

บรรณานุกรม



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ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ภาคผนวก

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



3201 (S-VI). DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

We, the Members of the United Nations,

Having convened a special session of the General Assembly to study for the first time the problems of raw materials and development, devoted to the consideration of the most important of economic problems facing the world community,

Bearing in mind the spirit, purposes and principle of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Solemnly proclaim our united determination to work urgently for THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices; make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations, and, to that end, declare:

1. The greatest and most significant achievement during the last decades has been the independence from colonial and alien domination of a large number of peoples and nations which has enabled them to become members of the community of free peoples. Technological progress has also been made in all spheres of economic activities in the last three decades, thus providing a solid potential for improving the well-being of all peoples. However, the remaining vestiges of alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the people involved. The benefits of

technological progress are not shared equitably by all members of the international community. The developing countries which constitute 70 per cent of the world's population, account for only 30 per cent of the world's income. It has proved impossible to achieve an even and balanced development of the international community under the existing international economic order. The gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen in a system which was established at a time when most of the developing countries did not even exist as independent States and which perpetuates inequality.

2. The present international economic international economic order is in direct conflict with current developments in international political and economic relations. Since 1970 the world economy has experienced a series of grave crises which have had severe repercussion, especially on the developing countries because of their generally greater vulnerability to external economic impluses. The developing world has become the powerful factor that make its influence felt in all fields of international activities. These irreversible changes in the relationship of forces in the world necessitate the active, full and equal participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions that concern the international community.

3. All these changes have thrust into prominence the reality of interdependence of all the members of the world community. Current events have brought into sharp focus the realization that the interests of the developed countries and those of the developing countries can no longer be isolated from each other, that there is a close interrelationship between the prosperity of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts. International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all countries. Thus the political, economic and social countries. Thus the political, economic and social well-being of present and future

generations depends more than ever on co-operation between all the members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them.

4. The new international economic order should be founded on full respect for the following principles:

(a) Sovereign equality of States, self-determination of all peoples, inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other States;

(b) The broadest co-operation of all the States members of the international community, based on equity, whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all;

(c) Full and effective participation on the basis of equality of all countries in the solving of world economic problems in the common interest of all countries, bearing in mind the necessity to ensure the accelerated development of all the developing countries, while devoting particular attention to the adoption of special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, without losing sight of the interests of other developing countries;

(d) The right of every country to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate for its own development and not to be subjected to discrimination of any kind as a result;

(e) Full permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and all economic activities. In order to safeguard these resources, each State is entitled to exercise effective control over them and their exploitation with means suitable to its own situation, including the right to nationalization or transfer of ownership to its nationals, this right being an expression of the full permanent sovereignty of the State. No State may be subjected to economic, political or any other type of coercion to prevent the free and full exercise of this inalienable right,

(f) The right of all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, alien and colonial domination or, apartheid to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural resources and all other resources of those States, territories and peoples;

(g) Regulation and supervision of the activities of transnational corporations by taking measures in the interest of the national economies of the countries where such transnational corporations operate on the basis of the full sovereignty of those countries;

(h) The right of the developing countries and the peoples of territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation to achieve their liberation and to regain effective control over their natural resources and economic activities;

(i) The extending of assistance to developing countries, peoples and territories which are under colonial and alien domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination or apartheid or are subjected to economic, political or any other type of coercive measures to obtain from them the subordination of the exercise of their sovereign rights and to secure from them advantages of any kind, and to neocolonialism in all its forms, and which have established or are endeavouring to establish effective control over their natural resources and economic activities that have been or are still under foreign control;

(j) Just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactures, capital goods and equipment imported by them with the aim of bringing about sustained improvement in their unsatisfactory terms of trade and the expansion of the world economy;

(k) Extension of active assistance to developing countries by the whole international community, free of any political or military conditions;

(l) Ensuring that one of the main aims of the reformed international monetary system shall be the promotion of the development

of the developing countries and the adequate flow of real resources to them;

(m) Improving the competitiveness of natural materials facing competition from synthetic substitutes;

(n) Preferential and non-reciprocal treatment for developing countries, wherever feasible, in all fields of international economic co-operation whenever possible;

(o) Securing favourable conditions for the transfer of financial resources to developing countries;

(p) Giving to the developing countries access to the achievements of modern science and technology, and promoting the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies;

(q) The need for all States to put an end to the waste of natural resources, including food products;

(r) The need for developing countries to concentrate all their resources for the cause of development;

(s) The strengthening, through individual and collective actions, of mutual economic, trade, financial and technical co-operation among the developing countries, mainly on a preferential basis;

(t) Facilitating the role which producers' associations may play within the framework of international co-operation and, in pursuance of their aims, inter alia assisting in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy and accelerating the development of developing countries.

5. The unanimous adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade<sup>5</sup> was an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation on a just and equitable basis. The accelerated implementation of obligations and commitments assumed by the international community

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution 2626 (XXV).

within the framework of the Strategy, particularly those concerning imperative development needs of developing countries, would contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the present Declaration.

6. The United Nations as a universal organization should be capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation in a comprehensive manner and ensuring equally the interests of all countries, It must have an even greater role in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, for the preparation of which the present Declaration will provide an additional source of inspiration, will constitute a significant contribution in this respect. All the States Members of the United Nations are therefore called upon to exert maximum efforts with a view to securing the implementation of the present Declaration, which is one of the principal guarantees for the creation of better conditions for all peoples to reach a life worthy of human dignity.

7. The present Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order shall be one of the most important bases of economic relations between all peoples and all nations.

3202 (S.VI). Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Programme of Action:

PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In view of the continuing severe economic imbalance in the relations between developed and developing countries, and in the context of the constant and continuing aggravation of the imbalance of the economies of the developing countries and the consequent need for the mitigation of their current economic difficulties, urgent and

effective measures need to be taken by the international community to assist the developing countries, while devoting particular attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities leading to serious retardation of development processes.

2. With a view to ensuring the application of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>6</sup> it will be necessary to adopt and implement within a specified period a programme of action of unprecedented scope and to bring about maximum economic co-operation and understanding among all States, particularly between developed and developing countries, based on the principles of dignity and sovereign equality.

#### I. FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF RAW MATERIALS AND PRIMARY COMMODITIES AS RELATED TO TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

##### 1. Raw materials

All efforts should be made:

(a) To put an end to all forms of foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonial, neocolonial and alien domination and exploitation through the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(b) To take measures for the recovery, exploitation, development, marketing and distribution of natural resources, particularly of developing countries, to serve their national interests, to promote collective self-reliance among them and to strengthen mutually beneficial international economic co-operation with a view to bringing about the accelerated development of developing countries;

(c) To facilitate the functioning and to further the aims of producers' associations, including their joint marketing arrangements, orderly commodity trading, improvement in the export income of producing developing countries and in their terms of trade, and

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<sup>6</sup> Resolution 3201 (S.VI).

sustained growth of the world economy for the benefit of all;

(d) To evolve a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, food, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and capital equipment imported by them, and to work for a link between the prices of exports of developing countries and the prices of their imports from developed countries;

(e) To take measures to reverse the continued trend of stagnation or decline in the real price of several commodities exported by developing countries, despite a general rise in commodity prices, resulting in a decline in the export earnings of these developing countries;

(f) To take measures to expand the markets for natural products in relation to synthetics, taking into account the interests of the developing countries, and to utilize fully the ecological advantages of these products;

(g) To take measures to promote the processing of raw materials in the producer developing countries.

## 2. Food

All efforts should be made:

(a) To take full account of specific problems of developing countries, particularly in times of food shortages, in the international efforts connected with the food problem;

(b) To take into account that, owing to lack of means, some developing countries have vast potentialities of unexploited or underexploited land which, if reclaimed and put into practical use, would contribute considerably to the solution of the food crisis;

(c) By the international community to undertake concrete and speedy measures with a view to arresting desertification, salination and damage by locusts or any other similar phenomenon involving several developing countries, particularly in Africa, and gravely affecting the agricultural production capacity of these countries, and also to assist



the developing countries affected by any such phenomenon to develop the affected zones with a view to contributing to the solution of their food problems;

(d) To refrain from damaging or deteriorating natural resources and food resources, especially those derived from the sea, by preventing pollution and take in appropriate steps to protect and reconstitute those resources;

(e) By developed countries, in evolving their policies relating to production, stocks, imports and exports of food, to take full account to the interests of:

(i) Developing importing countries which cannot afford high prices for their imports;

(ii) Developing exporting countries which need increased market opportunities for their exports;

(f) To ensure that developing countries can import the necessary quantity of food without undue strain on their foreign exchange resources and without unpredictable deterioration in their balance of payments, and, in this context, that special measures are taken in respect of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities;

(g) To ensure that concrete measures to increase food production and storage facilities in developing countries are introduced, inter alia, by ensuring an increase in all available essential inputs, including fertilizers, from developed countries on favourable terms;

(h) To promote exports of food products of developing countries through just and equitable arrangements, inter alia, by the progressive elimination of such protective and other measures as constitute unfair competition.

### 3. General trade

All efforts should be made:

(a) To take the following measures for the amelioration of terms of trade of developing countries and concrete steps to eliminate

chronic trade deficits of developing countries:

- (i) Fulfilment of relevant commitments already undertaken in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;<sup>7</sup>
- (ii) Improved access to markets in developed countries through the progressive removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and of restrictive business practices;
- (iii) Expeditious formulation of commodity agreements where appropriate, in order to regulate as necessary and to stabilize the world markets for raw materials and primary commodities;
- (iv) Preparation of an over-all integrated programme, setting out guidelines and taking into account the current work in this field, for a comprehensive range of commodities of export interest to developing countries;
- (v) Where products of developing countries compete with the domestic production in developed countries, each developed country should facilitate the expansion of imports from developing countries and provide a fair and reasonable opportunity to the developing countries to share in the growth of the market;
- (vi) When the importing developed countries derive receipts from customs duties, taxes and other protective measures applied to imports of these products, consideration should be given to the claim of the developing countries that these receipts should be reimbursed in full to the exporting developing countries or devoted to providing additional resources to meet their development needs;
- (vii) Developed countries should make appropriate adjustments in their economies so as to facilitate the expansion and

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<sup>7</sup> Resolution 2626 (XXV).

- diversification of imports from developing countries and there by permit a rational, just and equitable international division of labour;
- (viii) Setting up general principles for pricing policy for exports of commodities of developing countries, with a view to rectifying and achieving satisfactory terms of trade for them;
  - (ix) Until satisfactory terms of trade are achieved for all developing countries, consideration should be given to alternative means, including improved compensatory financing schemes for meeting the development needs of the developing countries concerned;
  - (x) Implementation, improvement and enlargement of the generalized system of preferences for exports of agricultural primary commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing to developed countries and consideration of its extension to commodities, including those which are processed or semiprocessed; developing countries which are or will be sharing their existing tariff advantages in some developed countries as the result of the introduction and eventual enlargement of the generalized system of preferences should, as a matter of urgency, be granted new openings in the markets of other developed countries which should offer them export opportunities that at least compensate for the sharing of those advantages;
  - (xi) The setting up of buffer stocks within the framework of commodity arrangements and their financing by international financial institutions, wherever necessary, by the developed countries and, when they are able to do so, by the developing countries, with the aim of favouring the producer developing and consumer developing countries and of contributing to the expansion of world trade as a whole;
  - (xii) In cases where natural materials can satisfy the

requirements of the market, new investment for the expansion of the capacity to produce synthetic materials and substitutes should not be made;

(b) To be guided by the principles of non-reciprocity and preferential treatment of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations between developed and developing countries, and to seek sustained and additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries, so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, diversification of their exports and acceleration of the rate of their economic growth.

#### 4. Transportation and insurance

All efforts should be made:

(a) To promote an increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in the world shipping tonnage;

(b) To arrest and reduce the ever-increasing freight rates in order to reduce the costs of imports to, and exports from, the developing countries;

(c) To minimize the cost of insurance and reinsurance for developing countries and to assist the growth of domestic insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level;

(d) To ensure the early implementation of the code of conduct for liner conferences;

(e) To take urgent measures to increase the import and export capability of the least developed countries and to offset the disadvantages of the adverse geographic situation of land-locked countries, particularly with regard to their transportation and transit costs, as well as developing island countries in order to increase their trading ability;

(f) By the developed countries to refrain from imposing measures or implementing policies designed to prevent the importation, at equitable prices, of commodities from the developing countries or from

frustrating the implementation of legitimate measures and policies adopted by the the developing countries in order to improve prices and encourage the export of such the comodities.

## II. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND FINANCING OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### 1. Objectives

All effort should be made to reform the international monetary system with, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) Measures to check the inflation already experienced by the developing countries and to study and devise possible arrangements within the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the effects of inflation in developed countries on the economics of developing countries;

(b) Measures to eliminate the instability of the international monetary system, in particular the uncertainty of the exchange rates, especially as it affects adversely the trade in commodities;

(c) Maintenance of the real value of the currency reserves of the developing countries by preventing their erosion from inflation and exchange rate depreciation of reserve currencies;

(d) Full and effective participation of developing countries in all phases of decision-making for the formulation of an equitable and durable monetary system and adequate participation of developing countries in all bodies entrusted with this reform and particularly, in proposed Council of Governors of the International Monetary Fund:

(e) Adequate and orderly creation of additional liquidity with particular regard to the needs of the developing countries through the additional allocation of special drawing rights based on the concept of world liquidity needs to be appropriately revised in the light of the international environment; any creation of international liquidity should be made through international multilateral mechanisms;

(f) Early establishment of a link between special drawing rights and additional development financing in the interest of developing countries, consistent with the monetary characteristic of special

drawing rights;

(g) Review by the International Monetary Fund of the relevant provisions in order to ensure effective participation by developing countries in the decision making process;

(h) Arrangements to promote an increasing net transfer of real resources from the developed to developing countries;

(i) Review of the methods of operation of the International Monetary Fund, in particular the terms for both credit repayments and "stand-by" arrangements, the system of compensatory financing of commodity buffer stocks, so as to enable the developing countries to make more effective use of them.

## 2. Measures

All efforts should be made to take the following urgent measures to finance the development of developing countries and to meet the balance-of-payment crises in the developing world:

(a) Implementation at an accelerated pace by the developed countries of the time-bound programme, as already laid down in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, for the net amount of finance resource transfer to developing countries so as to meet and even to exceed the target of the Strategy;

(b) International financing institutions should effectively play their role as development financing banks without discrimination on account of the political and economic system of any member country, assistance being united;

(c) More effective participation by developing countries, whether recipients or contributors, in the decision-making process in the competent organs of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, through the establishment of a more equitable pattern of voting rights;

(d) Exemption, wherever possible, of the developing countries from all import and capital outflow control imposed by the developed countries;

(e) Promotion of foreign investment, both public and private, from developed to developing countries in accordance with the needs and requirements in sectors of their economies as determined by the recipient countries;

(f) Appropriate urgent measures, including international action, should be taken to mitigate adverse consequences for the current and future development of developing countries arising from the burden of external debt contracted on hard terms;

(g) Debt renegotiation on a case-by-case basis with a view to concluding agreements on debt cancellation moratorium, rescheduling or interest subsidization;

(h) International financial institutions should take into account the special situation of each developing country in orienting their lending policies to suit these urgent needs; there is also need for improvement in practices of international financial institutions in regard to, inter alia, development financing and international monetary problems;

(i) Appropriate steps should be taken to give priority to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and to the countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, in the availability of loans for development purposes which should include more favourable terms and conditions.

### III INDUSTRIALIZATION

All efforts should be made by international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries, and to this end:

(a) The developed countries should respond favourably, within the frame work of their official aid as well as international financial institutions, to the request of the developing countries for the financing of industrial projects;

(b) The developed countries should encourage investors to finance industrial production project, particularly export-oriented production, in developing countries, in agreement with the latter and within the

context of their law and regulations;

(c) With a view to bringing about a new international economic structure which should increase the share of the developing countries in the world industrial production, the developed countries and the agencies of the United Nation system, in co-operation with the developing countries, should contribute to setting up new industrial capacities including raw materials and commodity-transforming facilities as a matter of priority in the developing countries that produce those raw materials and commodities;

(d) The international community should continue and expand, with the aid of developed countries and the international institutions, the operational and instruction-oriented technical assistance programmes including vocational training and management development of national personel of the developing countries, in the light of their special development requirements.

#### IV. TRASFER OF TECHNOLOGY

All efforts should be made:

(a) To formulate an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology corresponding to needs and conditions prevalent in developing countries;

(b) To give access on improved terms to modern technology and adapt that technology, as appropriate, to specific economic, social and ecological conditions and varying stages of development in developing countries;

(c) To expand significantly the assistance from developed to developing countries in research and development programmes and in the creation of suitable indigenous technology;

(d) To adapt commercial practices governing transfer of technology to the requirements of the developing countries and to prevent abuse of the rights of sellers;

(e) To promote international co-operation in research and development in exploration and exploitation, conservation and the legitimate utilization of natural resources and all sources of energy.



In taking the above measures, the special needs of the least developed and land-locked countries should be borne in mind.

#### V. REGULATION AND CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

All efforts should be made to formulate, adopt and implement an international code of conduct for transnational corporations:

(a) To prevent interference in the internal affairs of the countries where they operate and their collaboration with racist regimes and colonial administrations;

(b) To regulate their activities in host countries, to eliminate restrictive business practices and to conform to the national development plans and objectives of developing countries, and in this context facilitate, as necessary, the review and revision of previously concluded arrangements;

(c) To bring about assistance, transfer of technology and management skills to developing countries on equitable and favourable terms;

(d) To regulate the repatriation of the profits accruing from their operations, taking into account the legitimate interests of all parties concerned;

(e) To promote reinvestment of their profits in developing countries.

#### VI. CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the draft of which is being prepared by a working group of the United Nations and which the General Assembly has already expressed the intention of adopting at its twenty-ninth regular session, shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality, and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries. It is therefore of vital importance that the aforementioned Charter be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

#### VII. PROMOTION OF CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Collective self-reliance and growing co-operation among developing countries will further strengthen their role in the new international economic order. Developing countries, with a view to expanding co-operation at the regional, subregional and interregional levels, should take further steps, inter alia:

(a) To support the establishment and/or improvement of an appropriate mechanism to defend the prices of their exportable commodities and to improve access to and stabilize markets for them. In this context the increasingly effective mobilization by the whole group of oil-exporting countries of their natural resources for the benefit of their economic development is to be welcomed. At the same time there is the paramount need for co-operation among the developing countries in evolving urgently and in a spirit of solidarity all possible means to assist developing countries to cope with the immediate problems resulting from this legitimate and perfectly justified action. The measures already taken in this regard are a positive indication of the evolving co-operation between developing countries;

(b) To protect their inalienable right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources;

(c) To promote, establish or strengthen economic integration at the regional and subregional levels;

(d) To increase considerably their imports from other developing countries;

(e) To ensure that no developing country accords to imports from developed countries more favourable treatment than that accorded to imports from developing countries. Taking into account the existing international agreements, current limitations and possibilities and also their future evolution preferential treatment should be given to the procurement of import requirements from other developing countries. Wherever possible, preferential treatment should be given to imports from developing countries and the exports of those countries;

(f) To promote close co-operation in the fields of finance,

credit relations and monetary issues, including the development of credit relations on a preferential basis and on favourable terms;

(g) To strengthen efforts which are already being made by developing countries to utilize available financial resources for financing development in the developing countries through investment, financing of export-oriented and emergency projects and other long-term assistance;

(h) To promote and establish effective instruments of co-operation in the fields of industry, science and technology, transport shipping and mass communication media.

2. Developed countries should support initiatives in the regional, subregional and interregional co-operation of developing countries through the extension of financial and technical assistance by more effective and concrete actions, particularly in the field of commercial policy.

#### VIII. ASSISTANCE IN THE EXERCISE OF PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

All efforts should be made:

(a) To defeat attempts to prevent the free and effective exercise of the rights of every State to full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources;

(b) To ensure that competent agencies of the United Nations system meet requests for assistance from developing countries in connexion with the operation of nationalized means of production.

#### IX. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

1. In furtherance of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, all Member States pledge to make full use of the United Nations system in the implementation of the present Programme of Action, jointly adopted by them, in working for the establishment of a new international economic

order and thereby strengthening the role of the United in the field of world-wide co-operation for economic and social development.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall conduct an over-all review of the implementation of the Programme of Action as a priority item. All the activities of the United Nations system to be undertaken under the Programme of Action as well as those already planned, such as the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade should be so directed as to enable the special session of the General Assembly on development, called for under Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, to make its full contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order. All Member States are urged, jointly and individually, to direct their efforts and policies towards the success of that special session.

3. The Economic and Social Council shall define the policy framework and co-ordinate the activities of all organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system which shall be entrusted with the task of implementing the present Programme of Action. In order to enable the Economic and Social Council to carry out its tasks effectively:

(a) All organizations, institutions and subsidiary bodies concerned within the United Nations system shall submit to the Economic and Social Council progress reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action with their respective fields of competence as often as necessary, but not less than once a year;

(b) The Economic and Social Council shall examine the progress reports as a matter of urgency, to which end it may be convened, as necessary, in special session or, if need be, may function continuously. It shall draw the attention of the General Assembly to the problems and difficulties arising in connexion with the

implementation of the Programme of Action.

4. All organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system are entrusted with the implementation of the Programme of Action. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, should be strengthened for the purpose of following in collaboration with other competent organizations the development of international trade in raw materials throughout the world.

5. Urgent and effective measures should be taken to review the lending policies of international financial institutions, taking into account the special situation of each developing country, to suit urgent needs, to improve the practices of these institutions in regard to, inter alia, development financing and international monetary problems, and to ensure more effective participation by developing countries--whether recipients or contributors--in the decision-making process through appropriate revision of the pattern of voting rights.

6. The developed countries and others in a position to do so should contribute substantially to the various organizations, programmes and funds established within the United Nations system for the purpose of accelerating economic and social development in developing countries.

7. The present Programme of Action complements and strengthens the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as the new measures formulated by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to offset the shortfalls in achieving those goals and objectives.

8. The implementation of the Programme of action should be taken into account at the time of the midterm review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. New commitments, changes, additions and adaptations in the Strategy should be made, as appropriate, taking into

account the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the present Programme of Action.

#### X. SPECIAL PROGRAMME

The General Assembly adopts the following Special Programme, including particularly emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties of the developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis, bearing in mind the particular problem of the least developed and land-locked countries:

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the following considerations:

(a) The sharp increase in the prices of their essential imports such as food, fertilizers, energy products, capital goods, equipment and services, including transportation and transit costs, has gravely exacerbated the increasingly adverse terms of trade of a number of developing countries, added to the burden of their foreign debt and, cumulatively, created a situation which, if left untended, will make it impossible for them to finance their essential imports and development and result in a further deterioration in the levels and conditions of life in these countries. The present crisis is the outcome of all the problems that have accumulated over the years: in the field of trade, in monetary reform, the world-wide inflationary situation, inadequacy and delay in provision of financial assistance and many other similar problems in the economic and developmental fields. In facing the crisis, this complex situation must be borne in mind so as to ensure that the Special Programme adopted by the international community provides emergency relief and timely assistance to the most seriously affected countries. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to resolve these outstanding problem through a fundamental restructuring of the world economic system, in order to allow these countries while solving the present difficulties to reach an acceptable level of development.

(b) The special measures adopted to assist the most seriously affected countries must encompass not only the relief which they

require on an emergency basis to maintain their import requirements, but also, beyond that, steps to consciously promote the capacity of these countries to produce and earn more. Unless such a comprehensive approach is adopted, there is every likelihood that the difficulties of the most seriously affected countries may be perpetuated. Nevertheless, the first and most pressing task of the international community is to enable these countries to meet the shortfall in their balance-of payments positions. But this must be simultaneously supplemented by additional development assistance to maintain and thereafter accelerate their rate of economic development.

(c) The countries which have been most seriously affected are precisely those which are at the greatest disadvantage in the world economy: the least developed, the land-locked and other low-income developing countries as well as other developing countries whose economies have been seriously dislocated as a result of the present economic crisis, natural calamities, and foreign aggression and occupation. An indication of the countries thus affected, the level of the impact on their economies and the kind of relief and assistance they require can be assessed on the basis, inter alia, of the following criteria;

- (i) Low per capita income as a reflection of relative poverty, low productivity, low level of technology and development;
  - (ii) Sharp increase in their import cost of essentials relative to export earnings;
  - (iii) High ratio of debt servicing to export earnings;
  - (iv) Insufficiency in export earnings, comparative inelasticity of export incomes and unavailability of exportable surplus;
  - (v) Low level of foreign exchange reserves or their inadequacy for requirements;
  - (vi) Adverse impact of higher transit costs;
  - (vii) Relative importance of foreign trade in the development process.
- (d) The assessment of the extent and nature of the impact on the

economies of the most seriously affected countries must be made flexible, keeping in mind the present uncertainty in the world economy, the adjustment policies that may be adopted by the developed countries and the flow of capital and investment. Estimates of the payments situation and needs of these countries can be assessed and projected reliably only on the basis of their average performance over a number of years. Long-term projections, at this time, can not but be uncertain.

(e) It is important that, in the special measures to mitigate the difficulties of the most seriously affected countries, all the developed countries as well as the developing countries should contribute according to their level of development and the capacity and strength of their economies. It is notable that some developing countries, despite their own difficulties and development needs, have shown a willingness to play a concrete and helpful role in ameliorating the difficulties faced by the poorer developing countries. The various initiatives and measures taken recently by certain developing countries with adequate resources on a bilateral and multilateral basis to contribute to alleviating the difficulties of other developing countries are a reflection of their commitment to the principle of effective economic co-operation among developing countries.

(f) The response of the developed countries which have by far the greater capacity to assist the affected countries in overcoming their present difficulties must be commensurate with their responsibilities. Their assistance should be in addition to the presently available levels of aid. They should fulfil and if possible exceed the targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade on financial assistance to the developing countries, especially that relating to official development assistance. They should also give serious consideration to the cancellation of the external debts of the most seriously affected countries. This would provide the simplest and quickest relief to the affected countries. Favourable consideration should also be given to debt moratorium and rescheduling. The current situation should not



lead the industrialized countries to adopt what will ultimately prove to be a self-defeating policy aggravating the present crisis.

Recalling the constructive proposals made by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran<sup>8</sup> and His Excellency Mr. Houari Boumediene, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria,<sup>9</sup>

1. Decides to launch a Special Programme to provide emergency relief and development assistance to the developing countries most seriously affected, as a matter of urgency, and for the period of time necessary, at least until the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to help them overcome their present difficulties and to achieve selfsustaining economic development;

2. Decides as a first step in the Special Programme to request the Secretary-General to launch an emergency operation to provide timely relief to the most seriously affected developing countries, as defined in subparagraph (c) above, with the aim of maintaining unimpaired essential imports for the duration of the coming twelve months and to invite the industrialized countries and other potential contributors to announce their contributions for emergency assistance, or intimate their intention to do so, by 15 June 1974 to be provided through bilateral or multilateral channels, taking into account the commitments and measures of assistance announced or already taken by some countries, and further requests the Secretary-General to report the progress of the emergency operation to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session;

3. Calls upon the industrialized countries and other potential contributors to extend to the most seriously affected countries immediate relief and assistance which must be of an order of magnitude that is commensurate with the needs of these countries. Such

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<sup>8</sup> A/9548, annex.

<sup>9</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, sixth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 2208th meeting, paras.3-152.

assistance should be in addition to the existing level of aid and provided at a very early date to the maximum possible extent on a grant basis and, where not possible, on soft terms. The disbursement and relevant operational procedures and terms must reflect this exceptional situation. The assistance could be provided either through bilateral or multilateral channels, including such new institutions and facilities that have been or are to be set up. The special measures may include the following:

(a) Special arrangements on particularly favourable terms and conditions including possible subsidies for and assured supplies of essential commodities and goods;

(b) Deferred payments for all or part of imports of essential commodities and goods;

(c) Commodity assistance, including food aid, on a grant basis or deferred payments in local currencies, bearing in mind that this should not adversely affect the exports of developing countries;

(d) Long-term suppliers' credits on easy terms;

(e) Long-term financial assistance on concessionary terms;

(f) Drawings from special International Monetary Fund facilities on concessional terms;

(g) Establishment of a link between the creation of special drawing rights and development assistance, taking into account the additional financial requirements of the most seriously affected countries;

(h) Subsidies, provided bilaterally or multilaterally, for interest on funds available on commercial terms borrowed by the most seriously affected countries;

(i) Debt renegotiation on a case-by-case basis with a view to concluding agreements on debt cancellation, moratorium or rescheduling;

(j) Provision on more favourable terms of capital goods and technical assistance to accelerate the industrialization of the affected countries;

(k) Investment in industrial and development projects on

favourable terms;

(1) Subsidizing the additional transit and transport costs, especially of the land-locked countries;

4. Appeals to the developed countries to consider favourably the cancellation, moratorium or rescheduling of the debts of the most seriously affected developing countries, on their request, as an important contribution to mitigating the grave and urgent difficulties of these countries;

5. Decides to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which will commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975;

6. Establishes an Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme, composed of thirty-six Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after appropriate consultations, bearing in mind the purposes of the Special Fund and its terms of reference:

(a) To make recommendations, inter alia, on the scope, machinery and modes of operation of the Special Fund, taking into account the need for:

- (i) Equitable representation on its governing body;
- (ii) equitable distribution of its resources;
- (iii) Full utilization of the services and facilities of existing international organizations;
- (iv) The possibility of merging the United Nations Capital Development Fund with the operations of the Special fund;
- (v) A central monitoring body to oversee the various measures being taken both bilaterally and multilaterally;

and, to this end, bearing in mind the different ideas and proposals submitted at the sixth special session, including those put forward by Iran<sup>10</sup> and those made at the 2208th plenary meeting, and the comments

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<sup>10</sup> A/AC.166/L.15; see also A/9548, annex.

thereon, and the possibility of utilizing the Special Fund to provide an alternative channel for normal development assistance after the emergency period;

(b) To monitor, pending commencement of the operations of the Special fund, the various measures being taken both bilaterally and multilaterally to assist the most seriously affected countries;

(c) To prepare, on the basis of information provided by the countries concerned and by appropriate agencies of the United Nations system a broad assessment of:

- (i) The magnitude of the difficulties facing the most seriously affected countries;
- (ii) The kind and quantities of the commodities and goods essentially required by them;
- (iii) Their need for financial assistance;
- (iv) Their technical assistance requirements, including especially access to technology;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the heads of the other competency international organizations to assist the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme in performing the functions assigned to it under paragraph 6 above, and to help, as appropriate, in the operations of the Special Fund;

8. Requests the International Monetary Fund to expedite decisions on:

(a) The establishment of an extended special facility with a view to enabling the most seriously affected developing countries to participate in it on favourable terms;

(b) The creation of special drawing rights and the early establishment of the link between their allocation and development financing;

(c) The establishment and operation on the proposed new special facility to extend credits and subsidize interest charges on commercial funds borrowed by Member States, bearing in mind the interests of the developing countries and especially the additional financial requirements of the most seriously affected countries;

9. Requests the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to place their managerial, financial and technical services at the disposal of Governments contributing to emergency financial relief so as to enable them to assist without delay in channelling funds to the recipients, making such institutional and procedural changes as may be required;

10. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary steps, particularly at the country level, to respond on an emergency basis to requests for additional assistance which it may be called upon to render within the framework of the Special Programme;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc committee on the Special Programme to submit its report and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session and invites the Council, on the basis of its consideration of that report, to submit suitable recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

12. Decides to consider as a matter of high priority at its twenty-ninth session, within the framework of a new international economic order, the question of special measures for the most seriously affected countries.

3362 (S-VII). Development and international economic co-operation

The General Assembly

Determined to eliminate injustice and inequality which afflict vast sections of humanity and to accelerate the development of developing countries,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>10</sup> as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,<sup>11</sup> which lay down the foundations of the new international economic order.

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the abovementioned documents and the rights and duties of all States to seek and participate in the solutions of the problems afflicting the world, in particular the imperative need of redressing the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries,

Recalling further the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,<sup>12</sup> which should be reviewed in the light of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and determined to implement the targets and policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy,

Conscious that the accelerated development of developing countries would be a decisive element for the promotion of world peace and security,

Recognizing that greater co-operation among States in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology as well as in other fields of economic activities, based on the principles of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, would also contribute to strengthening peace and security in the world,

Believing that the over-all objective of the new international economic order is to increase the capacity of developing countries, individually and collectively to pursue their development,

Decides, to this end and in the context of the foregoing, to set in motion the following measures as the basis and framework for the

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<sup>10</sup> Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 2626 (XXV).

work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system:

### I. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Concerted efforts should be made in favour of the developing countries towards expanding and diversifying their trade, improving and diversifying their productive capacity, improving their productivity and increasing their export earnings, with a view to counteracting the adverse effects of inflation thereby sustaining real incomes and with a view to improving the terms of trade of the developing countries and in order to eliminate the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries.

2. Concerted action should be taken to accelerate the growth and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures and in processed and semi-processed products in order to increase their share in world industrial output and world trade within the framework of an expanding world economy.

3. An important aim of the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in addition to work in progress elsewhere, should be to reach decisions on the improvement of market structures in the field of raw materials and commodities of export interest to the developing countries, including decisions with respect to an integrated programme and the applicability of elements thereof. In this connexion, taking into account the distinctive features of individual raw materials and commodities, the decisions should bear on the following:

(a) Appropriate international stocking and other forms of market arrangements for securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices for commodities of export interest to developing countries and promoting equilibrium between supply and demand, including, where possible, long-term multilatera commitments;

(b) Adequate international financing facilities for such stocking and market arrangements;

(c) Where possible, promotion of long-term and medium-term



contracts;

(d) Substantial improvement of facilities for compensatory financing of export revenue fluctuations through the widening and enlarging of the existing facilities. Note has been taken of the various proposals regarding a comprehensive scheme for the stabilization of export earnings of developing countries and for a development security facility as well as specific measures for the benefit of the developing countries most in need;

(e) Promotion of processing of raw materials in producing developing countries and expansion and diversification of their exports, particularly to developed countries;

(f) Effective opportunities to improve the share of developing countries in transport, marketing and distribution of their primary commodities and to encourage measures of world significance for the evolution of the infrastructure and secondary capacity of developing countries from the production of primary commodities to processing, transport and marketing, and to the production of finished manufactured goods, their transport, distribution and exchange, including advanced financial and exchange institutions for the remunerative management of trade transactions.

4. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should present a report to the Conference at its fourth session on the impact of an integrated programme on the imports of developing countries. These need to be further studied on a priority basis. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue to study direct and indirect indexation schemes and other options with a view to making concrete proposals before the Conference at its fourth session.

6. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should prepare a preliminary study on the proportion between prices of raw materials and commodities exported by developing countries and the final consumer price, particularly in developed countries, and submit it, if possible, to the Conference at



its fourth session.

7. Developed countries should fully implement agreed provisions on the principle of standstill as regards imports from developing countries, and any departure should be subjected to such measures as consultations and multilateral surveillance and compensation, in accordance with internationally agreed criteria and procedures.

8. Developed countries should take effective steps within the framework of multilateral trade negotiations for the reduction or removal, where feasible and appropriate, of non-tariff barriers affecting the products of export interest to developing countries on a differential and more favourable basis for developing countries. The generalized scheme of preferences should not terminate at the end of period of ten years originally envisaged and should be continuously improved through wider coverage, deeper cuts and other measures, bearing in mind the interests of those developing countries which enjoy special advantages and the need for finding ways and means for protecting their interests.

9. Countervailing duties should be applied only in conformity with internationally agreed obligations. Developed countries should exercise maximum restraint within the framework of international obligations in the imposition of countervailing duties on the imports of products from developing countries. The multilateral trade negotiations under way should take fully into account the particular interests of developing countries with a view to providing them differential and more favourable treatment in appropriate cases.

10. Restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade, particularly that of developing countries, should be eliminated and efforts should be made at the national and international levels with the objective of negotiating a set of equitable principles and rules.

11. Special measures should be undertaken by developed countries and by developing countries in a position to do so to assist in the structural transformation of the economy of the least developed,

land-locked and island developing countries.

12. Emergency measures as spelled out in section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) should be undertaken on a temporary basis to meet the specific problems of the most seriously affected countries as defined in Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, without any detriment to the interests of the developing countries as a whole.

13. Further expansion of trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries should be intensified as is provided for in resolutions 15 (II) of 25 March 1968<sup>13</sup> and 53 (III) of 19 May 1972<sup>14</sup> of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Additional measures and appropriate orientation to achieve this end are necessary.

## II. TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES FOR FINANCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REFORMS

1. Concessional financial resources to developing countries need to be increased substantially, their terms and conditions ameliorated and their flow made predictable continuous and increasingly assured so as to facilitate the implementation by developing countries of long-term programmes for economic and social development. Financial assistance should, as a general rule, be untied.

2. Developed countries confirm their continued commitment in respect of the targets relating to the transfer of resources, in particular the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, as agreed in the International Development

<sup>13</sup> Proceedubgs if the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, Report and Annexes (United Nation publication, Sales No.E.68.II.D.14), p.32,

<sup>14</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

Decade, and adopt as their common aim an effective increase in official development assistance with a view to achieving these targets by the end of decade. Developed countries which have not yet made a commitment in respect of these targets undertake to make their best efforts to reach these targets in the remaining part of this decade.

3. The establishment of a link between the special drawing rights and development assistance should form part of the consideration by the International Monetary Fund of the creation of new special drawing rights as and when they are created according to the needs of international liquidity. Agreement should be reached at an early date on the establishment of a trust fund, to be financed partly through the International Monetary Fund gold sales and partly through voluntary contributions and to be governed by an appropriate body, for the benefit of developing countries. Consideration of other means of transfer of real resources which are predictable, assured and continuous should be expedited in appropriate bodies.

4. Developed countries and international organizations should enhance the real value and volume of assistance to developing countries and ensure that the developing countries obtain the largest possible share in the procurement of equipment, consultants and consultancy services. Such assistance should be on softer terms and, as a general rule, untied.

5. In order to enlarge the pool of resources available for financing development, there is an urgent need to increase substantially the capital of the World Bank Group, in particular the resources of the International Development Association, to enable it to make additional capital available to the poorest countries on highly concessional terms.

6. The resources of the development institutions of the United Nations system in particular the United Nations Development Programme, should also be increased. The funds at the disposal of the regional development banks should be augmented. These increases should be without prejudice to bilateral development assistance flows.

7. To the extent desirable, the World Bank Group is invited to consider new ways of supplementing its financing with private management skills, technology and capital and also new approaches to increase financing of development in developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and priorities.

8. The burden of debt on developing countries is increasing to a point where the import capacity as well as reserves have come under serious strain. At its fourth session the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall consider the need for, and the possibility of, convening as soon as possible a conference of major donor, creditor and debtor countries to devise ways and means to mitigate this burden, taking into account the development needs of developing countries, with special attention to the plight of the most seriously affected countries as defined in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

9. Developing countries should be granted increased access on favourable terms to the capital markets of developed countries. To this end, the Joint Development Committee of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should progress as rapidly as possible in its work. Appropriate United Nations bodies and other related intergovernmental agencies should be invited to examine ways and means of increasing the flow of public and private resources to developing countries, including proposals made at the current session to provide investment in private and public enterprises in the developing countries. Consideration should be given to the examination of an international investment trust and to the expansion of the International Finance Corporation capital without prejudice to the increase in resources of other intergovernmental financial and development institutions and bilateral assistance flows.

10. Developed and developing countries should further co-operate through investment of financial resources and supply of technology and equipment to developing countries by developed countries and by developing countries in a position to do so.

11. Developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, are urged to make adequate contributions to the United Nations Special Fund with a view to an early implementation of a programme of lending, preferably in 1976.

12. Developed countries should improve terms and conditions of their assistance so as to include a preponderant grant element for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

13. In providing additional resources for assisting the most seriously affected countries in helping them to meet their serious balance-of-payments deficits, all developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, and international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, should undertake specific measures in their favour, including those provided in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

14. Special attention should be given by the international community to the phenomena of natural disasters which frequently afflict many parts of the world, with far-reaching devastating economic, social and structural consequences, particularly in the least developed countries. To this end, the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, in considering this problem, should examine and adopt appropriate measures.

15. The role of national reserve currencies should be reduced and the special drawing rights should become the central reserve asset of the international monetary system in order to provide for greater international control over the creation and equitable distribution of liquidity and in order to limit potential losses as a consequence of exchange rate fluctuations. Arrangements for gold should be consistent with the agreed objective of reducing the role of gold in the system and with equitable distribution of new international liquidity and should in particular take into consideration the needs of developing countries for increased liquidity.

16. The process of decision-making should be fair and responsive

to change and should be most specially responsive to the emergence of a new economic influence on the part of developing countries. The participation of developing countries in the decision-making process in the competent organs of international finance and development institutions should be adequately increased and made more effective without adversely affecting the broad geographic representation of developing countries and in accordance with the existing and evolving rules.

17. The compensatory financing facility now available through the International Monetary Fund should be expanded and liberalized. In this connexion, early consideration should be given by the Fund and other appropriate United Nations bodies to various proposals made at the current session including the examination of a new development security facility which would mitigate export earnings shortfalls of developing countries, with special regard to the poorest countries, and thus provide greater assistance to their continued economic development. Early consideration should also be given by the International Monetary Fund to proposals to expand and liberalize its coverage of current transactions to include manufactures and services, to ensure that, whenever possible, compensation for export shortfalls takes place at the same time they occur, to take into account, in determining the quantum of compensation, movements in import prices and to lengthen the repayment period.

18. Drawing under the buffer stock financing facility of the International Monetary Fund should be accorded treatment with respect to floating alongside the gold tranche, similar to that under the compensatory financing facility, and the Fund should expedite its study of the possibility of an amendment of the Articles of Agreement, to be presented to the Interim Committee, if possible at its next meeting, that would permit the fund to provide assistance directly to international buffer stocks of primary products.

### III. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Developed and developing countries should co-operate in

the establishment, strengthening and development of the scientific and technological infrastructure of developing countries. Developed countries should also take appropriate measures, such as contribution to the establishment of an industrial technological information bank and consideration of the possibility of regional and sectoral banks, in order to make available a greater flow to developing countries of information permitting the selection of technologies, in particular advanced technologies. Consideration should also be given to the establishment of an international centre for the exchange of technological information for the sharing of research findings relevant to developing countries. For the above purposes institutional arrangements within the United Nations system should be examined by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2. Developed countries should significantly expand their assistance to developing countries for direct support to their science and technology programmes, as well as increase substantially the proportion of their research and development devoted to specific problems of primary interest to developing countries, and in the creation of suitable indigenous technology, in accordance with feasible targets to be agreed upon. The General Assembly invites the Secretary-General to carry out a preliminary study and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session on the possibility of establishing, within the framework of the United Nations system, an international energy institute to assist all developing countries in energy resources research and development.

3. All States should co-operate in evolving an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology, corresponding, in particular, to the special needs of the developing countries. Work on such a code should therefore be continued within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and concluded in time for decisions to be reached at the fourth session of the Conference, including a decision on the legal character of such a code with the objective of the adoption of a code of conduct prior to the end of 1977. International conventions on

patents and trade marks should be reviewed and revised to meet, in particular, the special needs of the developing countries, in order that these conventions may become more satisfactory instruments for aiding developing countries in the transfer and development of technology. National patents systems should, without delay, be brought into line with the international patent system in its revised form.

4. Developed countries should facilitate the access of developing countries on favourable terms and conditions, and on an urgent basis, to information, to relevant information on advanced and other technologies suited to their specific needs as well as on new uses of existing technology, new developments and possibilities of adapting them to local needs. Inasmuch as in market economies advanced technologies with respect to industrial production are most frequently developed by private institutions, developed countries should facilitate and encourage these institutions in providing effective technologies in support of the priorities of developing countries.

5. Developed countries should give developing countries the freest and fullest possible access to technologies whose transfer is not subject to private decision.

6. Developed countries should improve the transparency of the industrial property market in order to facilitate the technological choices of developing countries. In this respect, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, with the collaboration of developed countries, should undertake projects in the fields of information, consultancy and training for the benefit of developing countries.

7. A United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development should be held in 1978 or 1979 with the main objectives of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their own development; adopting effective means for the utilization of scientific and technological potentials in the solution of development problems of regional and global significance, especially for the benefit of



developing countries; and providing instruments of co-operation to developing countries in the utilization of science and technology for solving socioeconomic problems that cannot be solved by individual action, in accordance with national priorities, taking into account the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Working Group of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

8. The United Nations system should play a major role, with appropriate financing, in achieving the above-stated objectives and in developing scientific and technological co-operation between all States in order to ensure the application of science and technology to development. The work of the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular that of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, to facilitate the transfer and diffusion of technology should be given urgent priority. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should take steps to ensure that the technology and experience available within the United Nations system is widely disseminated and readily available to the developing countries in need of it.

9. The World Health Organization and the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, should intensify the international effort aimed at improving health conditions in developing countries by giving priority to prevention of disease and malnutrition and by providing primary health services to the communities, including maternal and child health and family welfare.

10. Since the outflow of qualified personnel from developing to developed countries seriously hampers the development of the former, there is an urgent need to formulate national and international policies to avoid the "brain drain" and to obviate its adverse effects.

#### IV. INDUSTRIALIZATION

1. The General Assembly endorses the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development co-operation<sup>15</sup> and requests all Governments to take individually and/or collectively the necessary measures and decisions required to implement effectively their undertakings in terms of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

2. Developed countries should facilitate the development of new policies and strengthen existing policies, including labour market policies, which would encourage the redeployment of their industries which are less competitive internationally to developing countries, thus leading to structural adjustments in the former and higher degree of utilization of natural and human resources in the latter. Such policies may take into account the economic structure and the economic, social and security objectives of the developed countries concerned and the need for such industries to move into more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy.

3. A system of consultations as provided for by the Lima Plan of Action should be established at the global, regional, interregional and sectoral levels within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and within other appropriate international bodies, between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, in order to facilitate the achievement of the goals set forth in the field of industrialization, including the redeployment of certain productive capacities existing in developed countries and the creation of new industrial facilities in developing countries. In this context, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should serve as a forum for negotiation of agreements in the field of industry between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, at the request of the countries concerned.

4. The Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should take immediate action to ensure the

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<sup>15</sup> See A/10112, chap. IV.

readiness of the organization to serve as a forum for consultations and negotiation of agreements in the field of industry. In reporting to the next session of the Industrial Development Board on actions taken in this respect, the Executive Director should also include proposals for the establishment of a system of consultations. The Industrial Development Board is invited to draw up, at an early date, the rules of procedure according to which this system would operate.

5. To promote co-operation between developed and developing countries, both should endeavour to disseminate appropriate information about their priority areas for industrial co-operation and the form they would like such co-operation to take. The efforts undertaken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on tripartite co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems could lead to constructive proposals for the industrialization of developing countries.

6. Developed countries should, whenever possible, encourage their enterprises to participate in investment projects within the framework of the development plans and programmes of the developing countries which so desire; such participation should be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the developing countries concerned.

7. A joint study should be undertaken by all Governments under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, making full use of the knowledge, experience and capacity existing in the United Nations system of methods and mechanisms for diversified financial and technical co-operation which are geared to the special and changing requirements of international industrial co-operation, as well as of a general set of guidelines for bilateral industrial co-operation. A progress report on this study should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

8. Special attention should be given to the particular problems in the industrialization of the least developed, land-locked and island

developing countries in order to put at their disposal those technical and financial resources as well as critical goods which need to be provided to them to enable them to overcome their specific problems and to play their due role in the world economy, warranted by their human and material resources.

9. The General Assembly endorses the recommendation of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to convert that organization into a specialized agency and decides to establish a Committee on the Drafting of a Constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which shall be an intergovernmental committee of the whole, including States which participated in the Second General Conference, to meet in Vienna to draw up a constitution for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency, to be submitted to a conference of plenipotentiaries to be convened by the Secretary-General in the last quarter of 1976.

1. In view of the importance of the forthcoming Tripartite World conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, Governments should undertake adequate preparations and consultations.

#### V. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1. The solution to world food problems lies primarily in rapidly increasing food production in the developing countries. To this end, urgent and necessary changes in the pattern of world food production should be introduced and trade policy measures should be implemented, in order to obtain a notable increase in agricultural production and the export earnings of developing countries.

2. To achieve these objectives, it is essential that developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, should substantially increase the volume of assistance to developing countries for agriculture and food production, and that developed countries should effectively facilitate access to their markets for food and agricultural products of export interest to developing countries, both

in raw and processed form, and adopt adjustment measures, where necessary.

3. Developing countries should accord high priority to agricultural and fisheries development, increase investment accordingly and adopt policies which give adequate incentives to agricultural producers. It is a responsibility of each State concerned, in accordance with its sovereign judgement and development plans and policies, to promote interaction between expansion of food production and socioeconomic reforms, with a view to achieving an integrated rural development. The further reduction of post-harvest food losses in developing countries should be undertaken as a matter of priority, with a view to reaching at least a 50 per cent reduction by 1985. All countries and competent international organizations should co-operate financially and technically in the effort to achieve this objective. Particular attention should be given to improvement in the systems of distribution of food-stuffs.

4. The Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries should quickly identify developing countries having the potential for most rapid and efficient increase of food production, as well as the potential for rapid agricultural expansion in other developing countries, especially the countries with food deficits. Such an assessment would assist developed countries and the competent international organizations to concentrate resources for the rapid increase of agricultural production in the developing countries.

5. Developed countries should adopt policies aimed at ensuring a stable supply and sufficient quantity of fertilizers and other production inputs to developing countries at reasonable prices. They should also provide assistance to, and promote investments in, developing countries to improve the efficiency of their fertilizer and other agricultural input industries. Advantage should be taken of the mechanism provided by the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme.

6. In order to make additional resources available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing

countries, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so should pledge, on a voluntary basis, substantial contributions to the proposed International Fund for Agricultural Development so as to enable it to come into being by the end of 1975, with initial resources of SDR 1,000 million. Thereafter, additional resources should be provided to the fund on a continuing basis.

7. In view of the significant impact of basic and applied agricultural research on increasing the quantity and quality of food expansion of the work of the existing international agricultural research centres. Through their bilateral programmes they should strengthen their links with these international research centres and with the national agricultural research centres in developing countries. With respect to the improvement of the productivity and competitiveness with synthetics of non-food agricultural and forestry products, research and technological assistance should be co-ordinated and financed through an appropriate mechanism.

8. In view of the importance of food aid as a transitional measure, all countries should accept both the principle of a minimum food aid target and the concept of forward planning of food aid. The target for the 1975-1976 season should be 10 million tons of food grains. They should also accept the principle that food aid should be channelled on the basis of objective assessment of requirements in the recipient countries. In this respect all countries are urged to participate in the Global Information and Early Warning System of Food and Agriculture.

9. Developed countries should increase the grant component of food aid, where food is not at present provided as grants, and should accept multilateral channelling of these resources at an expanding rate. In providing food grains and financing on soft terms to developing countries in need of such assistance, developed countries in need of such assistance, developed countries and the World Food Programme should take due account of the interest of the food-exporting developing countries and should ensure that such assistance includes,

wherever possible, purchases of food from the food-exporting developing countries.

10. Developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, should provide food grains and financial assistance on most favourable terms to the most seriously affected countries, to enable them to meet their food and agricultural development requirements within the constraints of their balance-of-payments position. Donor countries should also provide aid on soft terms, in cash and in kind, through bilateral and multilateral channels, to enable the most seriously affected countries to obtain their estimated requirements of about 1 million tons of plant nutrients during 1975-1976.

11. Developed countries should carry out both their bilateral and multilateral food aid channelling in accordance with the procedures of the Principles of Surplus Disposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations so as to avoid causing undue fluctuations in market prices or the disruption of commercial markets for exports of interest to exporting developing countries.

12. All countries should subscribe to the International Undertaking on World Food Security. They should build up and maintain world food-grain reserves, to be held nationally or regionally and strategically located in developed and developing, importing and exporting countries, large enough to cover foreseeable major production shortfalls. Intensive work should be continued on a priority basis in the World Food Council and other appropriate forums in order to determine, inter alia, the size of the required reserve, taking into account among other things the proposal made at the current session that the components of wheat and rice in the total reserve should be 30 million tons. The World Food Council should report to the General Assembly on this matter at its thirty-first session. Developed countries should assist developing countries in their efforts to build up and maintain their agreed shares of such reserves. Pending the establishment of the world food-grain reserve, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so should earmark stocks

and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the World Food Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries. The aim should be a target of not less than 500,000 tons.

13. Members of the General Assembly reaffirm their full support for the resolutions of the World Food Conference and call upon the World Food Council to monitor the implementation of the provisions under section V of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

#### VI. CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Developed countries and the United Nations system are urged to provide, as and when requested, support and assistance to developing countries in strengthening and enlarging their mutual co-operation at subregional, regional and interregional levels. In this regard, suitable institutional arrangements within the United Nations development system should be made and, when appropriate, strengthened, such as those within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme.

2. The Secretary-General, together with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, is requested to continue to provide support to ongoing projects and activities, and to commission further studies through institutions in developing countries, which would take into account the material already available within the United Nations system, including in particular the regional commissions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and in accordance with existing subregional and regional arrangements. These further studies, which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, should, as a first step, cover:

(a) Utilization of know-how, skills, natural resources, technology and funds available within developing countries for promotion of investments in industry, agriculture, transport and communications;



(b) Trade liberalization measures including payments and clearing arrangements, covering primary commodities, manufactured goods and services, such as banking, shipping, insurance and reinsurance;

(c) Transfer of technology.

3. These studies on co-operation among developing countries, together with other initiatives, would contribute to the evolution towards a system for the economic development of developing countries.

#### VII. RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. With a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and 3343 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, an Ad hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, which shall be a committee of the whole of the General Assembly open to the participation of all States,<sup>16</sup> is hereby established to prepare detailed action proposals. The Ad Hoc Committee should start its work immediately and inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress made, and submit its report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed session. The Ad Hoc Committee should take into account in its work, inter alia, the relevant proposals and documentation submitted in preparation for the seventh special session of the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly

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<sup>16</sup> It is the understanding of the General Assembly that the "all States" formula will be applied in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly.

resolution 3343 (XXIX) and other relevant decisions, including the report of the Group of experts on the Structure of the United Nations System entitled A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Co-operation,<sup>17</sup> the records of the relevant deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the seventh special session of the General Assembly, as well as the results of the forthcoming deliberations on institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fourth session and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session. All United Nations organs, including the regional commissions, as well as the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, are invited to participate at the executive level in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and to respond to requests that the Committee may make to them for information, data or views.

2. The Economic and Social Council should meanwhile continue the process of rationalization and reform which it has undertaken in accordance with Council resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and General Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, and should take into full consideration those recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee that fall within the scope of these resolutions, at the latest at its resumed sixty-first session.

3241 (XXIX). Economic co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on economic co-operation among developing countries.

Reaffirming the provisions of paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning the role of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in promoting economic co-operation among

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<sup>17</sup> E/AC.62/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.75. II.A.7).

developing countries,

Recognizing that collective self-reliance and growing co-operation among developing countries will further strengthen their role in the new international economic order,

Noting the Action Programme for economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown from 8 to 12 August 1972, and reaffirmed at the Fourth conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,<sup>12</sup> held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Mindful also of the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to provide, by self-reliance and joint efforts and through mutual solidarity and assistance, the necessary conditions for their independent and accelerated economic and political development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>13</sup>
2. Endorses Trade and Development Board decision 121 (XIV) of 13 September 1974 on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional intergration among developing countries,<sup>14</sup>
3. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide continuing support for the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3177 (XXVIII));
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the contribution made by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries.

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<sup>12</sup> UN.G.A.O.R., 29th session, Supplement o. 31 (A/9631).

## 3281 (XXIX) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 45 (III) of 18 May 1972,<sup>34</sup> stressed the urgency to establish generally accepted norms to govern international economic relations systematically and recognized that it is not feasible to establish a just order and a stable world as long as a charter to protect the rights of all countries, and in particular the developing States, is not formulated,

Recalling further that in the same resolution it was decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 3037 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided should be composed of forty Member States,

Noting that, in its resolution 3082 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it reaffirmed its conviction of the urgent need to establish or improve norms of universal application for the development of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and urged the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to complete, as the first step in the codification and development of the matter, the elaboration of a final draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be considered and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session,

Bearing in mind the spirit and terms of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which underlined the vital importance of the Charter to be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and stressed the fact that the Charter shall constitute an

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<sup>34</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.11.D.4). annex I.A.

effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on its fourth session,<sup>35</sup> transmitted to the General Assembly by the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session,

Expressing its appreciation to the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which, as a result of the task performed in its four sessions held between February 1973 and June 1974, assembled the elements required for the completion and adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as previously recommended.

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the following Charter:

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS  
AND DUTIES OF STATES  
PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

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

Arrirming the need for strengthening international co-operation in these fields,

Reaffirming further the need for strengthening international co-operation for development,

Declaring that it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic order, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest

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<sup>35</sup> TD/B/AC.12/4 and Corr.1.

and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

(a) The attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples,

(b) The promotion by the entire international community of the economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries,

(c) The encouragement of co-operation, on the basis of mutual advantage and equitable benefits for all peace-loving States which are willing to carry out the provisions of the present Charter, in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields, regardless of political, economic or social systems,

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

(e) The acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries,

(f) The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment,

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

(a) The achievement of more rational and equitable international economic of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,

(b) The creation of conditions which permit the further expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,

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

(d) The establishment and promotion of international economic relations, taking into account the agreed differences in development of the developing countries and their specific needs,

Determined to promote collective economic security for

development, in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the entire international community,

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

Stressing the importance of ensuring appropriate conditions for the conduct of normal economic relations among all States, irrespective of differences in social and economic systems, and for the full respect of the rights of all peoples, as well as strengthening instruments of international economic co-operation as a means for the consolidation of peace for the benefit of all,

Convinced of the need to develop a system of international economic relations on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual and equitable benefit and the close interrelationship of the interests of all States,

Reiterating that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself but that concomitant and effective international co-operation is an essential factor for the full achievement of its own development goals,

Firmly convinced of the urgent need to evolve a substantially improved system of international economic relations,

Solemnly adopts the present Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

## CHAPTER 1

### FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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

- (a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence

of States;

- (b) Sovereign equality of all States;
- (c) Non-aggression;
- (d) Non-intervention;
- (e) Mutual and equitable benefit;
- (f) Peaceful coexistence;
- (g) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- (h) Peaceful settlement of disputes;
- (i) Remedying of injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its normal development;
- (j) Fulfilment in good faith of international
- (k) Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (l) No attempt to seek hegemony and spheres of influence;
- (m) Promotion of international social justice;
- (n) International co-operation for development;
- (o) Free access to and from the sea by the landlocked countries within the framework of the principles.

## CHAPTER II

### ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

#### Article 1

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

#### Article 2

1. Every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty, including possession, use and disposal, over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

2. Each State has the right:

(a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction in accordance with its laws and



regulations and in conformity with its national objectives and priorities. No State shall be compelled to grant preferential treatment to foreign investment;

(b) To regulate and supervise the activities of transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction and take measures to ensure that such activities comply with its laws, rules and regulations and conform with its economic and social policies. Transnational corporations shall not intervene in the internal affairs of a host State. Every State should, with full regard for its sovereign rights, co-operate with other States in the exercise of the right set forth in this subparagraph;

(c) To nationalize, expropriate or transfer ownership of foreign property, in which case appropriate compensation should be paid by the State adopting such measures, taking into account its relevant laws and regulations and all circumstances that the State considers pertinent. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, it shall be settled under the domestic law of the nationalizing State and by its tribunals, unless it is freely and mutually agreed by all States concerned that other peaceful means be sought on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means.

### Article 3

In the exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more countries, each State must co-operation on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations in order to achieve optimum use of such resources without causing damage to the legitimate interest of others.

### Article 4

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social systems. No State shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind based solely on such differences. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic

co-operation, every State is free to choose the forms of organization of its foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements consistent with its international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation.

#### Article 5

All States have the right to associate in organizations of primary commodity producers in order to develop their national economies, to achieve stable financing for their development and, in pursuance of their aims, to assist in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy, in particular accelerating the development of developing countries. Correspondingly, all States have the duty to respect that right by refraining from applying economic and political measures that would limit it.

#### Article 6

It is the duty of States to contribute to the development of international trade of goods, particularly by means of arrangements and by the conclusion of long-term multilateral commodity agreements, where appropriate, and taking into account the interests of producers and consumers. All States share the responsibility to promote the regular flow and access of all commercial goods traded at stable, remunerative and equitable prices, thus contributing to the equitable development of the world economy, taking into account, in particular, the interests of development countries.

#### Article 7

Every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people. To this end, each State has the right and the responsibility to choose its means and goals of development, fully to mobilize and use its resources, to implement progressive economic and social reforms and to ensure the full participation of its people in the process and benefits of development. All States have the duty, individually and collectively, to co-operate in eliminating obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

Article 8

States should co-operate in facilitating more rational and equitable international economic relations and in encouraging structural changes in the context of a balanced world economy in harmony with the needs and interests of all countries, especially developing countries, and should take appropriate measures to this end.

Article 9

All States have the responsibility to co-operate in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

Article 10

All States are juridically equal and, as equal members of the international community, have the right to participate fully and effectively in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems, inter alia, through the appropriate international organizations in accordance with their existing and evolving rules, and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

Article 11

All States should co-operate to strengthen and continuously improve the efficiency of international organizations in implementing measures to stimulate the general economic progress of all countries, particularly of developing countries, and therefore should co-operate to adapt them, when appropriate, to the changing needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 12

1. States have the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development. All States engaged in such co-operation have the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings to which they belong correspond to the provisions of the present Charter and are outward-looking, consistent

with their international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and have full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries.

2. In the case of groupings to which the States concerned have transferred or may transfer certain competences as regards matters that come within the scope of the present Charter, its provisions shall also apply to those groupings in regard to such matters, consistent with the responsibilities of such States as members of such groupings. Those States shall co-operate in the observance by the groupings of the provisions of this Charter.

#### Article 13

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

2. All States should promote international scientific and technological co-operation and the transfer of technology, with proper regard for all legitimate interest including, inter alia, the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. In particular, all States should facilitate the access of developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology, the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economics and their needs.

3. Accordingly, developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in the establishment, strengthening and development of their scientific and technological infrastructures and their scientific research and technological activities so as to help to expand and transform the economies of developing countries.

4. All States should co-operate in research with a view to evolving further internationally accepted guidelines or regulations for the transfer of technology, taking fully into account the interests of developing countries.

## Article 14

Every State has the duty to co-operate in promoting a steady and increasing expansion and liberalization of world trade and an improvement in the welfare and living standards of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries. Accordingly, all States should co-operate, inter alia, towards the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade and, to these ends, co-ordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries. In this connexion, States shall take measures aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a balance more favourable to developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

## Article 15

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

## Article 16

1. it is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial

discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development States which practise such coercive policies are economically responsible to the countries, territories and peoples affected for the restitution all full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of those countries, territories and peoples. It is the duty of all States to extend assistance to them.

2. No State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force.

#### Article 17

International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all States. Every State should co-operate with the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development by providing favourable external conditions and by extending active assistance to them, consistent with their development needs and objectives, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of States and free of any conditions derogating from their sovereignty.

#### Article 18

Developed countries should extend, improve and enlarge the system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory tariff preferences to the developing countries consistent with the relevant agreed conclusions and relevant decisions as adopted on this subject, in the framework of the competent international organizations. Developed countries should also give serious consideration to the adoption of other differential measures, in areas where this is feasible and appropriate and in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment, in order to meet the trade and development needs of the developing countries. In the conduct of international economic relations the developed countries should endeavour to avoid measures, having a negative effect on the development of the national economies of the developing countries, as promoted by generalized tariff

preferences and other generally agreed differential measures in their favour.

#### Article 19

With a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries and bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries, developed countries should grant generalized preferential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment to developing countries in those fields of international economic co-operation where it may be feasible.

#### Article 20

Developing countries should, in their efforts to increase their over-all trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries.

#### Article 21

Developing countries should endeavour to promote the expansion of their mutual trade and to this end may, in accordance with the existing and evolving provisions and procedures of international agreements where applicable, grant trade preferences to other developing countries without being obliged to extend such preferences to developed countries, provided these arrangements do not constitute an impediment to general trade liberalization and expansion.

#### Article 22

1. All States should respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development.

2. In this context, consistent with the aims and objectives mentioned above and taking into account any obligations and commitments

undertaken in this regard, it should be their endeavour to increase the net amount of financial flows from official sources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof.

3. The flow of development assistance resources should include economic and technical assistance,

#### Article 123

To enhance the effective mobilization of their own resources, the developing countries should strengthen their economic co-operation and expand their mutual trade so as to accelerate their economic and social development. All countries, especially developed countries, individually as well as through the competent international organizations of which they are members, should provide appropriate and effective support and co-operation.

#### Article 24

All States have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the interests of other countries. In particular, all States should avoid prejudicing the interests of developing countries.

#### Article 25

In furtherance of world economic development, the international community, especially its developed members, shall pay special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked developing countries and also island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome the particular difficulties and thus contribute to their economic and social development.

#### Article 26

All States have the duty to coexist in tolerance and live together in peace, irrespective of differences in political, economic, social and cultural systems, and to facilitate trade between States having different economic and social systems. International trade should be conducted without prejudice to generalized non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries, on the



basis of mutual advantage, equitable benefits and the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

#### Article 27

1. Every state has the right to enjoy fully the benefits of world invisible trade and to engage in the expansion of such trade.

2. World invisible trade, based on efficiency and mutual and equitable benefit, furthering the expansion of the world economy, is the common goal of all States. The role of developing countries in world invisible trade should be enhanced and strengthened consistent with the above objectives, particular attention being paid to the special needs of developing countries.

3. All States should co-operate with developing countries in their endeavours to increase their capacity to earn foreign exchange from invisible transactions, in accordance with the potential and needs of each developing country and consistent with the objectives mentioned above.

#### Article 28

All States have the duty to co-operate in achieving adjustments in the prices of exports of developing countries in relation to prices of their imports so as to promote just and equitable terms of trade for them, in a manner which is remunerative for producers and equitable for producers and consumers.

### CHAPTER III

#### COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

#### Article 29

The sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. On the basis of the principles adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, all States shall ensure that the exploration of the area and exploitation of its resources are carried out exclusively for peaceful

purposes and carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the benefits derived therefrom are shared equitably by all States, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries; an international regime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon.

#### Article 30

The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment for the present and future generations is the responsibility of all States. All States shall endeavour to establish their own environmental and developmental policies in conformity with such responsibility. The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present and future development potential of developing countries. All States have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States should co-operate in evolving international norms and regulations in the field of the environment.

### CHAPTER IV

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 31

All States have the duty to contribute to the balanced expansion of the world economy, taking duly into account the close interrelationship between the well-being of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and the fact that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts.

#### Article 32

No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights.

## Article 33

1. Nothing in the present Charter shall be construed as impairing or derogating from the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or actions taken in pursuance thereof.

2. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of the present Charter are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.

## Article 34

An item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States shall be included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, and thereafter on the agenda of every fifth session. In this way a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which might become necessary, would be carried out and appropriate measures recommended. Such consideration should take into account the evolution of all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles upon which the present Charter is based and on its purpose.

3343 (XXIX). Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3172(XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, by which it decided to convene in 1975 a special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in which the States Members of the United Nations solemnly proclaimed their united determination to work urgently for the establishment of the international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Recalling its resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which it stated that policy measures should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments.

Further recalling that the results of the World Population Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other conferences and instruments scheduled or in preparation within the United Nations system, the findings of the multilateral trade negotiations and the result of the reform of the international monetary system as well as the comprehensive draft review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the Declaration and the Programme of Action and the results of the preparatory process of the special session itself should contribute to the achievement of the aims of that session.

Endorsing the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1911(LVII) of 2 August 1974 that the special session should discuss the major themes and problems of the development process and in this context decide on measures designed to bring about the necessary and appropriate changes required in the existing structures and institution within the United Nations system and consider appropriate changes in the over-all pattern of international economic relations, and taking note that the Council established to this end a preparatory committee,

Recalling that economic and social progress is a responsibility that the whole international community shares and recognizing that the current economic situation of the world call for renewed dedication to the cause of development,

Stressing the need for early and careful preparation of its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

1. Urges Member States to be represented in the special session at

a high political level to ensure satisfactory completion of the specific tasks assigned to the special session through successful and concrete results;

2. Request the Economic and Social Council, in discharging its over-all responsibilities for the preparation of the special session:

(a) To convene the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation, the first session of which shall be short and essentially organizational in nature, not later than March 1975, the second session in June, at which as much as possible of the work should be completed, and a third session thereafter, as required, at an appropriate date.

(b) To organize its work programme so as to ensure final action on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee;

3. Requests the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to ensure that the necessary arrangements and facilities are made available to enable the Preparatory Committee to discharge its mandate fully;

4. Requests further that the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the executive heads of the other organizations of the United Nations system including, as appropriate, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning, submit to the Preparatory Committee at its second session a comprehensive report on the state of international economic activities, focusing on constraints of a general policy nature which face the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, with

particular emphasis on an integrated approach in the field of commodities, agricultural and industrial development, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, technical assistance, the transfer and development of technologies, developments in the monetary field and the role of transnational corporations in the development process, so as to enable the special session to contribute further to the appropriate changes in the over-all pattern of international economic relations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in effective and close consultation with Member States, to appoint immediately a small group of high-level experts, selected on a broad geographical basis and nominated by Governments, to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its second session a study containing proposals on structural changes within the United Nations system so as to make it fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation in a comprehensive manner, taking into account, inter alia, developments in the fields of trade, financing, international monetary reform, agriculture and industrialization, and bearing in mind, as appropriate, the relevant work already under way in reviewing the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which could lead to an expanded role for the United Nations system with effective and expeditious support for the economic and social development of developing countries, and which could be used by the Preparatory Committee in acting upon the task referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 3172 (XXVIII);

6. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall consider, with a view to finalizing a consolidated document containing concrete recommendations on the basis of which the special session will take decisions that should give impetus to strategies for development on the basis of targets and supportive policy measures for their achievement within a time-bound framework:

(a) The documentation referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above and such other matters as may be submitted to it:

(b) The information available from the review and appraisal exercise as envisaged in section II, paragraph 17, of Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII);

7. Decides that the special session shall be held from 1 to 12 September 1975.

3347 (XXIX). Reform of the international monetary system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling also its resolution 3084 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on the reform of the international monetary system.

Recognizing that the attainment of the purposes of the reform of the international monetary system also depends upon arrangements for international trade, capital, investment, and development finance, including the access of developing countries to capital markets in developed countries,

Emphasizing in this connexion the agreed objective that, in order to promote economic development, any reformed monetary system must be carried out simultaneously with effective arrangements to promote as increasing net flow of real resources to developing countries,

Recognizing further that the question of establishing a link between development finance and special drawing rights allocation has been closely examined and the technical feasibility thoroughly explored,

Taking note that the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have established a Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, also called the Development Committee,

1. Takes note of the recommendations submitted by the ad hoc Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues and the resolutions adopted by the board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, both with regard to the immediate steps

and the longer-term reform, and stresses the need to continue efforts towards a reformed world monetary system, taking full account of the principles and objectives of the decisions taken by the General Assembly on a new international economic order, based on co-operation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund, that will promote economic development and encourage the growth of world trade on a stable and equitable basis;

2. Expresses concern at the difficult and complex problems facing the world economy such as generalized inflation and the prospects of recession as well as the acute problems confronting, in particular, developing countries, and emphasizes the need to solve such problems by the co-operative efforts of the international community as a whole, taking full account of the principles and objectives established in General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), in line with national antiinflationary policies that take into account the repercussions on other countries and particularly on the developing countries, and with financial arrangements designed to ease the short-term balance-of-payments problems that take fully into consideration the needs of all countries concerned;

3. Endorses the concept of an adjustment process in which adequate methods to assure timely and effective balance-of-payments adjustment will be assisted by improved international consultation within the International Monetary Fund;

4. Notes with satisfaction the recognition by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of the importance of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and the need for the efficient functioning of the international adjustment process and welcomes the decision that the new Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund will supervise the management and adaptation of the international monetary system, including the continuing operation of the adjustment process, and in this connexion will review developments in global liquidity and the transfer of real resources to developing countries;



5. Stresses the importance of avoiding the escalation of restrictions for balance-of-payments purposes during the interim period when the reformed monetary system is further developed and particularly of safeguarding the interests of the developing countries at all times during this process, and in this context welcomes the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues that developing countries should be exempted to the fullest extent possible from imports and capital export restrictions applied by developed countries;

6. Welcomes the establishment of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the International Monetary System as well as of the Development Committee;

7. Further stresses that the improved management of international economy both in the short and the long term requires a tripartite approach encompassing measures in the monetary, development, financial and commercial spheres, and that, in order to be fully responsive to the development requirements of developing countries, the reformed monetary system should be developed in conjunction with parallel arrangements for the expansion of the exports of the developing countries and an acceleration in the flow of real resources to them having regard to the special problems of the least developed among them, under favourable terms and conditions, consistent with their development needs;

8. Urges developed countries, for this purpose:

(a) In designing their adjustment measures, not to reduce the access of exports from developing countries to their markets, the access of these countries and international financial institutions to their financial markets, nor to reduce the volume of official development assistance or harden its terms and conditions;

(b) Forthwith to remove to the fullest extent possible existing legal institutional and administrative obstacles to the access of developing countries to their financial markets, and all such import restrictions which have been imposed in contravention of the standstill

provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) To accelerate the pace of the implementation of the targets laid down in the International Development Strategy for the net amount of financial resources transfers to the developing countries, particularly its official component, so as to meet the target of the Strategy and to make every effort to exceed it;

(d) To adopt measures for liberalization of trade, and for preferential access of exports of developing countries in world markets, as laid down in the International Development Strategy and in accordance with the time targets set therein, bearing in mind that these objectives are also to be pursued in the multilateral trade negotiations;

9. Invites all States to respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development;

10. Reaffirms the policy and co-ordinating functions of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and the central role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the United Nations system on matters related to trade and development and, in this connexion, expresses the hope that a fruitful co-operation will develop between the Development Committee and those bodies;

11. Welcomes the agreement of the ad hoc Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues to utilize the special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset and also the numeraire in terms of which par values will be expressed;

12. Emphasizes that a political decision on the link between

development finance and special drawing rights allocation will have to be reached without further delay, bearing in mind that the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund is now working on a series of amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, including one to authorize the Fund to implement the link for consideration by the Interim Committee of the Fund in January 1975 and by its Board of Governors immediately after;

13. Welcomes the establishment by the International Monetary Fund of the oil facility as well as the new extended facility under which developing countries should be able to receive medium-term balance-of-payments finance under more favourable terms and conditions and emphasizes the need to examine immediately the question of improving the terms and conditions of both facilities with a view to making them more responsive to the balance-of-payments needs of the developing countries;

14. Stresses the need in reconsidering the quota system of the International Monetary Fund inter alia:

(a) To take fully into account the requirements of developing countries for, and their ability to contribute to, balance-of-payments finance;

(b) To reflect recent changes in balance-of-payments position and creditor positions of the members of the Fund;

(c) To increase the over-all participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of the Fund, bearing in mind the measures referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

15. Emphasizes that any decision on the current status of gold:

(a) Should be internationally agreed;

(b) Should serve to promote the objectives of the monetary reform, with the special drawing rights becoming the principal reserve asset and with the role of gold and reserve currencies being gradually reduced;

(c) Should take into account the concern of developing countries with regard to the distribution of world liquidity.

## 3356 (XXIX). United Nations Special Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, by which it decided, inter alia, to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which will commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975,<sup>85</sup>

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974, in paragraph 10 of which the Council urged the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme established by the General Assembly at its sixth special session to complete, as a matter of urgency, the tasks assigned to it in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 of the Special Programme and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session, an assessment of the requirements of the most seriously affected countries, as well as recommendations that would enable the Assembly to take the appropriate decisions, in particular for the commencement at the latest by 1 January 1975 of the operations of the Special Programme,

Considering the need to set forth specific provisions governing the operations of the Special Fund,

Taking note of the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme on its first<sup>86</sup> and second<sup>87</sup> sessions,

Taking note also of the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed fifty-seventh session,<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Resolution 3202 (S-VI), sect.X.para.5.

<sup>86</sup> E/5555.

<sup>87</sup> E/5590.

<sup>88</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No.3A (A/9603/Add.I), chap. 1 sect.B.

1. Decides that the United Nations Special Fund shall operate as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth below:

#### Article I

##### PURPOSE

The United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974. The Special Fund shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

#### Article II

##### RESOURCES

1. The resources of the Special Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind by Governments. The Special Fund shall also be empowered to receive contributions from governmental and non-governmental international organizations and from other private sources.

2. Contributions to the Special Fund may also be made by means of pledging conferences convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Contributions as pledged to the Special Fund shall be payable in full or in instalments within the twelve months following the pledge.

4. Cash contributions shall be made in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Special Fund, consistent with the need for efficiency and economy of the Fund's operations.

#### Article III

##### ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

1. The policies and procedures of the Special Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, composed of representatives of thirty-six States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the

International Atomic Energy Agency elected by the General Assembly, keeping in view, inter alia, the need for balance between the representation of potential donors and recipients. States elected to the Board of Governors shall do their utmost to ensure that their representatives possess the expertise required for the efficient operation of the Special Fund.

2. The members of the Board of Governors shall be elected for a term of three years, provided, however, that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of one third of the members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of a further one third of the members at the end of two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. The first election shall take place at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

3. The Board of Governors shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The comments of the Council on the report shall likewise be transmitted to the Assembly.

4. The Board of Governors may, in the light of the experience gained, the magnitude of the resources available and the changes in the nature of operations, establish an Executive Committee to supervise the operations of the Special Fund on a continuous basis which shall report to it on its activities at regular intervals. Donors and recipients shall be represented in the Executive Committee in equal numbers.

#### Article IV

##### VOTING

1. Each member of the Board of Governors and each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote.

2. The quorum for a meeting of the Board of Governors or of the Executive Committee shall be two thirds of the total membership of the Board or of the Executive Committee.

3. Decisions on all questions shall as far as possible be made on the basis of consensus. In the absence of consensus, decisions on important questions including questions of policy, the approval of projects, the allocation of funds and the eligibility of recipients

shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the Board of Governors or, as appropriate, of the Executive Committee. Decisions on other questions shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

#### Article V

##### MANAGEMENT

1. The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, shall be the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

2. The Executive Director shall discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the board of Governors and Executive Committee, if established, in whose deliberations he will participate without the right to vote. He shall exercise over-all responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Special Fund and shall report directly, on a regular basis, to the Board of Governors, or through the Executive Committee, if established, on the operations of the Fund.

3. The Executive Director shall be assisted by a small secretariat within the framework of the United Nations Secretariat. The Special fund may enter into management contracts with international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the International Monetary Fund and the regional development banks, to conduct its operations. The contracts shall ensure the full and effective control, at all times, of the Special Fund over the operations. The Executive Director shall, to the maximum extent possible, make effective use of the existing facilities of the United Nations Secretariat, including also those of the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Where appropriate, the Special Fund may also use the facilities of the specialized agencies.

#### Article VI

##### MODES OF OPERATION

1. To carry out its purposes as specified in article I, the

Special Fund is empowered to make grants and, on concessionary terms, to make loans and, as appropriate, to participate in investments and to allocate assistance in kind under its control and direction to countries most seriously affected by economic crises.

2. The eligibility of potential recipients, other than the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked developing countries, shall be periodically reviewed by the Board of Governors.

3. The Special Fund shall ensure an equitable distribution of its resources among the countries most seriously affected.

#### Article VII

#### FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Pending the approval by the General Assembly of financial regulations to govern the Special Fund, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations<sup>89</sup> shall apply.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit, through the Board of Governors, a report on administrative arrangements for the Special Fund, including proposals for appropriate financial regulators and rules, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session.

3384 (XXX). Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress has become one of the most important factors in the development of human society,

Taking into consideration that, while scientific and technological developments provide ever increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems, as well as threaten the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual,

Noting with concern that scientific and technological

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<sup>89</sup> ST/SGB/Financial Rules/1Rev.1 ans Rev.1 Amend.1.4



achievements can be used to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements and deprive individuals and peoples of their human right and fundamental freedoms,

Also noting with concern that scientific and technological achievements can entail dangers for the civil and political rights of the individual or of the group and for human dignity,

Noting the urgent need to make full use of scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man and to neutralize the present and possible future harmful consequences of certain scientific and technological achievements,

Recognizing that scientific and technological progress is of great importance in accelerating the social and economic development of developing countries,

Aware that the transfer of science and technology is one of the principal ways of accelerating the economic development of developing countries,

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to respect human rights and freedoms and the dignity of the human person in the conditions of scientific and technological progress,

Desiring to promote the realization of the principles which form the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Solemnly proclaims that:

1. All States shall promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and

freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

2. All States shall take appropriate measures to prevent the use of scientific and technological developments, particularly by the State organs, to limit or interfere with the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments.

3. All States shall take measures to ensure that scientific and technological achievements satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of the population.

4. All States shall refrain from any acts involving the use of scientific and technological achievements for the purposes of violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States, interfering in their internal affairs, waging aggressive wars, suppressing national liberation movements or pursuing a policy of racial discrimination. Such acts are not only a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, but constitute an inadmissible distortion of the purposes that should guide scientific and technological developments for the benefit of mankind.

5. All states shall co-operate in the establishment, strengthening and development of the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries with a view to accelerating the realization of the social and economic rights of the peoples of those countries.

6. All States shall take measures to extend the benefits of science and technology to all strata of the population and to protect them, both socially and materially, from possible harmful effects of the misuse of scientific and technological developments, including their misuse to infringe upon the rights of the individual or the group, particularly with regard to respect for privacy and the protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity.

7. All States take the necessary measures, including legislative measures, to ensure that the utilization of scientific and

technological achievements promotes the fullest realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination whatsoever on grounds of race, sex, language or religious beliefs.

8. All States shall take effective measures, including legislative measures, to prevent and preclude the utilization of scientific and technological achievements to the detriment of human right and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person.

9. All States shall, whenever necessary, take action to ensure compliance with legislation guaranteeing human rights and freedoms in the condition of scientific and technological developments.

3442 (XXX). Economic co-operation among developing countries.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown from 8 to 12 August 1972, and reaffirmed at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973<sup>45</sup>

Taking account of the relevant decisions of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, on the subject of economic co-operation

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<sup>45</sup> See A/9330 and Corr.1.

among developing countries, including resolution X dealing with the establishment of a Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development in the Non-Aligned Countries,<sup>46</sup>

Recognizing the increasing importance of programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries as a strategy of development based on the principle of collective self-reliance,

Mindful of the determination of the developing countries to strengthen their unity and capacity for collective action with a view to ensuring their complete sovereignty,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>47</sup>

2. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 128 (S-VI) of 21 March 1975 on co-operation among developing countries,<sup>48</sup>

3. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in carrying out his responsibilities under the provisions of Trade and Development Board resolution 128 (S-VI), to take account of relevant work being done elsewhere on economic co-operation among developing countries and in particular under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

4. Urges also the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3177 (XXVIII) and the provisions of the present resolution, continuing support to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries, including, inter alia:

(a) Co-operation in the utilization of know-how, skills, natural resources, technology and funds available within the developing countries for the promotion of investments in industry, agriculture, transport and communications;

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<sup>46</sup> See A/10217 and Corr.1, annex I.

<sup>47</sup> A/10094 and Add.1.

<sup>48</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No.15 A/10015/Rev.1) part one, annex I.

(b) Trade liberalization measures, including payments and clearing arrangements covering primary commodities, manufacture goods and services such as banking, shipping, insurance and reinsurance;

(c) Transfer of technology;

5. Urges further that increased emphasis be placed on programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries, not only at the regional and subregional level but also at the interregional level;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the efficient co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system designed to promote economic co-operation among developing countries by, inter alia;

(a) Including in the medium-term plan and programme budget of the United Nations an intersectoral presentation of the totality of actions and activities planned and programmed for implementing the relevant resolutions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries;

(b) Taking the necessary steps, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, to provide the same kind of intersectoral presentation on a system-wide basis;

7. Requests the Economic and Social Council to examine the implementation of the relevant resolutions pertaining to economic co-operation among developing countries in order to improve the co-ordination on efforts by the United Nations system and with a view to making such examination coincide with the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

8. Further requests the secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

3460 (XXX). United Nations Special Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling section X of its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974

containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that the present economic situation of a large number of developing countries, in particular the most seriously affected among them, requires even greater efforts on the part of the international community to help them overcome the effects of the economic crisis that had called for the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund,

Recalling its resolution 3356 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, in particular paragraph 1, article 1, thereof,

Bearing in mind that a number of countries have expressed their willingness to contribute to the United Nations Special Fund provided that it generates adequate funding,

Considering that, with the agreement reached unanimously at its seventh special session whereby developed countries, and developing countries in a position to do so, were urged to make adequate contributions to the United Nations Special Fund with a view to an early implementation of a programme of lending, preferably in 1976, the prospects for the beginning of the operations of the Fund have been significantly improved,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund on the work of its first session,<sup>53</sup>

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the President of the Board of Governors<sup>54</sup> on his contacts with various potential contributors to the United Nations special fund and with economic groupings and requests him to continue these efforts;

3. Authorizes the Board of Governors to convene a pledging conference on the United Nations Special Fund in 1976,

4. Requests the Board of Governors to examine at its second

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid, Agreement No.21 (A/10021).

<sup>54</sup> Ibid, Twentieth Session. Second Committee, 1665th meeting,

session the establishment of a target figure of \$1 billion for the United Nations Special Fund;

5. Decides that, for the time being, the administrative expenses of the United Nations Special Fund should be borne by the regular budget;

6. Agrees to the arrangements for the transfer of monitoring operations, envisaged in section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), made between the Secretary-General and the President of the Board of Governors, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Board at its first session.<sup>55</sup>

3486 (XXX). Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 by which it adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, it reaffirmed that the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,<sup>62</sup> as well as the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, lay down the foundations of the new order, the consolidation and development of which are imperative for the strengthening of international security and friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Reaffirming the importance of article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which provides that the General Assembly shall carry out periodically a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which may become necessary, taking into account all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles and purposes of the Charter,

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<sup>55</sup> Ibid, Twentieth Session, Supplement No.21 (A/10021), Annex I.

<sup>62</sup> Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

Taking into account the fact that the General Assembly for the appropriate discharge of such functions, must have the full co-operation of its competent organs,

Bearing in mind the role assigned to the Economic and Social Council, which is to define the policy framework and co-ordinate the activities of all organization,s institutions and subsidiary bodies within the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a nEW International Economic Order,

1. Solemnly reiterates the united determination to strengthen and develop the new international economic order, which is based on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, and on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

2. Invites Member States to take all appropriate measures for the prompt achievement of these aims;

3. Decides to entrust the Economic and Social Council with the task of reviewing the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States with a view to preparing adequately its systematic and comprehensive consideration by the General Assembly, as a separate item, as provided in article 34 of the Charter, and requests the Council to report on the progress achieved to the Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to include an item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States in the agenda of its summer sessions in order to discharge the task assigned to it in paragraph 3 above;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest dissemination to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, recognizing the importance of world public opinion, in order to facilitate the observance of its provisions;

6. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and



Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional commissions of the United Nations to continue to study the progress achieved in the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

3503 (XXX). Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development<sup>66</sup>

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the continuing food problem of the world is afflicting a large segment of the people of the developing countries and is jeopardizing the most fundamental principles and values associated with the right to life and human dignity,

Considering the need to improve the conditions of life of the poor in the developing countries and to promote socio-economic development within the context of the priorities and objectives of the developing countries, giving due regard to both economic and social benefits,

Conscious of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade<sup>67</sup> and especially the need to spread the benefits of assistance to all,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, with special reference to developing countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis and to the need for effecting the transfer of technology, particularly for food and agricultural development,

Recalling paragraph 13 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17

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<sup>66</sup> See also p.79, item 60.

<sup>67</sup> Resolution 2626 (XXV).

December 1974 and resolutions I and II,<sup>68</sup> adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974, on the objectives and strategies of food production and on the priorities for agricultural rural development, respectively,

Recalling resolution XIII,<sup>68</sup> adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974, in which the Conference recognized that:

(a) A substantial increase in investment in agriculture is needed for increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries,

(b) Provision of an adequate supply and proper utilization of food are the common responsibility of all members of the international community,

(c) The prospects of the world food situation call for urgent and co-ordinated measures by all countries,

Recalling further that, in resolution XIII, the World Food Conference resolved that an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries, that all developed countries and all those developing countries that are in a position to contribute to the Fund should do so on a voluntary basis, that the Fund should be administered by a governing board, consisting of representatives of contributing developed countries, contributing developing countries and potential recipient countries, taking into consideration the need for ensuring equitable distribution of representation among these three categories and regional balance among the potential recipient representations, and that the disbursements from the Fund should be carried out through existing international and/or regional institutions in accordance with the regulations and criteria to be established by its governing board,

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<sup>68</sup> See Report of the World Food Conference Rome 5-16 November 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No.E.75.11.A.3), chap.II.

Recalling that at its seventh special session, devoted to development and international economic co-operation, the General Assembly decided, in section V, paragraph 6, of resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, to set in motion the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, to come into being by the end of 1975 with initial resources of SDR 1 billion of the International Monetary Fund,

1. Notes the progress made by the Meeting of Interested Countries on the Establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development,<sup>69</sup> convened by the Secretary-General, in advancing the proposals made by the World Food Conference in its resolution XIII;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make all necessary preparations for and to convene in Rome, as soon as possible after the Meeting of Interested Countries has indicated to him that it has completed the preparatory work, a conference of plenipotentiaries on the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, to which shall be invited.

3515 (XXX): Conference on International Economic Co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Noting that a Conference on International Economic Co-operation is to be held in Paris with participants from developing countries and developed market economy countries,

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<sup>69</sup> See A/10333, annex.

Conscious of the fact that the proposed Conference on International Economic Co-operation will consider subjects which are of universal importance and affect the interests of the entire international community,

Considering that the proposed programme of work of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, as well as the results attained, will, directly or indirectly, have a bearing on the ongoing work on international economic co-operation and development within the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the need to establish a relationship between the United Nations system and the Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

1. Requests the Governments participating in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to ensure that their deliberations and decisions take full account of the principles and policy decisions adopted within the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2625 (XXV) containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation;

2. Invites the Conference on International Economic Co-operation to report on its conclusions to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on his participation in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other executive

heads of competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system actively to assist the participants in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



### ประวัติผู้เขียน

นางสาวสุวรรณา เกษไพบุลย์ เกิดเมื่อวันที่ 8 ตุลาคม 2503 ที่อำเภอเมือง  
จังหวัดราชบุรี สำเร็จการศึกษานิติศาสตรบัณฑิต จากจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เมื่อปีการ  
ศึกษา 2526 และเข้าศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรนิติศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต ที่จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
เมื่อ พ.ศ. 2531 ปัจจุบันทำงานอยู่ที่ บริษัท ซีวิลส์ดีชานน์ จำกัด



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย