuba (TD/B/L.888); H.E. Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, current chairman of Organization of African Unity (TD/B/L.876); H.E. Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq (TD/B/L.874); H.E. Mrs. Corazón Aquino, President of the Republic of the Philippines (TD/B/L.873); H.E. Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, President of Venezuela; H.E. Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia (TD/B/L.867); H.E. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Prime Minister of Poland (TD/B/L.866); H.E. Mr. V. A. Masol, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (TD/B/L.871); H.E. Mr. Nicolai I. Ryzhkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (TD/B/L.870); H.E. Mr. Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic (TD/B/L.865); H.E. Ing. Jadalla Azouz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (TD/B/L.879); H.E. Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State of the United States of America (TD/B/L.877); H.E. Mr. V. Sychev, Secretary-General of the

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (TD/B/L.875); Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (TD/B/L.885); and H.E. Ambassador Brownson Dede, Acting Secretary-General, Organization of African Unity (TD/B/L.878).

6. At the 761st meeting, on 13 October 1989, the Board adopted a declaration marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD (see resolution 376 (XXXVI)).

7. The President noted that the adoption of the declaration was the culmination of a series of events commemorating the anniversary, which had included the fourth Raúl Prebisch lecture in July in honour of the former Secretary-General of UNCTAD; the Symposium on International Economic Relations in the 1990s and UNCTAD's Role Therein, organized in September; and a special edition of the UNCTAD Bulletin. Those events had been a valuable inspiration for the declaration adopted by the Board and were an excellent basis for the commemoration of the anniversary by the General Assembly itself.

#### D. Other decisions

##### 1. Adoption of the report on credentials

1. At its 761st meeting, the Board adopted the report of the Bureau on Credentials (TD/B/1233).

##### 2. Membership of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget

(agenda item 13 (c))

2. At the same meeting, the Board decided that, in 1990, the membership of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget would consist of the following 19 States:

Argentina	Finland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Australia	German Democratic Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Belgium	India	United Republic of Tanzania
Brazil	Japan	United States of America
Bulgaria	Kenya	Yugoslavia
China	Peru	
Egypt	Philippines	

##### 3. Reports of subsidiary and other bodies

3. At its 755th meeting, the Board took note of the report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT at its twenty-second session (ITC/AG(XXII)/ii6 and Add.1) and the comments thereon.

4. At the 761st meeting, the Board took note of:

(a) The report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its twenty-second session (A/44/17) and the comments thereon;

(b) The report of the Special Committee on Preferences on its sixteenth session (TD/B/1219-TD/B/C.5/125) and the comments thereon;

(c) The report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries on its fifth session (TD/B/1217-TD/B/C.7/98) and the comments thereon;

(d) The report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on programme evaluation in UNCTAD (TD/B/1225);

(e) The report of the UNCTAD secretariat on recent economic developments in the occupied Palestinian territory (TD/B/1221) and the comments thereon;

(f) The report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/44/437, circulated by a note by the UNCTAD secretariat under the symbol TD/B/L.863) and the comments thereon;

(g) The report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD pursuant to Conference resolution 137 (VI) on land-locked developing countries (TD/B/1220 and Corr.1) and the comments thereon.

4. Provisional agenda for the second part of the thirty-sixth session of the Board

(agenda item 1 (d))

5. At the 761st meeting, the Board approved the provisional agenda for the second part of its thirty-sixth session (TD/B/L.883), prepared pursuant to rule 8 of the rules of procedure (see annex II below).

6. The Board authorized the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with the President, to adjust the provisional agenda in the light of developments, on the understanding that any changes or additions would be the subject of consultations with representatives of regional groups in the framework of the consultative machinery established by decision 143 (XVI) and resolution 231 (XXII). It requested the Secretary-General to consult with delegations regarding the organization of work of the second part of the session and to circulate his suggestions thereon.

5. Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board

(agenda item 13 (g))

7. No specific administrative or financial implications were submitted to the Board.

**6. Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections**

(agenda item 13 (a))

8. At the 753rd meeting, the Board took note that the membership of UNCTAD remained unchanged at 168.

**7. Announcement of any changes in the membership of the Board and election to membership of Main Committees**

(agenda item 13 (b))

9. At the 753rd meeting, the Board took note that its membership and that of its Main Committees remained unchanged, that is: Trade and Development Board, 131; Committee on Commodities, 107; Committee on Manufactures, 101; Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, 102; Committee on Shipping, 103; Committee on Transfer of Technology, 99; Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, 110.

**8. Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board**

(agenda item 13 (d))

10. No applications for designation under rule 76 were before the Board at the first part of its thirty-sixth session.

**9. Designation and classification of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure**

(agenda item 13 (e))

11. At the 755th plenary meeting on 3 October 1989, the Board approved the applications by the following four non-governmental organizations for designation under rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Board and decided, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (TD/B/1230), that they should be classified under the terms of subparagraphs 12 (a) and (b) of Board decision 43 (VII), as follows:

**General category:**

Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists (AEALC) 14/

Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce (AICO) 15/

Conference of Latin American Data-Processing Authorities (CALAI) 16/

Special category for UNCTAD organ indicated (other than the Board):

Federation of National Associations of  
Forwarding Agents of Latin America and  
the Caribbean (ALACAT) 17/

UNCTAD organ

Committee on  
Shipping

III. STATEMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE BOARD

A. Resolution 374 (XXXVI). Interdependence of problems of trade,  
development finance and the international monetary system

1. The spokeswoman for the Group of 77 (India) expressed her Group's satisfaction at the agreement on the first ever resolution on interdependence, which had been made possible by the openness of the debate and negotiations. The Group of 77 particularly welcomed the emphasis on the continuing centrality and importance of the debate on interdependence. It also welcomed the emphasis on the role of UNCTAD as an instrument of international dialogue and co-operation in economic and development matters; the recognition that the global economic disparities and negative trends endangered world economic growth and stability; and the fact that there was a reiteration of the pledge in the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 4/ to a reinvigorated effort to strengthen multilateral co-operation, to promote policies aimed at revitalizing development, growth and international trade, and to enhance the effectiveness of UNCTAD as an important instrument of international economic co-operation. The second paragraph contained important pointers for the future of the global dialogue sought by all, and the Group of 77 hoped that this dialogue would be comprehensive in terms of the levels, subjects and agenda that it covered.

B. Resolution 375 (XXXVI). Debt and development  
problems of developing countries

2. The spokeswoman for Group D (Bulgaria) confirmed the position of the countries members of her Group as expressed on the adoption of Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) and 358 (XXXV).

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/39/15), vol. II, sect. II).

2/ For the list of participants, see TD/B/INF/175.

3/ All texts were adopted without a vote.

4/ To be issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.2.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.II.D.14.

Notes (continued)

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

7/ General Assembly resolution S-13/2, annex.

8/ TD/B/1222.

9/ TD/B(XXXV)/CRP.9/Add.1/Rev.1.

10/ TD/B(XXXVI)/CRP.4.

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.II.D.4.

12/ Circulated under the symbol TD/B/INF/174.

13/ The statements made and the messages received in connection with the anniversary are reproduced in UNCTAD/560/4.

14/ For information on this organization, see TD/B/R.56/Add.1 (derestricted).

15/ For information on this organization, see TD/B/R.56/Add.2 (derestricted).

16/ For information on this organization, see TD/B/R.56/Add.3 (derestricted).

17/ For information on this organization, see TD/B/R.56/Add.4 (derestricted).



ANNEX I

Agenda for the first part of the thirty-sixth session  
of the Trade and Development Board a/

1. Procedural matters:
  - (a) Election of officers;
  - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Adoption of the report on credentials;
  - (d) Provisional agenda for the second part of the thirty-sixth regular session of the Board and organization of the work of the session.
2. The contribution of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.
3. Interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system.
4. Debt and development problems of developing countries.
5. Twenty-fifth anniversary of UNCTAD.
6. Preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
7. Other matters in the field of trade and development:
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in accordance with Conference resolution 137 (VI) concerning land-locked developing countries;
  - (b) Export promotion: report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT on its twenty-second session;
  - (c) Progressive development of the law of international trade: twenty-second annual report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.
8. Other matters requiring action by the Board arising from or related to reports and activities of its subsidiary and other bodies:
  - (a) Special Committee on Preferences;
  - (b) Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries.
9. The contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.
10. Programme evaluation in UNCTAD.

11. Assistance to the Palestinian people (Conference resolutions 146 (VI) of 2 July 1983 and 169 (VII) of 3 August 1987).
12. Arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
13. Institutional, organizational, administrative and related matters:
  - (a) Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections;
  - (b) Announcement of any changes in the membership of the Board and election to membership of Main Committees;
  - (c) Membership of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget for 1990;
  - (d) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board;
  - (e) Designation and classification of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure;
  - (f) Review of the calendar of meetings;
  - (g) Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board.
14. Other business.
15. Adoption of the report of the Board.

#### Notes

- a/ Adopted by the Board at its 753rd meeting, on 2 October 1989.

ANNEX II

Provisional agenda for the second part of the thirty-sixth  
regular session of the Board a/

1. Procedural matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session;
  - (b) Adoption of the report on credentials;
  - (c) Provisional agenda for the first part of the thirty-seventh regular session of the Board and organization of the work of the session;
  - (d) Designation of the President of the thirty-seventh regular session of the Board.
2. Follow-up and review of the implementation of the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with Board decision 350 (XXXIV): selected issues requiring attention by the Board:
  - (a) Services within the mandate of UNCTAD as defined in the Final Act. b/
3. Protectionism and structural adjustment and, in conjunction therewith, developments and issues in the Uruguay Round of particular concern to developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 105 (8) of the Final Act.
4. Other issues for consideration by the Board as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 1995 (XIX), and in the context of the relevant provisions of the Final Act on international trade, as well as other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Conference:
  - (a) The impact of technological change on patterns of international trade;
  - (b) The implications of bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration, especially those which have a major impact on global trade, in particular on the trade and development of developing countries.
5. Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom.
6. Arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
7. Other matters in the field of trade and development.

[to be completed in the light of developments]
8. Other matters requiring action by the Board arising from or related to reports and activities of its subsidiary and other bodies.

9. Institutional, organizational, administrative and related matters:

- (a) Treatment of new States members of UNCTAD for purposes of elections;
- (b) Announcement of any changes in the membership of the Board and election to membership of Main Committees;
- (c) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board;
- (d) Designation and classification of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure;
- (e) Review of the calendar of meetings;
- (f) Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board.

[to be completed in the light of developments]

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Board.

Notes

a/ The inclusion of an item on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the preparations for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade will depend on the outcome of consultations of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in accordance with Board decision 373 (XXXVI).

b/ For statement made in connection with the adoption of the Final Act, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part two.

The President's concluding remarks of the debate on agenda item 3  
at the first part of the thirty-sixth session

1. I found that this year's debate on interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system was especially rich and interesting and revealed a considerable convergence of views on a number of key issues. Eminent proof of that is of course the adoption, for the first time in the Board's work, of a resolution on this fundamental item.
2. It was generally acknowledged that the Board's deliberations on the item have been significantly strengthened by the efforts made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to that end. It was widely felt that the informal discussions that took place on interdependence at the beginning of the session were an extremely valuable part of our meeting. In that context, some proposals, which merit further study, were put forward on focusing some of the Board's documentation on policy issues. Also, all groups commended the Secretary-General for the quality of the Trade and Development Report 1989, a/ in particular for its treatment of differing national experiences, of the debt problem, and of the role of the external environment.
3. It was widely emphasized that, in a world economy that is becoming increasingly integrated, problems in the areas of trade, finance and money should be looked at as a whole and that policies to deal with them should figure prominently. Many speakers - and, indeed, the declaration adopted on the twenty-fifth anniversary - called upon UNCTAD to intensify the role that it plays in this respect, since both the breadth of its mandate and the universality of its membership equip it well to address interdependence.
4. Attention was drawn to the wide disparities in growth and development performance. The contrast between the poor performance of Africa, Latin America and the least developed countries, on the one hand, and some other developing countries, on the other, was noted, as was the contrast between the overall performance of developed countries, on the one hand, and developing countries on the other. All speakers emphasized the importance of substantially improving the growth rates and development perspectives of the stagnating or slower-growing countries of the world.
5. It was generally agreed that both domestic policy choices and external factors have contributed to the disparities in performance, and that solutions must therefore include both domestic action and international co-operation. The views expressed on both domestic policy reform and action on debt were much less divergent than previously, and that was confirmed by the significant resolution we adopted on that separate item.
6. The trend in a number of countries towards more extensive reliance on market mechanisms was also noted. A number of national representatives discussed the adjustment experience of their own countries in the context of the linkages between external and internal factors. There was a heightened awareness of the extent and complexity of such linkages, and it was generally felt that they needed to be better analysed and reflected in policies.

7. The macro-economic disorder prevailing in many countries was widely noted. A number of speakers stressed that external factors were aggravating fiscal and monetary problems in developing countries with debt difficulties and that some adjustment policies had undesirable side effects which often assumed major proportions. There was wide consensus that, for many countries relief on the external front was necessary for domestic policy efforts to succeed in stabilizing the economy, reviving growth and in restoring confidence among investors.

8. The acknowledgment of the need for domestic policy efforts and reforms - in both developing and developed countries - was thus matched by a recognition of the importance of international co-operation. The need for coherence in international actions regarding trade, development finance and monetary issues received special emphasis. A number of speakers pointed out that protectionism in industrialized countries was inconsistent with calls upon developing countries to improve their export performance; there was widespread agreement on the importance of bringing the Uruguay Round of Multinational Trade Negotiations to a successful conclusion, and of strengthening symmetrical surveillance in the International Monetary Fund.

9. Reference was made to a number of perceived threats to the international economy, including the unevenness of world economic growth, major trade and fiscal imbalances, resort to unilateralism in resolving trade conflicts, high real-interest rates and exchange-rate instability. It was widely recognized that a number of positive movements had taken place, as for instance, the recent enhancements of the strategy and efforts to deal with the problem of debt. But many speakers questioned the adequacy of the actions taken to date in the light of the gravity of the problems. Indeed, many representatives stressed an urgent need to reactivate the North-South dialogue, on a strengthened basis, and pointed once again to the gains that all could reap from a more just, equitable and balanced pattern of world economic growth and development.

10. The Declaration adopted in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary provides a useful snapshot of the evolving perceptions of member States on those broad policy issues. It is a new element of the foundations for political action in UNCTAD. The Declaration restates the goal of "a healthy, secure and equitable world economy", and reminds us of the challenge of framing consensual rules and arrangements within which peoples and nations can strive to improve their well-being. It looks forward to a prominent role for UNCTAD in meeting that challenge, using the whole range of instruments available to it. This Declaration will surely be a source of inspiration for member States as they carry forward the work of UNCTAD, substantively and organizationally, and I believe that it will have special relevance for our discussions on interdependence.

11. Perceptions have not yet been fully harmonized, and much work remains to be done before what has been called a new "emerging consensus" becomes fully fledged. It is most encouraging, however, that all sides are becoming more conscious of the need for internationally co-ordinated responses to the vast and complex problems at hand. I trust that the successful deliberations and substantive conclusions of this session of the Board have in themselves constituted an intensified dialogue and will mark a very important step towards making that dialogue more real, fruitful and effective.

#### Notes

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.II.V.14.

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