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SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohamed WARSAMA (Somalia)

1. The General Assembly, at its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, allocated to the Second Committee agenda item 40 entitled "Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade".
2. A general debate on this item, concurrent with item 12, was held by the Committee at its 1252nd to 1263rd meetings, between 6 and 22 October 1969, at its 1269th meeting, on 5 November 1969, and at its 1284th and 1285th meetings on 20 November 1969. At its 1252nd meeting, the Committee heard a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.^{1/} At the invitation of the Committee, Mr. Lester Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development, addressed the Committee at its 1284th meeting.^{2/} The Committee also considered the item at its 1302nd to 1304th meetings, held on 8 and 9 December 1969.
3. When considering the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

A/7525 and Add.1-3 - reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its first, second, third and fourth sessions

A/7699 - interim report of the Preparatory Committee on the preparation of a preliminary draft of an international development strategy

^{1/} See A/C.2/L.1058.

^{2/} See A/C.2/SR.1284.

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A/7603 - report of the Economic and Social Council to
(chapter I) the General Assembly 3/
and
A/7603/Add.1
(part I)

4. The Committee also had before it two draft resolutions, the texts of which are reproduced in sections I and II below.

I

5. At the 1302nd meeting, the representative of Colombia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1060), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the pledge of Members of the United Nations under the Charter to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, 4/

"Reaffirming their dedication to the broad social and economic purposes already expressed in various international instruments including, in particular:

Article 55 of the United Nations Charter;

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

The preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization;

The Constitution of the International Labour Organisation as amplified by the Philadelphia Declaration of 1944;

The preamble to the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as amended by Conference resolution No. 12/65;

The Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI), which launched the First Development Decade;

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Add.1)

4/ The paragraph approved in the Third Committee for the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development is reproduced here for obvious reasons.

General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII).

"Reaffirming their commitment to ensure that international economic relations are conducive to the economic and social progress of the developing countries, in particular those contained in:

The Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;

The Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association;

Part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;

The Declaration on Promotion of the Trade of Less Developed Countries adopted by the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1961;

Annex A.L.1. of the Final Act and Report of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

General Assembly resolutions 1027 (XI), 1422 (XIV), 1520 (XV) and 1707 (XVI).

"Emphasizing the interdependence of economic and social development in the wider process of growth and change as well as the importance of a strategy of integrated development which takes full account at all stages of its social aspects, 5/

"Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the development of the developing countries rests on those countries themselves, and acknowledging the pressing need to narrow and eventually close the gap in the standards of living between economically more advanced and developing countries and, to that end, that Member States shall have the responsibility to pursue internal and external policies designed to promote social development throughout the world and, in particular, to assist developing countries to accelerate their economic growth, 6/

"Conscious of the contribution that science and technology can render towards meeting the needs common to all humanity, 7/

"Decides to adopt the following programme as the United Nations Plan for the Second Development Decade.

5/ Idem.

6/ Idem.

7/ Idem.

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"UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY
FOR THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

PREAMBLE

The draft tentatively approved by the Preparatory
Committee at its fourth session

I. TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

"1. An Integrated Development Plan should aim to achieve for all individuals of all countries the enjoyment in freedom of the human rights recognized by the United Nations at its 1948 General Assembly, namely: the right to work, to free choice of employment and to protection against unemployment; to realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality; to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services; to education directed to the full development of the human personality. 8/

"2. Social solidarity, which has increasingly recognized the need for a better distribution of wealth in the national economy, also requires that the more developed countries should provide financial, technical and scientific assistance to the less developed countries.

"3. Economic and social development is primarily a national responsibility. International Co-operation cannot be effective unless it is continuous and it should therefore be administered, preferably, on a multilateral basis.

"4. The international development strategy calls for the attainment of certain minimal global and sectoral targets in real terms during the next Development Decade.

All countries should take measures to achieve a minimum annual rate of expansion of 6 per cent in gross product.

Real per capita income in the developing countries should increase at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent so that per capita income will double in twenty years, but special preferences will have to be given to relatively less developed countries in order to increase that rate.

Agricultural output in developing countries should increase by at least 4 per cent per annum.

8/ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (articles 22 to 26).

The annual rate of increase in the manufacturing output of developing countries will have to be raised to at least 8 per cent.

Domestic saving in developing countries should not be less than 15 per cent of gross product and should reach 20 per cent by the end of the Decade.

The ratio between tax revenues and gross product should be increased annually, if necessary, by 0.5 per cent up to a level of 14 per cent, where it should be stabilized.

Capacity to import of developing countries should increase by at least 7 per cent per annum, which requires an increase of 7.2 per cent in the average rate of export of developing countries.

Other targets will be recommended in due course by the Committee for Development Planning, as well as the social objectives. 9/

In any event, it is the responsibility of each Government to establish its own national objectives in accordance with its particular circumstances although a large part of multilateral aid will of course depend on the effort made by the recipient country.

Just as the minimum wage has become a right of the working classes, in each national economy, the prices of the basic export commodities of the developing countries are a form of recognition of the right to subsistence of the producers in those countries.

"II. METHODS AND PROGRAMMES OF WORK

"1. International co-operation for development requires the definition of methods and programmes of work, as described below, within the general framework of a new policy of a world distribution of labour which will open up broader markets for the exports of the developing countries.

"2. Trade in primary commodities should be regulated by world commodity agreements between producer and consumer countries which would regulate supply and demand by means of buffer stocks and diversification programmes, taking into account the problems raised by competition with synthetic and substitute products. The Coffee and Sugar Agreements should serve as an example for other primary exports of the developing countries, such as cocoa and tea.

The international primary commodity policy should make it possible:
(a) to obtain remunerative, fair and stable prices for primary commodities;
(b) improve access to markets for developing countries; (c) increase consumption and imports of primary commodities by developed countries, including processed or semi-processed goods from developing countries.

9/ The final report of the Committee for Development Planning will be taken up while this working paper is being discussed by a committee.

Measures should be taken to ensure access to the markets of the developed countries on satisfactory terms for products of developing countries regarded as temperate zone products as well as for tropical products and other agricultural and mineral products in competition with those of the developed countries.

Such measures should take the form of the elimination of administrative restrictions, tariff and non-tariff barriers and other obstacles and the discontinuance of discriminatory practices directed against the primary commodities of the developing countries.

Reforms should also be made in policies designed to promote anti-economic production of primary commodities, which adversely affect the sale of products from the developing countries on world markets.

"3. Stress should again be placed on the urgency, within the time-limits established by UNCTAD and with due regard for the approved calendar of meetings, of implementing a scheme of generalized non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries.

National and regional export promotion arrangements should be strengthened, trade information should be systematized and the assistance of world organizations should be sought with a view to intensifying and diversifying the exports of the developing countries.

At the same time, consideration should be given to a plan for eliminating the obstacles and restrictions affecting imports from developing countries, and recourse should be had to the consultative machinery established in GATT and UNCTAD before taking measures entailing less favourable treatment of imports from developing countries.

"4. Trade between developing countries and countries with centrally planned economies should be promoted and the liquidation of compensatory balances should be facilitated by international foreign exchange or multilateral agreements.

"5. The developed countries should co-operate in the economic integration of developing countries by regional or sub-regional groups. Integration will enable them to broaden production capacity and improve efficiency of economies of scale by broadening their market. Special measures should be taken in favour of relatively less developed countries and land-locked countries.

"6. National and regional financial policies should be prepared, including development budgets. Developing countries should bear in mind the national effort as represented by fiscal and public and private savings policies as well as investment promotion programmes.

Development aid from the developed countries as represented by the volume of transfer of external financial resources should represent at least 1 per cent of the gross national product. It should reach that level before 1972. It should be on a world-wide scale. There should be a relationship between the increased liquidity granted the developed countries and the needs for financial aid of the developing countries. It is important to find a means of reducing the financial cost of those transfers.

Other points which should be included in the strategy are:

- (a) Debt servicing problem of the developing countries;
- (b) Access of developing countries to capital markets;
- (c) Conditions for an increased contribution of private investment to development;
- (d) Safeguarding the development efforts of developing countries from the effects of fluctuations in their export earnings;
- (e) Increasing earnings from invisibles such as shipping, air transport, tourism, etc.;
- (f) International liquidity;
- (g) Transfer of scientific knowledge, research techniques and technology to developing countries. Measures for avoiding the "brain drain";
- (h) Human development: education, health, nutrition, housing, population and employment policy, human environment;
- (i) Expansion and diversification of production, natural resources, agricultural production and land reform. Industrialization;
- (j) Development of infrastructure;
- (k) World food problem.

"III. FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS

Review and appraisal of objectives and policies

"1. Regional, subregional and national plans are component parts of the global development strategy.

"2. Although the planning organs of the United Nations and the planning institutes provide technical advice with a view to formulating programmes for countries and regions, each country and each region is independently responsible for those programmes. Each country shall determine the type and nature of its national plans.

"3. Reviews and appraisals should be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries and utilizing existing arrangements at each level. The implementation of programmes will be periodically reviewed in order to assess the progress achieved towards the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade and to identify shortfalls and policies which were not compatible with the objectives with a view to recommending the adoption of positive measures, including new goals and policies, if necessary.

"IV. MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

"1. Emphasis is placed on the importance and necessity of mobilizing public opinion.

"2. In the developed countries, the public should be given information explaining the interdependent nature of the global development effort and the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress.

In the developing countries, the people should be made aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved in achieving the objectives of the Decade and their full participation should be enlisted.

"3. The mobilization of public opinion should be primarily the responsibility of national organizations.

"4. The United Nations and the specialized agencies should provide technical assistance to the national organizations of both the developed and the developing countries in their efforts to mobilize public opinion.

"5. The United Nations will assist national information media, mainly by supplying adequate basic information from which they can draw both substance and inspiration for their work.

"V. NATURE OF THE COMMITMENT

"1. The Governments of the developing countries will submit to the Secretary-General not later than 31 March 1970 a formal declaration defining, for each country, the minimum goals referred to in paragraph 4 of section III of this resolution, together with its decision to comply with the other obligations deriving from this resolution. Upon receiving those declarations, the competent bodies of the United Nations will proceed to adopt the measures of assistance envisaged in this resolution.

"2. The Governments of the developed countries will submit to the Secretary-General not later than 31 March 1970 a formal declaration of intention to comply with the obligations deriving from this resolution.

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"VI. EXECUTIVE ORGANS

"1. The Economic and Social Council will develop the policy of this resolution, promote the studies required by the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and establish the provisions it deems necessary to formulate to ensure the proper implementation of those programmes.

"2. The General Assembly has noted that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has adopted measures which will enable it to act as an instrument for the implementation of an international development strategy during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

"3. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to ensure the progress and implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council."

6. The Committee considered the draft resolution at its 1303rd and 1304th meetings. At the 1304th meeting, the representative of Colombia stated that he would accede to requests made during the discussions that the draft resolution submitted by his delegation be referred to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade for its consideration, and, on this understanding, he did not press the draft resolution to a vote.

II

7. At the 1303rd meeting, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1094) entitled "International development strategy", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2218 B (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2305 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 which initiated measures for proclaiming the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Further recalling its resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 whereby it established the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s, and requested it to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, a preliminary draft of the strategy,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) regarding the work done so far on the formulation of an international development strategy,

"Recalling the Charter of Algiers, in particular Part Two entitled "Programme of Action", regarded by the developing countries as constituting important elements of the strategy for the Second Development Decade,

"Taking into account the results of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the task remitted to the continuing machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in connexion with measures which the international community should take in the field of trade and development,

"Having considered the progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the preparation of a preliminary draft of an international strategy,

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"Deeply concerned that very little progress was made at the resumed eighth session and the second part of the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board in finalizing the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

"Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the economic development of developing countries rests on them and also that a fuller mobilization and more effective utilization of the domestic resources of those countries to achieve an accelerated rate of growth requires concomitant, effective and sustained international action,

"Considering that the success of the international development strategy will depend upon the commitments by developed and developing countries alike to the adoption of specific policy measures to implement the strategy,

"Gravely concerned that in spite of the efforts made during the First Development Decade, the levels of living of millions of people in the developing parts of the world are still pitifully low,

"Recognizing that there is an urgent need for strengthening the political will, particularly in the area of international co-operation, to carry on effectively with the task of development,

"Reaffirming the common responsibility and resolve of the international community to work continuously to bring about a substantial improvement in the lot of mankind by accelerating economic and social progress in developing countries, thus contributing to world peace,

"1. Expresses its concern that it has not been possible for the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to prepare a preliminary draft of the international development strategy as envisaged in paragraphs 3 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII);

"2. Notes, however, that it has so far been possible, inter alia, to agree:

(a) That the five main components of the strategy should be a preambular declaration, a specification of objectives, policy measures to fulfil those objectives, review and appraisal of both objectives and policies, and mobilization of public opinion;

(b) That the main objective for the Decade should be to promote sustained economic growth, especially in developing countries, to ensure a higher standard of living consistent with human dignity, to bring about sustained improvements in the well-being of the individual, and to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries;

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(c) That there is the need for establishing a target for the over-all growth rate for gross product in real terms of the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade, as a broad indication of the scope of international co-operative efforts to be made within the framework of the international development strategy;

(d) That it is important to reach agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables, consistent with the over-all target and, to the extent possible, each consistent with the other, as well as to define certain broad social objectives;

(e) That arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade; to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives, and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed;

(f) That existing arrangements for the review and appraisal of the progress towards achieving goals and objectives of the Decade should be fully and effectively utilized, strengthened as required, and complemented by new ones as appropriate at the national, regional, other multinational and global levels and that such arrangements should involve both developed and developing countries;

"3. Notes with concern the lack of progress in reaching agreement on policy measures for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Decade, which is of paramount importance for the formulation of the strategy;

"4. Urges Governments to take political decisions for the adoption of specific and concrete policy measures for the successful completion of the preparation and the implementation of the international development strategy;

"5. Recognizes that there is an express need for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and policies in the process of the formulation of the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade;

"6. Instructs the Preparatory Committee to finalize its work in accordance with the time-table laid down in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) and, at its forthcoming sessions, to concentrate particularly on objectives and policy measures;

"7. Endorses the decision of the Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its ninth session, to complete the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Second Development Decade at the third part of that session, so as to enable the Preparatory Committee to complete its work in these as well as make progress in other areas;

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"8. Calls upon all other organizations of the United Nations system to make available, as soon as possible, the contributions expected of them to the strategy, to enable the Preparatory Committee to consider them at its fifth session;

"9. Draws the attention of the Governments and the organizations concerned to the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions;

"10. Believes that the Second Development Decade will have a greater chance of success if the preparation and the implementation of the strategy were based on the participation of the representatives of all economic and social systems;

"11. Considers that the Second Development Decade should be an endeavour of the international community based on contributions of Governments through appropriate available forums;

"12. Considers that the procedures for the proclamation of the Decade should be so devised as to ensure maximum possible impact on world public opinion in support of all development efforts, particularly of the objectives and policies for the Decade.

8. Argentina, Guinea, Iceland, Kenya and Nigeria joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. The delegations of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria and Yemen submitted an amendment (A/C.2/L.1095) to the draft resolution, which would replace paragraph 4 by the following:

"4. Urges Governments to take political decisions regarding policy measures which are necessary to complete the preparation of the strategy and to adopt the commitments required for its implementation;"

10. The sponsors of the amendment later agreed to withdraw it, on the understanding that the following statement would be inserted in the Committee's report:

"It was the understanding of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution that in considering the words 'adoption of specific and concrete policy measures' in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the ninth paragraph of the preamble, which states 'that the success of the international development strategy will depend upon the commitments by developed and developing countries alike to the adoption of specific policy measures to implement the strategy', should be borne in mind."

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11. At the suggestion of several delegations, the sponsors agreed to delete paragraphs 10 and 11 of the draft resolution.

12. The Committee then voted on the draft resolution, as orally revised, and adopted it by 84 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (see paragraph 13 below).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

13. The Second Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International development strategy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2218 B (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2305 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 which initiated measures for proclaiming the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Further recalling its resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 whereby it established the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s, and requested it to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, a preliminary draft of the strategy,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) regarding the work done so far on the formulation of an international development strategy,

Recalling the Charter of Algiers, in particular part two entitled "Programme of action", regarded by the developing countries as constituting important elements of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account the results of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the task referred to the continuing machinery of the Conference in connexion with measures which the international community should take in the field of trade and development,

Having considered the progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the preparation of a preliminary draft of an international strategy,

Deeply concerned that very little progress was made at the resumed eighth session and at the second part of the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board in finalizing the contribution of the Conference to the strategy for the Second Development Decade,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the economic development of developing countries rests on them and also that a fuller mobilization and

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more effective utilization of the domestic resources of those countries to achieve an accelerated rate of growth requires concomitant, effective and sustained international action,

Considering that the success of the international development strategy will depend upon the commitments by developed and developing countries alike to the adoption of specific policy measures to implement the strategy,

Gravely concerned that in spite of the efforts made during the First Development Decade, the levels of living of millions of people in the developing parts of the world are still pitifully low,

Recognizing that there is an urgent need for strengthening the political will, particularly in the area of international co-operation, to carry on effectively with the task of development,

Reaffirming the common responsibility and resolve of the international community to work continuously to bring about a substantial improvement in the lot of mankind by accelerating economic and social progress in developing countries, thus contributing to world peace,

1. Expresses its concern that it has not been possible for the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to prepare a preliminary draft of the international development strategy as envisaged in paragraphs 3 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII);

2. Notes, however, that it has so far been possible, inter alia, to agree:

(a) That the five main components of the strategy should be a preambular declaration, a specification of objectives, policy measures to fulfil those objectives, review and appraisal of both objectives and policies, and mobilization of public opinion;

(b) That the main objective for the Second Development Decade should be to promote sustained economic growth, especially in developing countries, to ensure a higher standard of living consistent with human dignity, to bring about sustained improvements in the well-being of the individual, and to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries;

(c) That there is a need for establishing a target for the over-all growth rate for gross product in real terms of the developing countries during the Second Development Decade, as a broad indication of the scope of international co-operative efforts to be made within the framework of the international development strategy;

(d) That it is important to reach agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables, consistent with the over-all target and, to the extent possible, each consistent with the other, as well as to define certain broad social objectives;

(e) That arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives, and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed;

(f) That existing arrangements for the review and appraisal of the progress towards achieving goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade should be fully and effectively utilized, strengthened as required, and complemented by new arrangements, as appropriate, at the national, regional, other multinational and global levels, and that such arrangements should involve both developed and developing countries;

3. Notes with concern the lack of progress in reaching agreement on policy measures for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second Development Decade, which is of paramount importance for the formulation of the strategy;

4. Urges Governments to take political decisions for the adoption of specific and concrete policy measures for the successful completion of the preparation and the implementation of the international development strategy;

5. Recognizes that there is an express need for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and policies in the process of the formulation of the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade;

6. Instructs the Preparatory Committee to finalize its work in accordance with the time-table laid down in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) and, at its forthcoming sessions, to concentrate particularly on objectives and policy measures;

7. Endorses the decision of the Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its ninth session, to complete the contribution of the Conference to the Second Development Decade at the third part of that session, so as to enable the Preparatory Committee to complete its work in these as well as to make progress in other areas;

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8. Calls upon all other organizations of the United Nations system to make available, as soon as possible, the contributions to the strategy expected of them, so as to enable the Preparatory Committee to consider them at its fifth session;

9. Draws the attention of the Governments and the organizations concerned to the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions;

10. Considers that the procedures for the proclamation of the Second Development Decade should be so devised as to ensure the maximum possible impact on world public opinion in support of all development efforts, particularly of the objectives and policies for the Decade.
