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NEW YORK

President: Mr. Salim Ahmed SALIM
(United Republic of Tanzania).

AGENDA ITEM 7

Assessment of the progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation (continued):

- (a) New international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade;
- (b) Global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development;
- (c) Other matters

1. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its first meeting of this special session, I call on the Director-General of WIPO, Mr. Arpad Bogsch.

2. Mr. BOGSCH (Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization): I should like to start by expressing my special thanks to the Secretary-General, Mr. Waldheim, together with all the others responsible for the organization of the present session, for arranging an opportunity for heads of specialized agencies of the United Nations system to address the General Assembly. As one of them, I should like to say that this is a great honour for me.

3. I welcome the invitation particularly because it gives me an opportunity to draw attention briefly to the major points of the report which I have, as requested [General Assembly resolution 33/198], submitted on progress within the area of competence of WIPO towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order [see A/S-11/6, annex, p. 189].

4. WIPO has been a specialized agency of the United Nations system only since 1974. In the agreement concluded at that time, WIPO accepted responsibility for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries under fair conditions.

5. I expect and hope that the new international development strategy will provide a framework for WIPO's future programmes and plans to discharge that responsibility. Such a framework seems to me to be essential in order to have the central sense of purpose and of direction which is needed by our decentralized system of specialized, independent organizations.

6. I noted in this connexion the remarkable statement—very concrete and very realistic—that the Director-General for Development and International Co-operation, Mr. Dadzie made on 27 August 1980 to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the eleventh special session.

7. My statement will be addressed mainly to the new international development strategy. However, I should

remark in passing that WIPO's report to this session draws attention to a matter relevant also to the question of global negotiations. I am referring to the current revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. This matter was referred to by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, who was kind enough to give an accurate picture of the most important issues involved in the revision and on the future procedure for that revision.

8. Last year when I had the honour to address the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, I referred briefly to those activities of WIPO which seemed to be of most direct relevance to the preparation of that strategy. Those activities primarily concern inventions, that is new solutions to given technical problems.

9. Technological inventions are either created in the country itself or reach the country by way of transfer of technology.

10. The creation of inventions within its own territory by its own nationals is of extreme importance to each country and every country should encourage it. Indigenous inventiveness is an indispensable element for economic self-reliance. The capacity to invent is there in equal manner in every nation. What is needed is to encourage the inventive talent. This is done by moral recognition and by the legal protection of the economic interest of the inventor in his invention. One of the tasks of WIPO is to advise the Governments of developing countries or other institutions in charge of research and development in those countries on how to create economic and moral incentives for increasing the inventive activity of their own nationals.

11. As far as the transfer of technology is concerned, it is to be noted that much, if not most, of the valuable technology transferred is technology using patented inventions. Developing countries frequently lack experience in judging whether the technology offered to them from abroad is really that which they can use best and whether the sale or licensing of the technology is offered on reasonable and fair terms. The negotiation of transfer of technology contracts is an art. It is one of the objectives of WIPO to help developing countries learn the art of negotiating transfer of technology contracts when they involve industrial property. We do not give advice in individual cases, but we have a fairly complete guidebook on the negotiation of such contracts and we organize training courses on the matter. These are generally regarded by our developing country members as one of the most practical and useful activities of our organization. Their eyes are opened to the many pitfalls that frequently accompany such negotiations and should be avoided.

12. I concluded my statement to the Preparatory Committee by suggesting that consideration might be given to including in the text of the new strategy express reference to the development of these two matters: first, the development in developing countries of indigenous

inventive activity, and, second, the development in developing countries of negotiating skills in the conclusion of contracts providing for the transfer of technology.

13. I am pleased to note that, in the draft text submitted by the Preparatory Committee, attention has been paid to those two points and I hope that the text that the General Assembly will eventually adopt will reflect the same.

14. In conclusion, I should like to say that I realize, in all modesty, that the number of persons in the world directly involved in these matters—namely the creators of new technology and the negotiators of transfer of technology—is relatively small. But the number of persons affected in any developing country by local inventive activity and better conditions of transfer of technology—that is, better for the developing country—is legion, potentially and indirectly the whole population of that developing country. That is why the matter seems to be important and that is why I am grateful to this Assembly for having given me the opportunity to speak about it.

15. Mr. FISCHER (German Democratic Republic):¹ The people of the German Democratic Republic received with particular satisfaction the news of the Republic of Zimbabwe's admission to membership in the United Nations [*General Assembly resolution S-11/1*]. The admission of that State is a large step towards the ultimate liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and *apartheid*.

16. This special session of the General Assembly, which is discussing matters of international economic development, is being held in a tense international situation. There are attempts to revive the policy of cold war and to carry it into trade and economic relations. Discrimination, protectionism, food boycotts as a means of political blackmail, hegemonism, price-rigging on the part of transnational corporations, threats of military force and especially an unprecedented arms escalation hamper the process of democratizing the already complicated international economic relations and implementing the programme for the New International Economic Order. This special session can therefore rightfully be called upon, first, to give fresh impetus to the cessation of the arms race and the initiation of real disarmament measures conducive to a stable and forward-looking economic development of all States and peoples; secondly, resolutely to ward off attempts to subordinate international trade and economic relations to aggressive political aims by boycotts, embargoes, discrimination, threats and pressure; thirdly, to help stop the continuing escalation of international tensions and, to that end, to improve the international climate for beneficial political and economic co-operation among States; and fourthly, to give a tangible impulse in the 1980s to the process of the democratization of international economic relations, to arrive at practical results and to assist developing countries in making genuine progress in their economic development.

17. The benefits to all peoples would be plain to see. It is commonly known that the German Democratic Republic, as a socialist State, strongly supports the attainment of these noble goals. In its economic relations with developing countries, it is guided by the democratic principles on which the demands for a new

international economic order are based. Sovereign equality, equal rights, mutual assistance and mutual advantage are a matter of course for our country; in other words, they are established practice.

18. At this special session, representatives of a great number of States have pointed with concern to the still-widening chasm in the world's economic and social development. This chasm is the result of the blatantly unjust colonial and neo-colonial division of labour caused and preserved by imperialism. To overcome it means to remove the crucial impediment to an independent economic and social development. The 1970s moved us ahead in that direction, thanks to the positive influence of détente. The results of the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly have borne this out. In the documents adopted at that session [*General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)*] and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States [*General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)*], important principles have been laid down which carry the spirit of détente into economic relations as well. Only if we succeed in broadening détente in the 1980s will it be possible to implement successfully the much-needed democratic restructuring of international economic relations and to liquidate—on a world-wide scale—force, *diktat*, inequality and discrimination.

19. The choice between a further arms build-up, on the one hand, and arms limitation and disarmament, on the other, will be of decisive importance to the democratic restructuring of international economic relations. Great emphasis has been laid in this forum on the mounting economic burdens States have to bear on account of military expenditures. No one contests this fact any longer. Yet a continuation of the arms race now directly threatens all mankind.

20. Developing countries, which, as everyone knows, are lagging behind in economic development—through no fault of their own—are particularly hard hit by the economic consequences of the arms race.

21. The final document of the 1978 tenth special session of the General Assembly [*resolution S-10/2*] devoted to disarmament, and held in 1978, called the enormous waste of material and intellectual resources on the continuing arms race incompatible with the implementation of the New International Economic Order and with the objective of improving the economic situation of developing countries.

22. Virtually whole armies of scientists, technicians, engineers and highly qualified specialists are employed today in the arms-manufacturing industry instead of working for the economic progress of peoples.

23. The arms race is bound to generate uncertainty and distrust among States. As the recent embargo measures by Western quarters have shown, it cannot but worsen the international political climate and lead to serious disruptions in international trade. However, a general condemnation of the arms race does not help much. It is a legitimate and most urgent necessity to counter the plans of the instigators of the arms race with a disarmament programme which serves human progress and to implement it.

24. Armaments devour the most valuable raw materials and erode energy reserves. They drain the sources of wealth on our planet. Just a part of today's military spending would be enough to ensure a sufficient energy supply for everyone, to overcome underdevelopment and hunger, to eliminate the pollution of the environment, to banish epidemics and disease, to maintain the

¹Mr. Fischer spoke in German. The English version of his statement was supplied by the delegation.

earth's ecological balance and to solve other universal problems.

25. What this underlines is that disarmament is a global problem, the number-one problem. As a socialist State, the German Democratic Republic feels particularly committed to all efforts towards solving this question of all questions.

26. Both timely and acceptable proposals for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament are made in the Warsaw Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980. The implementation of these proposals would palpably lessen the risk of war and release the means urgently needed for the promotion of economic and social progress in developing countries and for the economic and social development of all peoples and States.

27. The German Democratic Republic subscribes to the opinion expressed at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, from 3-9 September 1979, that democratization is the political essence of the efforts to achieve a New International Economic Order. That view should be reflected in the final document of the present special session. The democratization of international economic relations means extending the policy of peaceful coexistence, détente and disarmament to the area of the world economy, as well as substituting equal and mutually advantageous co-operation for the confrontation caused by exploitation, discrimination and boycott. We are witnessing a development in which attempted political blackmail and non-compliance with concluded treaties not only interfere with the expansion of advantageous co-operation and impair détente but, in the final analysis, boomerang on their originators with economic and political consequences. Every State, large or small, can develop successfully only if it participates in the international division of labour under equal and advantageous conditions and only if any infringement on sovereignty and interference in internal affairs are excluded. The German Democratic Republic advocates incorporating those fundamentals of any beneficial international co-operation in the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

28. It is also important to ostracize neo-colonialism, which has now replaced classical colonialism, and no longer to permit that developing countries remain dependent, because neo-colonialism reproduces and even worsens their unequal status within the capitalist economic system. For that reason, Mr. Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, recently justly demanded the decolonization of Africa's future [2nd meeting]. The dubious machinations of transnational corporations have repeatedly been castigated before this forum. It is an established fact that the extent to which transnational corporations are currently plundering the natural and human resources of developing countries is considerably greater than in the days of old-time colonialism. According to some calculations, they squeeze some \$100 billion out of developing countries annually. Not even the beseeching appeals concerning the alleged joint responsibility of the "North" for developing countries can mask that enormous transfer of resources from the "South" to the "North-West". Even senior Government officials of capitalist States make no bones about the fact that the main purpose of so-called development assistance is to prepare the ground for profitable private investment

and, above all, to salvage the weak economic sectors, boost the exports and optimize the existing production capacities of the "donor" countries. In other words, it is the capitalist economic system which they seek to stabilize and stimulate at the expense of the developing countries.

29. As a matter of fact, a great deal of so-called development aid turns out to be a business where profits are rather lopsided and by no means work in the "receiver" countries' favour. According to calculations by UNCTAD, between 1970 and 1977 profits of \$13.327 billion, for example, were taken out of African States alone, while a mere \$3.78 billion in foreign private capital flowed back to Africa as direct investments during the same period. A similar account could be given of other types of "development aid". Thus the amount that developing countries are robbed of by neo-colonial plundering is greater than what is made available to them through "development aid". On the contrary, although not recognizable as such at first sight, the developing countries are the actual "donor" countries. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic supports the demands for compensation for the resources squeezed out of developing countries.

30. The transnational corporations are the main force behind the designs to keep developing countries in economic dependence. To complete and adopt a code of conduct for transnational corporations, to control and regulate their activities effectively at last is therefore essential for the democratization of international economic relations.

31. The unjust world economic order created by capitalism also puts socialist States at a disadvantage. Every year they lose hundreds of millions of dollars due to the depreciation of capitalist currencies and the discriminatory trade and monetary policies practised against them.

32. The time is more than ripe for putting a stop also to the plundering of the intellectual potential of developing countries. The massive luring away of scientists and other specialists from developing countries is inflicting heavy damage on those States and is a source of additional enrichment for others. It is an open secret that a number of States make more profit from the "importation" of scientists and other highly qualified specialists alone than they give in total "development aid". The German Democratic Republic would like to suggest that the United Nations devote greater attention to that harmful neo-colonialist practice. We believe that it is necessary that a convention be drawn up which would strictly prohibit the brain-drain from developing countries and set forth effective pertinent control measures.

33. In the past few years, the problems in connexion with raw material and energy supplies, environmental protection and the eradication of hunger and disease have been exacerbated. Just as the other socialist States have done, the German Democratic Republic has for that reason supported the proposal of developing countries that global negotiations be held within the United Nations system to solve world-wide economic problems. This support equally goes for the priorities recommended for such negotiations [General Assembly resolution 34/138].

34. Being a socialist country with a planned economy, the German Democratic Republic favours the normalization and stabilization of international commodity trade. It advocates a solution to the raw-material problems which would take the interests of all countries into

account. One set of measures should encompass the spheres of production, processing and trade and effectively curb the influence of spontaneous market forces. Such steps, which can best be worked out within the United Nations, should contribute to overcoming disproportions between the supply of and the demand for raw materials, eliminating excessive price fluctuations and setting economically motivated prices, and they should contain reciprocal supply and purchase obligations for exporting and importing countries. Simultaneously, steps could be discussed to stop the exporting of inflation of the capitalist industrial countries.

35. The energy problem confronts all States, although in differing ways, with many new and complex tasks. Therefore, it is an urgent necessity that the use of existing energy resources be as rational as possible. Admittedly, it has become more costly and difficult to tap energy resources. No one, however, has the right to obtain access to energy resources by force. Any attempt to divide the world for that purpose into "spheres of interest" and to answer the alleged threats to them with military force and thus risk peace, the most important of all human rights, is extremely dangerous.

36. A solution to these questions built on reason and a sense of realism would be in the interest of all States, indeed of all people. It was with this in mind that the socialist countries proposed the convening of an all-European congress on energy. Such a meeting could set an example for co-operation in all vital areas.

37. The German Democratic Republic took part in the formulation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States [*General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)*] and the decisions adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly [*resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)*]. We make it a point in our daily practice to help implement these significant decisions. This is also reflected in the international agreements the German Democratic Republic has subsequently signed.

38. The approximately 150 agreements on scientific-technological and industrial co-operation and the trade accords which the German Democratic Republic has concluded with developing countries ensure equality, non-discrimination and mutual advantage and are the basis for systematic, long-term and stable economic and scientific-technological co-operation. We regard the establishment of national industries and of an appropriate infrastructure as a crucial foundation for the economic independence of developing countries.

39. Under this policy, the German Democratic Republic built more than 650 factories and plants in developing countries from 1970 to 1979. All of them have become the national property of those States without any conditions whatsoever being attached, without the exploitation of their human and natural resources by the German Democratic Republic, without the transfer of profits to my country.

40. The German Democratic Republic feels particularly committed to the task of giving efficient assistance to developing countries in training their own skilled personnel. It does so fully aware that education, vocational training and continuing education are significant factors of growth, contributing to successful, self-reliant development. Each year increasing numbers of people from developing countries come to the German Democratic Republic to study or receive training or further training, according to the requirements of their countries' development. In the past 10 years, almost 10,000 citizens of recently liberated States have acquired substantial knowledge at universities and colleges of the German Democratic Republic, and close to 40,000 have obtained

technical and vocational skills. In the same period, over 15,000 German Democratic Republic specialists worked in developing countries.

41. These forms of intergovernmental economic relations are complemented by sizeable aid from the German Democratic Republic to developing countries as a token of solidarity with their efforts to combat hunger, disease and illiteracy and to ease the hardships caused by aggression and occupation. Shipments of solidarity donations alone valued at 1.5 billion marks were made to African, Asian and Latin American States during the Second United Nations Development Decade. This is of course a tangible contribution to the development of the recipient countries.

42. The German Democratic Republic will also continue in the 1980s its economic co-operation with developing countries and its solidarity and support, within the scope of its possibilities. The moneys used for that purpose will be taken from the national income earned by the people of the German Democratic Republic. The German Democratic Republic's contribution to the establishment of democratic international economic relations will be the more effective the bigger its economic potential grows and the more it succeeds in utilizing the advantages of the socialist economic integration programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It is only too understandable that more and more States seek long-term co-operation with the CMEA, because that organization furnishes the example of how considerable differences in the level of development can be overcome step by step on the basis of equality and national sovereignty.

43. The German Democratic Republic's economic relations with capitalist industrial countries, too, have advanced to mutual benefit in recent years. However, there are still a number of negative factors which interfere with the development of trade exchanges and long-term co-operative arrangements—for example, growing protectionism through a variety of non-tariff restrictions and the non-granting of most-favoured-nation treatment. The German Democratic Republic reaffirms its readiness to develop its economic relations with capitalist industrial countries rapidly, progressively and on an equal footing.

44. The Second United Nations Development Decade is drawing to a close. The representatives of many countries have been justified in pointing out that very little headway has been made in speeding up the economic and social development of Asian, African and Latin American States.

45. An analysis of the Second United Nations Development Decade has furnished yet further proof, in the light of the experience we have gained during our own difficult development, that it is correct to adopt the following approach in the years ahead: the creation of international conditions that will accelerate the required economic growth—that is peace, world-wide disarmament, equality and non-discrimination; compensation for the damage that has been and is being caused by colonial and neo-colonial measures, including the brain-drain on developing countries, counter-measures to stem that practice definitely being necessary; effective control over the activities of transnational corporations through the adoption of an appropriate code of conduct; mobilization of all indigenous forces and capabilities; structural changes to allow for dynamic socio-economic development that serves humanity; and the training of highly qualified national personnel at all levels as an area of paramount importance.

46. Along those lines, the German Democratic Republic will continue its efforts to participate in the establishment of democratic international economic relations.

47. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 1st meeting, I now call on the Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Mr. Srivastava.

48. Mr. SRIVASTAVA (Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization): I am profoundly grateful for the honour and privilege of addressing this most important special session of the General Assembly on behalf of IMCO. I am well aware that the Assembly's time is very precious, and I shall therefore endeavour to be as brief as possible.

49. Before I come to my main submission I should like to say a few words about the organization which I have the privilege of serving. IMCO, as a specialized agency within the United Nations system, is devoted exclusively to maritime affairs. In recent years IMCO's membership has increased substantially, and today 118 States are members of the organization. Our membership is drawn from all parts of the world. About three fourths of IMCO's total membership now consists of developing countries. Considering that IMCO is concerned only with maritime affairs, our membership is now regarded as reaching the optimum.

50. IMCO has two major objectives. The first is the adoption and application through international co-operation of the highest practicable standards to ensure maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and other shipping operations, and the prevention of marine pollution from ships and thereby, also, the promotion of the availability of efficient and reliable shipping services for the commerce of the world. IMCO's second objective as a specialized agency of the United Nations system is to promote programmes of technical co-operation with the developing world with a view to providing assistance to developing countries endeavouring to build up their technical maritime capability as well as adequate and efficient national merchant marines and ports. Those programmes, which have been evolved in pursuance of the Assembly's resolutions referring to the establishment of a New International Economic Order [*General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)*], have, I am happy to be able to report, the unanimous support of all member countries of the Organization, developed and developing alike.

51. I should like now to proceed directly to my principal submissions.

52. The vital need of developing countries to participate adequately in international shipping has been recognized by the General Assembly itself. It is evident that developing countries which have an international seaborne trade must have adequate national merchant marines and efficient ports. The actual situation at present is, however, far from reassuring from the point of view of developing countries. Their participation in international shipping is still extremely inadequate, and that affects them adversely in a variety of ways. Inadequacy of maritime infrastructure has caused serious bottle-necks and has handicapped their development efforts. There is a substantial negative impact on the balance-of-payments situation. Vast sums of valuable foreign currency have had to be paid by many developing countries not only for freight charges but also as demurrage to ships having to wait in ports for long periods because of inadequate berthing facilities. While there are a few heartening examples of significant

change for the better, the general situation in the developing countries is unfortunately still far from satisfactory or acceptable. It is for that reason that the General Assembly and other international conferences have on several occasions declared that increased participation by the developing countries in world shipping and greater diversification of their shipping services should be among the fundamental objectives of current development efforts and the basic tenets of the New International Economic Order.

53. It is my submission that to ensure a more satisfactory and accelerated rate of development of the maritime infrastructure of developing countries it is necessary to formulate a clear, pragmatic and co-ordinated strategy in this regard. Undoubtedly, world shipping is today a highly sophisticated and complex industry. World trade is now moving in container ships, mammoth tankers, gas and chemical carriers and other specialized vessels. Maritime expertise of a high order is required for the successful deployment of a shipping fleet in full compliance with IMCO's global technical standards for safety and the prevention of marine pollution from ships.

54. In this context the development of maritime expertise within the developing world is of crucial importance. The developing countries will need the services of well-trained master mariners, marine engineers, naval architects, ship inspectors and surveyors, port engineers, harbour masters and the like. The establishment of maritime training academies is therefore the very first step which must necessarily be taken by developing countries wanting to build up their maritime capability. A sound technical and administrative infrastructure needs to be established. Maritime legislation, which in some countries is still decades old, needs to be modernized. Ship repairing facilities need to be augmented. Above all, what is needed in every developing country having maritime trade is a well-conceived national maritime policy that is duly accepted as a part of the national development objectives. Without such recognition and such priority, difficulties are bound to arise when resources are sought for specific and necessary measures to secure maritime development.

55. In that context it would be of immeasurable benefit to the developing countries if clear and express provision were to be included in the new international development strategy underlining the importance of maritime infrastructure. We of IMCO are convinced that such a provision in the new international development strategy will provide a powerful and much needed incentive and reminder to the developing countries when they formulate their own national development plans. It is for that reason that the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned with infrastructure—namely ICAO, UPU, ITO and IMCO—submitted a joint document (A/AC.196/19) to the Preparatory Committee emphasizing the very important role of infrastructure in the process of development and indicating certain policy measures which were considered necessary for the implementation of the basic objectives of the strategy in individual sectors of transport.

56. My main purpose today is to emphasize once again the role and importance of adequate infrastructural facilities in the developmental efforts of developing countries and, consequently, the necessity and desirability of the specific inclusion of infrastructural development as one of the major objectives of the new international development strategy. Given such a strategy, based on a pragmatic approach, there is every reason to believe that the developing countries will be able to pro-

mote their maritime development at an accelerated pace in the years to come. It is such a concept which motivates the endeavours of IMCO, the organization which I have the privilege of representing here today. We in IMCO have evolved, with the full support of all member countries, developed and developing, a world-wide programme of technical co-operation in the maritime field. But the task has just begun. A very great deal needs to be done in the future. We need the encouragement and support of the General Assembly so that we may be able to serve the developing world in this vital sector of economic development.

57. I have taken the liberty of using some of the Assembly's precious time today to invite attention to the vital importance of infrastructural facilities, because it is my sincere belief that the success of developmental efforts in any field depends crucially on the efficiency of infrastructure. IMCO's objective is the same as the objective of all the representatives present here today. The developmental efforts of the developing countries must succeed. It is our fervent hope that they will succeed on the basis of world co-operation. What is being discussed here is not only an international development strategy for the next decade. What is really being considered is the very future of mankind. I submit that only by a sincere recognition of the interdependence of all peoples of the world can equitable development be assured in the future. What the General Assembly is endeavouring to do is to promote global co-operation so that equity and justice are assured to all peoples. I should like to close by wishing the Assembly every possible success in its endeavours and assuring it of my profound gratitude.

58. Mr. KESSELY (Chad) (*interpretation from French*): Since this is the first time that I have had the honour of speaking before this Assembly, I should like in the first place warmly to congratulate Mr. Salim on his election to the presidency of the current special session and to pay a tribute to the brotherly country that he represents. His commitment to the just causes of freedom and dignity and the competence with which he has presided over previous sessions are for us a guarantee that the present session will be crowned with success.

59. It is precisely a victory in the struggle for freedom and dignity which permits us today to welcome among us the illustrious representatives of Zimbabwe. We know that the wall of domination and darkness, whatever its thickness, will always crumble in the end. We therefore rejoice in the independence won by the force of arms and thus thoroughly appreciated.

60. Once again the subject before the Assembly is seeking ways and means to accelerate the elimination of poverty in the world. This shows that the current system of rules which govern international society is inadequate and full of delaying mechanisms.

61. Yet considerable progress has been made in the past two decades in making mankind aware of what poverty means. For two decades various problems of development such as commodities, financial support, indebtedness, currency or the transfer of technology have been evaluated and adequate solutions to those problems have been proposed. The proclamation of the First United Nations Development Decade and the first session of UNCTAD at Geneva in 1964 were part and parcel of this process, as were the four later sessions of UNCTAD, the proclamation of the Second United Nations Development Decade [*General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)*], the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly held in 1980, as well as

the regular sessions of the General Assembly and of many other institutions of the United Nations system.

62. In the implementation of the ideas put forth, various strategies have been devised to do away with underdevelopment. Thus the transfer of assistance was suggested in the first instance, in the form of public or private capital or technical assistance. But that notion proved very soon to be detrimental and inadequate because of its limitations.

63. The idea of influencing the external trade of the developing countries then prevailed, but conflicting interests did not permit the preference system devised by UNCTAD to become truly operational. That is why the world is still suffering the devastating effects of the most-favoured-nation clause. Lately, attention has been focused on the transfer of technology, the scope of which it is too early to evaluate, although it is considered the only means appropriate to the struggle against underdevelopment.

64. Thus it will be readily understood why the global economic situation today is no different from that of the 1960s, which could be represented pictorially by a small verdant oasis of States in the centre of a vast, totally arid desert.

65. The quest for a New International Economic Order must begin with an explicit recognition of failure: the recognition of the fact that the present international economic order—I should rather say “economic orders”, because of the quite different forms of interactions, West-South, East-South and South-South, by which it is expressed and that are variously termed colonialism, imperialism or capitalism—subjects and overexploits weak peoples rather than assisting them in their struggle against nature.

66. For my country, Chad, which was earlier classified among the poorest countries of the world and which one of these days will have to be put in a different category since its level has dropped to such an extent, it is neo-colonialist socio-economic and politico-juridical relations that are at the root of all those evils today.

67. Decolonization, the dismemberment of old colonial empires, was certainly an important stage in the history of mankind. The economic and legal foundations of the world order were thereby shaken. Reserves of manpower and economic resources that are the essential attraction for colonization slipped from the grasp of the old masters. It could not have been otherwise, since the natural inequality of States has never affected the attributes of sovereignty. However, we soon realized that that renunciation of colonial empires was neither voluntary nor disinterested. We soon realized that, for the colonizer, the only way to retain his advantage was to “give” independence to the colony. Of course, to demonstrate the reality of the separation and of the equality, cosmetic changes were made in the old relations. But the young State was, in essence, recolonized by means of clouded agreements on co-operation by which it yielded to the former Power the management of its currency, its natural resources, its culture and even its security because, to complete the picture, the former colonizer hastily advocated military expenditures by inventing ideological dangers or kindling hotbeds of rebellion. It was in the capital of the former masters that its pseudo-development projects were planned and the next head of State was chosen.

68. Shocked but constrained to resignation, the young State can only watch its true independence receding because, to save the little it has acquired, it has no

choice but wisely to abide by the established order of economic interdependence.

69. This is how my country, Chad, was forced into a state of the most absolute poverty imaginable. And yet, it is a rich country: yes, Chad is a very rich country. Its subsoil spews forth oil, uranium, wolfram and tin, to name only a few. This wealth whets the appetite and ensures the presence of international imperialism which does not wish to be left out when the spoils are shared. But it is wealth which has thus far been denied to the people of Chad as a result of the recolonization I have mentioned.

70. Can such a situation, quite common for young States, persist? Fortunately, a challenge was very quickly mounted. At the risk of bartering away their newly acquired sovereignty, the young nations are defying the established order, making use of their solidarity, their control over their national resources and, more recently, weapons. Yes, the gunboat diplomacy of the former colonial Power is now faced with the guns of diplomacy and the dagger of raw materials.

71. It is the refusal by countries like mine who are forced into such a position to be reservoirs or to submit to systematic pillage. It is the denunciation of bipolarism and of the shameful exploitation of the greatest number of peoples by a handful of States. It is the rejection of the indiscriminate treatment which has always consisted of placing the interests of the industrialized countries on a footing of equality with those of the poor countries. It is the questioning of the axes of defence, of zones of influence and of their umbilical cords—the vertical treaties. It is the struggle against the leadership and hence against the concentration of decision-making centres in the hands of a small group of countries. And today, it is the rejection of “granted” independence to which there was attached, as a condition, the acceptance of the neo-colonial right of confiscation based on the economic and political supremacy of the former master.

72. All these actions are adequate evidence that the advent of a new world economic order necessarily implies a change in the power structure which subjects the third world to the industrialized countries. The road ahead is still long, but there is cause for optimism.

73. Chad is at war. This war has been imposed on us to divert us from economic and social development. This war has been imposed on us to keep us from thinking of exploiting our wealth. It is a total war, involving all available military means. N'Djamena, our capital, has been in flames for six months. Is there still any need to speak of the victims or of the hundreds of refugees who wander about in neighbouring countries? There is no pity for the sufferings of the wretched. It is precisely the extreme poverty in which our country is held which is one of the main causes of this fratricidal war. Thus, it is a war against poverty, but also a war for true independence, because whatever the outcome this war will at least have the merit of restoring to the country the true attributes of sovereignty which it needs in order to undertake the struggle for well-conceived economic and social development.

74. Our Organization has always equated prosperity with peace, and it is in that sense that it laid down as an aim in its constitution the attainment of a decent standard of living for all of mankind. The tragedy of Chad confirms this fear and demonstrates the hazards of the undertaking. This should ever be cause for reflection.

75. Mr. BHATT (Nepal): I should like to begin by warmly congratulating Mr. Salim on his well-deserved election to the presidency of this Assembly. He has

already proved his abilities by steering this Assembly through three sessions in less than a year, and I am confident that he will be able to guide this session, devoted to world economic issues, to a successful conclusion.

76. We take this opportunity to congratulate the Republic of Zimbabwe on its admission to the United Nations. Nepal, which consistently stood by the people of Zimbabwe in their heroic struggle to terminate the illegal minority racist régime of Southern Rhodesia, looks upon the admission of Zimbabwe to this community of nations as one of this Organization's happiest moments, and hopes that the independence of Zimbabwe will serve as a beacon for the early attainment of national independence in Namibia and the total eradication of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, leading to majority rule in South Africa. We support the call for increased international assistance to Zimbabwe in its difficult task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

77. The General Assembly has been meeting in special session since last week to assess the progress made in the establishment of the New International Economic Order and to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of the developing countries. It may be recalled that the inequities, injustices and imbalances in the existing international economic system led the General Assembly to adopt at its sixth special session the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order [resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)]. The international community welcomed the Declaration as one of the principal guarantees for the creation of better conditions for all peoples so that they might reach a life responding to human dignity.

78. The high hopes pinned by the developing countries on this epoch-making document have been frustrated over the years by negative trends and developments in the world economy. A comprehensive analytical report submitted by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation [A/S-11/54 corr.1, annex] states tersely and unequivocally that despite modest progress in some areas, such as the establishment of IFAD in November 1977 and agreement on the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities,² the objectives of the New International Economic Order have not been attained.

79. The international economic situation continues to be critical and gloomy. Recession, inflation, growing protectionism and sluggish economic growth in the industrialized countries have adversely affected the economies of the third world. The steep rise in the price of oil has been a further setback for the development process of these countries. Many developing countries are faced today with economic stagnation caused by low productivity, deteriorating terms of trade and a mounting debt burden. The persistent unfavourable international economic environment has generated a sense of growing frustration and gloom in these countries.

80. It is generally admitted that the First and Second United Nations Development Decades and the succeeding series of world conferences on wide-ranging issues of global concern have failed to bring about an improvement in the well-being of the majority of the world's population. Millions of people in the developing world lack access to the basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, clothing, basic education and health.

²See TD/IPC/CF/CONF.26.

81. The developing countries are convinced that the elimination of injustices and inequities which are responsible for the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor will be possible only through a fundamental restructuring of international economic relations.

82. The need for far-reaching changes in the structures of the present international economic system on the basis of equity and justice has been rightly emphasized in the draft text of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

83. It is regrettable that the North-South negotiations undertaken within the various forums of the United Nations to bring about structural change have not produced satisfactory and concrete results. The failure of the developed countries to demonstrate the adequate political will essential to the resolution of the growing crisis in the world economy has created an impasse in the North-South dialogue. There is growing recognition that the accelerated development of developing countries will also benefit the economies of the developed world and will thus contribute to the steady growth of the world economy and to world peace and stability.

84. The report of the Brandt Commission,³ recognizing the mutuality of interests existing between developed and developing countries in the areas of energy, primary products, trade, food and agriculture, monetary issues, inflation control and development finance in the context of the restructuring of the world economy, highlights the need for a change in the character of North-South co-operation and for ensuring development through constructive co-operation.

85. The decision of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session [*resolutions 34/138 and 34/139*] to launch a new round of global, sustained and action-oriented negotiations on international economic co-operation for development gave rise to new hopes. However, the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly resolution 32/174, even after three substantive sessions, was unable to agree on proposals for the agenda, procedures and time-frame for the negotiations. We reiterate our view that the agenda of global negotiations should encompass all major problems including substantive issues in the fields of energy and monetary questions. General Assembly resolution 34/138 makes it clear that the new global round will not interrupt the ongoing negotiations in other United Nations forums. There is also general agreement, as reported by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Crnobrnja, on the need to establish a central political body in the United Nations for global negotiations and a time-frame for the first round of negotiations [*2nd meeting, para. 14*]. The competence of this central body in the negotiating process both initially and in the final phase should not be questioned. We agree with the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole that global negotiations remain the most important new avenue in the search for solutions to global problems of development. The time has come for these negotiations to move from deliberations of a general nature to firm commitments for concrete action. We have no doubt that the successful outcome of the forthcoming negotiations to be launched by this body and open to the participation of all Member States, will sig-

nificantly contribute to the implementation of the new international development strategy for the 1980s.

86. Another major task before this session is the adoption of a new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade. While a great deal of progress has been made in the Preparatory Committee on a new international development strategy, thanks to the efforts of its Chairman, Mr. Naik of Pakistan, progress has yet to be made in the key areas of quantitative targets, financial resources for development, monetary issues, energy and some structural aspects of trade and industrialization. We share the view that, given mutual accommodation, these few outstanding issues can be resolved. We expect this special session to give the necessary political impetus for the achievement of a consensus on a meaningful and effective international development strategy for the 1980s.

87. We are fully aware that the record of official development assistance to developing countries has been disappointing. The actual flow in 1979 was only 0.34 per cent, less than half of the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product of developed countries. We earnestly hope that progress will be made in the draft text on the new strategy on the question of commitments to the internationally accepted target of 0.7 per cent of official development assistance, as well as of 1 per cent and the time-frames for these targets. The report on the transfer of real resources to developing countries contained in document A/S-11/5 and Corr.1 and Add.2 issues a clear warning that for the third development decade, capital requirements necessary to sustain growth rates similar to those attained by developing countries in the 1970s will be substantially greater than those of the last decade.

88. The need to increase substantially the flow of resources to the developing countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis has been repeatedly emphasized in various international forums and conferences. The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has a proposal before it submitted by nine delegations, including my own, on the establishment of a common heritage fund. The purpose of this proposed fund is to see to it that the ocean mineral wealth makes a major and immediate contribution to third-world development and other United Nations development-oriented and peace-keeping activities. Most of the proposed fund's revenues would come from the mineral revenues of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone which contains the overwhelming proportion of ocean mineral wealth and of marine species. This is substantiated by the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, which says:

"In global terms, the economic significance of the resources contained within 200 miles of the coast is very large. . . . It has been estimated that some 900 billion barrels of oil remain to be discovered, and that over 40 per cent of this sum will be found in off-shore areas, particularly within the 200-mile zone." [*A/S-11/5 and Corr.1, para. 69.*]

The sponsors of the common heritage fund proposal strongly believe that the establishment of this fund will go a long way towards the realization of the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

89. The energy issue is of crucial importance to all countries, in particular the developing countries. As consumption of hydrocarbons is disproportionately high in developed countries, their co-operation in conservation and rational use, as well as in the increased use

³North-South: A program for survival, report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues under the chairmanship of Willy Brandt (Cambridge, Massachusetts, The MIT Press, 1980).

of alternative sources of energy, is most essential. Several speakers have laid emphasis on the need for paying special attention to the requirements of the energy-importing developing countries. We have noted with appreciation the readiness of oil-exporting developing countries to co-operate economically with the other developing countries whose problems have been aggravated by soaring oil prices. The recent launching by Venezuela and Mexico of a programme of energy co-operation for Central America and the Caribbean⁴ has been widely acclaimed and should set an example for such co-operation in other regions. The recent proposals by the President of Bangladesh concerning the establishment of an international consortium to develop the energy resources of the least developed countries and a 50 per cent reduction by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the price of oil for the least developed countries merit serious consideration. We appeal to both traditional donors and the members of OPEC to pay special attention to the difficulties of the least developed countries and to take concrete measures to mitigate their difficulties.

90. Needless to point out, the development of new and renewable, as well as conventional, sources of energy should be encouraged by all means as a viable alternative in view of the growing scarcity of hydrocarbons. Developing countries have considerable scope for developing their own sources of energy such as hydropower. This potential remains untapped for lack of capital and technical know-how. We earnestly hope that the forthcoming global negotiations, as well as the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy which will be held at Nairobi in August 1981 will concentrate, *inter alia*, on the provision of financial and technical resources as well as technology for the development of such resources as hydropower.

Mr. Salim (United Republic of Tanzania) resumed the Chair.

91. Water being one of our main resources, we in Nepal have laid great emphasis on the development of our water resources in the context of the over-all socio-economic development of the country. We are making sustained efforts at the national level to maximize the utilization of water resources in different sectors of the national economy. But our national efforts need to be supplemented by adequate financial and technical assistance from donors as well as multilateral financial and development institutions.

92. In the context of water resources development, Nepal has shown a readiness to participate in activities designed to ensure and strengthen regional co-operation in this area. In his inaugural address to the 26th Consultative Committee Meeting of the Colombo Plan held at Kathmandu from 29 November to 7 December 1977, His Majesty King Birendra categorically called for co-operation among Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and all other countries of the region to tap this vast resource of bountiful nature for the benefit of the people in this region. His Majesty further observed:

"The river systems can be so developed as to help land-locked countries in their search for a passage to the sea. . . . Given genuine friendship and mutual co-operation, I declare in the name of my people and my Government that Nepal is willing to co-operate in such a joint venture, a venture that will lead not only

to planning for prosperity together but will also emphasize our independence through interdependence."

93. We are encouraged by the positive response of some of the developed countries to the call for concerted co-operation in the development of water resources in our region as well as the World Bank's intention substantially to expand its lending programme in the energy sector.

94. The international community has recognized the increasingly deteriorating economic situation of the least developed countries and has called for extraordinary additional measures to help them to overcome their severe structural and economic problems.

95. The decision taken at the fifth session of UNCTAD, later endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, to launch a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries [resolution 34/203] was a major positive step. It is our hope that that Programme will be further elaborated, finalized, adopted and supported by the international community, particularly by the developed countries, at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris in 1981. My delegation calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make every possible effort for the success of the forthcoming Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

96. There is broad agreement that much larger flows on a continuous, predictable and assured basis are required to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries. It goes without saying that without a greater international transfer of resources higher and satisfactory growth rates will not be attained and sustained in those countries in the 1980s. The present total transfer of official development assistance to those countries is too meagre to enable them to resolve their most pressing problems, particularly their formidable structural constraints.

97. The group of high-level experts on the least developed countries convened under UNCTAD auspices has strongly recommended that each developed country should commit itself to at least a fourfold increase in official development assistance to the least developed countries in real terms by 1990. However, it is regrettable that the commitments undertaken to double as soon as possible the quantum of official development assistance being made available to the least developed countries have not been carried out. As a consequence, the Immediate Action Programme for 1979-1981,⁵ aimed at providing an immediate boost to the economies of the least developed countries and paving the way for much larger long-term development efforts, has remained unimplemented. We urge all donor and multilateral agencies to fulfil their commitment to double official development assistance to the least developed countries without any further delay so as to assist those countries in implementing the Immediate Action Programme.

98. As for land-locked developing countries, the cost of their access to and from the sea and to world markets is very high. As a majority of land-locked countries are

⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session*, vol. 1, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A, resolution 122 (V).

⁴ Agreement on energy co-operation signed at San José, Costa Rica, 3 August 1980.

also among the least developed, improvements in transit-transport services are vital to the success of the Substantial-New Programme of Action for the 1980s.

99. We urge the donors and international financial institutions to provide financial and technical assistance for building and strengthening the transit-transport infrastructure to promote the trade and development of land-locked developing countries.

100. The United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, designed to alleviate the geographical handicaps of those countries and to restructure their fragile economies, has not been effective because of the extremely low level of the total resources of the Fund. We appeal once again both to developed countries and to others in a position to do so, to change their attitude and contribute generously to the Fund.

101. My delegation also welcomes the report on immediate measures in favour of the most seriously affected countries, which calls for urgent additional assistance to these countries to enable them to sustain the growth of their imports and protect their present modest rate of economic growth. We hope that the suggestions of the Secretary-General for overcoming the critical economic situation of those countries, including the least developed countries, will be further elaborated, thus making it possible for appropriate action to be taken at the forthcoming regular session of the General Assembly.

102. My delegation continues to attach considerable importance and top priority to economic co-operation among developing countries. It has been our consistent position that the immense possibilities of co-operation among developing countries in the financial, technical, trade, industrial and other fields should be further explored and effectively utilized on the principle of mutual benefit. It is true that economic co-operation as well as technical co-operation among developing countries are the primary responsibility of those countries, but their efforts to strengthen and enlarge co-operation among themselves should be supported by the international community with appropriate and adequate assistance. We regard as an important initiative in the attainment of collective self-reliance in the financial sphere the proposed conversion of the Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) into an agency for development and economic co-operation among developing countries.

103. Finally, my delegation once again expresses the hope that this session will succeed in achieving a major breakthrough on all outstanding unresolved issues now being seriously negotiated in the working groups set up by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of this Assembly.

104. Mr. KHARMA (Lebanon): At this late stage in our proceedings I should like to express to you, Sir, on behalf of the Lebanese delegation, my great admiration for the excellent performance of your duties as President of this important session. I am confident that under your guidance and with your wide experience, your wisdom and your insight the results of our work will be constructive and fruitful.

105. It is a great pleasure for me to welcome Zimbabwe as the newest Member of the United Nations. Freedom-loving nations and peoples have followed with great admiration the courageous and determined struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom, equality and justice. I am confident that Zimbabwe will greatly and positively contribute to the work of the United Nations.

106. Now that the deliberations on the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and on the global round of negotiations are under way, I feel that I have an obligation to this Assembly not to elaborate further on the prevailing world economic situation. The representatives who have preceded me have eloquently analysed all aspects of this global crisis in which we are living and owing to which most of us are suffering bitterly. We have listened to them most attentively and by now have a wide appreciation of their evaluation of the issues before us and their approach to their solution. I am convinced that we are all conscious of the gravity of the problems that confront us and that we are determined at this crucial point, despite differences in approach and implementation, to find the right path that will ultimately lead to a more balanced and equitable economic order which will enable developing and developed countries alike to construct and finally establish a realistically relevant and viable framework capable of meeting the ever-pressing and increasing needs of our society for development, which is a condition *sine qua non* for international peace and stability.

107. As a representative of a member country of the Group of 77, I consider that the position of my delegation has been reflected in the statement of the Minister for External Affairs of India, Chairman of the Group at this session. However, despite the common problems facing the member countries of our Group and their common aspirations, each country has particular circumstances and difficulties that need to be taken into consideration when dealing with them.

108. The international development strategy for the 1970s did not provide adequate additional external support and stimulus for the economic development efforts of the third world. It made no provision for mechanisms to safeguard the economies of developing countries against the adverse impact of unforeseen difficulties in the rest of the world. Moreover, the rigidity of the existing institutional framework of the actual economic order failed to contain the recent economic crisis and to provide the desired adjustment requirements. Consequently, a disproportionate share of the burden of world adjustment to the economic crisis has fallen on the developing countries.

109. With the adverse developments of recent years, as well as the continuing arms race, the world economic environment has become less supportive of the development process than it had been previously. A stark reality of the current economic environment is that large masses of people in developing countries suffer from hunger, malnutrition and disease while billions of dollars continue to be spent annually on armaments. I need not say that concrete measures for disarmament cannot be seriously considered and faithfully implemented so long as the present international tension persists. Consequently, little if any resources could be diverted for social and economic needs in such an international political climate.

110. The forecast for the 1980s does not seem to be encouraging. The economic, energy, monetary and financial crises pose very serious problems for the stability and development of the world economy and are adversely affecting economic growth, especially that of the developing countries.

111. This state of affairs is caused mainly by the perpetuation of underdevelopment by obstacles that hinder the process of development of developing countries, by the ever-widening gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" and by the inadequate and rigid

institutional and structural framework of the existing international economic order.

112. My delegation is very well aware that responsibility for the development of developing countries is primarily their own. It is also aware that the interdependence between developing countries and developed countries has long been an asymmetrical relationship. This one-sided relationship had negative effects on the domestic social and economic structures of developing countries and on their external relations.

113. The developing countries have recently launched an autonomous process of development based on collective self-reliance. They seek to mobilize their national resources and their potential to serve their domestic needs and aim at reducing their present excessive dependence on developed countries.

114. My delegation believes that the dynamics of development cannot be initiated without a minimum level of economic potential, a determined human endeavour to progress and a new and appropriate structural and institutional framework that lends itself to the process of over-all development and economic growth. In their process of development, the developing countries need the support of the international community and of the United Nations system.

115. Many developing countries are suffering from adverse terms of trade, major currency fluctuations, chronic deficits in their balance of payments and an increasingly heavy burden of external debts. Moreover, most of these countries are still heavily dependent on food imports for their subsistence. My delegation believes that a growing dependence on massive food imports is a threat to the political and economic stability of the developing world. Self-reliance without self-reliance in food is an empty slogan. Developing countries, in the context of their national development plans and priorities, and supported by the international community, have to take all measures necessary to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve their national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. My delegation considers it important that the global negotiations should encompass the important issues in the field of food and agriculture which are world food security, food aid, international emergency food reserves and the international grain agreements. These issues have been incorporated and agreed upon for the new international development strategy. If the global negotiations are to succeed in implementing the agreed components of the new international development strategy agenda, the global negotiations cannot but include these essential items, which are very distinct issues and should figure separately on the agenda for negotiations.

116. The speakers who have preceded me have highlighted, in one way or another, the importance of energy and the problems it creates. These problems should be solved not only by the oil-producing countries, but also by the industrialized States and the international community. My delegation believes that the energy crisis has

created a sense of urgency and a challenge to seek new and renewable sources of energy. Adequate financial and technical resources have to be provided for this purpose. In view of the increasing energy requirements of the developing countries during the decade and beyond which will limit their ability to reduce energy use sufficiently without hindering their development, concerted and adequate measures commensurate with their development goals and their immediate and long-term needs should be adopted by the international community. The exploration, development, expansion and processing of all energy resources of the developing countries should be promoted and adequate financial and technical resources should be provided for the purpose. Developed countries should ensure the fullest possible access to all energy technologies, in particular those related to the development of new and renewable forms.

117. Since its independence, Lebanon has opted for its development. It has allocated its very limited resources for its infrastructural sectors and the improvement of its social and educational services. Its investment in human resources was paramount, an investment in which the human individual was the basis for development and the amelioration of his condition the ultimate objective. As a result of this policy, with very little foreign aid and hardly any natural resources, Lebanon was able to secure a comparatively high standard of living and a dynamic economy.

118. Unfortunately, Lebanon found itself in the midst of an acute and relentless crisis in its area. The Middle East armed conflict has created an arms race which has deprived some Arab countries of their much needed resources for development.

119. As a result of the persistent Arab-Israeli conflict, Lebanon has paid and continues to pay an extremely heavy toll in human and economic resources with a disruptive effect on its development process.

120. It was a United Nations resolution [*General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947*] that ushered in an era of conflict in the Middle East. The United Nations therefore is once again called upon to restore to that embattled region a comprehensive, just and durable peace.

121. Since the sixth special session, international economic co-operation has failed to overcome the world economic crisis and to move towards establishing an adequate process of international development. Advances have been registered in some areas, but the process of change is still at an early stage. Progress towards achieving the objectives of the New International Economic Order has been limited.

122. My delegation feels that the development of society and of the human individual is not done in a vacuum. It is a process that calls for the will and co-operation of all parties. Solemn intentions have to be translated into realities.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.

