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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
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MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION,

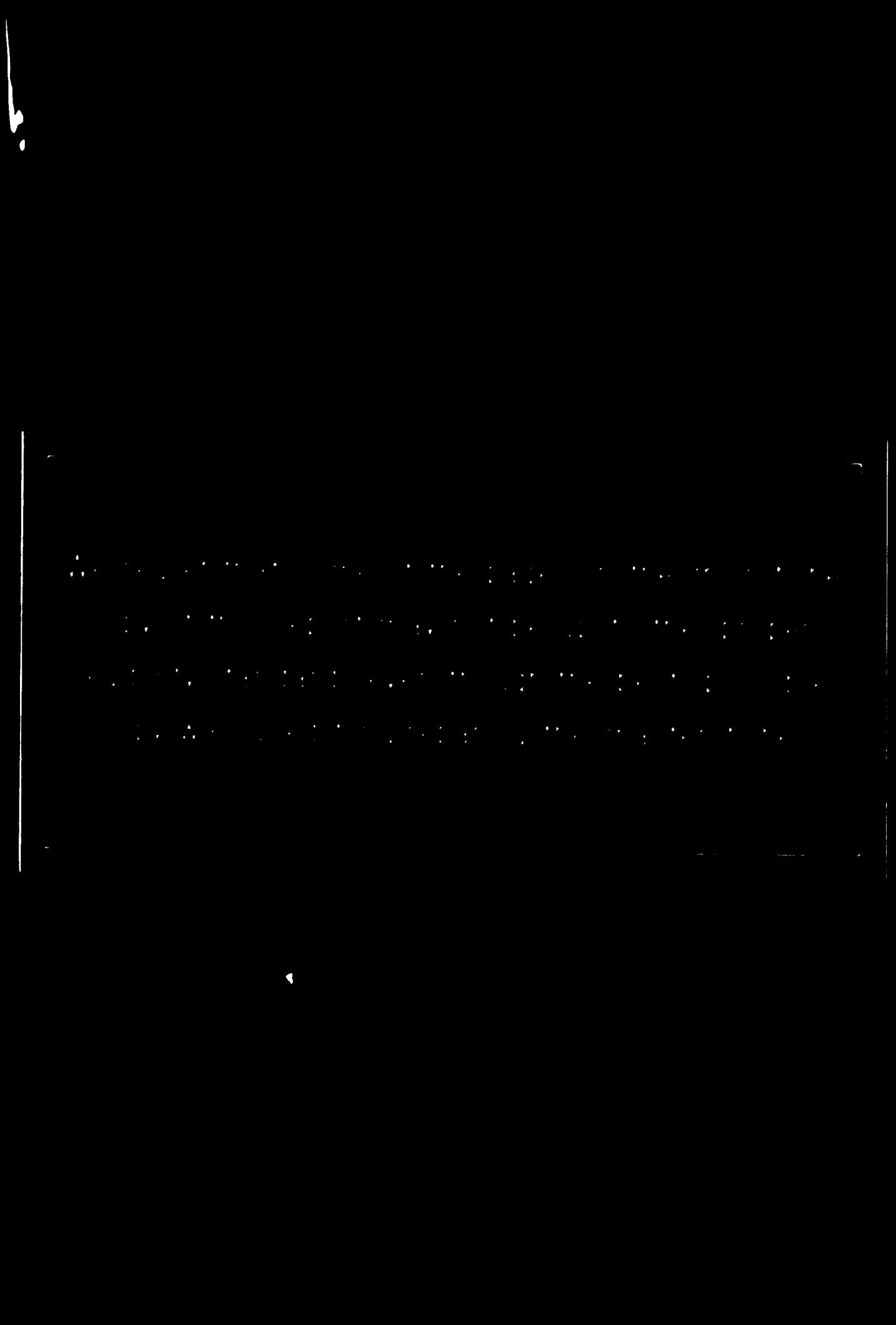
Paris, 16-19 December 1975 .

Mission report .

by

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with instructions received from Dr. Khane and Mr. Sylla, on the occasion of the Ministerial Conference on International Economic Co-operation, Mr. A. Hacini and Mr. S.P. Padolechia represented UNIDO as part of the delegation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1. The first session of the Conference was opened at 11.30 a.m. on 16 December 1975 in Paris, at the Centre de Conférences Internationales, 19, avenue Kléber, by the President of the French Republic. The Conference's two co-Chairmen, Mr. M. Pérez Querrero, Minister of State for International Economic Affairs and Head of the Venezuelan delegation, and Mr. A.J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Head of the Canadian delegation, had been designated by the group of developing countries and the group of industrialized countries respectively.
2. The following 27 countries or groups of countries took part in the Conference: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, European Economic Community, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.
3. In his opening address, the President of the French Republic, Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, noted that the Conference was the result of an idea proposed 14 months previously and of two preparatory conferences which had worked out its organizational aspects. He emphasized the historic nature of the Conference, which would for the first time be examining the world's economic problems as a whole. While recognizing that the Conference was fully representative, the President noted the absence of "certain socialist countries" and suggested that "it will be for the Conference to consider in what way they should be informed of its work or invited to join in it". The Conference was to advance the cause of rationality and justice in the workings of the world economy. After paying tribute to the international organizations concerned, especially the United Nations, for their efforts, he concluded by saying that the Conference was the body to whose lot it had fallen to usher in a new and decisive stage in international co-operation through concerted international action.

4. In their opening statement, the two co-Chairmen of the Conference paid tribute to the President of the French Republic for his initiative and hospitality. They said that although the task of this Conference was a difficult one, it was not impossible, in the light of the general resolve to begin a constructive dialogue aimed at establishing the foundations for more just and equitable economic co-operation in the future.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations emphasized in his statement that the Conference on International Economic Co-operation fitted into the framework of ideas developed by the United Nations. The special sessions of the General Assembly, like the Conference, were a response by the international community to a critical situation brought about by general disorder in the world economy. In a resolution adopted at the beginning of December, the General Assembly had stressed the connexion between the Conference and its own efforts. The Secretary-General assured the Conference that the United Nations was ready to assist it in its endeavours, and he expressed the hope that the same excellent spirit of co-operation that had characterized the seventh special session would also prevail at the Conference.

RULES OF PROCEDURE. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

6. In accordance with the recommendation of the preparatory conference (E/P/11/12, para. 16), the Conference adopted the rules of procedure approved at that meeting and decided that the official and working languages would be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. The Conference adopted without amendment the draft agenda proposed by the two co-Chairmen (CCEI-CM-1).

STATEMENTS BY DELEGATIONS

8. In their general statements, delegations welcomed the fact that only a limited number of countries were taking part in the Conference since they felt that would facilitate its work. Some, however, thought it unfortunate that it had not been possible to secure wider participation in the Conference. Some developing countries

observed that the geographical representation of the third world was not entirely satisfactory. Repeating the view expressed by President Giscard d'Estaing, one delegation proposed that the Conference should consider in what way the socialist countries might be informed of its work or invited to join in it.

9. All delegations said that the Conference's efforts at concerted action and those made by the United Nations were complementary. Specifically, they noted that the work of the Conference fell within the framework of the recommendations contained in the final resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session.

10. All delegations made reference to the interdependence of the economic problems facing the world and to the interdisciplinary nature of the solutions required. In this connexion, they stressed the importance of concerted progress on the four subjects before the Conference: energy, raw materials, problems of development, and the related financial aspects.

11. Most of the delegations also emphasized the disarray in the present international economic system and the urgent need to find satisfactory solutions. They called attention in particular to the difficulties and critical situation of the least developed countries, for which appropriate remedies should be devised as quickly as possible. The solutions advocated, however, did not represent a new departure, in relation to the proposals already put forward in United Nations bodies over recent years.

12. The keynote of the Conference, sounded by the representatives of the third world and the industrialized countries alike, was that the seriousness of the situation and the complexity of the problems should not be minimized. All agreed that there was no alternative to concerted action at the world level. The atmosphere which had been established from the very outset of the general debate appeared to hold good promise that it would be possible, during the next twelve months, to arrive at solutions in keeping with the hopes expressed.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

13. The Conference's final communiqué is attached to this report, and its main provisions are outlined briefly below.

For the purpose of beginning an "intensified international dialogue", the Conference set up the four commissions which had been recommended by the preparatory conference, that is, the commissions on energy, raw materials, development and

financial affairs. Each commission has 15 members - 10 from developing and 5 from industrialized countries. Each will be presided over by two co-Chairmen appointed by each of the two groups. These commissions are to begin work on 11 February 1976.

The terms of reference of these commissions have not been defined beyond the provisions contained in the final statement of the preparatory conference held in Paris on 13-16 October 1975. A meeting has been scheduled for 26 January 1976 between the co-Chairman of the Conference and the co-Chairman of the four commissions with the aim of spelling out the commissions' terms of reference within the framework of the existing general guidelines after the necessary consultations.

A number of United Nations organizations have been granted the right of permanent representation in commissions concerned with the same spheres of activity. These organizations will have the status of observers, with the right to speak but not to vote. The list given in the final communiqué is not limitative.

The commissions will meet in Paris and will be serviced by a permanent secretariat to be financed from a budget which will be adopted early in January 1976.

14. At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Conference took note of General Assembly resolution 3515 (XXX) entitled "Conference on International Economic Co-operation". The Secretary-General further assured the Conference of the United Nations' fullest co-operation in carrying out this resolution.

15. The Ministerial Conference on International Economic Co-operation came to a close, after a night meeting, at 5.20 a.m. on 19 December 1975.

16. On that same day, at 3 p.m., an informal interagency meeting was held to follow up the Conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Van Laethem, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for economic and social affairs, and with the participation of all the United Nations organizations represented in Paris, including UNIDO.

17. At that meeting, Mr. Van Laethem stressed the role of the United Nations in connexion with the Conference, in line with General Assembly resolution 3515 (XXX) and the official statements by the Secretary-General during the Conference itself.

18. It was accordingly decided that, in conformity with the Secretary-General's instructions, the United Nations would open a permanent secretariat in Paris, for liaison with the Secretariat of the Conference. It was hoped that all the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies which had been invited to take part in the work of the Conference's four commissions would participate in the secretariat.

19. Mr. Claude Joffroy was appointed by Mr. Van Laethem to head the United Nations permanent secretariat for liaison with the Conference Secretariat in Paris.
20. The offices of the United Nations permanent secretariat will be located at the headquarters of UNESCO, which has offered to make the necessary space available. Additional office space will be available at the Centre de Conférences Internationales, 19, avenue Kléber.
21. It is planned, in principle, that UNIDO, FAO, UNDP and UNCTAD - the four United Nations organizations most directly concerned and interested in the work of the four Conference commissions - shall each post one of their officials to Paris to maintain permanent liaison between the Conference and the headquarters of his organization, without prejudice to the possibility of sending experts to Paris on specific missions.
22. It is also planned that the already established permanent secretariat of the United Nations in Paris shall, as soon as possible, inform the executive heads of each United Nations organization or specialized agency concerned regarding the follow-up action to be given to the decisions of the Paris Conference and the subjects likely to be included in the work programmes of the commissions, which will require advance study by the organization in question.
23. The UNIDO delegation informed Mr. Van Laethem of UNIDO's keen interest in taking part in the work of the four Conference commissions. The delegation also assured Mr. Van Laethem that the results of the Ministerial Conference and the informal interagency meeting would be the subject of a report to the Executive Director of UNIDO, who would take whatever final decisions might be required.

19 December 1975

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

Submitted by the two co-Chairmen

1. The Conference on International Economic Co-operation met in Paris, at ministerial level, from December 16 to December 19. Representatives of the following 27 Members of the Conference took part: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, EEC, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia. The ministerial representatives who attended the Conference welcomed the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The work of the Conference was opened by H.E. the President of the French Republic, Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.
3. The Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, and Dr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero, Minister of State for International Economic Affairs of Venezuela, co-Chairmen of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, presided at the Ministerial Meeting.
4. The Ministerial representatives at the Conference expressed their views with regard to the international economic situation. They made suggestions as to how the problems which they had identified might be resolved. Attention was drawn to the plight of the most seriously affected countries. They recognized that the Conference on International Economic Co-operation provides a unique opportunity to address these problems and to further international economic co-operation for the benefit of all countries and peoples.
5. The Conference decided to initiate an intensified international dialogue. To this end, it established four Commissions (on energy, raw materials, development and financial affairs) which will meet periodically through the coming year. It was agreed that each of the four Commissions would consist of fifteen members, ten of them representing developing countries, five of them representing industrialized countries.

6. The Commissions shall start their work on 11 February 1976. Preparation of the work of the four Commissions shall be reviewed at a meeting of the co-Chairmen of the Conference and of the four Commissions after consultation, with the other participants in the Conference. This meeting will take place on 26 January 1976 within the framework of the general guidelines contained in paragraphs 10-14 of the Final Declaration of the Second Preparatory Meeting which are approved by the Conference.

7. The Conference agreed that the following participants should serve on the Commissions:

- Energy: Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, EEC, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United States, Venezuela, Zaire.
- Raw Materials: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, EEC, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Development: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, EEC, India, Jamaica, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden, United States, Yugoslavia, Zaire.
- Finance: Brazil, EEC, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Zambia.

The co-Chairmen of the Commissions will be:

- Energy: Saudi Arabia and United States
- Raw Materials: Japan and Peru
- Development: Algeria and EEC
- Finance: EEC and Iran

Joint meetings of the co-Chairmen of the Conference and of the Commissions may be held if the need arises.

8. It was agreed that members of the Conference who wish to follow the work of a Commission to which they do not belong should be entitled to appoint a representative in the capacity of auditor without the right to speak.

9. The Conference decided that a number of inter-governmental functional organizations which are directly concerned with the problems to be considered would be able to make a useful contribution to their consideration. It therefore invited these organizations (United Nations Secretariat, OPEC, IEA, UNCTAD, OECD, FAO, GATT, UNDP, UNIDO, IMF, IBRD, SELA) to be represented on a permanent basis in the relevant Commissions. Their

observers will have the right to speak but not the right to vote and hence will not participate in the formation of a consensus. Each Commission may, in addition, invite appropriate inter-governmental functional organizations to participate as observers ad hoc in the examination of specific questions.

10. The Conference decided to establish an international Secretariat with an exclusive administrative and technical function on the basis of proposals put forward by the two co-Chairmen. It named Mr. Bernard Guitten as head of the Secretariat and approved plans for its organization and operational procedures. The financial costs arising from the establishment of the Secretariat and from future meetings of the Conference will be borne by members of the Conference on the basis of a formula agreed by the Conference.

11. It was agreed that the four Commissions should meet in Paris. Subsequent meetings of the Commissions will be convened by their co-Chairmen.

12. One or several meetings of the Conference at the level of Government officials may be held at least six months after this ministerial meeting. The Ministerial Conference agreed to meet again at Ministerial level in about twelve months time.

13. The Conference adopted the Rules of Procedure recommended by the Preparatory Meeting which are based on the principle of consensus, according to which decisions and recommendations are adopted when the chair has established that no member delegation has made any objection. English, Arabic, Spanish and French are the official and working languages of the Conference. The Rules of Procedure apply to all the bodies of the Conference.

14. The Conference took note of the resolution of the General Assembly entitled "Conference on International Economic Cooperation" (Resolution 3515 (XXX)) and agreed to make reports available to the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

15. The members of the Conference paid special tribute to President Giscard d'Estaing for the action he had taken to bring about the dialogue which is now engaged and expressed their warm appreciation to the Government of France for its hospitality and for the efforts and obligations it had undertaken in order to make the Ministerial Conference a success.

ANNEX II

16 December 1975

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE
CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The following is the text of a statement delivered by the Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, on Tuesday, 16 December, to the Conference on International Economic Co-operation being held in Paris:

"On behalf of the United Nations, I should like to pay a very special tribute to the leadership of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose valiant efforts, since the sixth special session of the General Assembly, have done so much to bring this Conference together. He has shown foresight and determination. He has accurately perceived the urgency of negotiation in the midst of the confrontation. We fervently hope that the response of all the leaders of the world will live up to this initiative.

"This Conference meets in the midst of the greatest turbulence suffered by the world economy in peace time since the Great Depression of the thirties. Every sector of the international economic system, without exception, has experienced unprecedented strains and tensions. In the monetary field, one need only mention the breakdown of the Bretton Woods System and the emergence of payments disequilibria that are of unprecedented dimensions and which belie correction through orthodox prescriptions. International trade has undergone dramatic deceleration; the developing countries are facing extreme difficulties in the implementation of their development plans and programmes; production and employment in developed market economy countries have also proved unstable, with a short-lived boom displaced by the most severe and prolonged recession of the post-war era. As for prices, inflation continues to pose serious problems to the functioning of the world economy.

"In deciding that the United Nations would be associated with this Conference, a welcome sensitivity has been shown to the requirements of continuity and the need for coherence in a multiple negotiation.

"The United Nations has been the melting pot where the political impulse needed for this event was shaped. It has prepared the minds, stirred the consciences and developed the competence and experience - all elements essential in the maturation of new ideas. This Conference should be seen as an integral part of a broader process of negotiation toward the reordering of the world's priorities and as a move forward to a new stage of understanding and co-operative action.

"Indeed, as we embark on this important phase of our continuing North-South negotiations, we would do well to remember the degree of consensus that we have already achieved. This Conference is not taking place in a conceptual vacuum. Most of the items on its agenda have a long history. A number of aspects of the New International Economic Order are already the object of wide agreement, not just in their broad lines but often in their specific terms. There are, of course, matters which are so complex that they require further and intensive investigation before acceptable solutions are found, but the seventh special session of the General Assembly has created an atmosphere conducive to genuine accord and the sense of urgency that the present situation demands.

"In saying this, I am not overlooking or undervaluing the problems which beset the industrial countries here represented, on which rests a large part of the responsibility: the faltering course of their economic recovery, the need to adjust to domestic political considerations and processes, the sectoral or regional interests which powerfully express themselves in modern society.

"I base my belief on the conviction that economic interdependence is now more concretely felt by all concerned. In fact, what the two special sessions of the General Assembly have brought to mind so vividly is that the economic imbalance which characterizes the North-South dialogue does not lend itself to the building of an orderly and peaceful world. Some redress of this imbalance should now be viewed as an objective in itself, as part of realpolitik, and not just as an idealistic approach. As a result of this realization, there is a greater disposition of mind to look at current problems in their global interaction and in a long-term perspective, to weigh the "trade-offs" between immediate concessions by some and future benefits for all. There is a recognition that the reordering of international economic relations cannot be restricted to accommodations among

countries with high levels of development. In a word, there is a realization that the path of progress of developing countries must be facilitated if the world's productive forces are to be brought fully into play. These new perceptions are now engaging the attention of the leaders of the world at the highest level of political responsibility.

"The special sessions of the General Assembly - and this Conference - must be viewed as a response of the international community to a critical situation brought about by the over-all disorder of the world economy.

"Although initial tensions have now receded, the energy crisis remains an element of extreme importance. It would be wrong if the discussion were to be confined to the question of the price of oil alone. The problem is really larger. It is a fact that a very high proportion of the energy resources are today derived from non-renewable sources. One need not follow the prophets of impending catastrophes to recognize the risk that shortages could occur in the course of the next decade, of a magnitude sufficient to provoke profound dislocations in parts of the world economy. In such conditions, should we not begin to talk of long-term international policies, of the beginning - even so modest - of some form of global management? How else could we hope to secure adequate, regular supplies of energy for a world economy which must continue to grow, to increase its agricultural yields, to industrialize and to improve its transportation and communication facilities? How else could we avoid the waste of unplanned and unco-ordinated actions in fields which require such huge investments in research, exploration and exploitation?

"The question of the price of petroleum is, of course, very important, and it is linked in many subtle ways to the progress achieved in other areas. In a negotiation concerned with a wide range of problems, I firmly believe that it should not prove impossible to agree on a first set of policies and programmes which would meet common concerns and aspirations.

"The food problem remains at the top of the agenda of the international community because hunger and malnutrition still prevail in large parts of the world and are probably increasing rather than decreasing. Indeed, the food situation is very precarious. Shortages affect not only the developing world, but also some of the industrialized countries. The recent practice, adopted

by some governments, of long-term supply contracts, provides a measure of security to both producers and consumers. At the same time, one must see to it that the scope of possible emergency action in case of widespread famine conditions is not thereby reduced. Food is a problem for which a comprehensive set of actions has clearly been accepted in principle, and where some firm commitments had been made at the Rome Conference. Implementation should now be speeded up, pledges for the proposed International Fund for Agricultural Development - the key to a long-term solution - for the food aid programmes - a necessity for a long transition period - and for the building of adequate security reserves are widely expected by millions of people.

"In one respect at least, the concept of international aid has made remarkable progress during the last two years - that is in the effort to direct public capital flows towards those most in need of them. This is taking place either through new mechanisms or through new orientations of traditional policies. The requirements of the neediest, those on which a particular burden has been placed by food and oil price increases, are almost certainly going to be more crucial. They will no longer have the abundant monetary reserves, which had helped to cushion the impact of price changes. It is now more generally recognized that balance of payments financing is not only a means of neutralizing the impact on developing countries of cyclical instability in the industrial world. It will also be a means of stimulating the exports of the industrialized countries and of overcoming their economic downturn. There should, therefore, be a consensus on what is in fact a form of safeguard for the weakest members of the international community, as well as a countercyclical device for the world system as a whole. One of the first tests of a new willingness to perform an essential duty of solidarity will take place in a few weeks time at the Jamaica meetings to be held under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

"I must once again emphasize the need to negotiate in earnest on commodity arrangements. This problem has proved more intractable than any and requires particularly intensive efforts. The present arrangements are not satisfactory. In this field, at least, the free play of market forces does not necessarily produce a scheme of global rationality. There is still, however, a wide gap to be bridged between alternative ways of dealing with the main issues involved.

There may be more favourable conditions for progress after years of turbulence in commodity markets. Perhaps we may also derive confidence from the pioneering work done at the Lomé convention on the question of stabilization of export earnings. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations, which lay emphasis on access to markets, the discussions at this conference and the forthcoming UNCTAD conference should be seen as mutually reinforcing and should, together, generate a political momentum to enhance the chances of a breakthrough.

"I also have the feeling that the problem of technology is becoming increasingly an important element of the negotiation process. With the existence of a large pool of capital produced by oil surpluses, new ventures in the field of industry, transportation and agriculture must be evolved and implemented. This is typically an area of mutual advantage for all - those who need the technology, those who have the financial means needed to put it profitably to work. The acquisition of technology by less developed countries through transfers, adaptations or innovations has proved one of the most baffling problems of international co-operation. One of the reasons is, of course, that the market for technology has very special characteristics, very different from those obtaining in the habitual transactions of goods and other services. A feeling of frustration has, consequently, grown over the years as countries were progressing in their industrialisation programmes. Efforts have been made, as was natural, to induce changes in the existing regulations and to reduce the scope of restrictive practices. This is a useful approach. But it is also desirable to devise actions susceptible of more rapid results. Hopes have been frequently expressed for new mechanisms, as well as for new approaches by existing institutions. I would, therefore, expect that this long neglected area of international co-operation would prove to be one in which more rapid progress could now be made.

"The General Assembly has just adopted a resolution stressing that this Conference will consider subjects which are of universal importance and affect the interests of the entire international community. I assure you that we in the United Nations stand ready to assist in its endeavours. Let us revive the spirit of foremost co-operation which characterized the seventh special session and which, after long months of confrontation, enabled us to advance to the point where we can be optimistic about the results of this Conference. Let us take full advantage of the better understanding which now prevails about the momentous problems facing our world. A new assertion of unity and a determination to negotiate in earnest will produce the concrete and mutually satisfactory solutions to which we are all committed."

ANNEX III

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PROVISIONAL LIST OF QUESTIONS THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE WORK
PROGRAMMES OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I. ENERGY COMMISSION

1. Analysis of the present energy situation and identification of questions of common interest to producers and consumers which deserve more detailed examination.
2. Estimates of the supply and demand for energy over the short, medium and long term.
3. Examination of the effect of prices on the development of resources, especially alternative resources, and on trends in demand.
4. Study of the effect of possible action in the area of energy on the general economic situation and the international financial situation, including their monetary aspects.
5. Questions of resource conservation.
6. Questions associated with research into the optimal use of resources, including problems of recycling, particularly in urban areas, and questions regarding the planning of human and industrial environments in such a way as to save energy.
7. Development of alternative energy resources and possible co-operation to promote their optimal utilization (including fusion, solar electricity, thermal energy from the sea, biological energy, etc.).
8. Industrial questions connected with the working of resources, including the location of energy industries.
9. Question of a guaranteed minimum price.
10. Possibility of industrial, technical and scientific co-operation between industrialized consumer countries and producer countries (operation, development, etc.), and the role of international organizations.
11. Opportunities for co-operation between developing countries in energy matters.
12. Training questions in connexion with the co-operative efforts mentioned above (10 and 11).
13. Questions relating to the international financial markets.
14. Monetary problems, particularly as they affect development.
15. Allocations of special drawing rights to finance the programme of action for the application of science and technology to development.

II. RAW MATERIALS COMMISSION

1. Consideration of ways of approaching this problem in its entirety and of the possible procedures that might be adopted. Discussion of the "integrated global programme".
2. Study of a permanent system of information and consultation on raw materials. Improvement of the procedure for assessing supply and demand and forecasting future trends.
3. Consideration of measures to limit price fluctuations.
4. Consideration of measures to increase supply stability.
5. Compilation of a list of products which present the most serious problems for developing countries.
6. Problem of stabilizing export revenues:
 - (a) Critical examination of the Lomé formula; possibility of extension and further elaboration;
 - (b) The IMF compensatory financing machinery;
 - (c) Possible additional machinery to counter falls in price affecting the poorest countries.
7. Problems of market access:
 - (a) For raw materials;
 - (b) For products that have undergone initial processing.
8. Study, within this framework, of improvements to the generalized system of preferences. Particular problem of protection for the value added by initial processing of products.
9. Other problems of non-tariff import restrictions.
10. Production of raw materials: possible co-operation in the exploration and working of new resources. Possible role of international organizations, including the financial institutions, in this area. Possible new financial arrangements.
11. Local processing of raw materials: possible arrangements for co-operation and role of the international organizations in this area.
12. Management of non-renewable natural resources.
13. Substitutes (synthetics, etc.) for non-renewable natural resources.

III. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

- A. International trade
 1. Question of priority treatment for tropical products.
 2. Possible special arrangements in the GATT agreements in favour of the developing countries, with respect to both tariff measures (extent and scheduling) and non-tariff measures.

3. Extension beyond 1970 and possible improvement of the generalized system of preferences.
4. Commercial promotion of developing countries' products.
5. Structural adjustment of developed countries' industries to allow developing countries' products the fullest possible access.

B. Transfer of financial resources

6. Consideration of possible measures to permit long-term development programming.
7. Study of arrangements to permit tripartite co-operation.
8. Possible measures to increase the capacity of international financial institutions to take action on behalf of countries with serious balance-of-payments problems.
9. Conditions for improving the flow of private capital.
10. Problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries.

C. Industrial, technological and scientific co-operation

11. Selection of an appropriate framework for periodic consultations on the opportunities for industrial development in the developing countries, with the participation of interested agents.
12. Question of the dissemination of industrial and technological information (establishment of an international clearing house specially designed to service the developing countries, other possible arrangements involving the mobilization of public, private and university resources, etc.). Possible role of such an institution as a clearing house for the requirements and suggestions of the developing countries involving the need for technical and financial assistance.
13. Tripartite industrial co-operation.
14. An international code of conduct for the transfer of technology.
15. Question of adapting the industrial patent system so as to give developing countries easier access to technology.
16. Problems of the industrialized countries arising out of the expansion of industrial activity in the developing countries.
17. Development of the developing countries' scientific or technical infrastructure; assistance from developed countries.
18. Development of industrial technology and methods suitable for developing countries; possible co-operation in this area.
19. The special case of the industries to be promoted in developing countries.
20. The special case of countries from which there is large-scale emigration of workers.

D. Food and agriculture

21. Different possible approaches to the problem of increasing food production over the next few years.
22. Possible improvements in the arrangements for technical assistance to agriculture.
23. Access to the developed countries' markets.
24. Improvements to be made at agricultural research institutes, and co-operation between them.
25. Problem of the supply and purchase of fertilizers and pesticides, especially for the poorest countries.
26. Problem of food security.
27. Problem of warehousing facilities in the developing countries.
28. Disasters: possible machinery for prompt assistance.
29. Competition from synthetics: research and development aimed at improving the chances of non-food natural products.

IV. FINANCE COMMISSION

A. Problems associated with the questions listed in the preceding sections

Energy

1. Effect of energy policies on the world economic situation and particularly on international financial and monetary relations.
2. Financial aspects of the possible arrangements for co-operation between the parties concerned.
3. Protection of the purchasing power of revenue from the sale of energy products.

Raw materials

4. Financial aspects of measures to limit price fluctuations.
5. The IMF compensatory financing machinery; possible improvements.
6. Complementary machinery to counter a drop in revenue for the poorest developing countries.
7. Financing of the exploration and working of raw materials by international organisations.

Development

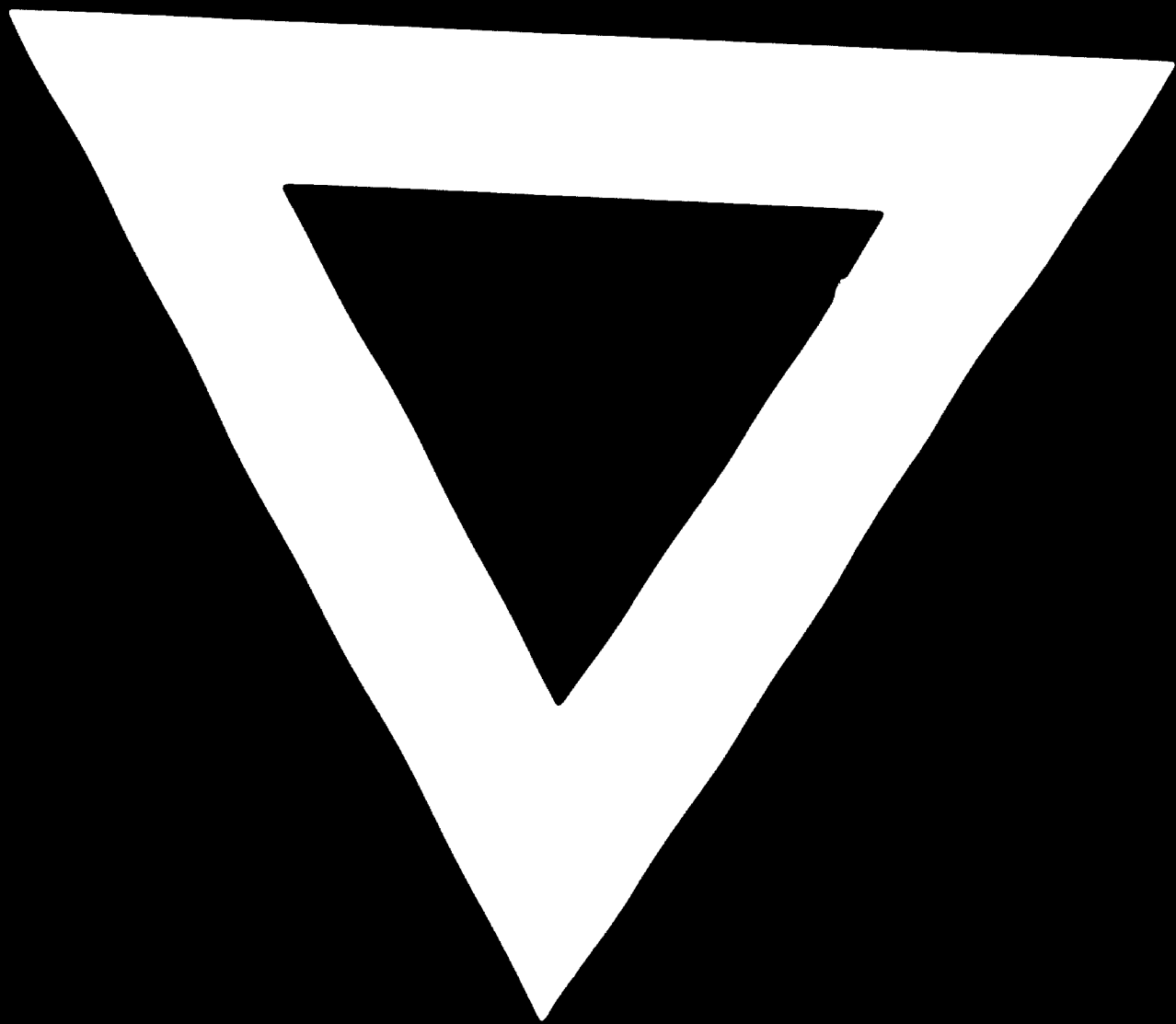
8. Problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries.
9. Financial machinery required to achieve the desired increase in the transfer of resources of various kinds.

10. Financial machinery to promote tripartite co-operation.
11. Measures to increase the share of the poorest countries in transfers of resources.

F. Other financial problems

12. Flow of capital and investment from the oil-producing developing countries to the industrialized countries.
13. An energy information system.
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13. Commercial relations between buyers and sellers of energy products: **guaranteed** supply, etc.
14. Financial aspects of trade in energy products.
15. Problem of protecting the purchasing power of revenue from the sale of energy products.





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