

Proceedings
of the United Nations Conference
on
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Geneva, 23 March—16 June 1964

Volume VIII

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1964

NOTE

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* *

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FOREWORD

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in the spring of 1964 ushered in a new chapter in the history of United Nations endeavours to accelerate the economic development of developing countries. The Conference has shown the way towards a more just and rational international economic order in which the poor nations, which make up the great majority of mankind, will at long last be able to have an adequate share in the fruits of economic and technological progress.

The Conference has taken the first steps towards the establishment of a new trade policy for development. It has, moreover, recognized that if the acceptance of broad principles and policies for the conduct of international trade is to have real meaning, those principles and policies must be translated into practical action through effective international machinery.

The results of the Conference are an eloquent tribute to the wisdom of its participants. Despite differences of opinion on many problems, they laboured unremittingly to achieve the greatest possible degree of agreement on a number of urgent measures which should be taken by both developed and developing countries. They also decided to study further a number of other measures on which agreement had not yet been reached.

Publication of the Conference proceedings is intended in the first instance to furnish Governments and the General Assembly with a full account of what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. It should also help to meet the wider public interest in questions of development and trade which the Conference has stimulated.

It is my hope that the work begun in Geneva will move forward with vigour and imagination.



U THANT
Secretary-General of the United Nations

PREFATORY NOTE

This eight volume series attempts to provide a self-contained reference to the Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Apart from the actual Proceedings of the Conference, and the reports of the five Main Committees, it contains most of the background material prepared for the Conference and other documents referred to in the proceedings. Only papers of a more limited character, such as country studies or special commodity studies have, for technical reasons, been excluded.

The Final Act adopted by the Conference (including the thirty-five Principles and fifty-seven Recommendations) together with the Report of the Conference are published in Volume I. This volume also contains a complete check list of all documents used during the Conference.

The report "Towards a New Trade Policy" submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference prior to the opening of the Conference is published in Volume II. This volume also contains the opening addresses delivered by the President of the Swiss Confederation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President and Secretary-General of the Conference together with the opening and closing policy statements of the heads of delegations, and representatives of specialized agencies and GATT, regional economic groupings, non-governmental organizations, etc.

The pre-Conference documents are published in Volumes III to VII inclusive. For the sake of convenience the material has been divided into five parts according to the agenda items for the five Main Committees:

- First Committee: International commodity problems.
- Second Committee: Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures.
- Third Committee: Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and financing for expansion of international trade.
- Fourth Committee: Institutional arrangements.
- Fifth Committee: Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional economic groupings.

The allocation of the papers is of necessity somewhat arbitrary since some of these apply to more than one Committee. The texts of the pre-Conference documents are here presented in the form in which they were originally submitted to the Conference, with no editorial changes as regards references. However, where references have been made to documents bearing E/CONF. 46... symbols and which have been reprinted in this series, the number of the volume in which they appear has been inserted.

Volume VIII contains those documents of the Conference on Trade and Development which, it was felt, should be published for reference purposes, but which did not fall obviously into any of the categories covered by the other volumes of the series. These documents consist of the reports of the three sessions of the Preparatory Committee, followed by a letter from the Secretary-General of the Conference containing a list of the questions that were brought up in preliminary discussions on the various topics of the agenda, as had been promised at the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee; a number of letters and memoranda concerning some of the other issues raised during the meetings, five draft recommendations which could not be discussed for lack of time, but which the Conference felt were of sufficient interest to warrant their transmission to the "continuing machinery", the relevant extract from a booklet published by the FAO which is now difficult to obtain but which was frequently referred to during the Conference, memoranda from two of the non-governmental organizations and finally the list of members of delegations attending the Conference, of observers sent by various organizations, and also of the secretariat of the Conference.

The titles of the eight volumes of the series are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| I. Final act and report. | VI. Trade expansion — | |
| II. Policy statements. | Regional groupings | Part 1 |
| III. Commodity trade. | VII. Trade expansion — | |
| IV. Trade in manufactures. | Regional groupings | Part 2 |
| V. Financing and invisibles | VIII. Miscellaneous papers | |
| Institutional arrangements. | and list of participants. | |

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the series :

Three dots (...) in some studies or two dots (..) in others indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported

A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable

A minus sign (—) indicates a deficit or decrease, except as indicated

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals

A comma (,) in the text and a space in the tables are used to distinguish thousands and millions

A stroke (/) indicates a crop year or financial year, e.g., 1960/61

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1961-1963, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Reference to "tons" indicates metric tons, and to "dollars" United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.

Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

Certain abbreviations have been used:

AID	Agency for International Development [United States];
CICT	Commission on International Commodity Trade;
CMEA	Council of Mutual Economic Assistance;
DAC	Development Assistance Committee [of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development];
EDF	European Development Fund [of the European Economic Community];
EEC	European Economic Community;
EFTA	European Free Trade Association;
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance [of the United Nations];
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements;
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India;
IDA	International Development Association;
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank;
IFC	International Finance Corporation;
OAS	Organization of American States;
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
OEEC	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation;
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification;
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund;
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees;
UNSF	United Nations Special Fund.

"Rhodesia and Nyasaland" stands for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Republic of South Africa is so designated even where the material covers the period prior to 31 May 1961, when the country was known as the Union of South Africa.

Where statistical presentation has rendered it necessary, "Malaya" has been used to designate the Federation of Malaya and Singapore; "South Africa", the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa and the High Commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland; and "UAR" the United Arab Republic.

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Preparatory documentation

Part I

REPORTS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON ITS THREE SESSIONS

INTERIM REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE (FIRST SESSION)

[Original: English/French]

[6 February 1963]

INTRODUCTION

1. The Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 January to 5 February 1963 and, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1785 (XVII), submits its interim report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session.

2. At its first meeting the Committee unanimously elected the following officers: Mr. A. Rosenstad Hansen (Denmark), Chairman; Mr. D. S. Joshi (India), First Vice-Chairman; Mr. L. Šmíd (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Chedly Ayari (Tunisia), Rapporteur.

3. The Committee held twenty-two meetings during its first session, the summary records of which are contained in documents E/CONF.46/PC/SR.1-22. A list of representatives and observers attending the session is annexed.

4. The following agenda was adopted by the Committee (E/CONF.46/PC/1/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the agenda for the first session.
4. Consideration of the agenda of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) and General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII).
5. Preparation of documentation for the Conference.
6. Arrangements for future work of the Preparatory Committee.
7. Adoption of interim report to be presented to the thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council.
8. Any other business.

CONSIDERATION OF THE AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

5. Under this agenda item the Committee had before it the following documentation: a note by the Secretary-General (E/CONF.46/PC/2 and Add.1-3); memoranda submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CONF.46/PC/L.1 and L.1/Rev.1), by Lebanon (E/CONF.46/PC/L.3 and Corr.1/Rev.1), by Pakistan (E/CONF.46/PC/L.4), and by Brazil (E/CONF.46/PC/L.5); a draft of the main topics of the agenda submitted by an informal working group (E/CONF.46/PC/L.7); and a draft of the main topics of the agenda submitted by the Chairman's Working Group (E/CONF.46/PC/L.8).

6. The following draft agenda has been approved by the Committee for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session:

MAIN TOPICS FOR THE AGENDA

1. *Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development*
 1. A review of trends in world trade and its perspectives.
 2. Trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth.
 3. International trade and its relations with national development planning, policies and institutions.
 4. Trade problems between countries:
 - (a) At similar level of development;
 - (b) At different stages of development;
 - (c) Having different economic and social systems.
 5. Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development.

II. *International commodity problems*

1. Review of the long-term trends and prospects for primary commodity producers (including terms of trade).
2. Programme of measures and actions for the removal of obstacles (tariff, non-tariff and other) and of discriminatory practices and for expansion of market opportunities for primary commodity exports and for increases in their consumption and imports in developed countries.
3. Measures and actions for the promotion of trade in primary commodities among developing countries.
4. Measures for stabilization of primary commodity markets at equitable and remunerative prices including commodity arrangements.
5. International compensatory financing and measures for stabilization of primary export earnings at adequate levels.

III. *Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures*

1. Measures and action for diversification and expansion of the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries with a view to increasing their share in world trade.
2. Measures for the expansion of markets of the developed countries for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries:
 - (a) Programme of measures and actions for the progressive reduction and elimination of tariffs on imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;
 - (b) Programme of measures and actions for the progressive reduction and elimination of quantitative and other restrictions and discriminatory practices to imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;
 - (c) Programme of measures and actions for the expansion of market opportunities for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures produced in developing countries and for increases in their consumption and imports.
3. Measures and actions for promotion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures among the developing countries.

IV. *Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries*

1. Role of invisibles in the balance of payments of developing countries.
2. Measures for improving the invisible trade of developing countries through increasing receipts for services such as tourism and reducing payments for transportation, insurance and similar charges.

V. *Implications of regional economic groupings*

1. Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings of

developed countries and/or preferential trading arrangements.

2. Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings in developing areas and/or preferential trading arrangements.

VI. *Financing for an expansion of international trade*

1. Importance of medium- and long-term financing for trade of developing countries.
2. Co-ordination of trade and aid policies, including technical assistance, for accelerated economic development.
3. Measures for increasing the volume and improving the terms of financing for the promotion of the exports of developing countries and their imports of essential commodities and capital equipment.

VII. *Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade*

1. A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the existing international bodies dealing with international trade in meeting trade problems of developing countries, including a consideration of the development of trade relations among countries with uneven levels of economic development and/or different systems of economic organization and trade.
2. The advisability of eliminating overlapping and duplication by co-ordination or consolidation of the activities of such bodies, of creating conditions for expanded membership and of effecting such other organizational improvements and initiatives as may be needed, so as to maximize the beneficial results of trade for the promotion of economic development.

VIII. *Final Act*

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON SECTIONS I AND VII OF THE DRAFT AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

7. The Committee submits the following observations on sections I and VII of the draft agenda. There was insufficient time during the first session for the Committee to frame similar observations on the other sections of the draft agenda.

I. *Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development*

8. It is clearly understood that the Preparatory Committee's intention as far as section I as a whole is concerned is that the problems specified in this section should be considered in the light of their ultimate significance for the economic development of the developing countries. At the request of the USSR delegation, the Committee records that the Soviet delegation deems it essential to retain section I

as it stands in the above text without any additional interpretations or clarifications.

9. Moreover, it is agreed that the scope of the general study of international trade mentioned under item 1 of section I is broad enough to cover all the short- and long-term aspects of international trade, including the question of the implications of general disarmament for trade. However, it was generally felt that the Conference should deal primarily with problems of immediate practical importance to the development of international trade of the developing countries in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII).

10. The request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to include an item in the agenda on the question of the prevention of economic pressure could be covered by item 5 of section I. Some other delegations pointed out that the Conference should stress practical economic considerations and not indulge in political controversy.

VII. *Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade*

11. In relation to section VII of the agenda, the following formulation for a possible agenda item was submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and supported by some delegations: "International organizations dealing with trade problems and consideration of the establishment of an International Trade Organization and the statute of such an organization". In adopting the text of items 1 and 2 of section VII, which is taken verbatim from General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII), operative paragraph 5 (d) (i) and (ii), the Committee accepted that the statement should be understood in the context of the report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly¹, which gives the background to the resolution. It was further accepted that, pending decisions and in accordance with United Nations practice, related proposals would remain for consideration.

12. The Committee noted that it would have available secretariat documentation on the activities of the international organizations concerned with commodity and other trade problems of developing countries and that the report of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General under Economic and Social Council resolution 919 (XXXIV) would be under consideration at its second session. The Committee recognized, however, that decisions on the solutions in this connexion would have to develop in the light of the discussion of various other items on the agenda.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes; agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5316.*

PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTATION AND PROPOSALS FOR THE CONFERENCE

13. On the basis of the preliminary list of documentation set out in annex A of the Note by the Secretary-General contained in document E/CONF.46/PC/2, the Committee considered the documentation requirements for the Conference. It was generally considered that two different types of documentation would be necessary, namely: (a) those directed to operational and policy questions; and (b) informative or background documents. In general, the documentation should reflect the fact that the Conference would be primarily concerned to develop policies and effective measures for dealing with trade and development problems. In the case of informative material, care should be taken not to provide the Conference with a great mass of documentation but rather to assemble in logical order relevant material in order to guide Governments. In some fields annotated bibliographies of existing material would be helpful.

14. It was left to the discretion of the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare suitable interim documentation for the second session of the Preparatory Committee on the basis of the Committee's decisions regarding the subjects to be included in the draft agenda of the Conference (paragraph 6 above). In making decisions on such documentation the Secretary-General was asked to take into account various written and oral suggestions on documentation made during the Committee's first session, including the written submission by the Brazilian delegation (E/CONF.46/PC/L.12). The Secretary-General was left free to make arrangements for the assistance of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and of the appropriate agencies in the preparation of such documentation. At the second session, opportunity would be taken to consider in more detail plans for documentation submitted by the Secretary-General.

15. For the second session the Preparatory Committee would probably also have before it submissions or material provided by Governments, the regional economic commissions and other agencies, the report of the Group of Experts established by Economic and Social Council resolution 919 (XXXIV) and the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its eleventh session. In this connexion, attention is drawn to a statement contained in document E/CONF.34/PC/L.13 relating particularly to the need for advance preparations by Governments.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

16. The Committee agreed to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that its second session be held in Geneva beginning on 21 May 1963 and ending on 28 June 1963.

17. The Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its second session:

1. Adoption of the agenda for the second session.
2. Organization of the work of the second session.
3. Preliminary consideration of items listed on the draft agenda of the Conference as prepared at the first session, in the light of:
 - (a) Interim reports by the Secretariat;
 - (b) Submissions by Governments;
 - (c) Action taken by the thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (d) Submissions of regional economic commissions and other agencies;
 - (e) Report of the eleventh session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade;
 - (f) Report of the Group of Experts established by Economic and Social Council resolution 919 (XXXIV).
4. Preparation of revised draft agenda for the Conference.
5. Recommendations regarding administrative arrangements for the Conference including date, place, structure, rules of procedure and level of representation.
6. Recommendations regarding further preparatory work for the Conference including the possible holding of a third session.
7. Other related business.
8. Adoption of report to the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

18. Under agenda item 8 of its first session (Any other business), the Committee discussed the question of its membership and recommended that the Economic and Social Council should take account of the views expressed by members of the Committee (see E/CONF.46/PC/SR.21) on the need to increase the membership of the Committee in order to secure an appropriate balance of representation.

ANNEX

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Argentina: Mr. Lucio García del Solar, Dr. Héctor Bernardo.*
Australia: Mr. G. Warwick-Smith, Mr. R. L. Harry,* Mr. R. Daniel,* Mr. J. T. Smith,* Mr. E. S. Hoffmann,* Mr. W. R. Carney,* Mr. G. J. Hall,* Mr. A. R. Parsons.*
Austria: Mr. Franz Matsch, Mr. Franz Weidinger,* Mr. Georg Reisch.**

* Alternate.
 ** Adviser.

Brazil: Mr. Sergio Armando Frazao, Mr. Miguel Alvaro Osorio de Almeida,* Mr. Sergio Paulo Rouanet,** Mr. Mario Augusto Santos,** Mr. Mauro Mendes de Azevedo,** Mr. Carlos Atila Alvares da Silva.**
Canada: Mr. A. E. Ritchie, Mr. W. Lavoie,** Mr. J. A. MacPherson,** Miss Gay Sellers.**
Colombia: H.E. Mr. Alfonso Patiño.
Czechoslovakia: Dr. L. Šmíd, Mr. Jiří Ryska.
Denmark: Dr. A. Rosenstad Hansen, Mrs. Nonny Wright,* Mr. Børge V. Blønd.**
El Salvador: Dr. Francisco Antonio Carrillo.
Ethiopia: H.E. Dr. T. Gebre-Egzy, Mr. Kifle Wodajo,* Mr. Eyelework Abebe.*
France: Mr. Maurice Viaud, Mr. Guy de Lacharrière, Mr. Alexandre Kojeve, Mr. Jean-Claude Renaud.
India: Mr. D. S. Joshi, Dr. J. J. Anjaria,* Mr. B. N. Swarup,* Mr. J. R. Hiremath.**
Italy: Mr. Mario Franzi, Mr. Armando Fracassi,* Mr. Bartolomeo Attolico,* Mr. Paolo Rogers,* Mr. Antonio Ciaramella.*
Japan: H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui, Mr. Bunshichi Hoshi,* Mr. Kiyohiko Tsurumi,* Mr. Hiroshi Yokota,* Mr. Koichi Tanaka,* Mr. Akitake Futagoishi,* Mr. Yugoro Komatsu,* Mr. Yoshimichi Magoshi,* Mr. Ryoza Mogi,* Mr. Shozo Kadota,** Mr. Toshio Goto,** Mr. Tsuneo Oyake.**
Jordan: Dr. Muhammad H. El-Farra, Mr. Moraiwid Tell, Mr. Wael D. Tuqan.*
Lebanon: H.E. Mr. Georges Hakim, Mr. Khalil Makkawi.*
Madagascar: H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala, Mr. Rémi Andriamaharo,* Mr. A. Ramaholimihaso.*
New Zealand: Mr. J. Moriarty, Mr. B. F. Bolt,* Mr. A. W. Broadbent,** Mr. A. C. Shales.**
Nigeria: H.E. Chief S. O. Adebó, Mr. Aminu Kano,* Dr. Pius Okigbo,** Mr. N. O. Farinde,** Mr. A. K. Oji.**
Pakistan: Mr. A. G. N. Kazi, Mr. S. A. M. S. Kibria.*
Peru: H.E. Mr. Fernando Berckemeyer, Dr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini.*
Poland: Professor Czesław Bobrowski, Dr. Alexander Wolynski,* Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf,* Mr. Wiesław Rydygier.*
Senegal: Mr. Charles Delgado.
Tunisia: Mr. Chedly Ayari, Mr. Mohamed Gherib.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. G. P. Arkadyev, Mr. E. S. Shershnev,* Mr. E. N. Makeev,* Mr. B. P. Prokofyev,** Mr. E. V. Koudriavtsov.**
United Arab Republic: H. E. Mr. Mohamed H. El-Zayyat, Dr. Ashraf Ghorbal,* Mr. Mohammed Aly Nazif,* Dr. Saïd Abdel-Fattah Khalil,* Mr. Ibrahim Allam.**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. Keith Unwin, Mr. R. M. Allott,* Mr. W. Bentley.**
United States of America: Mr. Isaiah Frank, Mr. Walter Kotschnig,* Mr. Seymour M. Finger,** Mr. Clarence I. Blau,** Miss Virginia McClung,** Mr. Sidney Weintraub.**
Uruguay: Mr. Aureliano Aguirre, Mr. Mateo Marques Sere.*
Yugoslavia: Mr. Janez Stanovnik, Mr. Mirceta Čvorović,* Mr. Bora Jevtic,* Mr. Branko Radivojević.**

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Algeria: Mr. Khaled Khaledi.
Belgium: Mr. André Forthomme, Mr. Jules Woulbroun.

Ceylon: Mr. C. Mahendran.
Chile: Mr. Hugo Cubillos Bravo.
Congo (Leopoldville): Mr. Jean-Baptiste Alves, Mr. Alphonse Lema.
Federation of Malaya: Mr. Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin.
Finland: Mr. Wilhelm Breitenstein.
Ghana: Mr. E. B. O. Anderson, Mr. J. K. D. Appiah.
Indonesia: Mr. J. B. P. Maramis.
Israel: Mrs. Fanny Ginor.
Morocco: Mr. M. A. Soussane.
Nepal: Mr. Ram C. Malhotra.
Netherlands: Mr. J. H. Lubbers, Mr. H. Th. Schaapveld.
Norway: Mr. Torbjörn Christiansen.
Philippines: Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes.
Romania: Mr. Emeric Dimbu.
Sudan: Mr. Abdul M. B. El-Ahmadi.
Thailand: Mr. Nissai Vejajiva.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED
BY OBSERVERS

Federal Republic of Germany: Dr. Guido Brunner, Mr. Schuessler.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation: Mr. Henri Reymond.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Mr. J. L. Orr, Dr. Gerda Blau.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Mr. E. López Herrarte.
International Monetary Fund: Mr. Wm. Lawrence Hebbard, Mr. J. Marcus Fleming, Mr. James G. Evans, Jr., Mr. Gordon Williams.
Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization:
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: Mr. F. A. Haight.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Philip Young, Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi.
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. Paul Barton.
International Organization of Employers: Mr. E. F. Cruickshank.

Category B

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Mr. E. F. Cruickshank.

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

[Original text: English]
[16 April 1963]

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 917 (XXXIV), in which the Council resolved to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to establish a Preparatory Committee consisting of expert representatives designated not later than November 1962 by Governments represented on the Council,

Recalling further its decision of 19 December 1962 which, on the recommendation of the General Assembly, increased the membership of the Preparatory Committee from eighteen to thirty members,

Noting that on 20 December 1962 (1241st meeting) the Council elected twelve additional members of the Preparatory Committee,

Noting further that three Member States received a majority of the votes cast on 20 December 1962, but nevertheless failed of election,

Considering the resolution of 12 March 1963 adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/L. 979).²

Decides to enlarge the Preparatory Committee to thirty-three members through the addition of the three Member States which received a majority of votes in the December 1962 election but were not elected at that time.

² For the text of the resolution, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No.2, Part III.*

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS: AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT E/L.995

[Original text: English/Russian]
[17 April 1963]

1. Replace the fourth preambular paragraph by the following text:

“*Taking into consideration* the desire of countries of various regions to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee”.

2. Replace the operative paragraph by the following text:

“*Decides* to enlarge the Preparatory Committee to thirty-four members through the addition of four Member States—namely, Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Netherlands and Romania.”

ITALY AND URUGUAY: AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT E/L.995

[Original text: Spanish]

[18 April 1963]

1. Replace the second preambular paragraph by the following text:
 "Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) which recommends that the membership of the Preparatory Committee should be enlarged from eighteen to thirty".
2. Delete the fourth preambular paragraph.
3. Replace the operative paragraph by the following text:
 "Declares that, while understanding the desire of countries of various regions to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee, it cannot accede to the requests made for the Committee's further enlargement."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

943 (XXXV). UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT : DESIGNATION OF TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council

Authorizes the President of the Council to designate to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development two additional Member States from Asia, bearing in mind resolution 44 (XIX) of 12 March 1963 of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.³

*1263rd plenary meeting,
18 April 1963.*

*
* *

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3735), part III.*

The President of the Council, in pursuance of the above resolution, designated the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia as additional members of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

944 (XXXV). UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT : INTERIM REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the interim report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (first session) (E/3720) and approves the recommendation contained in paragraph 16 of that report.

*1263rd plenary meeting,
18 April 1963.*

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE (SECOND SESSION) ⁴

[Original: English/French]
[5 July 1963]

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⁴ Incorporating document E/3799/Corr.1. For the documentation pertaining to agenda item 5 (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), see also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, part I, and "Report of the Group of Experts" in Vol. V of this series.

⁵ International compensatory financing and measures for stabilization of primary export earnings at adequate levels (item II, sub-item V of the provisional agenda of the Conference) was dealt with by Sub-Committee 3 (see paras. 134-145).

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* See also paras. 151-167.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its second session at the European Headquarters of the United Nations, at Geneva, from 21 May to 29 June 1963 and, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1785 (XVII), and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 917 (XXXIV), submits its report⁶ to the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

⁶ The interim report of the Preparatory Committee (first session), which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session, is reproduced in this volume.

2. The officers of the Committee, who were elected at its first session, were—*Chairman*: Mr. A. Rosenstand Hänsen (Denmark); *First Vice-Chairman*: Mr. D. S. Joshi (India); *Second Vice-Chairman*: Mr. L. Šmíd (Czechoslovakia); *Rapporteur*: Mr. Chedly Ayari (Tunisia). The officers of the various sub-committees that were set up at the second session are listed in the reports of the sub-committees below.

3. The Preparatory Committee held thirty meetings during its second session. The views expressed at these meetings are summarized in the records of the 23rd to 52nd meetings. A list of representatives and observers attending the second session is contained in the appendix to this report. The President of the

Economic and Social Council having designated, in pursuance of Council resolution 943 (XXXV), the Federation of Malaya and Indonesia as additional members of the Preparatory Committee, the representatives of these two countries participated in the second session.

4. The following agenda was adopted by the Committee (E/CONF.46/PC/12):⁷

1. Adoption of the agenda for the second session.
2. Organization of the work of the second session.
3. Preliminary consideration of items listed on the provisional agenda of the Conference as prepared at the first session, in the light of:
 - (a) Interim reports by the Secretariat;
 - (b) Submissions by Governments;
 - (c) Action taken by the thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (d) Submissions of regional economic commissions and other agencies;
 - (e) Report of the eleventh session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade;
 - (f) Report of the Group of Experts appointed under Economic and Social Council resolution 919 (XXXIV).
4. Preparation of revised provisional agenda for the Conference.
5. Recommendations regarding administrative arrangements for the Conference including date, place, structure, rules of procedure and level of representation.
6. Recommendations regarding further preparatory work for the Conference including the possible holding of a third session.
7. Other related business.
8. Adoption of report to the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SECOND SESSION

5. At its 26th meeting the Committee set up Sub-Committee 1, on international commodity problems (item II, sub-items 1-4 of the provisional agenda for the Conference)⁸ and Sub-Committee 2, on trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures (item III of the provisional agenda for the Conference). Sub-

Committee 3, on improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade, including international compensatory financing (items IV, VI and II, sub-item 5 of the provisional agenda of the Conference), was set up at the Committee's 28th meeting. Sub-Committee 4, on institutional arrangements (item VII of the provisional agenda of the Conference), was set up at the Committee's 39th meeting. Sub-Committee 5, on administrative arrangements for the Conference (item 5 of the sessional agenda), was established at the Committee's 40th meeting. All members of the Committee participated in the work of the sub-committees.

6. For the items of the provisional agenda of the Conference assigned to them, Sub-Committees 1, 2, 3 and 4 examined the adequacy of the documentation and the formulation of the items of the provisional agenda for the Conference and made recommendations (see the reports of the Sub-Committees below). At the 30th meeting of the Committee, the Chairman made the following statement (E/CONF.46/PC/L.16) with respect to the objectives and methods of work of the sub-committees:

"The Sub-Committees will carry out a preliminary consideration of items of the provisional agenda of the Conference assigned to them and will report to the Preparatory Committee...

"The Sub-Committees will examine the adequacy of the documentation and the formulation of the agenda for the Conference and make recommendations.

"In their reports to the Preparatory Committee, the Sub-Committees will identify the issues and the problems and will endeavour to list proposals for action or to indicate lines along which solutions may be sought".

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS LISTED ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE AS PREPARED AT THE FIRST SESSION

(Item 3 of the sessional agenda)

7. The various subjects listed in the provisional agenda of the Conference were considered in the light of the following documentation which was before the Committee:

⁷ The documents in the series E/CONF.46/PC/- mentioned in this report are issued in mimeographed form unless otherwise indicated.

⁸ The provisional agenda for the Conference, which is referred to throughout the present report is set out in para. 6 of the "Interim report of the Preparatory Committee (first session)" in this volume.

(a) INTERIM REPORTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

	<i>Item number of the provisional agenda of the Conference in connexion with which document was submitted</i>
“Review of trends in world trade and of trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth” (E/CONF.46/PC/13)	I. Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development.
“Trade problems between countries at different stages of development” (E/CONF.46/PC/14). [The Preparatory Committee also had before it a report submitted earlier to the Economic and Social Council entitled “Ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States—Trade relations between under-developed and industrially advanced economies” (see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda items 2 and 5, documents E/3520 and Add. 1</i>)]	Ditto
“Trade between developing countries and centrally-planned economies” (E/CONF.46/PC/15)	Ditto
“Review of long-term trends and prospects for primary commodity producers” (E/CONF.46/PC/16)	II. International commodity problems
“The expansion of market opportunities for primary commodities in developed countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/17)	Ditto
“Promotion of trade in primary commodities among developing countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/18)	Ditto
“Measures for stabilization of primary commodity markets” (E/CONF.46/PC/19)	Ditto
“International compensatory financing for stabilization of primary export earnings” (E/CONF.46/PC/25)	Ditto
“Measures for expansion of markets in developed countries for the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/20)	III. Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures
“Measures for improving the invisible trade of developing countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/21)	IV. Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries
“Implications of western European integration for trade of developing countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/22)	V. Implications of regional economic groupings
“Financing for an expansion of international trade” (E/CONF.46/PC/23)	VI. Financing for an expansion of international trade

(b) SUBMISSIONS BY GOVERNMENTS

Documents were submitted by the following: Afghanistan (E/CONF.46/PC/43), Brazil (E/CONF.46/PC/37 and 38), China (E/CONF.46/PC/5), Czechoslovakia (E/CONF.46/PC/27 and E/CONF.46/PC/L.17), Gabon (E/CONF.46/PC/42), Ghana (E/CONF.46/PC/36), Hungary (E/CONF.46/PC/40), Nigeria (E/CONF.46/PC/31), Pakistan (E/CONF.46/PC/45), Romania (E/CONF.46/PC/7), Tunisia (E/CONF.46/PC/4), United Arab Republic (E/CONF.46/PC/26), United Kingdom (E/CONF.46/PC/32), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CONF.46/PC/24 and 39), Yugoslavia (E/CONF.46/PC/11), member and associate member Governments of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CONF.46/PC/44). During the session, a number of submissions were made on individual subjects and reference is made to these submissions in the reports of the appropriate sub-committees below.

(c) ACTION TAKEN BY THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Document E/CONF.46/PC/10 contains a statement on the action taken by the Council on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation.

(d) SUBMISSIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES

Economic Commission for Europe, on recent discussions within the Commission (E/CONF.46/PC/28); Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, on recent discussions within the Commission (E/CONF.46/PC/9); Economic Commission for Latin America, on problems of trade and economic development considered at its tenth session (E/CONF.46/PC/41); Economic Commission for Africa, on the importance of intensifying trade exchanges amongst the low-income countries (E/CONF.46/PC/29); Economic Commission for Africa, on approaches to African economic integration towards co-operation in economic planning and an African common market (E/CONF.46/PC/30); International Labour Organisation (E/CONF.46/PC/35); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on activities of the Bank and the International Development Association (E/CONF.46/PC/8); International Monetary Fund, on international services transactions of under-developed countries (E/CONF.46/PC/33); UNESCO, on international trade in educational, scientific and cultural materials (E/CONF.46/PC/6); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (E/CONF.46/PC/34 and

Add.1); selected list of recent documentation of FAO, GATT and ILO relevant to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/PC/L.14).

(e) COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE : REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION (E/3763)

(f) REPORT OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS APPOINTED UNDER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 919 (XXXIV)

A preliminary version of the report of the Group of Experts entitled "Commodity and trade problems of developing countries: institutional arrangements" (E/3756) was before the session.

8. The following background documentation was circulated to the Committee at its second session in connexion with various agenda items:

Commodity Survey, 1962 (E/CN.13/57, United Nations publication, Sales No. 63.II.D.3); *International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade*: report by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General (E/3447, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.D.3); "Stabilization of export proceeds through a Development Insurance Fund: study by the Secretariat" (E/CN.13/43); "A Development Insurance Fund for Single Commodities: report by the Secretariat" (E/CN.13/45); "Compensatory financial measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary producing countries: report of the Technical Working Group on Compensatory Financing for Export Shortfalls" (E/CN.13/56); *Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations*: a report by the International Monetary Fund (E/CN.13/58); *The United Nations Development Decade—Proposals for action*: report by the Secretary-General (E/3613, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2); *World Economic Survey, 1958*, part I (E/3244, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.C.1); Report of the Committee on Trade to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/610); Report of the Consultative Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation in Asia (E/CN.11/615); "Ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States: a preliminary report by the Secretary-General" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2 and 4, document E/3389); "Progress report including a work programme for the Economic Projections and Programming Centre of the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies: report of the Secretary-General" (E/3764).

In addition to the lists of previously published documentation of the United Nations and specialized agencies which were circulated at the first session (E/CONF.46/PC/2/Add.1-3) the second session received revised lists of documentation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as well as a list of documents of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (E/CONF.46/PC/L.14).

9. The general statements on the work of the Conference and of the Preparatory Committee which were made by delegations at the plenary meetings of the Committee are summarized in the records of the 24th to 29th meetings.

EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ITEM I OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

10. The first session of the Preparatory Committee had listed this subject as item I of the provisional agenda of the Conference and had included the following sub-items:

1. A review of trends in the world trade and its perspectives.
2. Trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth.
3. International trade and its relations with national development planning, policies and institutions.
4. Trade problems between countries:
 - (a) At similar levels of development;
 - (b) At different stages of development;
 - (c) Having different economic and social systems.
5. Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development.

11. In the light of the basic importance of this subject to the other items on the agenda and, taking into account the interrelated nature of the sub-items, the Preparatory Committee found it convenient at its second session to have a general discussion on this item, while at the same time permitting delegates interested in specific sub-items to draw special attention to them (see the summary records of the 30th to 35th meetings).

12. In their statements, many delegations referred to the continuous deterioration which had taken place in recent years in the terms of trade to the detriment of the developing countries, mainly the primary exporting countries. In the course of that period, the proportion of total world trade represented by trade in primary commodities had declined steadily, whereas trade in goods produced by the industrialized countries—mainly manufactures—had continued to rise. Exports of manufactures from developing countries had, however, failed to expand adequately. That situation had produced a cumulative and persistent deficit in the trade balances of the developing countries, owing to the failure of their export earnings to keep pace with the increase in their imports essential to the industrialization and diversification of their economies. That deficit had an unfavourable effect on the development programmes of those countries and jeopardized the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

13. Certain delegations therefore voiced pessimism regarding the prospects for the economic development of the developing countries and for the closing in the foreseeable future of the gap between developed and developing countries, in the event that that un-

favourable situation continued. Other delegations, in contrast, considered that the net growth rate thus far achieved by the developing countries was encouraging, although much remained to be done.

14. Certain delegations pointed out that there was nothing inherent in the central planning system which necessarily limited imports by centrally-planned countries from developing countries but that the system often tended to work that way. They noted that import quantities for many commodities of interest to developing countries were arbitrarily set. They noted that, while the level of imports was of course ultimately dependent on balance-of-payments considerations, exports—and therefore the capacity to import—were not an independent variable in a centrally-planned system but were dependent on plans. High domestic prices for most imported goods from developing countries reflected the low level of imports by centrally-planned economies. They served the function of preventing demand from reaching levels which might prevail if the spread between import and domestic prices reflected only costs of distribution. They therefore proposed that all the effects in question be studied to see how centrally-planned economies could undertake meaningful obligations regarding imports from developing countries which were also compatible with the central planning system.

15. In reply to this statement, other delegations made the following points. They stressed that indeed there was nothing inherent in the central planning system which limited imports. In fact—as was clearly shown in United Nations and some other international statistics—imports from developing countries to centrally-planned economy countries had expanded rapidly while those to developed market economy countries had either stagnated or declined. In some centrally-planned economy countries the rate of growth of imports had been even higher than the rate of growth of production and national income. Export targets in centrally-planned economy countries depended primarily on marketing possibilities abroad.

16. The foreign trade targets of the centrally-planned economy countries were not arbitrarily set out but reflected import demand and export possibilities at the given rate of growth of the economy. The high rate of growth of centrally-planned economy countries constituted the best guarantee for increase of their imports.

17. Some delegations pointed out that, in a socialist economy, internal prices of commodities set by a Government according to a plan did not constitute a decisive factor in the development of imports of the socialist countries.

18. Basing on planned rates of growth, the centrally-planned economy countries could foresee a given increase of imports of various commodities provided their trade was not hampered by obstacles independent of them.

19. Those delegations requested that the forthcoming Conference should study the role of State trading as an instrument of economic growth.

20. It was stressed that problems facing the developing countries were of such a magnitude that those countries could not be expected to solve them through their own unaided efforts. A considerable measure of international co-ordination and good will was required. Since trade was in its nature a two-way proposition, co-operation between the developing and the developed countries was essential in order to solve the serious problems facing the former.

21. It was pointed out by some delegations that certain steps had already been taken at the international level to remedy the situation; however, the aggregate international effort was not yet commensurate with the scale of the problem; there was an urgent need for a comprehensive and integrated series of measures of international co-operation, for a programme of action with clearly defined targets and goals, and international institutions which would also be capable of earning the confidence of both developed and developing countries. It was generally agreed by the representatives of both the developed and the developing countries that the developing countries could not be expected to grant full reciprocity for trade concessions granted to them by the industrialized countries. Some delegations expressed the hope that the developed countries would themselves take the initiative in working out plans for economic co-operation, taking due account of the immediate and long-term needs of the developing countries.

22. Attention was drawn by some delegations to the Programme of Action considered at the GATT Ministerial Meeting—held in May 1963—and the proposal was made that this Programme, with the necessary adaptation in relation to countries not having market economies, should be taken as the basis for a general Action Programme to be adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Some delegations expressed the view that the GATT Programme of Action, as originally sponsored by the developing countries, though an expression of their minimum requirements, could serve as the starting point for the formulation of a wider programme of action by the United Nations Conference.

23. Certain delegations, however, held that this Programme of Action was a minimum preliminary step, even in the limited field covered by GATT, and therefore was clearly inadequate to meet the trade and development needs of developing countries. They also expressed their disappointment concerning the reservations and qualifications made by some industrialized countries with regard to the adoption of the GATT Programme of Action. The same delegations stressed the necessity of elaborating a wider programme of action which should open the way for an effective solution of basic tasks in the field of foreign trade and economic growth of developing countries. Such a programme, which should take due account of differences in stages of development and in the economic systems of the countries participating in it, both developed and developing, might be elaborated by the Conference.

24. Some delegations considered that, while some of the items in the GATT Programme of Action might be regarded as objectives, the marked and rapid increase in the export earnings of the developing countries, in general, which was still the fundamental objective, called for measures more positive than the mere removal of trade barriers, the effect of which might be, in some cases, contrary to the desired aim.

25. Certain delegations considered the conclusion of long-term bilateral trade agreements and contracts to be an important factor in expanding the trade of developing countries. Such agreements and contracts have, they said, a stabilizing effect on prices. In their view, this has been confirmed in practice by those countries (E/CONF.46/PC/9). Other delegations, however, cited past experience as a basis for questioning the stabilizing effect of such agreements on the exports of developing countries and were concerned about the effects of such agreements on price levels; they expressed the view that it would be inappropriate for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to result in the encouragement of bilateral arrangements.

26. The need to establish and strengthen programmes of technical assistance in such matters as sales promotion techniques and market research was stressed.

27. Certain delegations emphasized the role of domestic policies in the national economic growth of the developing countries. They drew attention to the need for structural reforms. To that end they suggested that the developing countries should include in their national development plans projections on foreign trade as well as forecasts regarding the trade of their trading partners. Similarly, while the key role of industrialization in economic development was acknowledged, mention was also made of the importance of an expanding national agriculture to economic development in general. These delegations remarked also that a reduction in the differences in consumption levels between the relatively high-income classes and the relatively low-income classes in the developing countries might provide additional investment resources and bring about an increase in the domestic growth rate of the economy of those countries.

28. A number of delegations observed that a great deal had been done so far as domestic policies and structural adjustments were concerned. The developing countries were giving increasing importance to the formulation and implementation of integrated development plans and to such matters as land reform, the diversification of production, the development of transport and communications, education, scientific and technical training programmes, and financial monetary stability. However, they affirmed that, in order to ensure success, their own efforts in those fields must be supplemented by adequate international action, including the removal of barriers to trade and the provision of adequate financial resources on favourable terms.

29. In connexion with the debate during the second session on the subject of the economic consequences

of general and complete disarmament for the expansion of international trade and development, reference was made to the agreed explanatory notes to the provisional agenda of the Conference as drawn up by the Preparatory Committee at the first session (see the Committee's report above, para. 9).

30. The question of formulating principles and rules governing international trade relations and trade policies was also considered. Some delegations expressed the view that the trade problems of developing countries could not be solved without due consideration being given to the special requirements and circumstances of countries at different stages of development and having different systems of economic and social organization. In this connexion, they pointed out that the forthcoming Conference should lay down new guiding principles and working rules for international trade truly compatible with the development needs of developing countries and effect such improvements or initiatives in the institutional machinery as might be needed to implement the decisions taken by the Conference. Those measures should be aimed at bringing about a substantial expansion in the volume and value of the trade of developing countries which was needed for their accelerated economic development and should contribute to the creation of new patterns of world production conducive to a new international division of labour. Other delegations pointed out that a number of those subjects were currently under consideration in GATT. They expressed the view that the principal focus of the United Nations Conference should be on concrete problems and on an effort to develop practical proposals.

31. A comprehensive list of suggested studies will be prepared by the Secretary-General of the Conference. In the course of the discussion in plenary of item I of the provisional agenda, several suggestions concerning studies to be undertaken in the field of international trade were made. These include studies of:

(a) The development plans and trade plans of the developing countries, including the effects such plans might have on trade relations between the countries concerned and their principal customers or suppliers;

(b) The effect of a given improvement in the trade of the developing countries on world trade with particular reference to the trade of the developed countries;

(c) The desirability and feasibility of developed countries granting preferential treatment to imports from developing countries and the possibility of developing countries granting reciprocal preferences to one another: this study is to include legal and technical aspects;

(d) Techniques of trading with the centrally-planned economies;

(e) Possibilities of industrial reorientation in the developed countries with a view to increasing their imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries;

(f) The effects of long-term bilateral trade agreements in stabilizing international commodity trade, including price levels;

(g) Examination of the trade policies of the industrially advanced countries, including the United States of America.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS (ITEM II, SUB-ITEMS 1-4 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

32. Sub-items 1 to 4 of item II of the provisional agenda of the Conference were considered by Sub-Committee 1 whose report follows. Sub-item 5 of item II, on international compensatory financing and measures for stabilization of primary export earnings at adequate levels, was referred to Sub-Committee 3 and reference is made to this subject in its report (see paras. 134-145, below).

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 1

33. Sub-Committee 1, dealing with international commodity problems, met from 24 May to 24 June 1963.

34. The terms of reference for the Sub-Committee appear in document E/CONF.46/PC/L.16 (see para. 6 above).

35. At its 1st meeting, the Sub-Committee unanimously elected the following officers—*Chairman*: Mr. D. S. Joshi (India); *Vice-Chairman*: Mr. G. N. O. Sefia (Nigeria); *Rapporteur*: Mr. E. S. Hoffman (Australia).

36. The Sub-Committee held thirty-one meetings, the summary records of which are contained in documents E/CONF.46/PC/SC.1/SR.1-31.

37. The Sub-Committee had submitted to it the following documentation on the subject of international commodity problems:

Papers submitted by the Governments of Tunisia (PC/4), China (PC/5), Romania (PC/7), Yugoslavia (PC/11), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (PC/24), United Arab Republic (PC/26), Czechoslovakia (PC/27), Nigeria (PC/31 and Corr. 1), United Kingdom (PC/32), Ghana (PC/36), Brazil (PC/38), Hungary (PC/40);

Papers submitted by the Secretariat: E/CONF.46/PC/13, E/CONF.46/PC/15-19;

Commission on International Commodity Trade: report of the eleventh session (E/3763).

The Sub-Committee also had before it a note submitted by the Brazilian delegation on the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee and the organization of its work (E/CONF.46/PC/L.15). Statements made in the plenary meetings of the Preparatory Committee by the Executive Secretary of GATT (28th meeting) and the representative of FAO (25th meeting) appeared relevant to the work of the Sub-Committee.

38. The Sub-Committee decided to use the sub-

items, as enumerated under item II of the provisional agenda of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development approved by the first session of the Preparatory Committee, as a framework for its discussions, with the addition of a new sub-item : Other matters. Item II, sub-item 5 of the provisional agenda had been transferred by the Preparatory Committee to Sub-Committee 3, dealing with financing. It was understood that the members could draw attention to whatever questions they found relevant under each sub-item; the discussion would aim at listing alternative solutions without going into final analysis.

39. An *ad hoc* working group, consisting of Australia (Chairman), Brazil, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and Tunisia, was established at the third meeting of the Sub-Committee to draw up, with the help of the Secretariat, a list of specific measures for possible action in the field of commodities, to be used by the Sub-Committee as a basis for discussion. The list was to be drawn from proposals made by Governments in the documents and oral statements at that stage submitted to the Preparatory Committee as well as ideas that emerged from documents prepared by the Secretariat. This was done by the *ad hoc* working group; however, it did not prove practicable in the time available to discuss in detail all the measures contained in that document. The more specific measures (amended, where necessary, in the light of the Sub-Committee's discussions), together with additional proposals made by some delegates in subsequent meetings, have been incorporated in this report without seeking to reach a consensus on them. The Brazilian delegation submitted a comprehensive analytic exposition of the lines along which it considered practical measures should be discussed (E/CONF.46/PC/38).

40. In examining this list of measures, attention was drawn to classes of commodities or categories of countries, which might need to be distinguished in considering the application of these measures. For example, as to classes of commodities:

Commodities whose markets were expanding; commodities faced with the competition of synthetics; and commodities suffering from restriction for which Governments were responsible;

Or, tropical foodstuffs; temperate foodstuffs; industrial raw materials of agricultural origin; industrial raw materials of mineral origin.

In respect of country categories, besides the recognized classification into developing countries, developed countries with market economies, and countries with centrally-planned economies, reference was made to:

Countries predominantly exporters of primary products and countries predominantly exporters of industrial products;

Among the developing countries, those which had almost reached the stage of industrialization, those which were among the chief exporters of one or more primary products, and those which are relatively smaller exporters of a range of primary products.

In this connexion, reference was also made to certain developing countries where cash economies were still just emerging, where, with the assistance of resettlement schemes, production of commodities for export (usually tropical products) was still in the very first stages. In applying measures to expand international commodity trade, allowance would need to be made for the needs and potential production of all such countries.

REVIEW OF THE LONG-TERM TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR PRIMARY COMMODITY PRODUCERS (INCLUDING TERMS OF TRADE) (ITEM II, SUB-ITEM 1 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

41. No separate discussion took place on this sub-item of the agenda. It was agreed that the document containing a review of long-term trends and prospects for primary commodity producers (E/CONF.46/PC/16) could appropriately, together with the report entitled *Commission on International Commodity Trade: report of the eleventh session* (E/3763), form in part the basis for all subsequent discussion. Reference was made to that part of the conclusions of the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade containing a summary of the outstanding features of trade in primary commodities in the past decade.⁹

Many delegates indicated that the facts about the instability of commodity markets and their impact on economic development were well known. Though the dimensions of the problems were not always clarified, there was repeated insistence that what were now necessary were practical measures and international action to remedy the disquietening situation that existed in the field of commodity trade. Some delegates pointed out the desirability of providing further background information. It appeared that so far the studies had been concentrated on trade between developing countries and countries with market economies. It was felt that the scope should be widened so as to include in greater detail also trade among developing countries and between developing countries and centrally-planned economies. Some delegates furthermore emphasized that the studies should bring out more clearly how short-term instability superimposed on long-term unfavourable trends in the trade in primary products was aggravating the trade and development problems of developing countries.

⁹ Those were "(a) The fall in the share of primary commodities in the expanding total value of international trade, as compared with the rising share for manufactured goods; (b) the decline in prices of primary commodities as well as the rise in prices of manufactured goods resulted in a decline in the terms of trade of primary exporting countries; (c) the increasing share of industrial countries in global exports of primary commodities; and (d) the accumulation of stocks of certain primary commodities in some countries... Unless solutions are found to such problems, the economic development of the developing countries will be placed in jeopardy" (see E/3763, para. 75).

PROGRAMME OF MEASURES AND ACTIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES (TARIFF, NON-TARIFF AND OTHER) AND OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES AND FOR EXPANSION OF MARKET OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIMARY COMMODITY EXPORTS AND FOR INCREASES IN THEIR CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS (ITEM II, SUB-ITEMS 2 AND 3 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES

42. On the question of the removal of obstacles, the following opinions were expressed. During the period of structural readjustment of their economies, countries producing essentially primary commodities, in particular the developing countries, will remain heavily dependent on commodity exports to meet the growing import needs involved in the process of industrialization and diversification. The current outlook for these exports is unfavourable, not only because of the behaviour of commodity prices but also because of a lagging rate of growth in export volume. There is accordingly a need for a deliberate effort on the part of all industrialized countries to facilitate access of primary products into their markets and in this way to promote an expansion in export earnings of developing countries. At the same time the developing countries should seek to foster expansion of commodity trade among themselves. Certain results in these directions have been achieved multilaterally through the GATT and through regional and bilateral arrangements. Action in the GATT on trade in agricultural products, in particular temperate zone products, has not so far been successful. The forthcoming meetings of the GATT groups on cereals, meat and dairy products provide an important opportunity for a step forward. It was also held that in any regional or bilateral arrangements, the interests of other developing countries should be fully considered, and that the action in the GATT had not as yet met the interests of developing countries. It is necessary to accelerate the removal of existing obstacles and to forestall the creation of new obstacles in commodity trade. Whilst not ignoring the increasingly important part which trade among the developing countries themselves is expected to play, the main initiative would have to come from the industrialized countries on whose markets the exporters of primary products largely depend. This would entail a reduction or removal of measures designed to protect agricultural and mineral production in industrialized countries; in this respect the developing countries would not be expected to accord the equivalent reciprocity that could be appropriate in normal trade negotiations.

43. It was widely felt that protectionist measures in, and numerous obstacles to access to, the markets of industrialized countries are primarily responsible for the worsening of the position of some primary products in international trade, and partly responsible in the case of other products. Many delegates advocated an accelerated removal of obstacles, although generally recognizing that liberalizing measures might not of themselves be sufficient to increase the trade of devel-

oping countries. Other delegates felt that liberalization might have an unfavourable effect on world prices. Some delegations emphasized that many developing countries might still require preferential treatment in the form of more remunerative prices for their exports or in the form of an increase in the quotas applicable to their exports; that, they held, was tantamount to encouraging an adequate organization of markets in order to take account of necessary adjustments in prices and quotas of primary commodities. Other delegations stressed that the promotion of trade through special or preferential arrangements should not be effected to the detriment of the trade of countries not participating in such arrangements.

44. In removing obstacles to trade, objectives and means mentioned in Sub-Committee discussions included:

(a) Improvement in the terms of trade for primary commodities in relation to manufactured goods traded internationally and hence in the terms of trade of primary exporting countries;

(b) Improvement in the access accorded to primary commodities in the markets of industrialized countries;

(c) Removal of discrimination;

(d) Expansion of consumption and trade, and hence

(e) Opportunity for developing countries to further their plans for structural improvement and industrialization.

Tariffs

45. It was widely felt that Governments should give particular attention to tariff reductions which would be of direct and primary benefit to developing countries. In this connexion the Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) Governments of industrialized countries and the regional groupings to which they may belong should refrain from imposing new taxes, from increasing existing tariff barriers or, in cases where increased tariff measures are contemplated, consult in advance with the Governments of non-industrialized countries whose interests would be adversely affected with a view, where appropriate, to the provision of adequate compensation;

(b) Duty-free entry for tropical products (including crude products and processed products) into the industrialized countries should be granted. Various time-limits were proposed: (i) by 31 December 1963, (ii) by the end of one year after the Conference, (iii) by June 1965;

(c) Governments of industrialized countries and the regional groupings to which they may belong should re-examine their existing tariff levels and structures with a view towards immediate or phased reduction and ultimate elimination in respect of primary products important in the trade of non-industrialized countries;

(d) Centrally-planned economies should refrain from

the introduction of new measures which might have analogous effect to tariffs and should give an undertaking gradually to reduce the margins between the import and resale prices of primary products important to less-developed countries to the point where the margin reflects only costs of distribution; and should undertake commitments equivalent to those which may be agreed under (b) above;

(e) The system of tariff quotas as applied in the case of coffee and bananas in the European Economic Community should be extended by importing countries to cover other commodities of importance in the exports of developing countries;

(f) Tariffs protecting processing industries in industrially advanced countries should be modified;

(g) Duties on natural products from primary exporting countries which have the effect of protecting the production of substitute products within the industrialized countries should be modified or abolished.

Non-tariff barriers

46. Many delegates attached particular importance to the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade in primary products, and urged that immediate and special attention should be given to the speedy removal of those barriers. They stressed that, to this end, attention should be given to rendering negotiable non-tariff barriers to trade including agricultural and mineral support devices.

Measures of a quantitative nature to control imports

47. The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) Quantitative restrictions on imports from primary exporting countries into industrialized countries should be progressively reduced and be eliminated by 31 December 1965;

(b) Developed countries should progressively liberalize their imports of primary products by fixing annual import targets as an increasing percentage of domestic consumption;

(c) Centrally-planned economies should progressively enlarge, according to an agreed scale, the amounts of those primary products exported by developing countries for the import of which provision is made in the central plan.

Internal charges and revenue duties

48. The levies imposed for fiscal purposes by some industrialized countries on certain commodity imports, notably tropical beverages, has been the subject of extensive discussion in international forums in recent years, and was referred to again by a number of members of the Sub-Committee. In many cases these charges make only a small contribution to Government revenue, even when the rate is a high proportion of the import price of the commodity. Some delegates believed

that the elimination of taxes of this nature might exert a significant stimulus on consumption in the individual importing countries. The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) Industrial countries should progressively reduce, with a view to their total elimination, those internal fiscal charges and revenue duties which have the effect of increasing retail prices and thus restricting consumption of products wholly or mainly produced in less-developed countries: various time limits were proposed to the Sub-Committee: (i) by 31 December 1965, (ii) at the end of two years after the Conference, (iii) reduction to minimum, without a time limit, or complete abolition;

(b) Centrally-planned economies should undertake to eliminate within a stated period any element of tax in the retail price of tea, coffee and cocoa so that internal retail prices directly reflect world prices.

Discriminatory practices

49. Preferential tariff or non-tariff systems in certain industrialized countries may gear the expansion in imports into these countries to the expansion in supply from specific sources, principally dependent or formerly dependent territories. While the Sub-Committee was aware that this problem would be dealt with more extensively under item V of the provisional agenda of the Conference, some delegates nevertheless felt it necessary to submit the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) No new tariff or non-tariff barriers of a discriminatory nature should be erected by industrialized countries against the export trade of any less-developed country;

(b) The members of the European Economic Community and the associated States should seek to eliminate discriminatory treatment to the extent it impedes the trade of non-associated developing countries, at the earliest possible date and at any rate not later than five years after the signature of the Convention of Association;

(c) Full support should be given to the efforts of GATT as regards the elimination of discriminatory practices;

(d) Price support schemes in developed countries favouring particular external suppliers should be dismantled;

(e) Centrally-planned economies should undertake to eliminate elements of discrimination, if any, in their trade policies and practices as they apply to developing countries.

50. It was understood that in many cases the elimination of preferential benefits would involve adjustment problems in countries which had previously been granted preferences in one or more industrialized

countries. It was recognized that compensation for loss of preference (unless waived) would need to be negotiated where the preferential arrangements were of a contractual nature and might need to be negotiated in some cases where they were not of a contractual nature. It was recommended by some countries that the loss of preference might be offset by the use of a capital fund. In addition, some countries recommended that funds be provided to compensate countries outside the preference system for the impairment in their trade opportunities until the system was eliminated; or if appropriate, for generalized assistance to economic development of developing countries.

National policies of a restrictive nature in developed countries

51. Several developed countries have established domestic support systems to protect primary producers on a national scale, particularly in agriculture. In most countries such efforts depend on control over the total supply reaching the domestic market, and hence on the control of imports. Imports are usually subject to restrictive devices of various kinds, including some which have a variable incidence (variable quota licensing and variable taxes). The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) Excise taxes, customs duties, levies and quantitative import controls having the effect of protecting domestic producers should be modified to the extent that they affect export earnings of the primary exporting countries;

(b) The use of "mixing" formulae should be modified;¹⁰

(c) Adjustment of price support systems, including deficiency payments systems, so as to facilitate growth in the import trade of primary commodities.

Dumping

52. The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposal:

That there should be a programme for improving the price levels of primary commodities through the identification, regulation and elimination of export subsidies on, and dumping of, exports or primary products.

Influence of large enterprises, State or private, on commodity trade

53. The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) Minimization of sudden fluctuations in trade in primary commodities in developing countries resulting from a large volume of transactions being concentrated in the hands of State agencies in industrialized

¹⁰ "Mixing" formulae: regulations usually designed to control the rates of imports of domestic production.

countries, both those within centrally-planned economies and those with market economies, as well as large private commercial enterprises;

(b) Procedures in dealing with State trading agencies should be simplified, particularly to clarify any protectionist element that may exist and to lessen or remove any possible element of arbitrary discrimination in respect of primary commodity exports from developing countries;

(c) Procedures in dealing with large private commercial enterprises should be simplified, particularly to clarify any protectionist element that may exist and to lessen or remove any possible element of arbitrary discrimination in respect of primary commodity exports from developing countries.

GATT Programme of Action

54. Most delegates considered it particularly welcome that, at the GATT Ministerial meeting of May 1963, all the industrially advanced countries members of GATT had agreed that every effort shall be made to reduce barriers to exports of the less-developed countries, but that the developed countries could not expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries. Many delegates paid tribute to the Programme of Action proposed by twenty-one developing countries and agreed by the majority of members of the GATT at the same meeting; however, other delegates expressed their disappointment with the reservations and qualifications made by some industrialized countries concerning the GATT Programme of Action. Attention was drawn to a procedure whereby industrialized countries would report at regular intervals on decisions taken or measures proposed to provide larger access for the products of developing countries to their markets. Many delegations equally emphasized that the Programme of Action of GATT represented the minimum requirements necessary to enable the developing countries to make their full contributions to the expansion of international trade and urged that this Programme of Action should be implemented within the timetable therein, in the interests of the accelerated economic development of developing countries.

Proposals for a United Nations programme for trade and development

55. There was universal support within the Sub-Committee for a United Nations programme for trade and development, covering problems within the terms of reference of this Sub-Committee.

56. There was a large measure of support, at least as a minimal preliminary step, for the adoption of a United Nations action programme: that is, a programme based largely on the GATT Programme of Action under which all developed countries members of the United Nations would be invited to accept commitments having an equivalent effect, due account being taken of differences in economic systems of various countries in the formulation of the programme. It

would be understood that such a programme would be but one of several steps to be considered or taken into account at the Conference in order to assist the developing countries.

57. Other delegates regarded the GATT Programme of Action as insufficient, holding that it failed to measure up sufficiently to the tasks of normalization of international trade and expansion of the trade of developing countries as part of their independent economic development. Instead they favoured a wider programme of measures which would indicate new and radical ways of approaching these main tasks in the sphere of foreign trade and economic development of the developing countries of the world. Such a programme, acceptable to all countries whether developed or developing, could be worked out in the forthcoming Conference, taking due account of the particular circumstances of the countries which would participate in the programme. The Secretariat, with the assistance of experts from countries concerned with varying degrees of development and various economic systems, that is developing countries, centrally-planned economies and countries with market economies, could prepare a document to serve as a basis for discussion and for the working out of concrete practical measures in the Conference itself.

58. In connexion mainly with paragraphs 45 (d), 48 (b) and 49 (e) above, delegates from the centrally-planned economy countries stated that basic differences between market economies and centrally-planned economies required an equally different approach towards measures and actions aimed at increasing imports from developing countries. They pointed out that, in the framework of their national economic policies as expressed in their economic plans, due regard was given to a subsequent and continuous increase of primary commodity imports from developing countries. In this context they expressed their intention to rely on the developing countries for a larger proportion of their total supplies of raw materials and tropical foodstuffs, in particular by means of long-term agreements and long-term contracts which, by their very nature, represent a stabilizing factor for international trade exchange. The pricing policies followed by the centrally-planned economies in establishing internal prices for imported commodities were subsidiary to over-all economic policies and hence these prices did not represent a factor determining the volume of their imports. Thus it would be incorrect to draw analogies between domestic price developments in market economies and centrally-planned economies. Delegates from the centrally-planned economy countries stated that there was no discrimination of any kind in their countries, economic and trade relations. It applied equally that the operation of the system of state trading agencies contained no discriminatory or protectionist elements.

MEASURES OF PROMOTIONAL NATURE

59. The Sub-Committee considered that although measures to remove obstacles hampering the trade in

primary products were necessary, this should be supplemented by further positive measures to expand trade. Some delegates felt that more attention should be paid by all countries to this aspect of the problem facing developing countries. In particular, the expansion of trade among the developing countries themselves required positive measures of a promotional nature. It was noted that there had been relatively few requests for technical assistance in the field of trade promotion; those Governments and agencies offering assistance might not have laid sufficient stress on the availability of assistance in this field.

60. The objectives of measures of a promotional nature would be, *inter alia*:

(a) To expand the export earnings from commodity trade of the developing countries through the promotion of consumption :

(b) To encourage the transfer of technology concerning the production and marketing of primary commodities;

(c) To develop better guidance as to market opportunities and consumer demands.

61. The following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought, were submitted to the Sub-Committee as applicable to both developed and developing countries:

(a) Studies should be extended into how national production and marketing arrangements and international arrangements could complement one another in the marketing of agricultural products;

(b) Periodic reviews of marketing methods should be undertaken;

(c) The use in appropriate cases of subsidies by developing countries in order to stimulate commodity exports should be examined;

(d) Inter-governmental regional arrangements should be established for research into improved marketing techniques, the operation of State trading, the organization of trade fairs, the dissemination of market intelligence and the simplification of customs formalities;

(e) If measures taken to promote exports result in depriving marginal producers of income, then retraining and redeployment schemes for easing the transfer of marginal producers of primary commodities to other economic activities should be considered, including the possibility of establishing funds to assist in resource transfer and export diversification.

62. The following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought, were submitted to the Sub-Committee as being of interest to both the developed and developing countries, while the initiative would rest predominantly upon the industrialized countries:

(a) The inter-governmental machinery for consultations on national policies affecting imports of primary commodities should be expanded;

(b) The import targets should be expanded for commodities which originate in primary exporting

countries and are subject to State trading in economically advanced countries;

(c) Substantial increases in purchases of primary commodities, originating in developing countries, by the centrally-planned economies might also be encouraged by means of financing such purchases out of the transferable surpluses created in the latter's trade with developed countries;

(d) Substantial increases in purchases of primary commodities, originating in developing countries, by other developing countries might also be encouraged by means of financing such purchases out of the transferable surpluses created in the latter's trade with industrialized countries, both those with centrally-planned economies and those with free market economies.

63. The following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought, were submitted to the Sub-Committee as being of particular interest to the developing countries:

(a) Inter-governmental machinery¹ should be established for consultations during the formative stages of development programmes of individual developing countries, in order to take into account the effects of the trade policies envisaged in these programmes on the trade of other developing countries;

(b) Developing countries should make wider use of advice on trade promotional questions, as offered by the United Nations and its regional economic commissions, as well as by some industrially advanced countries within the framework of technical assistance programmes;

(c) In order to expand the processing of commodities within developing countries themselves, opportunities should be sought for the establishment in these countries of plants working on local raw materials or where appropriate on imported raw materials, to produce exportable products;

(d) Developing countries should undertake wider implementation of grading and quality standards recognized internationally (or where such standards do not yet exist, to be devised with the aid of appropriate international organizations) for the primary products exported by them, so as not only to attract stable, equitable and remunerative prices, but also to expand their markets.

MEASURES FOR STABILIZATION OF PRIMARY COMMODITY MARKETS AT EQUITABLE AND REMUNERATIVE PRICES INCLUDING COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS (ITEM II, SUB-ITEM 4 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

64. Instability in commodity markets has grave repercussions throughout the economies of primary exporting countries, including the possibility of disruption of the continuity of their development. The fluctuations in prices and volume of commodity trade have aggravated the problems which the primary exporting countries face through the deterioration in the

prices of primary commodities over the past decade. In national as well as international bodies, attention has repeatedly been drawn to those problems. International agreements for the stabilization of primary commodity trade have been concluded for a few commodities, including some of considerable importance in world commodity trade, and other forms of international co-operative action have been taken with respect to other products; but despite these efforts, serious difficulties continue to beset world commodity trade. Even for those commodities where international arrangements exist, such problems as those connected with the long-term deterioration of prices, price instability and speculative activity, have by no means necessarily been solved.

65. Many delegates referred to the objectives being sought through measures relating to stabilization. Those most commonly mentioned included:

(a) Elimination of the uncertainty, arising for economic activity and the development of primary exporting countries, through excessive fluctuations in commodity trade and prices;

(b) Promotion of stable, equitable and remunerative prices and hence the improvement in the incomes and standard of living of producers;

(c) Provision of the element of predictability essential to sound development planning;

(d) Improvement in the ability to co-ordinate national production plans, with consequent improvement in conditions for the expansion of trade.

66. The Sub-Committee considered that, for the purpose of this report, measures relating to stabilization of primary commodity markets might broadly be divided into two groups: measures already operational and proposed measures. Relatively brief reference is made in this report to measures already operational, as adequate information is available in the documentation submitted to the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

MEASURES ALREADY OPERATIONAL ON A MULTILATERAL BASIS

67. Formal international commodity agreements are currently in force for wheat, sugar (with quota provisions suspended), tin and olive oil. An international agreement for coffee has been prepared and awaits ratification by Governments.

68. Mention should also be made of the inter-governmental co-operation among petroleum producers, and non-governmental arrangements for certain base metals.

69. Where no formal inter-governmental agreement has been worked out, the solution of commodity problems is being sought, usually through commodity study groups. Some of those groups have been established under the FAO Commodity Problems, such as those for grains; cocoa; coconut and coconut

products; rice; jute, kenaf and allied fibres; and citrus fruit. Others have been established in other venues—for cotton, lead and zinc, rubber and wool. Under GATT, meetings have been held in connexion with cereals, meat, and tropical products, and the establishment of a group on dairy products has been proposed.

PROPOSED MEASURES

International co-operation on commodity problems

70. Commodity problems have become the subject of increased inter-governmental consultations on both a global and regional scale. While recognizing that these problems in most cases require action involving more than one region, the Sub-Committee nevertheless felt that in certain cases regional co-operation among developing countries had a useful part to play in focusing attention on special problems of a regional character and helping in their solution. In referring to the role of study groups in dealing with fluctuations in commodity markets and the promotion of stable, equitable and remunerative prices for commodities, several delegates noted that present commodity agreements had all been developed out of study groups or bodies having similar functions for this purpose, and felt that co-operative work on these lines should be continued in the search for solutions to international commodity problems.

Commodity agreements, other arrangements and other forms of co-operation

71. Commodity agreements are being increasingly accepted as an important instrument of international economic co-operation. There was a general willingness to examine whether commodity agreements should be extended to a wider range of commodities. It was recognized that the nature of the problem varied with different products and that under certain conditions and for certain commodities the conclusion of commodity agreements might not be desirable. It was commonly felt that producing and consuming countries should participate wherever possible in existing agreements and in new agreements as they were negotiated. Governments which do not find it possible to participate in a commodity agreement should at least undertake to refrain from policies which might frustrate the agreement.

72. The Sub-Committee's attention was drawn to the provisions of the Havana Charter regarding commodity agreements; these provisions have exercised considerable influence on existing agreements. It was pointed out that it was desirable in the formulation of commodity agreements to adopt a more dynamic approach, so that primary exporting countries might be afforded both relative stability and opportunities for growth. So far commodity agreements have mostly tended to maintain existing trade patterns. Many delegates felt that the object of any agreement should be to provide opportunities for primary producing coun-

tries to expand their exports and their export earnings; in particular, agreements should have provision for accommodating new producers, especially where development depends on the rapid transformation of a subsistence to a cash economy and involves resettlement. In the opinion of some delegates, agreements should also provide machinery to enable an expansion in the relative share for more efficient producing countries. Other delegates held that, in establishing export quotas under commodity arrangements, prime consideration should be given to the heavy dependence of some exporting countries on the commodity concerned, the degree of development in the exporting country and to its productive potential for the commodity.

73. Certain delegates referred to the disadvantages for some countries of the present arrangements under which commodity agreements are sought for individual commodities on the basis of existing production levels. They pointed to the advantages of a multi-commodity approach, taking into account the probable repercussions which arrangements concerning one commodity might have on other commodities, especially those which are competitive with one another. At the same time arrangements covering a wide spectrum of commodities would make it possible to take into consideration the special situation of groups of countries producing and exporting a series of different commodities. Other delegates, while recognizing the shortcomings of existing arrangements, favoured the commodity-by-commodity approach. Other delegates felt, however, that in certain special cases it might be feasible to work out arrangements for closely similar commodities. Some delegates welcomed the information that, at the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Commission secretariat had been asked to undertake a study of the implications of these approaches for the economies of the African States; it was expected that this study would be available to the Conference.

74. It was suggested to the Sub-Committee that, in the negotiation of new commodity agreements or the revision of existing arrangements and in their administration, representatives of both management and labour should participate.

75. Reference was made to the duration of commodity agreements. It was recognized that the duration must be a compromise between the desire for continuing stability (with the possibility for long-term planning that it provided, both in importing and exporting countries) and the need for flexibility, to take account of changing conditions.

76. Several delegates mentioned the stability provided in commodity markets by long-term bilateral agreements and contracts for the products of primary exporting countries concluded by centrally-planned economies. These agreements and contracts are often connected with clearing arrangements which result in the import of the commodity being paid for with the goods of the importing country, without recourse to

convertible currencies on the part of either party. These delegates held that the importance and efficiency of long-term bilateral trade agreements for the stability and development of international trade was such as to warrant them being made the subject of further study.

77. The Sub-Committee had before it the following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought:

(a) An evaluation of the results achieved through existing international commodity agreements should be made;

(b) There should be reviews of existing international commodity agreements to remedy defects. Suggested changes include: (i) the international financing of buffer stocks, (ii) increased membership by consumer countries, (iii) extension of the duration of the agreement with provision for re-negotiation of quotas and prices. In this connexion special reference was made to the International Tin Agreement;

(c) There should be an examination of the possibility of commodity agreements or other forms of international co-operation for additional products: (i) reference was made to the efforts currently being made to achieve an international cocoa agreement, (ii) the possibilities of elaborating international agreements should be explored for other commodities, including certain mineral ores like iron and manganese ores and raw phosphate; raw cotton and rubber, (iii) the establishment of study groups for tea and bananas should be sought within the framework of FAO;

(d) An examination should be made of the possibility of providing a common secretariat among the bodies administering international commodity arrangements in related commodities;

(e) An international decision-making body comparable to the International Materials Conference should be established by major exporters and importers in order to deal with commodity problems on a global scale;

(f) Within the framework of international commodity agreements there may be envisaged one or more sub-agreements to take account of differences in cost structures and investment needs in the various member countries. The premiums due for certain products would finance "modernization and reconversion funds" administered by an international agency, and used for investment programmes aimed at diversification of the economies of the exporting countries;

(g) Examination should be made of the possibility of widening the range of countries participating in long-term trade agreements.

Surpluses and Government-held stocks

78. A number of delegates referred to the importance of an orderly disposal of surpluses so that they can be absorbed without disrupting commercial markets in either the domestic or foreign economies. In connexion with agricultural commodities reference

was made to the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal to which many countries adhered. There were also repeated references to the possibility of the use of these surpluses for the economic development of the developing countries.

79. Mention was made of releases of excess materials arising from strategic stockpiles and other Government-held stocks of industrial raw materials. The Sub-Committee's attention was drawn to the criteria for the disposal of releases from the strategic stockpiles contained in the report to the President of the United States of America by the Executive Stockpile Committee. A copy of these criteria for the development of the disposal programme is attached (see annex to report of Sub-Committee 1, below). Some delegates proposed that the criteria in this report to the President of the United States should form the basis for international guidelines on the disposal of strategic stocks. An additional criterion was suggested: stockpile disposals should serve to supplement, not impair, the work of international commodity agreements.

Impact of substitutes and synthetics

80. The attention of the Sub-Committee was drawn to the detrimental impact that the introduction of substitutes and synthetics might have on the exports of certain developing economies. It was pointed out that substitutes and synthetics were having an increasingly adverse effect on the trade of many commodities which are of great importance to primary exporting countries; while specific reference was made to natural rubber, raw cotton (together with cotton yarn and cotton textiles), oilseeds and jute, it was recognized that the impact of synthetics and substitutes was felt over a wide range of primary products. The following proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought, were submitted:

(a) Studies were requested on the impact of the introduction of synthetics on the trade and development of developing countries;

(b) Further research should be encouraged to discover new uses of commodities which are being adversely affected by the spread of synthetics;

(c) Governments should be asked to use their good offices to induce manufacturers to use more natural raw materials, especially in products where the use of synthetics has no technical advantage;

(d) The possibility should be examined by the Rubber Study Group and such other bodies as are concerned with commodity trade, of establishing machinery for consultation among producers of both natural and synthetic rubber, with a view to co-ordinating the production and consumption of both forms of rubber.

Organization of international markets

81. Some delegates made the following observations. In their view of the formulation of the whole of the measures outlined above, it would appear, at least

at first sight, that the main objective to be achieved would be, at the most, the elimination of all barriers to international trade in primary commodities, so as to promote as free a market as possible for primary commodities subject, in the most urgent cases, to corrective measures designed to remedy particularly adverse situations arising from that freedom. They considered that those measures were inadequate to solve the problem of foreign exchange receipts of the developing countries and that a more positive solution should therefore be sought, for example in the deliberate organization, on a rational basis, of the main primary commodity markets. That different approach might require the amendment or facilitate the implementation or even make necessary the deletion of some of the measures proposed in the foregoing paragraphs. These delegates pointed out that, in their view, the concepts underlying the formulation and implementation by the developed countries of their domestic market policies differed radically from those which governed their thinking in foreign trade. While a market organization which would ensure a stable and fair return for domestic producers, particularly in the agricultural sector, was one of the most common national goals, they considered that the effect of current practices was to keep foreign trade in commodities in an unorganized state which was usually prejudicial to the interests of producing countries in general and to developing countries in particular. Although the organization of international markets carried with it a certain measure of rigidity, they felt that this would be preferable to the consequences of unrestrained competition. They therefore believed that commodity producers should be given guarantees concerning prices and, if possible, the quantities of commodities which they sold on the world markets, through an appropriate organization of markets, possibly at the cost of a certain discipline in respect of the quantity and quality of their production. Such practices, they held, could be introduced without any significant decrease in consumption; prices would be established at levels to avoid the danger of the introduction of substitutes. The market organizations within the franc area were cited as an example of a system which might be introduced on a world-wide basis. The organization of international markets would not apply to all commodities, but only to those which would be likely to suffer most under open market conditions. In this connexion they suggested that a study be undertaken with a view to drawing up a list of commodities of interest to developing countries which lend themselves to an international organization of markets. They proposed that the costs of the operation of such a system would be borne by the consumers in the developed countries. Furthermore market equilibrium could be attained on the one hand by a voluntary adjustment of production, effected for instance by payment to producers of only part of the price obtained, the rest being used for diversification of their economies; and, on the other hand, by the redistribution of any surplus production to developing countries at concessional

terms to help their economic development. Generally speaking, the problem of the level of prices was the very key point of the organization of markets suggested above, which did not exclude any action intended to increase the volume of exports.

82. Some delegates indicated in general their interest in the proposal, or in aspects of it; other delegates expressed both interest and doubts about it; other delegates expressed doubts. Delegates from a range of countries considered that the proposal for an organization of international markets should be regarded as a complement to, rather than as an alternative for, the measures outlined in this report. They expressed the view that the plan for the organization of international markets as put before the Sub-Committee in discussion raised a number of serious issues which would need to be examined; among these were the following considerations: the commodities to which the scheme might apply; the need for case by case studies; the time that would be required for its implementation, bearing in mind the possibility of perpetuating present distortions in the patterns of international trade; the extent and efficacy of production control that would be involved for all producing countries; the extent to which producers would share in any increase in the world price level for the commodity they produce; the possibility of creating unusable surpluses; the feasibility of financing surplus disposals; the nature of any import commitment; the equity of asking consumers in major importing countries primarily to bear the cost of the scheme; the likelihood of encouraging substitutes and synthetics; the possible effects of consumption. It was also argued that the scheme might form a serious disincentive internationally to higher efficiency in production, although some delegates again drew attention to the need of developing countries for some degree of protection during the transitional period, while they are raising productivity in their primary industries closer to that exhibited by technically more advanced producing countries. Another related concern was the possibility that the rigidities encountered in certain national agricultural support schemes would be extended into international marketing arrangements. The possibility was mentioned that an international organization of international markets might lead to a multiplication of preferential arrangements; on the other hand, it was also pointed out that, to the extent that the organization of international markets made tariff preferences unnecessary, it might contribute to reducing the differential treatment now applying to different developing countries or country groupings. Although recognizing the level of prices as the key point of the proposal and that improved prices were regarded as essential, some delegates expressed the desire that action to promote the development of developing countries should not be confined to improving the level of prices but should also involve greater access for primary commodities into the markets of industrialized countries. Some delegates held strongly to the view that the Conference should not put aside the measures outlined in earlier sections of this report, in particular

those measures involved in the GATT Programme of Action (see para. 54 above), for the expansion of trade of developing countries as a means of furthering their economic development.

83. Requests were made that the plan be specified in greater detail, including case studies of specific commodities. The proponents of the organization of international markets offered to circulate, prior to the Conference, a paper that would clarify their proposals, including answers to questions raised in paragraph 82 above and to any that may be submitted by other delegations through the Secretary-General of the Conference.

OTHER MATTERS

84. The following additional proposals and suggestions for lines of action along which solutions might be sought, were submitted:

(a) Improvement and expansion of duties on the demand for, and supply of, primary commodities, in order to improve the possibilities of more accurate assessment of market outlook and to assist in the setting of export targets in development plans and in the formulation of policies of primary producing countries taking into account the work of FAO and of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in these fields;

(b) Establishment of a centre, with regional sub-centres, for trade information and market research.

DOCUMENTATION

85. Pursuant to the request made to it by the Preparatory Committee, Sub-Committee 1 also considered the adequacy of the documentation on international commodity problems. The Sub-Committee invites the Secretary-General to revise and expand such documentation, including if necessary the preparation of additional papers, in the light of the discussions and the report of the Sub-Committee, being guided in particular by paragraphs 41; 52; 57; 61(a); 63(b); 76 and 77(g); 77(a) and 77(b); 79; 80(a) and 81 above. In considering these paragraphs, the Secretariat should bear in mind that, in many cases, the proposals made therein do not purport to reflect general agreement. It was understood that the United Nations Secretariat intended, in the documentation which it would submit to the Conference, to cover all points included in the provisional agenda for the Conference and would take into account the suggestions presented to the Sub-Committee, both in relation to new studies which it would undertake and revision of papers already submitted.

AGENDA

86. No changes were proposed by the Sub-Committee in the formulation of item II, sub-items 1-4 of the provisional agenda for the Conference.

ANNEX TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 1

DISPOSAL OF EXCESS STOCKPILE MATERIALS

(Annex to report to the President of the United States of America by the Executive Stockpile Committee, January 16, 1963.)

Criteria for development of disposal programme

The goal of long-term disposal is the sale of surplus materials from U.S. stockpiles in amounts which can be absorbed by regular marketing channels without avoidable loss to the Government and without creating hardships in the domestic or friendly foreign economies. Therefore, broad-scale disposal plans should be established on an individual commodity basis, in amounts and over periods of time which will not duly interfere with production and employment.

To this end, the appropriate inter-agency committee under the chairmanship of the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, without excluding other relevant matters, shall consider the following criteria and associated factors:

1. Disposals should be made in a manner aimed at minimizing market disruption. The disposal rate should relate to the size of the market that must absorb the commodity; the trend in the market; the relation of production to consumption; export-import balance; known commercial commodity inventories; and marketing habits peculiar to the commodity.

2. Disposals should take account of the geographic concentration of the sources of supply and areas of consumption; corporate concentration and diversification; the effect on investment of capital in exploration and development of new supplies; number of people employed in the industry; the extent to which sales may contribute to unemployment; the existence of a labour dispute; industrial peculiarities of the commodity and the relation of the affected industry to the general economy.

3. Disposals should take into account trends towards technological obsolescence or new and expanded applications.

4. All disposal programmes should be fully co-ordinated with other Government programmes and objectives. They should be consistent with programmes designed to protect and assist portions of domestic industry, with barter arrangements and with foreign policy objectives and programmes.

To the extent practicable, the above factors should be reduced to quantitative criteria, including minimum and maximum rates of disposal applicable to a given commodity, which can be used by Government officials and known by industry.

TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES (ITEM III OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

87. Item III of the provisional agenda of the Conference was considered by Sub-Committee 2 which reported as follows.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2

88. Sub-Committee 2 was set up by the Preparatory Committee in order to consider and report to the Committee on item III of the provisional agenda for the Conference—Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. It met from 24 May to 21 June 1963 and held nineteen meetings, the provisional summary records of which have been issued as E/CONF.46/PC/SC.2/SR.1-19. The Sub-Committee was requested by the Preparatory Committee (E/CONF.46/PC/L. 16) to:

(a) Carry out a preliminary consideration of items

of the provisional agenda of the Conference assigned to it and report to the Preparatory Committee;

(b) Examine the adequacy of the documentation and the formulation of the agenda for the Conference and make recommendations;

(c) In its report to the Preparatory Committee, identify the issues and the problems and endeavour to list proposals for action or to indicate lines along which solutions may be sought.

89. At its 1st meeting, the Sub-Committee unanimously elected the following officers—*Chairman*: Mr. L. Šmíd (Czechoslovakia); *Vice-Chairman*: Mr. J. P. Fernandini (Peru); *Rapporteur*: Mr. E. Treu (Austria).

90. The Sub-Committee had before it a Secretariat paper on trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures (E/CONF.46/PC/20) as well as other papers and submissions dealing in part with the questions to be considered by the Sub-Committee (see annex I to report of Sub-Committee 2 below). At the request of the Sub-Committee, the Secretariat also arranged for the distribution to delegates of GATT documents embodying the results of the Ministerial Meeting held from 16 to 21 May 1963 (E/CONF.46/PC/34 and Add.1). The Sub-Committee had also before it a paper submitted by the delegation of Brazil concerning the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee (E/CONF.46/PC/L.15).

91. The Sub-Committee carried out a preliminary consideration of item III of the provisional agenda of the Conference. On the basis of the discussions which took place, and in accordance with the tasks assigned to it by the Preparatory Committee, the Sub-Committee has endeavoured, in the limited time available to it, to identify the main issues and problems involved (see paras. 92, 94 and 97 below) and has listed proposals for action or indications of lines along which solutions may be sought (see paras. 93, 95, 96 and 98 below), without necessarily reaching agreement on all of these. The Sub-Committee held a general discussion on item III as a whole and then proceeded to consider the three sub-items seriatim. No changes were proposed by the Sub-Committee in the formulation of item II of the provisional agenda of the Conference.

MEASURES AND ACTION FOR DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH A VIEW TO INCREASING THEIR SHARE IN WORLD TRADE (ITEM III, SUB-ITEM 1 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

92. The following issues and problems were identified:

(a) Measures and action for diversification and expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries need to be promoted actively by the Governments of the developing countries and could best be formulated and carried out by each country on the basis of an over-all development plan;

(b) Measures and action for such diversification and expansion require not only an adequate infrastructure and adequate technical resources and facilities but also efforts by Governments designed specifically to expand production and organize exports of particular products for external markets through measures of selective or general character;

(c) The efforts of developing countries to diversify and expand their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures need to be accompanied by systematic international co-operation and assistance both on a regional level and a world-wide level; such co-operation and assistance might include particularly assurances to be given by the developed countries of access to their markets on a continuing basis for the manufactures and semi-manufactures exported, or to be exported, by the developing countries and, where necessary, a re-orientation of their tariff structures and commercial policies to this end.

93. In the course of the discussion of this sub-item, the following proposals for action or indications of lines along which solutions may be sought were put forward:

(a) Governments of developing countries should encourage the diversification and expansion of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by the removal of export disincentives and by export promotion measures, amongst which are the following: (i) the extension of credit facilities to exporters; (ii) government insurances against certain types of export losses; (iii) joint ventures between foreign and national firms and inducements to foreign enterprises to establish manufacturing subsidiaries in developing countries; (iv) the provision of export bonuses; (v) the remission of internal taxes on exported products; (vi) the avoidance of double taxation in the exporting countries on profits originating from sales abroad; (vii) fiscal exemptions for investments designed to promote exports; (viii) simplification and relaxation of exchange control regulations and export formalities;

(b) Governments of developing countries could consider the use of subsidies in appropriate cases in order to assist the establishment or expansion of export-oriented industries, it being understood that such subsidies had to be applied with care and moderation in order not to defeat the purposes for which they were intended; Governments of developed countries should allow the developing countries flexibility in the use of such subsidies and should not, in the normal course regard these subsidies as a form of unfair competition or as justifying imposition of counter-measures of protection. It was pointed out that it would be legitimate for certain "infant economies" to resort to subsidies in order to help industries during the initial period of establishment of production of new lines of goods so that they could orient the pattern of their production and align their prices toward the requirements of export markets. Mention was made, however, of certain disadvantages involved, in particular the financial burden entailed and the fact that indis-

criminate use of subsidies by developing countries could lead to undue depression of export prices and mutually harmful diversion of trade;

(c) Governments of developing countries should consider the question whether particular protective tariffs granted to their domestic industries handicap the competitiveness of these industries in foreign markets. Whilst it was recognized that infant industries often need at the outset a sheltered environment, concern was expressed that unduly high protective measures or such protective measures prolonged beyond the period when protection was necessary might make these industries inefficient and discourage them from venturing out into the more highly competitive foreign markets. In this connexion it was pointed out that developing countries often found themselves compelled to maintain high tariffs and quota restrictions for fiscal and foreign exchange reasons even though they were aware of the harmful effects which these measures might have on their competitive position in external markets. It was represented that a general lowering of such tariffs and quota restrictions was linked to a progressive improvement in the fiscal and balance-of-payments position of developing countries. Until such improvement took place, many developing countries would have to rely on selective measures for offsetting the effects of these tariffs and quotas on their exports;

(d) Governments of developing countries should consider the establishment of national or international export promotion centres or services designed, *inter alia*, to carry out research in order to promote exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; Governments of developed countries should assist in this effort by setting up national or international centres which would, at the request of developing countries, explore particular opportunities for expanding exports of manufactures to the markets of the developed countries. Considering the difficulties faced by exporters in developing countries stemming from their inadequate knowledge of foreign markets, it was pointed out that the Governments of developing countries should organize a wide range of services in the fields of market research, sales promotion, quality control, packaging, design engineering and standardization. However, since few developing countries have sufficient resources or the technical skill required to provide such services, it was suggested that the United Nations Conference should examine the feasibility of establishing national or international trade centres or services which would collect and disseminate to the developing countries information on market conditions, consumer preferences, legal and other relevant data which would assist in marketing exports of manufactures in the developed countries. Such trade centres could also undertake, on behalf of the developing countries, services of a promotional nature, representation in trade fairs, and liaison with Governments and enterprises. It was suggested that the United Nations should establish a special centre for trade promotion co-operating, where appropriate with the regional economic commissions;

(e) Governments of developing countries should set up machinery in order to inform each other systematically of their existing and future export possibilities and plans in respect of manufactured goods with a view to obtaining a certain degree of co-ordination in the establishment and growth of export-oriented industries. It was felt that, whilst information about present and future export potentials and plans would be useful to exporting and importing countries alike, such an exchange of views between developing countries would be particularly valuable in helping them co-ordinate their efforts to increase their exports of manufactured goods to one another and to other countries and eliminate unnecessary conflicts between their economic programmes in this respect. It was indicated that, besides the advantages of long-term planning in promoting national development, there is much to be gained from an international exchange of views on the measures developing countries were taking or contemplating. The planning of industrial development could with advantage be carried out on a regional basis. It was pointed out that in facilitating co-ordination and co-operation between the developing countries in their industrial development plans, the United Nations and, in particular, the regional economic commissions, could play a useful role;

(f) The possibilities of establishing regionally integrated trade groupings or associations between developing countries should be examined with a view to expanding the trade between developing countries themselves and between developing and developed countries. It was pointed out that regional integration measures could help developing countries break free from the vicious circle of high unit and their small scale of output by affording them an opportunity to take advantage of economies of scale and of specialization.

MEASURES FOR THE EXPANSION OF MARKETS OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ITEM III, SUB-ITEM 2 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

94. After having noted that the import systems of the market economies and the centrally-planned economies differ, that consequently specific measures are needed to cover each trade flow, and that the aim is to develop exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to all developed countries, irrespective of their economic systems, the following issues and problems were identified:

(a) The tariffs at present applied by many developed countries constitute a barrier to the exports of manufactures by the developing countries and discourage investments designed to make possible future export of such goods from these countries. A particularly serious obstacle to exports of manufactures from the developing to the developed countries is the tariff structures of the latter countries which display a steep progression in tariff rates according to the degree of

processing. A comparison of the tariff incidence on the simpler types of manufactures exported by developing countries and the duties levied on the more sophisticated products exchanged between industrialized countries shows that the former are frequently higher than the latter. A number of delegations pointed out that this situation may sometimes be explained by the necessity of conforming to the most-favoured-nation clause. Tariff negotiations on the basis of reciprocal concessions have resulted primarily in the lowering of barriers which inhibit the exchange of the more sophisticated types of goods produced and traded by the developed countries. In view of the particular commodity composition of developing countries' exports and their inability to offer reciprocal tariff reductions, developing countries have benefited little from tariff concessions so far exchanged. Furthermore, the difficulties caused by the tariff policies of developed countries can be aggravated by the formation of customs unions and free trade areas in which member countries favour the expansion of their mutual trade at the expense of non-member countries;

(b) Quantitative restrictions continue to hamper the expansion of exports of manufactures of particular interest to developing countries. Despite the very substantial elimination of quantitative restrictions against imports in regard to sophisticated manufactures, progress has been slow in many industrialized countries in regard to processed foods, cotton textiles, coir, jute, rubber, leather and wood manufactures and light engineering goods. In most industrialized countries there is no longer any balance-of-payments justification for quota restrictions; moreover, these restrictions are concentrated on precisely those labour intensive products for the production of which developing countries enjoy a relatively favourable factor endowment;

(c) Market opportunities for exports of manufactures produced in developing countries are also inhibited by measures other than tariffs and quantitative restrictions. This situation may be due to governmental import or fiscal policies designed to achieve such purposes as balance-of-payments equilibrium, the stimulation of imports from favoured sources of supply, increases in governmental revenues, and national priorities for imports of particular kinds of goods.

95. In the course of the discussion of this sub-item the following proposals for action or indications of lines along which solutions may be sought were put forward:

(a) Governments of developed countries and the regional groupings to which they may belong should refrain from increasing existing tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions on manufactures whose export is of particular interest to developing countries or, in cases where for compelling reasons new restrictive measures are deemed unavoidable, consult in advance with the Governments of developing countries whose

interests would be adversely affected, with a view, where appropriate, to the provision of adequate compensation;

(b) Governments of developed countries and the regional groupings to which they belong should re-examine their existing tariff levels and structures as well as existing quota restrictions with a view toward immediate or phased reduction and ultimate elimination of tariffs and progressive elimination of quantitative restrictions on manufactures whose export is of particular interest to developing countries. One delegate raised the question as to whether the reduction and elimination of tariffs and quotas referred to in this sub-paragraph were to be applied exclusively to developing countries and if they should, in that case, cover all these countries or only States Members of the United Nations or members of its specialized agencies [see also sub-paragraph (f) below];

(c) Governments of developed countries and the regional groupings to which they belong should consider together with the proposal in (b) above, the granting of preferential tariff and quota treatment to the exports of manufactures from the developing countries;

(d) Governments of developed countries and the regional groupings to which they belong should refrain from imposing restrictive measures against imports of manufactures from developing countries on grounds of market disruption;

(e) In cases where tariff reductions were not possible, developed countries should refund, in whole or in part, to the developing countries the proceeds of duties levied on goods exported by developing countries;

(f) One delegation submitted the following proposal. A United Nations action programme should be adopted, based on the programme of action formulated in the GATT by developing countries and considered at the recent GATT Ministerial Meeting. Under the United Nations Programme of Action all developed countries which participate in the Conference would be invited to accept, in order to assist the trade of developing countries, specific commitments, these commitments to be framed in terms which had an equivalent effect for countries having different types of economic systems. The United Nations Conference would be asked to endorse a programme on these lines and to decide which countries should benefit from the measures referred to. In relation to the content of such a United Nations action programme, so far as countries having market economies are concerned, the commitments would be formulated in terms having at least the same effect as those of the GATT Programme of Action. So far as countries having centrally-planned economies are concerned, the programme would be formulated in terms indicated below (see annex II to report of Sub-Committee 2, below);

(g) Some delegations regarded the GATT Programme of Action as insufficient, not duly correspond-

ing to the tasks of development of international trade and expansion of the trade of developing countries and their economic development. It was pointed out that a wide programme of measures which would indicate the ways of radical settlement of the main problems in the sphere of foreign trade and economic development of the developing countries of the world was needed. Such a programme acceptable to all countries participating in it, both developed and developing, and taking into account the specific conditions of the countries concerned, should be worked out by the forthcoming Conference. The Secretariat could assist in this matter and, with experts of the countries concerned as the Secretariat deemed necessary, prepare a document as a basis for discussion and for working out concrete practical measures in the Conference itself. While it was recognized that tariffs and quantitative restrictions were not the sole obstacles to expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures from developing countries, it was pointed out that immediate action to reduce such barriers was both urgent and possible, not only in order to improve the trade of the developing countries in the short run but also to provide a basis for the establishment of export-oriented industries which would need assurances of wider access on a continuing basis to markets in developed countries. In this regard it was recalled that a far-reaching round of multilateral trade negotiations was scheduled to begin in 1964. Negotiating Governments had already formally undertaken not only to make a special effort to reduce barriers to exports of developing countries but also not to expect reciprocity from such countries. In order to obviate the unfavourable effects of tariff rates which rise with the degree of processing—a system which is frequently explained as being due to the fact that the protection afforded to domestic processors in industrialized countries was mainly intended to operate against the competing products of other industrialized countries—it was suggested that developed countries should grant preferential treatment to the manufactures of developing countries. The question was raised whether this should be done on a universal or on a selective basis. The relaxation or even the complete elimination of existing tariffs, it was felt, would benefit primarily the developed countries and would not, in itself, suffice to stimulate the exports of developing countries.¹¹ In connexion with the proposals submitted under this heading, the importance of policies of trade and aid being co-ordinated with a view to enabling developing countries to pay in larger measure for the financial assistance received from developed countries, through sales of goods to these countries, was emphasized. Concern was also expressed at the slowing down of the rate of expansion of cotton textile exports

¹¹ See also the recommendation of Sub-Committee 2 that a study be prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on preferential treatment by the developed countries of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries [para. 99(i) below].

from developing countries, and it was suggested that changes in the Cotton Textiles Arrangement or in its operation were necessary;

(h) With regard to expansion of market opportunities and increases in consumption and import of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, the Governments of developed countries should, where necessary, undertake appropriate measures of readjustment in the structure and supply of the domestic industry and adjustments in patterns of production so as to encourage increases in purchases of goods which developing countries are best able to produce and thus help the diversification and expansion of their exports. The view was expressed that in making such structural adjustments, the economies of the developed countries would also benefit, as this would enable developing countries to maintain their demand for capital goods in a steady and growing manner. Such action would also facilitate the re-allocation of resources from the less productive to the more productive sectors of the economies of developed countries. In this context it was indicated that developing countries devoted the greater part of their foreign exchange earnings to the acquisition of machinery and equipment, thereby providing an expanding market for capital goods. It was pointed out that, while the lowering of trade barriers in the developed countries was not likely to lead to a sudden flooding of their markets, some established industries might have to contract or workers be relocated. In order to facilitate the process of adaptation, Governments could provide adjustment assistance to firms and workers in the industries threatened by increased competition from developing countries. It was also suggested that consideration should be given to the establishment of permanent consultative machinery, through which problems of structural adjustment, and adjustment in patterns of production arising from the need to provide larger outlets for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, could be regularly reviewed by representatives of developed and developing countries. In connexion with the expansion of market opportunities in the developed countries, it was pointed out that the Governments of these countries could assist the developing countries by establishing agencies for market research and sales promotion (see also para. 93 above).

96. One delegation submitted the proposal that the following measures should be taken in order to promote the expansion of trade of the developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures:

(a) Normalization of trade and economic relations among all the countries of the world;

(b) Working out of the trade and economic programme of general and complete disarmament;

(c) Abolition of any discrimination in international trade among all countries irrespective of their social and economic systems and the levels of their economic development;

(d) Overcoming of the negative impact of closed economic groupings of developed countries, having market economies, on trade of the developing countries in semi-manufactures and manufactures;

(e) Creation within the United Nations framework of an international trade organization capable of taking effective measures to protect the interests of the developing countries in all spheres, including trade in semi-manufactures and manufactures.

Certain other delegations were of the opinion that many of the suggestions contained in the proposal above were not germane to the problems assigned to Sub-Committee 2 under its terms of reference.

MEASURES AND ACTIONS FOR PROMOTION OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ITEM III, SUB-ITEM 3 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

97. The following issues and problems were identified:

(a) Many of the difficulties encountered by developing countries in their trade relations with developed countries, such as those arising from a lack of knowledge of foreign markets, exist also in trade relations between developing countries. Traditional trade links between certain developing countries and certain developed countries have also in some cases tended to limit the efforts of developing countries to enter markets in other developing countries, even in cases where such countries are neighbours. It was pointed out that care was needed to ensure that certain new trade links between certain developed and developing countries do not also have this effect. The lack of direct and regular transport facilities among most developing countries contributes in large measure to making their mutual trade difficult and sporadic in nature and even tends to vitiate existing opportunities;

(b) The narrow range of manufactures exported by developing countries has, until now, been largely confined to consumer goods. In view of the fact that, in the first stage of the industrialization and diversification of their economies, most developing countries tend to set up consumer industries, their import duties on such products tend to be higher than those on other goods, thus limiting imports from other developing countries;

(c) The efforts of developing countries to promote economic development also lead to dependence on imports of capital goods from industrialized countries and, because of the shortage of foreign exchange, to a restriction in imports of consumer goods that other developing countries might be able to supply. The fact that a large proportion of these purchases of capital goods may need to be financed by loan assistance further increases the dependence of developing countries on industrialized countries for meeting their import requirements.

98. In the course of the discussion of this sub-item, the following proposals for action or indications of lines along which solutions may be sought were put forward:

(a) Developing countries should pursue flexible measures which would enable them to expand their mutual trade by increasing their sales to one another. Among the measures which could be adopted in this connexion are the grant of reciprocal tariff preferences by developing countries to one another, the development of appropriate payments arrangements and the establishment of preferential or complementary quotas. The hope was expressed that developing countries would be able to relax their quota restrictions generally as their balance of payments improved. Such preferential treatment would permit easier access to these markets and bring mutual benefits deriving from the economies of scale and specialization;

(b) Developing countries should co-ordinate their development plans and, so far as possible, adopt the kind of specialization which would be indicated by an over-all economic study carried out on a regional basis in order to promote the sound growth of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. Developing countries should, in this connexion, explore the possibilities of establishing industrial projects and joint industrial ventures which would enable industries to be set up on a regional basis to feed both the domestic and the external markets; they should also encourage technical co-operation in the fields of marketing, standardization, quality control, finance and transport. While the need for co-ordinated planning, and the advantages to be derived from co-operation between the developing countries in exchanging information on such matters as existing or future market potentialities and quality specifications, were stressed during the discussion of sub-item 1 (see para. 93 above), the view was expressed, in the discussion under sub-item 3, that developing countries should also endeavour to promote mutual trade by providing greater transport facilities at low cost, by co-ordinating their transport networks, by extending financial assistance and credit facilities to each other, by facilitating access to each other's raw material supplies and by avoiding the erection of new tariff and trade barriers in respect of each other's exports. In this connexion it was pointed out that the extension of financial assistance and credit facilities on a regional basis by certain developing countries, possessing such means, to other developing countries, to speed their drive toward industrialization and expansion of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures should be considered;

(c) Subsidies granted by developing countries to their domestic industries should be applied so as not to impair industries already established in other developing countries. In this connexion the importance of bearing in mind the regional development plans mentioned in paragraph 98 (b) was stressed. Subsidies granted by developing countries should not result

in dumping injurious to other developing countries. Reference is made to the proposal regarding subsidies [see para. 93 (b) above];

(d) Developed countries should take care that their policies of aid by tying purchases to the donor countries do not have the effect of diverting trade from developing countries.

It was emphasized that the proposals and measures, referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c) above, aimed at enhancing the expansion of trade among the developing countries, could produce substantial results only in the long term. It was therefore felt that early results in the expansion of trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries depended largely on what developed countries did to liberalize and re-orientate their commercial policies so as to enable developing countries to market their products more freely.

DOCUMENTATION

99. Pursuant to the request made of it by the Preparatory Committee, Sub-Committee 2 also considered the adequacy of the documentation which had been prepared thus far. In the course of the discussion the following suggestions were made as to topics which might be covered in the studies to be prepared for the Conference:

(a) Trends in world trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures taking into account the main trade flows and making relevant projections of these trends;

(b) Export promotion measures adopted by industrialized countries, such as export insurance and indirect tax incentives, as a possible guide to developing countries in the formulation of their programmes for expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(c) Experience gained by some developing countries in widening their export markets for manufactures;

(d) Present export capacities and future export potentials for manufactures and semi-manufactures in individual developing countries;

(e) Implications of the development plans of developing countries for imports of capital goods from the developed countries;

(f) Means by which the gains resulting from a rise in prices paid for raw materials exported by developing countries, or from duties and taxes applied in developed market-economy countries which import these raw materials, could be used for industrial investment in developing countries in order to diversify and develop their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;¹²

(g) Possibility of setting up investment research

¹² For a discussion of this subject, see related proposals contained in the reports of Sub-Committees 1 (paras. 33-86 above) and 3 (paras. 128-167 below).

agencies attached to the regional economic commissions;

(h) Summary of the papers presented at the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas in so far as they are relevant to the problems of trade and industrialization;

(i) Preferences (tariffs and other) which might be extended by the developed countries, irrespective of their economic systems, in favour of manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by the developing countries and by developing countries in favour of manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by other developing countries. This study should include a juridical analysis of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements;

(j) Measures and techniques of structural readjustment and supply, taken or contemplated, in industrialized countries in order to accommodate increased imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries. The ILO draws attention to the fact that, if so desired, it can prepare a study for the Conference discussing measures that can be taken by Governments, employers and workers and their organizations to facilitate adjustments which industrial countries should make if they desire to increase substantially their imports of manufactures or semi-manufactures from developing nations (E/CONF.46/PC/35);

(k) Trade between developing countries, including the possibility of expansion through preferential arrangements and the use of external aid as a means of financing this trade, and the possibility of applying as between developing countries commercial and financial measures comparable to those used by the Organization of European Economic Co-operation to develop trade between its members;

(l) Establishment of processing plants in developing countries near the source of the raw materials utilized, taking into account programmes of regional economic co-operation;

(m) The extent to which small-scale production and small domestic demand impede the successful penetration of export markets by industries of developing countries;

(n) The implications and role of export subsidies as a means of stimulating the export trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures by the developing countries.

It was generally agreed that the topic referred to under sub-paragraph (i) above was of particular importance and complexity and that a special comprehensive study should be prepared by the United Nations Secretariat which would analyse in depth the possible forms and implications of the extension of preferential treatment (tariffs and other) in favour of manufactures and semi-manufactures exported by developing countries. While it was recognized that a similar study was to be undertaken in the GATT frame-

work, it was considered that the United Nations Secretariat, which is especially well equipped to carry out research on this question, should prepare a full analysis taking also into account the GATT study. As regards the topics listed in sub-paragraph (k) above, it was noted that this question had not hitherto been analysed in the documents submitted to the Preparatory Committee and should be made the subject of a complete study by the United Nations Secretariat. It was pointed out that the inclusion of countries which relied for their foreign exchange earnings largely on the exports of a narrow range of primary commodities within the category of developed countries resulted in a misleading impression as to the industrial status of such countries and it was proposed that the Secretariat include these countries in a separate group when the review of documents was being undertaken. It was understood that the United Nations Secretariat intended, in the documentation which it would submit to the Conference, to cover all points included in the provisional agenda for the Conference and would take into account the suggestions presented to the Sub-Committee, both in relation to new studies which it would undertake and revision of papers already submitted.

ANNEX I TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2:
LIST OF SUB-COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

(To be found in the check list of Vol. I. of this series.)

ANNEX II TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2:
EXTRACT FROM ACTION PROGRAMME SUBMITTED IN
DOCUMENT E/CONF.46/PC/32

“(i) Centrally-planned countries shall refrain from the introduction of new measures which have an analogous effect to tariffs, quotas or internal taxes and, in particular, shall not increase the margins between the import price and the retail selling price of the goods covered by the Action Programme (where these goods are consumer goods) or, alternatively, the margin between the import price and the wholesale price where commodities for use in industrial or agricultural production are concerned; these countries shall not reduce purchases of the products below the level applying in a base year, or impose more restrictive limits on the quantities of imports of the products for which provision is made in the national plan; and shall not impose, or increase, any taxes which discriminate against the products of less-developed countries; the centrally-planned countries shall eliminate any element of discrimination in their trade policies or practices as they apply to less-developed countries:

“(ii) Centrally-planned countries should within a given period eliminate existing quantitative restrictions on the amounts of the named products which State-trading agencies may import and shall progressively enlarge according to an agreed scale the amounts of

the products for the import of which provision is made in the central plan:

“(iii) Centrally-planned countries should take immediate steps to remove all measures limiting the import and consumption of tea and tropical timber—and should consider how soon corresponding action can be taken on other tropical products:

“(iv) Centrally-planned countries should give an undertaking gradually to reduce the margins between the import and resale prices of primary products important to less-developed countries to the point where the margin reflects only costs of distribution:

“(v) Centrally-planned countries should give an undertaking over the stated period of years to move towards the halving of the margin between the import price and the resale price of the listed processed and semi-processed commodities (after due allowance has been made for the costs of distribution):

“(vi) Centrally-planned countries should give an undertaking to eliminate within the stated period any element of tax in the retail price of tea, coffee, and cocoa so that internal retail prices directly reflect world export prices:

“(vii) The centrally-planned countries should be invited in due course after the Conference to report to the Secretary-General, for transmission to the appropriate organs of the United Nations, on the action they have taken or intend taking to comply with these undertakings:

“(viii) Centrally-planned countries should give urgent consideration to the adoption of other appropriate measures which would facilitate the efforts of less-developed countries to diversify their economies, strengthen their export capacity and increase their earnings from overseas sales.”

IMPROVEMENT OF THE INVISIBLE TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ITEM IV OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

100. This item was considered by Sub-Committee 3 together with the question of financing for an expansion of international trade (see paras. 151 to 167 below).

IMPLICATIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (ITEM V OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

101. The first session of the Preparatory Committee listed the following two sub-items on the provisional agenda of the Conference, under item V:

1. Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings of developed countries and/or preferential trading arrangements;

2. Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings in developing areas and/or preferential trading arrangements.

102. At its second session the Preparatory Committee decided to have a general discussion of the subject of regional economic groupings as a whole, allowing delegations that wished to do so to make separate comments on each of the two sub-items. The record of this discussion is contained in the summary records of the 35th to 39th meetings.

103. The Committee had two documents before it. The first, prepared by the Secretariat, was entitled “Implications of western European integration for trade of developing countries” (E/CONF.46/PC/22). The second, prepared by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, was entitled “Approaches to African Economic Integration towards Co-operation in Economic Planning and an African Common Market” (E/CONF.46/PC/30).

104. Several delegations observed first of all that regional economic integration between industrialized countries should not be considered as undesirable *per se*. It should be judged by its effects on the trade and development of third countries, especially developing countries. Those delegations stated that prosperity in the industrialized countries which were members of regional groupings could promote the expansion of trade and thus the growth of the developing countries provided that such groupings pursued outward-looking policies.

105. However, in commenting mainly on the Secretariat document on western European integration (E/CONF.46/PC/22), many delegations expressed anxiety about the effects of preferential arrangements established by the European Economic Community (EEC) on third countries’ trade and more especially on commodity exports and exports of manufactures from developing countries.

106. They observed *inter alia* that the agricultural integration pursued by the EEC countries, internal agricultural price policy, the grant of export subsidies to producers in those countries, the preferential arrangements accorded to associated countries and the common external tariff lead to a policy of agricultural protectionism and tended:

(a) To encourage intra-regional trade within EEC to the detriment of inter-regional trade;

(b) To strengthen self-sufficiency within EEC to the detriment of agricultural commodity exports from third countries, especially so-called temperate-zone foodstuffs. Third countries would be left with only a smaller and smaller residual part of the EEC market;

(c) To protect inefficient producers in the EEC countries to the detriment of more efficient producers in third countries;

(d) To encourage the trend towards agricultural over-production.

107. Certain delegations, moreover, emphasized

the adverse effects which the association of certain African countries with EEC may have on the expansion of trade and on the development of third countries, including the developing countries. They emphasized the effect of trade diversion inherent in the granting of preferential treatment to the African associated states in markets of the EEC, which would result in the gradual absorption of those markets with the displacement of the exports of non-associated developing countries. They also expressed the view that one could in future discuss whether the preferential treatment would be the most convenient means for stimulating the development of the countries benefiting from this.

108. They referred to article 9 of the Convention of Association which, while recognizing that associated countries had the right to form customs unions and free trade areas with third countries, nevertheless qualified that right by requiring compatibility with the principles and provisions of the Convention.

109. Similarly they referred to article 7 of the Convention, which precluded associated countries from extending to third countries treatment more favourable than that accorded to countries members of the EEC.

110. Reference was made to the general question of organization of international markets, but there remained considerable doubts as to the scope and significance of this concept. The general question is discussed in the report of Sub-Committee I (see paras. 81-83, above). However, it was the interpretation of some delegations that, in order for such organization to be effective, it should be world-wide; that it should involve an increase in the number of commodity agreements to cover all commodities of interest to developing countries; that such agreements should have broader coverage and greater regulatory power; that they should act directly on prices and stabilize them at a remunerative level; that all exporters should have a share in the main importing markets, with equal treatment of all suppliers, regardless of country of origin; that exports should grow with the markets, instead of being frozen; that producing countries should undertake to discipline output and to improve the quality of crops.

111. Certain delegations expressed the view that the working out of the agricultural policies of the EEC on the present lines, as well as the displacement of the non-associated exporters of tropical products, would mean that any eventual attempts at rational organization of world markets would take place in respect of markets already seriously distorted to the detriment of third countries. They suggested that, until such time as that market organization was finally in being, the preferential treatment granted to associated territories should be gradually abolished, subject to the financial compensation of those countries for the losses they would sustain and of non-associated countries for the adverse effects of the preferential treatment of their competitors.

112. It was also contended by some delegations

that the policies of the EEC present a major barrier to exports of manufactures from developing countries. The elimination of internal trade barriers, along with the high level of the EEC tariff on manufactures of particular interest to developing countries and preferences accorded by the associated States to the member States, would favour trade in manufactures both among the EEC countries and between them and the associated States, whereas it would damage the prospects of industrial exports from other developing countries.

113. However, a number of other delegations pointed out that the Secretariat study (E/CONF.46/PC/22) concentrated on EEC; that it was insufficiently documented with regard to the effects of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and did not cover the effects of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) on the trade and development of third countries including the developing countries. They went on to suggest that the Conference secretariat should prepare a study of the main economic groupings of industrialized countries, working closely with the secretariats of those groupings, as well as the delegations of member countries, in the preparation of that study. The representatives of countries members of these various groupings (EEC, EFTA and CMEA) announced that they were prepared to co-operate with the Secretariat for that purpose.

114. Moreover, some delegations pointed out that it was important that the nature and objectives of the EEC should be clearly understood: it was an undertaking designed to bring about regional integration, to establish a single market composed of the participating countries and to harmonize their economic, commercial and financial policies. The objective was to put an end to the age-old differences from which not only Europe but the entire world had suffered. In the opinion of these delegations, there would consequently be no relevance in a comparison between the development of intra-EEC trade and the development of trade with third countries, just as in the case of other economic units. It was stressed, however, that the countries of EEC have achieved in recent years a substantial increase of their imports from developing countries, associated or not. Other delegations pointed out that this was not a uniform development: exports from the south Asian countries to the EEC had remained stagnant during these years.

115. They, moreover, have noted that the above-mentioned study of the Secretariat contained, in their opinion, a certain number of gaps and erroneous interpretations.

116. They affirmed that the trend observed in EEC towards agricultural self-sufficiency was due more directly to increasing productivity in Europe than to the economic integration of the Community countries.

117. They also pointed out that the adoption of a common external tariff by the EEC was an indispensable element in achieving economic integration. They asserted that the common tariff was in fact based

on the average of the national tariffs and in their view was actually lower than the weighted average of the national tariffs at the time of its inception.

118. Furthermore, in evaluating the EEC common external tariff, the many tariff cuts which EEC had made for third countries in the past few years should be taken into account. This underlies the fact that the integration as achieved in EEC retains an outward-looking character in accordance with the fundamental or basic principles of the Treaty of Rome.

119. As regards apprehensions expressed concerning the common agricultural policy, the same delegations stressed that this concerned mainly products from the temperate zone. In accordance with this policy, remunerative and just prices could be maintained thanks to the system of import levies which did not prohibit access to the EEC market but were designed to offset the effects of competition distorted by the existence of world prices far below the levels of national prices of the main producers. Furthermore, by their very nature, export tax restitution would not stimulate the producers of the Community to sell on international markets at prices below world prices.

120. As to the effect of the association of certain African countries with EEC, they showed that the Convention of Association included safeguards designed to protect the revenue income and development of the associated countries. They further affirmed that EEC had already undertaken in GATT to observe the principle of non-reciprocity in relation to developing countries on the occasion of the next tariff negotiations.

121. They pointed out that the new Convention of Association differed from the original system of association in having been freely negotiated by sovereign States, and that it contained provisions to protect the economic development of associated countries. The association, which should be analysed objectively, was designed to be a transitional but essential measure which would remain applicable until such time as effective international arrangements were made to stabilize world prices, that is to say, while waiting for the definite establishment of the organization of the international markets. On the other hand, this was conceived in a manner to allow co-operation among African countries.

122. Certain delegations observed that there might be a tendency to self-sufficiency among the countries members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and requested information on the formulation of foreign trade plans by centrally-planned economies. The CMEA group seemed to favour intra-regional preferential trading and bilateral expediency. These practices, in the opinion of some delegations, could be as harmful as the discrimination against developing countries which may arise from preferential systems applied by industrialized countries through economic groupings amongst industrialized countries. Other delegations pointed out the adverse effect of groupings of industrialized countries with certain developing

countries on the interests of third developing countries. It was suggested by these delegations that developing countries should be allowed to transfer credit balances from one CMEA country to another in their commercial transactions. It was also suggested that developed CMEA countries allow transfer of credit balances to any other country whether a member of CMEA or not. They considered that the transfer of credit balances from any country to CMEA countries, as well as balances the CMEA countries may have in developed market economy countries to developing countries, should be allowed. All these forms of transferability of balances, they considered, would be greatly beneficial to the expansion of trade between all developed countries, including CMEA countries, and developing countries. It was also suggested that developing countries be given the opportunity to have closer contacts with CMEA, for instance, by being invited to send observers to its meetings or by having understandings at the technical level with qualified personnel of CMEA.

123. Other delegations pointed out that the CMEA was established with the aim to further economic co-operation on the basis of the international division of labour and that the member countries of the CMEA co-ordinate their economic plans according to this concept. This co-operation strengthened the basis for economic relations with other countries of the world; there was no autarchic tendency on the part of the CMEA. The CMEA did not impose any regulations or limitations on the trade policies of individual countries. In their trade policies the member countries of the CMEA adhered strictly to the principle of non-discrimination and did not maintain common tariff or other barriers to trade against third countries. In economic deliberations of the member countries of the CMEA due regard was given to the needs of the developing countries, which fact had a positive influence on a rapid growth of trade and economic and technical co-operation between the member countries of the CMEA and the developing countries. In their trade with the developing countries (annual rate of growth of exports from developing countries to the socialist countries of eastern Europe being 23 per cent in 1956-1960, or even higher than that of the socialist countries among themselves) the countries members of the CMEA used both bilateral and multilateral methods, depending on mutual understandings, and in the interests of all parties concerned.

124. Consideration was also given to the problems of regional economic groupings of the developing countries and their possible incidence on international trade and economic expansion. It was pointed out that there was considerable scope for regional co-operation among developing countries without the rigidity implied by existing rules which were created for regional groupings of industrialized countries. Larger regional markets would encourage the establishment of new industries that could not achieve maximum efficiency within the limitations of small national

markets. On the other hand, regional co-operation among developing countries could involve a number of problems which were different from those created by the regional groupings of the developed countries. Consultative machinery could help to deal with these problems.

125. These delegations also referred to the decision taken by the African Heads of State at their recent meeting at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) to undertake a study of the prospects for establishing an African common market and free trade areas in Africa. Reference was also made to the work of the Economic Commission for Africa in this field.

126. In the course of the discussion of item V, suggestions were made concerning various studies to be undertaken by the Secretariat. These included studies of:

(a) The benefits derived from economic groupings of developed countries by the member countries themselves;

(b) The manner in which the developing countries were affected by the impact of western European integration on other flows of trade;

(c) The incidence of the common external tariff of the EEC on the pattern of consumption in EEC countries taking into account income and price elasticities;

(d) The question of market organization, to be conceived as a world-wide effort to discipline the commodity market and to ensure equitable conditions for developing countries as a whole, without any restriction or discrimination;

(e) The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance;

(f) The European Free Trade Association;

(g) The Commonwealth of Nations;

(h) Problems of regional economic groupings among developing countries;

(i) Regional economic groupings in Latin America and the methods used in overcoming their difficulties;

(j) The factors which lead regional economic groupings towards self-sufficiency;

(k) The impact of EEC policies on the industrialization of the associated countries;

(l) Impact of the association with EEC on the formation of common markets or free trade zones between associated countries and other developing countries, especially in Africa. It is desirable that the study of the impacts mentioned above be carried out in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa;

(m) Methods of evaluating trade concessions granted by the developed private enterprise and centrally-planned economies to the developing countries, due account being taken of differences in economic systems of the various countries.

FINANCING FOR AN EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (ITEM VI OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

127. Item VI of the provisional agenda of the Conference was considered by Sub-Committee 3, to which items II, sub-item 5, and IV were also referred (see paras. 32 and 100, above). Sub-Committee 3 reported as follows.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 3

128. Sub-Committee 3 was set up by the Preparatory Committee in order to consider and to report to the Committee on item II, sub-item 5, and on items IV and VI of the provisional agenda of the Conference, dealing with compensatory financing, the improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade, respectively. It met from 30 May to 23 June 1963 and held twenty meetings, the summary records of which are contained in E/CONF.46/PC/SC.3/SR.1-20.

129. The terms of reference for the Sub-Committee appear in document E/CONF.46/PC/L.16 (see para. 6 above).

130. At its 1st meeting the Sub-Committee unanimously elected the following officers—*Chairman*: Mr. D. H. Bernardo (Argentina); *Vice-Chairman*: Mr. A. N'Diaye (Senegal); *Rapporteur*: Mr. B.F. Bolt (New Zealand).

131. The Sub-Committee had before it the following documents dealing wholly or partly with the subjects under consideration:

Papers submitted by the Governments of Tunisia (E/CONF.46/PC/4), Romania (E/CONF.46/PC/7), Yugoslavia (E/CONF.46/PC/11), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CONF.46/PC/24), United Arab Republic (E/CONF.46/PC/26), Czechoslovakia (E/CONF.46/PC/27), Nigeria (E/CONF.46/PC/31), Ghana (E/CONF.46/PC/36), Brazil (E/CONF.46/PC/37 and 38);

Papers submitted by the Secretariat: E/CONF.46/PC/9, E/CONF.46/PC/13, E/CONF.46/PC/21, E/CONF.46/PC/23, E/CONF.46/PC/25;

A paper submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/CONF.46/PC/8);

A paper submitted by the International Monetary Fund (E/CONF.46/PC/33);

A report entitled *Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations* (E/CN.13/58) prepared by the International Monetary Fund;

Commission on International Commodity Trade: report of the eleventh session (E/3763).

132. The Sub-Committee decided to discuss the items in the following order: item II, sub-item 5, item VI and item IV. It agreed that item II, sub-item 5 should be considered in two parts: (a) compensatory financing in relation to short-term problems,

(b) the possible application of compensatory financing to long-term problems.

133. The Sub-Committee has endeavoured to identify issues and list proposals for action or lines along which solutions may be sought, without necessarily reaching agreement on all of these.

INTERNATIONAL COMPENSATORY FINANCING AND MEASURES FOR STABILIZATION OF PRIMARY EXPORT EARNINGS AT ADEQUATE LEVELS (ITEM II, SUB-ITEM 5 OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

134. Members of the Sub-Committee approached the question of compensatory finance with rather different emphases. Some believed that, for purposes of analysis and action, it was both useful and necessary to distinguish between short-term fluctuations in export earnings and longer-term declines. Others considered that the two kinds of movement were interlinked, at least in part, by common underlying structural defects and that accordingly the consideration of one without the other was of limited value.

Short-term fluctuations

135. The representative of the International Monetary Fund made a statement explaining the new procedures adopted by the Fund and set out in its report *Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations* (E/CN.13/58). The Sub-Committee welcomed the decision of the Fund to create a new compensatory financing facility, noted the speedy action taken under the first application and believed that this represented a step forward in the Fund's policies and a contribution to meet the needs of countries, particularly those heavily dependent upon primary exports, for offsetting deficits arising from short-term fluctuations in their export earnings. In taking this view, however, the Sub-Committee recognized that experience might demonstrate that these new arrangements did not go far enough in meeting these short-term difficulties and that other steps might therefore have to be considered, either by way of further modifying the Fund's procedures or by instituting supplementary arrangements. Some members pointed to the fact that in the Fund's new procedures the basic charges to be borne by countries which employed the Fund's credit facilities had not, in principle, been changed, although they recognized that a recent Fund decision involved a possible decline in the charges applying in the fourth tranche. The Sub-Committee agreed that the new procedures of the Fund in the field of compensatory finance should be tested by further experience; that, as suggested by the Commission on International Commodity Trade, their implementation should be kept under review (see E/3763, para. 119); and that they should be brought to the notice of the Conference.

136. The Sub-Committee recognized that the proposals for a Development Insurance Fund (DIF) (based on insurance principles and comprehending

inter alia the possibility of grants) and the scheme prepared by the Organization of American States (OAS) were, to some degree, based on concepts different from those governing the Fund's new procedures and that, although both were designed to offset short-term fluctuations, the DIF proposals contained features relevant to longer-term problems. It was considered that the work already done on these schemes had not been wasted and that the existing documentation concerning them should be submitted to the Conference for its consideration. It was also recognized that financial measures to compensate for short-term fluctuations did not remedy the underlying causes of instability. Some members held the view that the application of measures to compensate for short-term instability could provide conditions within which effective solutions to problems arising from long-term adverse trends should be vigorously pursued.

137. One member of the Sub-Committee expressed the view that, since the main reason for short-term fluctuations in exports of the developing countries was the cyclical nature of the economic development of Western capitalist countries, the developing countries were entitled to claim from them a compensation for such short-term fluctuations. He stressed, on the other hand, that the economy and foreign trade of countries with centrally-planned economies, including their trade with the developing countries, were free of any cyclical fluctuations while their long-term arrangements with the developing countries had a stabilizing effect on the latter's export trade. Another member, in disagreeing with this view, produced various illustrations designed to show that there were marked fluctuations in the trade between some developing countries and the industrialized countries with centrally-planned economies.

138. Following upon the expression of these opinions, the Sub-Committee took note of the view that the Secretariat should be requested to study for the Conference, either by elaborating existing documentation or by other means, the stability of trade between developing countries and countries with centrally-planned economies as well as with the developed countries with market economies.

*Longer-term problems including terms of trade*¹³

139. Several members expressed the view that declines in terms of trade represented a loss to exporters and a corresponding gain to importers which could be measured and offset by automatic or discretionary compensatory financial transfers. Others did

¹³ Although longer-term declines in the terms of trade of primary exporting countries are generally recognized as a serious problem requiring solution, there is no consensus among those favouring longer-term compensatory schemes as to what any scheme of compensatory finance should be designed to offset—changes in prices, changes in the purchasing power of a unit of exports or changes in export earnings. For this reason the use of the phrase "longer-term declines in terms of trade" throughout the text of this report is not entirely satisfactory. Although imprecise, the phrase does describe a problem for which adequate answers have not yet been found.

not consider that relative changes in the prices of different internationally traded goods gave rise to obligations to make compensatory financial payments, nor did they consider that the movement of terms of trade was an appropriate basis for allocating financial assistance.

140. The Sub-Committee recognized that the possibility of applying compensatory financial measures to offset longer-term declines had not been so extensively examined as had the question of the compensatory financing of short-term fluctuations. Because of the importance attached by some delegations to this possibility, the Sub-Committee agreed that there should be a further study by the Secretariat of the problems involved. It was understood that these problems included difficulties of measurement, assessment, collection and distribution which would have to be solved equitably before any scheme could be proposed for acceptance. In this connexion one delegation expressed the view that, since countries with centrally-planned economies generally effected their purchases of primary commodities at international market prices, they should be included in any examination of the application of compensatory finance to longer-term declines.

141. The Sub-Committee recognized that, under its new procedures, the International Monetary Fund could not provide credit in cases where short-falls appeared to be other than temporary. Moreover, circumstances could occur where, after the International Monetary Fund had made compensatory finance available, export earnings failed to recover. In either event countries' development projects and programmes could be endangered.

142. Attention was drawn to the request made by the Commission on International Commodity Trade to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA) to report on ways in which they could "help in dealing with the special long-term problems of primary exporting countries whose exports show a persistent decline" (see E/3763, para. 132). The Sub-Committee agreed that the IBRD and IDA should be invited through the Secretariat to expedite their work so as to have their report ready for consideration by the Conference.

143. Attention was drawn to commodity agreements and other measures affecting trade (which were under discussion in Sub-Committee 1 and Sub-Committee 2) as possible means of dealing with the longer-term problem.

Another approach to longer-term and structural disequilibria and the movements of the terms of trade

144. The view was taken by some members, that, since short- and longer-term movements in trade were interlinked, it was necessary to remedy common underlying structural defects if supply was to be brought into balance with demand. The short-term problem should not be attacked independently of

the long-term one. Proposals concerning remedial measures which might be applied had been set out in the submission made by the Tunisian Government (E/CONF.46/PC/4) under the title of "A new multi-lateral system of compensation; the Development Insurance Fund". These proposals were elaborated during the course of discussion and, in the form in which they emerged, consisted of the following main elements: an international organization with universal membership having at its disposal a capital fund to be used to remedy structural defects in production in order to bring supply and demand into balance; capital transfers to countries suffering from structural defects would not be automatic but would be assessed after the examination of the merits of each case; among the factors to be taken into account would be the balance of payments of a country rather than its export receipts; such transfers would normally be reimbursable; control over the use of capital and its reimbursement would be effected through consultation and advice; contributions to the capital fund would be weighted in accordance with countries' capacity to pay.

145. The Sub-Committee expressed its appreciation of the Tunisian proposal by the interest members took in this approach and many delegates paid tribute to the valuable features it contained. Different views were expressed within the Sub-Committee as to the merits of automaticity and control; the practicability of universality; the need for new institutions and the possibility of finance for a new institution being additional to, rather than diverted from, existing programmes of assistance.

FINANCING FOR AN EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (ITEM VI OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

146. Under this item discussion covered not only credit for trading transactions but the wider issue of capital transfers for the promotion of economic development.

147. Expression was given to a variety of views on the nature and objectives of capital flows relating to developing countries and on the significance of interest and dividend payments.

148. The points, suggestions and proposals raised for the consideration of the Conference included the following:

A. The volume of capital transferred to developing countries

(i) The revision upwards of the target of 1 per cent set in General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI);

(ii) The substantial volume of capital flowing in various forms and through different channels from developing countries to advanced countries and national measures, supplemented by measures of international co-operation, to prevent this flight of

capital or redirect it to the developing countries for their economic development;

(iii) The role of development banks in mobilizing, attracting and channelling capital;

(iv) The allocation of a small percentage of armament expenditure to economic aid;

(v) The enlargement of resources through the organization of markets and increases in commodity prices;

(vi) The effects of foreign financing on the economies of donor and recipient countries;

(vii) The effect of the uneven distribution of aid burdens;

(viii) The balance-of-payments problems of donor countries and their effects on the volume and terms of aid and finance;

(ix) The relationship between the volume of aid, the evolution of public opinion in donor countries, the channels through which aid was directed and the ends to which it was applied, and the tying of aid to specific sources of supply;

(x) Investment guarantees and national legislation for the protection of private capital;

(xi) Preferential inducements offered by capital exporting countries with a view to increasing the flow of capital to developing countries.

B. *The terms and conditions for capital transfers to developing countries*

(i) Methods for relating the terms and conditions of aid to the over-all long-term needs of developing countries;

(ii) The proportion of aid that might be made in the form of grants or soft loans;

(iii) The use of medium-term credits by developing countries to achieve their export programme;

(iv) The repayment of loans in local currencies;

(v) The net effect of private capital transfers and dividend payments upon a country's foreign exchange receipts;

(vi) The contrast between the terms of financing post-war reconstruction and development aid;

(vii) The burden of debts incurred before national independence;

(viii) The relative merits of private capital transfers and official loans;

(ix) The possibilities of channelling all capital transfers through public agencies on concessionary terms;

(x) The servicing of external debts through deliveries of goods additional to normal commercial exports from debtor countries;

(xi) The effect of increased costs of goods purchased under credit arrangements in offsetting low interest rates;

(xii) The trend in investment income payments

over recent years and national and international measures for influencing it in the interests of developing countries.

C. *The effectiveness of capital transferred to developing countries*

(i) The role of multilateral and of bilateral aid and the relative efficacy of each;

(ii) The co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral aid and the role of Resident Representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in the process of co-ordination;

(iii) The role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Development Fund of the European Economic Community, the proposed African Development Bank and the proposed Arab Bank;

(iv) The proposal for the establishment of the United Nations Capital Development Fund to provide development capital on concessionary terms, its relationship with development planning and its effect on the expansion of trade and a new international division of labour;

(v) The advantages of multilateral agencies to small donor countries;

(vi) The relative merits of applying aid to development projects and to development programmes;

(vii) Economic aid and technical assistance as factors for strengthening independent national economic development and accelerating industrialization of developing countries;

(viii) The cataloguing of sources of short- and medium-term credits for the financing of imports;

(ix) The implications of tying aid to particular sources of supply;

(x) The greater use of aid funds for the procurement of supplies from developing countries;

(xi) The role of the proposed institute for training and research in the promotion of capital flows to developing countries.¹⁴

D. *Co-ordination of trade and aid*

(i) The development of export projects in the light of marketing opportunities;

(ii) The regional co-ordination of development for export;

(iii) The co-ordination of the commercial policies of advanced countries with their aid policies with a view to assisting the developing countries in the diversification of their production and exports;

(iv) Consideration of capital transfers as a partial remedy for the effects of certain commercial policies

¹⁴ See also the proposal contained in E/CONF.46/PC/11, sec. IV (f).

in the developed countries and of financial and other forms of compensation for offsetting the consequences of a gradual elimination of preferential arrangements;

(v) Consideration of the view that increasing capital contributions might be made by developed countries to multilateral agencies in cases where certain commercial policies of these countries affect the traditional pattern of trade and require adjustments and new investments in developing countries;

(vi) The provision of aid, expert advice and other facilities by the advanced countries to assist developing countries in the promotion of overseas marketing of their export products;

(vii) The adaptation of the economies of advanced countries to changes in the traditional pattern of the international division of labour among developing and developed countries in the light of new trends in the economic development of the former.

DOCUMENTATION

149. Proposals concerning the interim report entitled "Financing for an expansion of international trade", prepared by the Secretariat (E/CONF.46/PC/23) are set out in the summary record of the 9th meeting of the Sub-Committee (see E/CONF.46/PC/SC.3/SR9).

AGENDA

150. A member proposed that the item should be worded "Financing for an expansion of international trade and development". Another proposed that the following point should be included as a separate sub-item: "The provision of economic and technical assistance by the industrially developed countries to the developing countries in establishing an independent national economy" (E/CONF.46/PC/L.21). Other members took the view that the agenda in its present form was sufficiently broad to include all these questions.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE INVISIBLE TRADE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ITEM IV OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA)

General

151. The Sub-Committee noted the significant size of the deficit on invisible account of most developing countries while recognizing that it had to be viewed in the context of the balance of payments as a whole. As the invisible transactions consisted of a number of heterogeneous items, recommendations for preparatory work were considered separately under the different headings listed below. Generally, however, it was accepted that the field of invisible trade had been largely unexplored and that a great deal more background information, analysis and

detailed study would be required. The Sub-Committee agreed that long-range studies would be needed on most of the matters raised in this report and that arrangements should be made for as much information as possible to be made available to the Conference.

152. As regards future documentation, the following suggestions were made: statistics should be prepared covering a number of years in order to reveal more clearly the structure of and trends in invisible trade; invisible transactions directly linked with trade might be distinguished from those that were not; statistics on freight might be distinguished from those on merchandise insurance; a fuller analysis might be made of interest and dividend payments differentiating those recently incurred from those that had their origin in a remoter past.

Ocean freights

153. It was suggested that, in appropriate cases, the establishment of national and regional merchant marines and ship-building industries could assist developing countries in their balance of payments and their economic development. The essential issue, which could only be considered case by case, was whether investment in shipping would or would not provide the best use of scarce resources. Varying views were expressed as to what considerations were relevant, but among those mentioned were: net savings in foreign exchange; the economic returns of alternative avenues of investment; the capital/output and capital/employment ratios; the contribution to economic independence made by the possession of a national merchant marine; the establishment of new trade links among developing countries and the promotion of intra-regional trade; the avoidance of unfair and discriminatory rates which result from the fact that developing countries lack bargaining power in this field and the avoidance of differential rates between processed products and raw materials; existing capacity in and potential demand for shipping; the effect of subsidies, cargo preferences and bilateralism; resource endowment and the nature of a country's external trade; running costs and the cost of investment in skill as well as in physical assets.

154. It was suggested that, where the prospects for merchant marines or ship-building industries were good, technical assistance, including training facilities and economic aid, could appropriately be applied to their establishment. In this connexion some members thought that such assistance could include the deliveries of ships and equipment for ship-building industry and should be rendered by industrialized countries on easy terms allowing in particular for repayments with goods of the recipient country. On the other hand it was argued that such arrangements could disguise the real cost of borrowing. It was also suggested that the effectiveness of aid could be increased by co-operation with local industries and by facilitating to a steadily growing extent the

participation of developing countries in the transport of cargoes to and from advanced countries.

155. As a means of reducing freight rates found to be excessive, avoiding anomalies and discriminatory practices and changes in freight rates without prior consultation and establishing new trading links, it was suggested that there was room for more effective consultation between shippers and ship-owners. In this connexion mention was made of shippers' councils.

156. Some members of the Sub-Committee expressed the view that differential freight rates were frequently the reflection of differences in traffic density, the inadequacy of port facilities on some routes and differences in the degree of efficiency in port operations. Others felt that in addition differences in freight rates were a consequence of restrictive business practices in the provision of shipping services. One view was that it might be worth studying the possibility of standardizing rates in order to ease the burden on countries situated on routes where traffic was light and rates were high. Another view was that developing countries should be helped through the reduction of rates to a competitive level.

157. It was suggested that, to the extent that shipping and freight problems were to be examined, all relevant aspects of the problem, including that of flag discrimination, should be considered.

158. It was also suggested that there should be international control freight rates; on the other hand it was maintained that this would prove to be neither feasible nor appropriate.

159. In its work on freight rates, it was suggested that the Secretariat might employ documentation prepared by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and other regional economic commissions, and might explore what assistance it could obtain from other bodies. Some members indicated that their Governments were ready to assist the Secretariat in its work.

Port facilities

160. Recognition was given to the relationship between port facilities and freight rates. Technical assistance, including training facilities, and economic aid could be usefully applied to the improvement of port facilities and consideration might also be given to the joint utilization of port facilities by developing countries. It was suggested by some members that the establishment of outlets for the exports of developing countries would contribute to the improvement of their competitive position in world markets and that assistance should be given on terms and conditions similar to those described in the preceding section in connexion with the development of merchant fleets. It was also suggested by some members that the improvement of port facilities in many cases would have a more direct result on freight rates than the establishment of national merchant fleets.

Aviation

161. With the growing importance of air freight it was suggested that the field of study on shipping might be extended to aviation and that assistance might be sought from the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Interest and dividend payments

162. This subject was discussed by the Sub-Committee both under "Financing for an expansion of international trade" and under "Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries".¹⁵ It was recognized that interest and dividend payments by developing countries had been absorbing a growing proportion of their export receipts. Some members thought that, inasmuch as such payments amounted to more than the over-all deficit of developing countries, particular importance should be attached to steps for reducing the burden of these payments in order to improve the balance-of-payments position of developing countries.

Insurance and banking

163. It was suggested that the establishment of domestic insurance and regional re-insurance schemes could assist in the mobilization of savings in the developing countries and in the avoidance of an outflow of needed capital from developing countries to advanced countries. The view was expressed that the possibility of transferring and re-investing savings from insurance and re-insurance from the highly developed to the developing countries should be considered. Some members felt that the appropriate way to accomplish this objective was to induce insurance companies to invest in the developing countries.

164. It was suggested that, as in other fields, technical assistance could often be usefully directed to the establishment of national insurance companies. Some members also suggested that technical assistance could be directed to the establishment of banks, including state and jointly-owned banks, and of other financial institutions.

Patents

165. The Sub-Committee recognized that the patent system could facilitate the flow of knowledge when applied in a non-restrictive manner and in such a way as to take fully into account the special needs and requirements of the economic development of developing countries. It was agreed that the legitimate claims of patentees should be fully respected. The cost of royalties to developing countries was noted. The Sub-Committee also noted that a study had already been started on the subject, as a result of the initiative taken by Brazil in the United Nations,

¹⁵ All suggestions for preparatory work are dealt with under the heading "Financing for an expansion of international trade" (see paras. 146-148 above).

in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI). It was suggested that this work be expedited so that this study could be brought to the attention of the Conference.

Travel and tourism

166. The Sub-Committee noted that the possibilities of substantially increasing receipts from tourism varied from one developing country to another. Although the importance of local factors, including the existence of a suitable infra-structure was recognized, there was need for international action in the promotion of investment in tourist facilities, in technical assistance for publicity, and research, in the removal of restrictions on travel and exchange transactions, and in the avoidance of repercussions which might arise when such restrictions were imposed by the developing countries because of their balance-of-payments difficulties. It was suggested that there was need for economic and financial aid. Other points mentioned were the promotion of tourism on a regional basis and, in this connexion, the relationship of the structure of air and sea fares to tourist travel.

167. The Sub-Committee, bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism was to be held in August 1963, agreed to pass to that Conference a record of the relevant debates in the Preparatory Committee with a request that a report be submitted to the Conference on Trade and Development on relevant aspects of the discussions and decisions on travel and tourism.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, METHODS AND MACHINERY TO IMPLEMENT MEASURES RELATING TO THE EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (ITEM VII OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE)

168. Item VII of the provisional agenda of the Conference was considered by Sub-Committee 4, which reported as follows.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4

169. Sub-Committee 4 was set up by the Preparatory Committee in order to consider and report to the Committee on item VII of the provisional agenda of the Conference, entitled "Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade." It met from 14 to 28 June 1963; it held eleven meetings, the summary records of which are contained in documents E/CONF.46/PC/SC.4/SR.1-11.

170. The terms of reference for the examination of this question by Sub-Committee 4, appear in document E/CONF.46/PC/L.16 (see para. 6, above).

171. At its first meeting, the Sub-Committee unanimously elected the following officers—

Chairman: Mr. S. S. Jafri (Pakistan); *Vice-Chairman:* Mr. A. Wolynski (Poland); *Rapporteur:* Mr. S. Kadota (Japan).

172. the Sub-Committee had before it the report of the Group of Experts appointed under resolution 919 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Commodity and trade problems of developing countries: institutional arrangements" (E/3756), as well as submissions from several Governments dealing directly or indirectly with the subject under discussion (see annex I to the report of Sub-Committee 4, below).

173. In reappraising the effectiveness of existing institutional arrangements, the Sub-Committee generally agreed that they had not covered all world trade and related problems, particularly those affecting developing countries. It was considered therefore that gaps and deficiencies should be remedied as quickly as possible with a view to solving in particular the trade and development problems of developing countries. Many delegations were of the view that these institutional arrangements, for a variety of reasons, had not been as effective as could have been wished in solving the problems of developing countries. It was emphasized by some delegations that existing institutional arrangements had been affected by overlapping of activities, dispersal of effort, inadequate co-ordination and lack of leadership. Some of these and other delegations stressed, however, that existing institutional arrangements had contributed to the orderly conduct of international trade in the post-war period. The organizations had shown great flexibility in readjusting to new developments and there were few trade problems of major importance to developing countries which the present international machinery was in principle incapable of dealing with. The reason that their work had not always been brought to a successful conclusion was that the responsibility for effective action in the field of international trade lay not with institutional arrangements *per se* but with the sovereign national Governments which comprised their membership.

174. Divergent views were, however, expressed in the Sub-Committee on the capability of the existing organisations dealing with international trade to cope with the new emerging problems. One view was that the existing institutions were inadequate and incapable of solving these problems and that new machinery under the United Nations was required. Another view was that the existing institutions, given the opportunity to improve their work and to continue to evolve in the direction presently evident, were capable of solving these problems. A third view was that, to provide for efficient and practical co-operation in the field of trade and development as well as to allow sufficient time to negotiate a widely accepted solution of the problem under consideration, the possibility should be considered of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development becoming a permanent organ of the United Nations which would meet periodically. Some

delegations stressed that the question of institutions could hardly be considered in the abstract and that a satisfactory response could only be offered as a function of solutions which might be envisaged to solve trade problems affecting developing countries. It was also thought that both adaptation and innovation might be needed.

175. The Sub-Committee felt that, irrespective of the kind of institutional changes that might be needed, the attention of the Conference should be drawn to certain areas of agreement regarding the improvement of the operation of existing international organizations, as contained in the report of the Group of Experts (see E/3756, paras. 236-238).

176. The Sub-Committee considered it desirable to draw the attention of the Conference to the four proposals put forward by the Group of Experts in their report as well as other proposals and suggestions which were made during the discussions of the Sub-Committee.

177. The four proposals referred to in the previous paragraph are as follows:

Proposal I. To set up a completely new specialized agency, a United Nations international trade organization, on the basis of universal membership;

Proposal II. Governments to use more fully and constructively the machinery already at their disposal by further evolution of the GATT in directions in which it is already moving, and by re-organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

Proposal III. Positive revision of the GATT structure independent of other changes in the United Nations apparatus in general;

Proposal IV. To establish a permanent forum open to all Members of the United Nations and supported by a representative standing committee and a competent executive organ within the United Nations Secretariat.

The above proposals are reproduced in full below (see annex II to report of Sub-Committee 4).

178. As a variant of these four proposals, a suggestion was made (a) to have an extended session of the Second Committee of the General Assembly, starting its work about the same time as the General Assembly, to consider in its early part exclusively the problems of trade and development with the attendance of necessary experts and (b) to have under the Economic and Social Council a standing committee of the type of the Committee on Industrial Development, to serve the purpose of the standing committee, as referred to in Proposal IV in the report of the Group of Experts.

179. In addition to the above, a proposal was made that the Conference should consider and adopt a charter of principles of international trade co-operation, which would have the significance of an international convention.

180. Divergent views were expressed in the Sub-Committee on the four proposals concerning institutional arrangements, formulated in the report of the Group of Experts (see E/3756, paras. 231-248). It was generally felt that, having regard to those divergent views and to the fact that the kind of institutional measures and changes required would depend to a large extent upon the substantive decisions which the Conference would make in due course, it was not possible for the Sub-Committee at this stage to make any substantive recommendations in this regard. However, the view was expressed and supported by most delegations that any changed institutional arrangements or any new machinery should meet the following criteria:

(a) They should have wide competence in the field of international trade, including especially trade as an instrument of economic development;

(b) They should be capable of supervising the implementation of the decisions to be taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, or by the United Nations;

(c) They should be capable of co-ordinating the activities of existing institutions in international trade;

(d) They should be under the general aegis of the United Nations;

(e) They should provide for universality of membership, or as near to universality as possible;

(f) They should be acceptable to the major trading countries and to the majority of developing countries. It was further emphasized that such institutional arrangements should aim primarily at meeting the needs of the developing countries in promoting their trade and economic development. It was considered also that such new arrangements should be designed to enable the developing countries at least to realize the modest targets of the United Nations Development Decade and to reach the stage of self-sustained growth. They should be in line with a new approach commensurate with the new trade and development pattern which had been necessitated by the development of the developing countries. They should provide for a more effective link between trade problems and development problems and should also provide the basis for the development of trade relations between countries at different stages of economic development irrespective of their different economic and social systems. Certain delegations emphasized that these arrangements should also aim at the normalization and expansion of international trade, including trade between countries belonging to different economic and social systems.

181. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that some proposals of the report of the Expert Group referred to above contained certain common elements. In this connexion it was suggested that, in order to facilitate the work of the Conference, the common elements of the proposals could be brought together by the Secretariat.

182. Many delegations suggested that the Secretariat should study common elements between different

proposals and endeavour to make suggestions in the light of criteria set out in paragraph 180 above. Other delegations expressed doubt as to the appropriateness of charging the Secretariat with the presentation of concrete proposals on a matter where such extreme divergence of views existed among Governments.

183. The Sub-Committee considered the adequacy of the documentation which had been prepared thus far. It was generally agreed that, in spite of some criticism expressed, the report of the Group of Experts (E/3756) was comprehensive enough and would be very useful in the consideration of this subject by the Conference.

184. It was also suggested by some delegations that a deeper study of the effectiveness of existing international institutions and a study of the question of an international trade organization or a United Nations organization for trade and development should be undertaken.

185. As regards the formulation of item VII of the provisional agenda of the Conference, attention was drawn to a suggestion by some members that the following words should be added to the title of the item: "... including the establishment of an international trade organization". In the event that this addition is accepted, the existing sub-items 1 and 2 should be deleted. These delegations insisted on the necessity of including in the agenda an exact formulation (in the heading of item VII) of an indication that the Conference would discuss the question pertaining to the setting up of an international trade organization. Some other members, in expressing their views on institutional arrangements, adopted the attitude that the present wording of the agenda item encompassed all possible methods of machinery for implementing measures relating to an expansion of international trade and that it should not make explicit reference to particular solutions lest this should prejudice the acceptance of other solutions.

ANNEX I TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4

DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO ITEM VII OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

(To be found in the check list of Vol. I. of this series.)

ANNEX II TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4

PROPOSALS BY THE GROUP OF EXPERTS APPOINTED UNDER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 919 (XXXIV)

[For the text of the proposals, see: paras. 241-248 in the "Report of the Group of Experts" in Vol.V of this series.]

JOINT STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

186. At the closing of the second session of the Preparatory Committee, the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, United Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia made the following joint statement, which the Committee agreed to include in its report.

I

(1) The developing countries consider that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should represent an outstanding event in international co-operation conducive to the development of their economies and the integrated growth of the world economy as a whole. They believe that the full attainment of even the modest targets of the United Nations Development Decade will depend on the concrete decisions taken at this Conference and on their effective implementation. The developing countries are already making, and are determined to continue to make, great efforts for their economic and social advancement through full mobilization of domestic resources, agricultural development, industrialization and diversification of their production and trade. However, this task can be accomplished only if these domestic efforts are supplemented and assisted by adequate international action. The developing countries look to the Conference to help them reach the stage of self-sustaining growth.

II

(2) International trade could become a more powerful instrument and vehicle of economic development not only through the expansion of the traditional exports of the developing countries, but also through the development of markets for their new products and the general increase in their share of world exports under improved terms of trade. For this purpose, a new international division of labour, with new patterns of production and trade, is necessary. Only in this way will the economic independence of the developing countries be strengthened and a truly interdependent and integrated world economy emerge. The development of production and the increase in productivity and purchasing power of the developing countries will contribute to the economic growth of the industrialized countries as well, and thus become a means to worldwide prosperity.

(3) The existing principles and patterns of world trade still mainly favour the advanced parts of the world. Instead of helping the developing countries to promote the development and diversification of their economies, the present tendencies in world trade frustrate their efforts to attain more rapid growth. These trends must be reversed. The volume of trade of the developing countries should be increased and its

composition diversified; the prices of their exports should be stabilized at fair and remunerative levels, and international transfers of capital should be made more favourable to those countries so as to enable them to obtain through trade more of the means needed for their economic development.

(4) To achieve these objectives, a dynamic international trade policy is required. This policy should be based on the need for providing special assistance and protection for the less-developed parts of the world economy. The removal of obstacles to the trade of the developing countries is important, but the accelerated development of the parts of the world which are lagging behind requires more than the unconditional application of the most-favoured-nation principle and the mere reduction of tariffs. More positive measures aimed at achieving a new international division of labour are essential to bring about the necessary increase in productivity and diversification of economic activity in the developing countries. The measures taken by developed countries to promote the development of the relatively backward areas within their national boundaries provide a guide for the purposeful and dynamic action which needs to be taken in the field of international economic co-operation.

III

(5) The fundamental trade problems of developing countries are well identified. What the world lacks today is, therefore, not the awareness of the problem, but the readiness to act. Many constructive proposals were advanced during the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The representatives of developing countries making the present Declaration, recommend to all Members of the United Nations that they give earnest consideration to these proposals and that they explore, before the beginning of the Conference, all practical means for their implementation, so as to make it possible to reach at the Conference basic agreement on a new international trade and development policy. This policy, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, should lead to the adoption by the Conference of concrete measures to achieve, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) Creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of development, at different stages of development or having different systems of social and economic organization;

(b) Progressive reduction and early elimination of all barriers and restrictions impeding the exports of the developing countries, without reciprocal concessions on their part;

(c) Increase in the volume of exports of the developing countries in primary products, both raw and processed, to the industrialized countries, and stabilization of prices at fair and remunerative levels;

(d) Expansion of the markets for exports of

manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries;

(e) Provision of more adequate financial resources at favourable terms, so as to enable the developing countries to increase their imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials essential for their economic development; and better co-ordination of trade and aid policies;

(f) Improvement of the invisible trade of the developing countries, particularly by reducing their payments for freight and insurance and the burden of their debt charges;

(g) Improvement of institutional arrangements including, if necessary, the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference.

IV

(6) The developing countries are looking to more stable and healthy international economic relations in which they can increasingly find from their own resources the means required for self-sustaining growth. The developing countries are confident that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will not only be able to contribute to the acceleration of their economic development, but will also be an important instrument for promoting stability and security in the world.

(7) The developing countries expect that the Conference will offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the same political will that was responsible for the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco and the creation of the Organization. They are confident that, in this spirit, the decisions of the Conference will bring about fuller international co-operation and that greater progress can be made towards the attainment of collective economic security. International trade will thus become a strong guarantee of world peace and the Conference will be a landmark in the fulfilment of the Charter.

PREPARATION OF REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

(Item 4 of the sessional agenda)

187. The Preparatory Committee did not make any change to the provisional agenda contained in the report of its first session (E/3720, para. 6) which was submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council. However, it was agreed that the Committee recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Council authorize the Committee to review the matter at its third session and, if necessary to communicate to the Conference any changes it might wish to make in the provisional agenda for the Conference.

188. During the discussion of this item the Soviet delegation proposed that the provisional agenda of the Conference should be revised as follows:

I. Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development:

(1) At the end of sub-item 5, add the following: "including principles governing international economic and trade agreements, and the question of the elimination of artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade".

(2) A separate sub-item should be included entitled: "The significance of general and complete disarmament for international trade and economic development, having regard to General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) entitled 'Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament'."

V. Implications of regional economic groupings: amend sub-item 1 by inserting the words "for international trade and" after the word "implications".

VI. Financing for an expansion of international trade: include the following point as a separate sub-item: "The provision of economic and technical assistance by the industrially developed countries to the developing countries in establishing an independent national economy".

VII. Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade: add the following to the title of the item: "including the establishment of an international trade organization". If these words were added, it would be unnecessary to retain the existing sub-items 1 and 2.

189. In addition to the above, the Soviet delegation supported the proposal made by the Government of the Romanian People's Republic (E/CONF.46/PC/7) that the following issue should be discussed at the Conference: "The importance and efficiency of long-term trade agreements for the stability and development of international trade exchanges" and that it should be included as a separate item on the agenda of the Conference.

190. The Soviet delegation also suggested that, in its report to the Economic and Social Council on the work of the second session, the Preparatory Committee should include the following observations on item I of the provisional agenda by way of clarification:

(a) The topics to be discussed under sub-item 1 (A review of trends in the world trade and its perspectives) would include problems of world trade as a whole as well as problems relating to the foreign trade of the developing countries;

(b) Sub-item 2 (Trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth) would refer to the importance of foreign trade in accelerating the growth of the economically developing countries;

(c) Topics to be discussed under sub-item 4 (c) (Trade problems between countries having different economic and social systems) would include problems

of trade between the socialist and the developed capitalist countries, including the question of the elimination of obstacles obstructing the development of trade between these groups of countries, and also the importance of such trade in normalizing world trade and expanding the trade and economic growth of the developing countries.

191. It was agreed that these questions could be raised at the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE, INCLUDING DATE, PLACE, STRUCTURE, RULES OF PROCEDURE AND LEVEL OF REPRESENTATION

(Item 5 of the sessional agenda)

192. The Preparatory Committee decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be held in Geneva commencing not earlier than 16 March and not later than 23 March 1964, and that provision should be made for a three-month period. It was agreed, however, that if major difficulties arose with regard to convening the Conference in Geneva, and if an official invitation were received from the Italian Government to hold the Conference in Rome, the Secretary-General of the Conference could investigate the latter possibility and make such recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming thirty-sixth session as he saw fit. Reference was also made to the question of adequate financial arrangements. It was envisaged that if the Conference were to be held in Rome, the opening date might be delayed until 1 April 1964.

193. The other matters under this heading were referred to Sub-Committee 5 which reported as follows.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5

194. Sub-Committee 5 was set up by the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to consider and to report to the Committee on administrative arrangements for the Conference.

195. It met from 24 June to 26 June 1963; it held four meetings, the summary records of which are contained in E/CONF.46/PC/SC.5/SR.1-4.

196. The terms of reference for the Sub-Committee appear in document E/CONF.46/PC/L.16.

197. At its 1st meeting the Sub-Committee unanimously elected the following officers: *Chairman*: Mr. M. H. El-Farra (Jordan); *Vice-Chairman*: Mr. A. R. Parsons (Australia); *Rapporteur*: Mr. Y.J. Ahmad (Pakistan).

198. The Sub-Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General of the Conference, entitled

“Recommendations regarding arrangements for the Conference” (E/CONF.46/PC/L.20 and Corr.1).

199. Members of the Sub-Committee supported in general the suggestions and observations made in that note.

LEVEL OF REPRESENTATION

200. During the discussion of the part of the note dealing with the level of representation (see E/CONF.46/PC/L.20, paras. 10-13), the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend that Ministers should attend the Conference at its opening and closing phases. Members considered that, while the imposition by the Conference of a rigid time-limit on Ministers' speeches would not be appropriate, it would be desirable to come to an informal agreement on the length of speeches in the general debate. Should Ministers wish to make fuller statements, arrangements might be made for their circulation. For the sake of convenience and in order to expedite work the Secretariat could also prepare a schedule of speeches allocating a certain number of statements to each day.

FURTHER PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE

201. The Sub-Committee examined paragraphs 3 and 4 of the above-mentioned note and heard a statement by Dr. Raúl Prebisch, Secretary-General of the Conference, on the possibility of holding a third meeting of the Preparatory Committee and on the documentation that could be made available to it. Dr. Prebisch pointed out that such documentation as was normally going to be prepared for the Conference would be made available to the Preparatory Committee if it met for a third session but that its submission might have to be made in the original language. No commitment could be incurred as regards documentation resulting from the envisaged third session. The Sub-Committee decided to recommend that the Preparatory Committee should be convened for a third session at the Headquarters of the United Nations for a duration of two weeks from Tuesday, 21 January 1964. On the question of the final administrative arrangements to be made for the Conference itself, which is referred to in paragraph 4 of the note, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend leaving it for decision by the Preparatory Committee at its third session.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

202. The Sub-Committee had before it proposed draft rules of procedure prepared by the Secretariat (E/CONF.46/PC/L.20, annex, and PC/L.20/Corr.1). The Secretariat explained that the draft rules of procedure had been prepared by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on the basis of the rules of

procedure of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, with certain modifications which had been found to be useful in the light of experience of other major United Nations conferences.

I. Representation and credentials

Draft rule 1

Some delegates considered that the rules of procedure, like those of the General Assembly, should lay down a maximum number of representatives and alternates to be included in each delegation. Others held the view that there was no need to stipulate any definite number of representatives. Some members interpreted the proposed rule 1 to mean that countries might wish to designate no more representatives than were required for representation on the main committees of the Conference. The proposed rule 1 was approved subject to the observations made.

Draft rule 2

It was agreed that the word “Chairman” should be replaced by “Head”. Subject to this amendment rule 2 was approved.

Draft rules 3 and 4 were approved without discussion.

Draft rule 5

After a discussion of the desirability of limiting the period during which representatives shall be entitled provisionally to participate in the Conference, the Sub-Committee decided to approve rule 5 without amendment.

II. Officers

Draft rule 6

During the discussion that took place on the number and titles of the main Committees to be provided in draft rule 6, as well as in draft rules 13 and 45, several proposals were made. Some delegations were in favour of establishing four main Committees. Among these, one suggestion was to envisage, as Committee 1, General trade (including manufactures and semi-manufactures and regional groupings); as Committee 2, Commodity problems; as Committee 3, Financial problems; and, as Committee 4, Institutional arrangements, organization, final act and follow-up of the Conference. Another proposal was to establish as No. 1, a committee on the trade and development of developing countries [with working groups on (a) commodity trade; (b) trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; (c) promotion of the development of the national economy of the less-developed countries through the expansion in every possible way of international trade and economic and technical assistance; (d) economic programme for disarmament]; as No. 2, a committee on trade between countries with different economic and social systems; as No. 3,

a committee on the establishment of an international trade organization and the preparation of its constitutional provisions; and, as No. 4, a committee on trade policy and legal questions concerning international trade, with a working group on regional economic groupings. Other delegations thought that one or two other committees should be created as well. Thus reference was made to paragraph 7 of the note by the Secretary-General of the Conference, which envisaged six committees, as follows: 1. International commodity problems; 2. Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; 3. Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade; 4. Implications of regional economic groupings; 5. Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade; and 6. Final act. A suggestion that the question of improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and the question of financing for an expansion of international trade should be referred to two separate committees was withdrawn and the Sub-Committee agreed that these two questions should be dealt with by a single committee. The Sub-Committee also decided that it would not recommend the creation of a legal committee as one of the main committees of the Conference and that, in view of the provisions of draft rule 45, it should be left to the latter to adopt the procedure it might deem fit on this point. A proposal was made that the first five Committees envisaged in the note by the Secretary-General should be retained; while another delegation suggested that Committee 4, in addition to implications of regional economic groupings, should also deal with the question of expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development. Other delegations felt that this latter question should be dealt with separately by a single general economic committee. Some delegations stressed the need to limit the number of committees, both to enable all Governments to be adequately represented and also to take into account the meeting space and facilities available. It was however pointed out that not all meetings would be held at the same time and that their servicing would thus be made easier. Taking into account the various proposals that had been made and views expressed, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend the establishment of five main committees as follows:

1. International commodity problems;
2. Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures;
3. Improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade;
4. Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade;
5. Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional economic groupings.

The Sub-Committee decided therefore to recommend

that the number of the main committees as mentioned in draft rule 6 as well as in draft rules 13 and 45 should be five. As regards Vice-Presidents of the Conference, the Sub-Committee decided to recommend that, as in the case of the General Assembly of the United Nations, they should be thirteen and that draft rules 6 and 13 should be completed accordingly.

Draft rules 7 to 12 were approved without discussion.

III. General Committee

Draft rule 13

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee as regards the number of main committees and the number of Vice-Presidents are given under draft rule 6, above. As regards the membership of the General Committee, Sub-Committee 5 decided to recommend, in order to come as close as possible to the figure of twenty-one, which is provided for in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and so as to facilitate an equitable geographical distribution of seats, the addition of the Rapporteur of the Conference to the President and Vice-Presidents and to the Chairmen of the main committees. The total number of members of the General Committee would thus be twenty.

Draft rule 14 was approved without discussion.

Draft rule 15

Members discussed the functions of the proposed General Committee. After an explanation by the Secretariat to the effect that the functions of the General Committee referred to in this draft rule, in contrast to those of the General Committee of the General Assembly, were intended to be administrative and those in the nature of a steering committee rather than substantive or political, the Sub-Committee approved draft rule 15.

IV. Secretariat

Draft rule 16

After a discussion on the formulation of the first paragraph regarding the respective responsibilities of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference, draft rule 16 was approved with an amendment to paragraph 2 which would now read as follows: "The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide, and the Secretary-General of the Conference shall direct, the staff required by the Conference and its committees."

Draft rule 17

The Sub-Committee agreed to amend draft rule 17 to read: "The Secretary-General or any member of the staff designated by him for that purpose may, at any time, subject to rule 19, make oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration": draft rule 17 was approved as amended.

V. *Conduct of business*

Draft rule 18 was approved.

Draft rule 19

It was agreed to amend draft rule 19 to include in the first sentence after "at such meeting" the words "ensure observance of these rules"; the rule was approved as amended.

Draft rules 20 to 22 were approved without discussion.

Draft rule 23

Members discussed the desirability of placing a time limit on interventions on procedural questions, and agreed to amend draft rule 23 by adding at the end of the first sentence, in conformity with rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the following: "except on procedural questions, when the President shall limit each intervention to a maximum of 5 minutes". The rule was approved as amended.

Draft rule 24

Some members indicated that the term "makes this desirable" at the end of the second sentence lacked clarity as it failed to indicate the criteria by which desirability was to be determined. The question was also raised as to when the right to reply was to be exercised; immediately after a statement or at the end of the debate. The Secretariat clarified the existing practice of the General Assembly by pointing out that, in spite of detailed discussions in the Special Committee of the General Assembly, it had not been found possible to reword the language of rule 113 of the General Assembly rules of procedure, on which the present rule is based. The present position is that the right of reply is exercised when delegations request it. It was agreed to amend draft rule 24 by insertion in the second sentence after the words "... representative if" the words "in his opinion". The rule was approved as amended.

Draft rules 25 to 27

It was noted that, these rules being procedural, the last sentence of each was redundant in view of the amendment of draft rule 23 which had been accepted. It was accordingly agreed to amend each of draft rules 25, 26 and 27 by deletion of the last sentence. The rules were approved as amended.

Draft rules 28 and 29 were approved without discussion.

Draft rule 30

Some members pointed out that the inclusion of the words "to discuss any matter" in the second line of the text was a departure from General Assembly rule 122, on which draft rule 30 was based, and they proposed

that the wording of General Assembly rule 122 should be followed. The Secretariat explained that the addition had been considered desirable in view of the limited scope of the Conference which distinguished it from the General Assembly. Other delegations considered that the Conference should be free to decide what matters were to be discussed. In reply, some delegates pointed out that the Conference could only deal with matters within its terms of reference. The Sub-Committee agreed to amend draft rule 30 by deletion of the words "to discuss any matter or" in line 2 (English text) and of the words "the matter is discussed or" in line 3 (English text). The Sub-Committee also agreed that the reference to draft rule 22 in the first line should be changed to "rule 28". Draft rule 30 was approved as amended.

Draft rules 31 and 32 were approved.

VI. *Voting*

Draft rules 33 to 36 were approved without discussion.

Draft rule 37

It was agreed that draft rule 37 be amended, in accordance with the language of the relevant rule of procedure of the General Assembly, by the addition of the following sentence after the last sentence: "The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment". Draft rule 37 was approved as amended.

Draft rules 38 to 44 were approved.

Draft rule 45

See above under draft rule 6 as regards the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on the number of main committees.

Draft rules 46 and 47 were approved.

Draft rules 48 and 49

The Secretariat drew attention to footnote 1 to the note by the Secretary-General of the Conference which suggested that the Preparatory Committee may wish to make recommendations regarding the officers of the Committee and Sub-Committees. Members agreed that the pattern established by the General Assembly in rules 105 and 110 should be followed and that draft rules 48 and 49 should be amended to read as follows:

Rule 48;

"Except in the case of the General Committee, each Committee and Sub-Committee shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur. These officers shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience and personal competence. These elections shall be held by

secret ballot, unless the Committee or Sub-Committee decides otherwise”.

Rule 49;

“One-third of the members of a Committee or Sub-Committee shall constitute a quorum. The presence of a majority of the members of the Committee or Sub-Committee is however required for a question to be put to the vote”.

Draft rules 48 and 49 were approved as amended.

Draft rule 50 was approved.

VIII. *Languages and records*

Draft rule 51 was approved.

Draft rules 52 and 53

In reply to questions by members, the Secretariat explained that while United Nations rules provided for the interpretation of speeches into working languages only, in order to take account of the special problems of consecutive interpretation in the Security Council, in practice, under simultaneous interpretation, all speeches made in one of the official languages were interpreted into all other official languages. In the light of this explanation the Sub-Committee proposed to amend draft rules 52 and 53 by combining them into a single rule 52, to read as follows:

Rule 52;

“Speeches made in any of the official languages shall be interpreted into the other official languages”.

Rule 52 was approved as amended.

*Draft rule 53 (54)*¹⁶ was amended to replace the words “working” by “official” in lines 3 and 5 (English text). The rule was approved as amended.

*Draft rule 54 (55)*¹⁶

Some members pointed out that the term “principal” before “Sub-Committees” (second line of English text) required clarification. They emphasized that it should be left for the Conference to decide which Sub-Committees should have summary records. The Committee proposed to amend the first sentence of rule 54 (55) to read as follows: “summary records of the plenary meeting of the Conference and of the meetings of the main committees and of such principal sub-committees of the Conference as the Conference may determine shall be kept by the Secretariat”. One member proposed the insertion following draft rule 55 (56) of a new rule relating to the printing and circulation in all official languages of all official records and basic documents of the Conference at an early date following its

conclusion. Other members expressed the view that the proposal was in the nature of a recommendation and had no place in the rules of procedure. The Chairman indicated that the Secretariat would take note of members’ desire to have all records made available. The proposal was thereupon withdrawn.

*Draft rule 55 (56)*¹⁶

It was proposed that draft rule 55 (56) should be amended to conform to rule 39 of the Economic and Social Council and that the following sentence should accordingly be added to the text: “A translation of the whole or part of any record into any of the other official languages shall be furnished if requested by any delegation”. The Secretariat drew attention to the financial implications of such a request; no exact estimate of costs could, however, be given at the present.

Draft rule 55 (56) was approved as amended.

*Draft rules 56 (57)*¹⁶ and *57 (58)*¹⁶ were approved without discussion.

*Draft rule 58 (59)*¹⁶ was approved.

*Draft rule 59 (60)*¹⁶

A number of delegations considered the formulation of this rule to be too restrictive. Some members suggested that paragraph 1 of draft rule 59 should make specific reference to regional economic groupings or should list the inter-governmental bodies which should be invited to participate as observers. As an alternative to broadening the category of observers to which this paragraph referred, one representative proposed the deletion of the reference to “specialized agencies and inter-governmental bodies”. Reference was also made to the memorandum submitted by the Soviet Union (E/CONF.46/PC/24) in which it is suggested *inter alia* that all interested countries should be invited to take part in the Conference and that the United Nations Secretariat, in view of the aims and purposes of the Conference, should recommend to the Governments of all participating countries that they include in their delegations to the Conference representatives of business circles. Other members pointed out that draft rule 59 (60) did not deal with the question of who should be invited to the Conference but with the rights of those invited. A proposal to amend paragraph 1 of rule 59 to include the words “and sub-committees” to follow the words “main committees” was accepted. Draft rule 59 (60), as amended, met with the approval of the Sub-Committee in the sense that it indicated the rights of observers who may attend the Conference.

*Draft rules 60 (61)*¹⁶ and *61 (62)*¹⁶

Members raised the question of arrangements for inviting non-governmental organizations not included

¹⁶ Numbers in brackets refer to the numbering of the draft rules in the annex to the note by the Secretary-General of the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC/L.20, annex and PC/L.20 Corr.1).

in the categories specifically referred to in the text of these paragraphs. In reply, the Secretariat explained the status and rights under the Economic and Social Council of non-governmental organizations having consultative status. It noted that the Conference could be free to make whatever arrangements may be necessary to invite non-governmental organizations not included by the Economic and Social Council in Categories A and B or on the Register. A proposal was made that a new paragraph might be added under which the other observers may be invited by the Secretary-General of the Conference, the President or Chairman, who shall not have the right to vote but shall have the right to participate in the deliberations of the Conference and its main committees on questions within the scope of their activities. In view, however, of the recommendations already made as regards draft rule 59, a proposal to insert the words "or who may be invited" after the words "on the Register" and before the words "may designate" in the first line of draft rule 60 found acceptance and the proposal to insert a new paragraph was withdrawn. It was proposed to amend draft rule 60 (61) by the addition of the words "and sub-committees" at the end of the text. It was also proposed to amend the second sentence of draft rule 61 (62) to read: "In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Conference, or on the approval of the Conference at the request of the organization". Thus amended draft rules 60 (61) and 61 (62) met with the approval of the Sub-Committee.

203. The text of the rules of procedure recommended by the Sub-Committee is given below (see annex to report of Sub-Committee 5).

ANNEX TO REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 5 DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE

(The Rules of Procedure as adopted by the Conference are reproduced in Vol. I of this series.)

RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FURTHER PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE HOLDING OF A THIRD SESSION

(Item 6 of the sessional agenda)

204. At plenary and sub-committee meetings various suggestions were made regarding topics which might be covered in studies to be prepared for the Conference. It was understood that not all the topics would be covered in separate studies and the Secretary-General of the Conference was given full discretion in rearranging and consolidating the topics as well as in determining priorities for the studies to be submitted to the Conference.

205. A provisional list of the suggestions made for topics to be covered by the studies was circulated dur-

ing the session (E/CONF.46/PC/L.30) and it was agreed that the Secretary-General of the Conference would circulate at a later date a statement on the programme of work covering studies he anticipated undertaking for the Conference.

206. The report of Sub-Committee 5 contained a recommendation regarding further preparatory work, including the holding of a third session of the Preparatory Committee (see para. 201, above). During the discussion of this matter in plenary it was pointed out that this session would provide a further opportunity to discuss the various problems that would be faced by the Conference. In this connexion, the Secretary-General of the Conference was invited to report on the preparatory work done by that time. It was also agreed that the session should deal with outstanding administrative matters for the Conference.

207. The report of Sub-Committee 5 recommended that the third session of the Preparatory Committee be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 21 January 1964 for a period of two weeks. The Preparatory Committee agreed that if there was any difficulty in convening the meeting on that date, the Secretary-General of the Conference would be free to recommend a somewhat later date, though not later than 3 February 1964.

OTHER RELATED BUSINESS

(Item 7 of the sessional agenda)

208. The Preparatory Committee discussed the question of participation of inter-governmental regional economic organizations in the work of the Conference. In this connexion it considered a submission of the delegation of Czechoslovakia (E/CONF.46/PC/L.26) on co-operation with the secretariat of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Some suggestions were made as to regional economic organizations which might be invited but it was agreed to leave the matter for consideration by the Economic and Social Council. The Preparatory Committee decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that inter-governmental regional economic organizations interested in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be invited to send observers to the third session of the Preparatory Committee as well as to the Conference itself.

209. The Soviet delegation drew attention to its proposal (a) that all interested countries should be invited to attend the Conference; (b) that delegations should include representatives of business circles; and (c) that invitations to the Conference should also be extended to representatives of national chambers of commerce and managements of international trade fairs. It was agreed that the report of the second session of the Committee should contain a statement to the effect that the above proposal had been made by the Soviet delegation, which reserved the right to submit it again at the Committee's third session.

APPENDIX

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

MEMBER STATES

- Argentina:* H. E. Dr. Raúl C. Migone,* Mr. Leonardo Vartalitis,** Mr. D. Osvaldo G. Garcia Piñeiro,** Mr. D. Fernando G. Lerena,** Mr. D. Hector Bernardo,** Dr. Francisco José Pulit**
- Australia:* Mr. A. P. Fleming,* Mr. R. Daniel,** Mr. J. T. Smith,** Mr. E. S. Hoffman,** Mr. F. C. Henderson,** Dr. L. D. Thomson,** Mr. A. R. Parsons,** Mr. A. Solway**
- Austria:* H. E. Mr. Emanuel Treu,* Mr. Heinrich Gleissner,** Mr. Harald Vavrik,** Mr. Heinrich Standenat,** Mr. Georg Seyffertitz,** Mr. Heinrich Simonet,** Mr. Rudolf Martins,** Mr. Anton Zembsch,** Mr. Hugo Michitsch,** Mr. Ernst Palisek**
- Brazil:* H.E. Mr. Sérgio Armando Frazão,* H.E. Mr. Jayme Azevedo Rodrigues,** Mr. Alfredo Teixeira Valladão,** Mr. Fanor Cumplido Júnior,** Mr. Oscar Sotto Lorenzo Fernandez,** Mr. Vasco Mariz,** Mr. Teodoro Oniga,** Mr. Sérgio Luiz Portella de Aguiar,** Mr. Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette,** Mr. Sérgio Paulo Rouanet,** Mr. Jorio Dauster Magalhães Silva,** Mr. Gilberto Coutinho Paranhos Velloso,** Mr. Octávio José de Almeida Goulart,** Mr. Flávio Túlio Proença Maranhão,** Mr. Abraão Sabba,** Mr. Segismundo Cerqueira**
- Canada:* H.E. Mr. L. E. Couillard,* H.E. Mr. S. F. Rae,** Mr. R. Campbell Smith,** Mr. W. Lavoie,** Mr. J. A. MacPherson,** Miss G. J. Sellers**
- Colombia:* H.E. Dr. Eliseo Arango,* H.E. Mr. Gabriel Giraldo Jaramillo,** Mr. Jaime Canal Rivas,** Mr. Santiago Madriñan**
- Czechoslovakia:* Dr. Jaroslav Kohout,* Dr. Ladislav Šmíd,** Mr. Lubomír Pešl,** Mr. Jiří Ryska,** Mr. Rudolf Hubáč,** Mr. Milan Franěk,** Dr. Otto Beneš,** Dr. Karel Kulíšek**
- Denmark:* Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen,* Mr. H. E. Thrane,** Mrs. Nonny Wright,** Mr. Paul F. Naegeli,** Mr. Per Green**
- El Salvador:* H.E. Mr. Gustavo A. Guerrero*
- Ethiopia:* Mr. Tadesse Mogesse,* Mr. Bekele Endeshaw,** Mr. Birhanu Wakwaya**
- Federation of Malaya:* Mr. Sujak bin Rahiman,* Mr. Nasarudin Mohamed,** Mr. A. Rahman Hamidon,** Mr. C. L. Robless,** Mr. Yeo Beng Poh,** Mr. Abdullah bin Kadir**
- France:* Mr. Maurice Viaud,* Mr. Guy de Lacharrière,** Mr. Lucien Escard,** Mr. Henri Chollet,** Mr. J. X. Clement,** Mr. Alexandre Kojève,** Mr. Daniel Deguen,** Mr. Ivan Witkowski,** Mr. Jacques Edin**
- India:* Mr. D. S. Joshi,* H. E. Mr. K. B. Lall,** Mr. N. C. Sen-Gupta,** Mr. R. Venkateswaran,** Mr. M. G. Mathur,** Mr. B. N. Swarup,** Mr. J. R. Hiremath**
- Indonesia:* H. E. Mr. Loekman Hakim,* Mr. Adham Basorie,** Dr. Harsono Reksotoadmojo,** Dr. C. de Villeneuve,** Mr. Soeksmo,** Mr. Soedarmo Martonegoro,** Mr. Surjo Atmono,** Mr. Saksono**
- Italy:* Mr. Mario Franzi,* Mr. Armando Fracassi,** Mr. Armando Marchetti,** Mr. Paolo Rogers**
- Japan:* H. E. Mr. Masayoshi Kakitsubo,* H. E. Mr. Morio Aoki,** Mr. Shusaku Wada,** Mr. Fumihiko Suzuki,** Mr. Kyo Ando,** Mr. Hideo Yoshizaki,** Mr. Kazuo Yasufuku,** Mr. Shozo Kadota,** Mr. Seigi Nakagawa,** Mr. Tetsuo Tanaka,** Mr. Yoshimasa Imaizumi,** Mr. Tsuneo Oyake,** Mr. Jutaro Sakamoto,** Mr. Norihiko Maeda,** Mr. Yoshio Karita**
- Jordan:* Dr. Muhammad H. El-Farra,* Mr. Zaid Al-Rifai,** Mr. Michel Madanat,** Mr. Ali Dajani**
- Lebanon:* H. E. Mr. Georges Hakim,* Mr. Nadim Dimeshkié,** Mr. Mustapha Nsouli,** Mr. Antoine Moussali**
- Madagascar:* Mr. Armand Razafindrabe,* Mr. Jean Georges Riviere**
- New Zealand:* Mr. K. L. Press, Mr. G. H. Datson,** Mr. H. C. Holden,** Mr. B. F. Bolt,** Mr. J. C. Weststrate**
- Nigeria:* Alhaji Aminu Kano,* H. E. Dr. P. Okigbo,** Mr. G. N. O. Sefia,** Mr. F. R. I. Opara,** Mr. G. I. Anyia**
- Pakistan:* Mr. S. S. Jafri,* Mr. Akhtar Mahmood,** Mr. M. H. E. A. Baig,** Mr. Yusef J. Ahmad**
- Peru:* H. E. Mr. Edwin Letts,* Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini**
- Poland:* Mr. Franciszek Modrzewski,* Professor Czesław Borrowski,** Mr. Aleksander Wolynski,** Mr. Wiesław Rydygier,** Mr. Marian Paszynski,** Mr. Kazimierz Szablowski,** Mr. S. Stanislawski**
- Senegal:* Mr. Babacar N'Diaye,* Mr. Charles Delgado,** Mr. A. N'Diaye**
- Tunisia:* Mr. Chedly Ayari,* Mr. Zine El Abidine Houki**
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* Mr. Sergei Borisov,* H. E. Mr. George Arkadyev,** Mr. Vladimir Mordvinov,** Mr. Constantine Tretiakov,** Mr. Leonid Lobanov,** Mr. Michail Pankin,** Mr. Nicolas Kuzminsky,** Mr. Alexandre Korolenko,** Mr. Nicolas Bogaty,** Mr. Yuri Busykin,** Mr. Vladimir Cheklin,** Mr. M. Davydov**
- United Arab Republic:* Dr. Abdel Moneim El Banne,* Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Kadar Hamza,** Dr. Adel El-Gouhary,** Mr. Farouk Makhoul,** Mr. Mohamed Hamza Eleish**
- United Kingdom:* Mr. Keith Unwin,* Mr. C. P. Scott,** Mr. R. M. Allott,** Mr. J. C. Burgh,** Miss M. J. Lackey,** Mr. S. H. Wright**
- United States of America:* Mr. Isaiah Frank,* Mr. Clarence I. Blau,** Mr. Robert Asher,** Mr. Morris H. Crawford,** Miss Virginia H. McClung,** Mr. Nathaniel McKitterick,** Mr. George A. Tesoro,** Mr. Sidney Weintraub**
- Uruguay* was not represented at the second session
- Yugoslavia:* Mr. Janez Stanovnik,* Mr. Bora Jeftić,** Dr. Milan Ristić,** Dr. Božidar Frangeš,** Mr. Gavra Popović**

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Algeria: Mr. Mohamed Benamar

Belgium: Mr. J. Tilot

Bulgaria: Mr. Borislav Dimov

Cameroon: Mr. Eitel Momo

Chile: Mr. Ramón Huidobro, Mr. Adolfo Ossa

China: Mr. Yuan Chang

Cuba: H. E. Dr. Enrique Camejo Argudin, Mr. Alberto Betancourt Roa

Finland: Mr. Tankmar Horn, Mr. Erik Heinrichs

Gabon: Mr. J. E. David

Ghana: Miss A. Wood

Hungary: Mr. József Herendi, Mr. József Varga Perke, Mr. Ferenc Furulyás

Iraq: Mr. Ismat T. Kittani, Mrs. Bedia H. Afnan, Miss Suha Turaihi

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

Ireland: Mr. Bernard McHugh

Israel: Mr. E. F. Haran, H. E. Mr. Bartur

Jamaica: H. E. Mr. E. R. Richardson, Mr. Charles J. Burgess

Mexico: Mr. Francisco Apodaca y Osuma, Mr. Víctor Alfonso Maldonado, Mr. Rodolfo Villarreal Cárdenas, Mr. Luis Antonio Chico Pardo, Mr. Bernardo Núñez

Netherlands: Mr. F. H. Gerritzen, Mr. A. C. Donker van Heel, Mr. A. de Bloeme, Mr. J. Kaufmann

Norway: Mr. Olav Lydvo, Mr. Tancred Ibsen

Portugal: Dr. Fernando de Alcambar Pereira

Romania: Mr. Emeric Dimbu, Mr. Marin Otleanu, Mr. Dimitri Albu

Spain: Mr. Tomás Chávarri, Mr. Manuel de Villegas y de Urzaiz, Mr. José Carlos Colmeiro Franco, Mr. Eduardo Moya López

Turkey: Mr. Necdet Tezel

Uganda: Mr. S. Kiingi

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. Y. M. Khilchevsky

Venezuela: Dr. Angel Francisco Luján, Mr. Heriberto Aponete

NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED
BY OBSERVERS

Federal Republic of Germany: Dr. Horst Robert, Mrs. Elisabeth Scheibe, Mr. Klaus Terfloth, Mrs. Charlotte Ortmann, Mr. Hans Schüssler, Mrs. Geva Willmann, Graf Friedrich Baudissin, Miss Brigitte Erhard

Switzerland: Mr. Emilio Moser, Mr. Adolphe Schnebli, Mr. Milan Lusser, Mr. Pierre Languetin

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation: Mr. J. P. Mouly

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Dr. Gerda Blau, Mr. Stefano D'Amico, Mr. Teuwo Lehti

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Mr. Julian Behrstock, Mr. Alfredo Picasso-Oyague

World Health Organization: Mr. C. Fedele

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Mr. E. López Herrarte

International Monetary Fund: Mr. Edgar Jones, Mr. J. G. Evans, Mr. Marcus Fleming, Mr. Gordon Williams, Mr. S. E. Cronquist

* * *

Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: Mr. Eric Wyndham White, Mr. Gustaf Hortling

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Jacques L'Huillier, Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Paul Barton, Mr. Alfred Braunthal, Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. Ken Dallas, Mr. Albert Heyer, Mr. Heribert Maier

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Bran Barton

International Organization of Employers: Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank

Category B

International Bar Association: Mr. Michael Brandon

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE (THIRD SESSION)

[Original: French]

INTRODUCTION

1. The Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its third session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 15 February 1964 in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 963 (XXXVI).

2. The officers of the Committee, who had been elected at its first session were: Chairman, Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen (Denmark); First Vice-Chairman, Mr. D. S. Joshi (India); Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. Šmíd (Czechoslovakia); Rapporteur, Mr. Chedly Ayari (Tunisia).

3. The Preparatory Committee held fifteen meetings during its third session. The views expressed at these meetings are summarized in the records of the fifty-third to sixty-seventh meetings (E/CONF.46/PC/SR.56-67). A list of representatives and observers attending the third session is contained in the appendix to this report.

4. The agenda which was before the Committee (E/CONF.46/PC/48) and which was adopted read as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda for the third session.
2. Discussion of problems facing the Conference (para. 206 of the Committee's report on its second session¹⁷)
3. Review of the provisional agenda for the Conference [para. 187 of the Committee's report on its second session,¹⁷ Economic and Social Council resolution 963 I (XXXVI), para. 5 and the report of the Second Committee of the General Assembly (A/5653, paras. 131 and 132)].
4. Outstanding administrative matters for the Conference (para. 206 of the Committee's report on its second session¹⁷), including matters arising from action taken by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session.
5. Other business.
6. Report on the work of the third session of the Preparatory Committee to the Conference.

¹⁷ Reproduced in this volume.

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS FACING THE CONFERENCE (AGENDA ITEM 2)

REVIEW OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE (AGENDA ITEM 3)

5. Under these agenda items, the Committee had before it the following documentation: a note by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the Preparatory Work for the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC/50); a submission from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics relating to "Principles of international trade relations and trade policy" (E/CONF.46/49-E/CONF.46/PC/51¹⁸); a draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the creation of an international trade organization (E/CONF.46/50-E/CONF.46/PC/52); a memorandum submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on "Preliminary considerations regarding the main provisions for an international trade organization" (E/CONF.46/51-E/CONF.46/PC/53¹⁹); a report by the Economic Commission for Latin America on "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CONF.46/PC/L.34); a report on the activities of the regional economic commissions related to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/PC/49); a statement of the conclusions adopted at a meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (E/CONF.46/PC/49/Add.1); a summary of the proceedings of the seventh session of the Committee on Trade of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CONF.46/PC/49/Add.2); a report on the work of the Economic Commission for Europe on Trade and Development (E/CONF.46/PC/47), and the draft of the provisional agenda of the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC/L.32).

6. At the 53rd meeting of the Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference made a statement amplifying document E/CONF.46/PC/50 on the preparatory work already done. He drew the Committee's attention to the tasks remaining to be carried out before the opening of the Conference, and to the details relating to the organization of the work of the Conference. The administrative aspects of this state-

¹⁸ Reproduced in Vol. VI of this series.

¹⁹ Reproduced in Vol. V of this series.

ment are considered in this report under the heading of Administrative Matters (paras. 21 and 22).

7. For convenience, a number of delegations dealt with agenda items 2 and 3 together. The separate points are set out below.

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS FACING THE CONFERENCE (AGENDA ITEM 2)

8. While the members of the Preparatory Committee reaffirmed in their statements the crucial importance of the Conference for the future of international economic relations, a number of delegations considered that it would be opportune to leave the debate of the substance of the problems to the Conference itself.

9. In their interventions dealing with the final aim of the Conference some delegations considered that this should be to draw up a new policy and a fresh approach to international economic co-operation, based on a set of new principles and on a system of specific programmes for short and long-term action. The Committee discussed, without making any recommendation, the terms of reference of the Drafting Committee as well as the content of the Final Act. Reference was made to the joint declaration of the developing countries annexed to General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII). Many delegations defined the Final Act in such a way as to include concrete measures, especially as regard major issues, to be implemented and followed up.

10. The delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland and Czechoslovakia submitted to the Committee a set of principles for international trade relations and trade policy to be considered by the Conference.

11. The Committee also received a report submitted by the Latin American delegations dealing with principles and programmes of action in the field of international trade (E/CONF.46/PC/49/Add.1).

12. The delegation of Brazil advanced the idea of collective economic security²⁰ as the necessary complement to collective political security which would take the form of concerted programmes for short and long-term action aimed at solving pressing economic problems and the long-term economic and social development problems of the developing countries.

13. Some other delegations expressed the view that the Conference might usefully give consideration to the concepts of increasing trade and aid targets and of the global capital deficit of the developing countries, which should be evaluated on the basis of a higher annual rate of growth than that contemplated under the United Nations Development

Decade and in such a way as to take into account the annual increase in population. Reference was also made to the deficit gap in 1965 as an immediate problem to be tackled by the Conference.

14. A number of delegations emphasized the usefulness of the pragmatic approach to the problems of the Conference and hence the need for developing specific and concrete solutions aimed at the expansion of international trade and the economic development of developing countries.

15. Many members of the Committee took note with satisfaction of the various initiatives contained in paragraphs 9-14 and expressed the view that they would be of great importance for the Conference.

16. With respect to the institutional questions which would be considered by the Conference, some delegates insisted on the need to establish an international trade organization (document E/CONF.46/50). Some delegations held the view that periodic meetings of the Conference, with a permanent secretariat, should be held as a provisional and/or transitory solution to the problem of institutions. Other delegations considered that institutional questions should be examined in the light of the conclusions emerging from the Conference.

Review of the provisional agenda for the Conference (agenda item 3)

17. The Committee noted that the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session in resolution 963 (XXXVI) had approved the provisional agenda of the Conference drawn up by the Preparatory Committee²¹ but had authorized the Committee at its third session in the event of changes in the provisional agenda becoming desirable in the light of circumstances then pertaining to modify the provisional agenda accordingly.

18. Some delegations made suggestions regarding particular aspects that might be included in, or examined within the framework of, the provisional agenda. These included, in particular, the elaboration of the declaration of fundamental principles of economic and commercial relations, the utilization for the development of international trade of resources liberated by disarmament, delivery of industrial equipment reimbursable from the production of the industrial units delivered, long-term trade agreements (Romania), economic aspects of complete and general disarmament, East-West trade, specific reference to the creation of an international trade organization and effects of economic groupings on international trade as a whole (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the problems of the land-locked countries (Nepal) and the problem of substitution of primary products by synthetics (Senegal and Indonesia).

²⁰ "Draft resolution on economic security submitted to the Second Committee of the Eighteenth session of the General Assembly" (Printed in Vol. VI of this series).

²¹ See para. 6 of the "Interim report of the Preparatory Committee (first session)" in this volume.

19. The Secretary-General of the Conference, in reply to a question, stated that his report would cover the main subjects mentioned in connexion with the debate on the question of the agenda. The Committee agreed that all subjects covered in his report would be before the Conference for discussion.

20. The consensus at the third session was that the agenda was broad enough to cover all problems facing the Conference including the specific questions raised in the discussion and that no change was necessary at this stage. In this connexion, attention was drawn by the Chairman of the Committee to the Explanatory Notes on Sections I and VII of the provisional agenda contained in the Report of the First Session of the Committee.²² Since, according to the general view of the members of the Committee, all questions mentioned in the memorandum of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document E/CONF.46/PC/L.21) are covered in the provisional agenda and will be referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference, the Soviet delegation did not insist on the inclusion in the agenda of the specific points proposed at this and earlier sessions.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS (AGENDA ITEM 4)

21. In connexion with the consideration of administrative matters, the Committee had before it the following documents: the draft of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC/L.33 and Corr. 1 and 2); a note by the Secretary-General on the preparatory work for the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC.50); and a note submitted during the session by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the outstanding administrative matters for the Conference (E/CONF.46/PC/L.35).

22. The following administrative and procedural arrangements were agreed by the Committee:

(a) *Seating*: It was noted that the Conference would have available the Assembly Hall, three large committee rooms and some smaller rooms. As the seating in the main committee rooms will be limited, it was agreed that the secretariat should provide one table seat and one adviser seat for each country delegation and arrange remaining seats for specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, press and public in the most suitable manner. The delegations would be seated in the order of the French alphabet and the roll-call vote arranged accordingly.

(b) *Journal*: There would be a Conference journal published daily in English, French and Spanish and providing the same information as that contained in the Headquarters journal.

(c) *Final Act*: It was agreed to recommend to the Conference the establishment of a separate drafting committee to deal with item VIII of the list of main

topics, i.e., preparation of the Final Act, which would not be a committee of the whole. The size and composition of this committee would be determined by the Conference.

(d) *Pre-conference meetings*: The Committee decided that informal closed meetings should be held prior to the opening of the Conference. For this purpose delegations would be asked to have some representatives in Geneva from 18 March. Informal meetings of various groups of countries could be held during this period. A closed meeting of heads of delegations would be held on the morning of 23 March 1964. The official opening of the Conference would take place on the afternoon of 23 March.

(e) *Schedule of meetings*:

(i) It was noted that provision had been made for the holding of about thirty-five meetings per week, with fewer meetings during the first few days and possibly during the last week.

(ii) It was agreed that no meeting should be cancelled because a delegation was not able to be represented at simultaneous meetings of particular committees.

(iii) During the first week of the Conference the General Committee would meet and three of the committees would begin their work. The other main committees could begin their work during the second week. It was agreed that Friday, 27 March, would be a holiday.

(iv) During the first two or three weeks there would be regularly scheduled plenary meetings to hear statements by heads of delegations.

(v) The committee working on the Final Act [see sub-paragraph (c) above] might commence its work shortly after the conclusion of the general debate. It would take up sub-items after other committees had completed consideration of them. It would be desirable for each committee to set deadlines for the completion of any general discussion and submission of proposals.

(vi) The General Committee should meet at least once a week and more often when required. It would determine the programme of work from time to time in the light of the development of the work of the Conference; the number of meetings for each committee would vary accordingly.

(vii) It was estimated that the committees should attempt to complete their work by the ninth week of the Conference to allow time for the plenary to consider their reports and the Final Act to be completed.

(f) *Documentation*: The Committee took note of the arrangements for the translation and distribution of documents. It also noted the statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference that his report would cover in a condensed and integrated form most of the subjects before the Conference.

(g) *Verbatim records*: The Committee discussed the question of the use of verbatim records to cover

²² *Ibid.*

policy statements made at plenary meetings of the Conference. Statements were made to the Committee regarding the practical problems involved in, and the financial implications of, various methods of meeting the wishes of the Committee. On the basis of a plan presented by the Under-Secretary for Conference Services at the request of the Committee, the following arrangements were recommended;

(i) That all statements of policy delivered in plenary meetings will be distributed in the original language at the time of delivery if prepared in advance and copies made available by delegations. If original texts are supplied at least one day in advance they will be reproduced by the Secretariat and distributed upon delivery. Translations of the original text, as submitted, will be distributed in one week. Statements not prepared in advance will be distributed in the original language within twenty-four hours after delivery. Translations would be made and distributed within one week.

(ii) All summary records in the original language and in the language versions would be issued in three days' time.

It was noted that the adoption of the plan would be subject to the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to the necessary supplementary funds being available for the Conference.

Certain delegations expressed reservations on the arrangements recommended, because the Secretariat had advised that it would result in an increase of the total cost of the Conference.

(h) *General Committee*; It was agreed to recommend that the General Committee should consist of thirty-four members composed of the following officers from the groups indicated:

	<i>President</i>	<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	<i>Chairmen of Main Committees</i>	<i>Rapporteur of Conference</i>
Eastern European countries excluding Yugoslavia.....	—	4	—	—
Western European countries, United States and Commonwealth countries not falling into other categories listed	—	8	1	—
African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia	1	10	3	1
Latin American countries.....	—	5	1	—
TOTAL:	1	27	5	1

It was agreed that these arrangements were made in order to take into account the special nature of the Conference on Trade and Development and that they are without prejudice to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1990 (XVIII).

(i) *Rules of procedure*: The Committee considered the draft rules of procedure in document E/CONF.46/PC/L.33 and corrigenda.

Rule 3

The Committee assumed that as regards the issuance of valid credentials, the Conference would be guided by the practices and procedures of the General Assembly.

Rule 6

A consequential change making the number of Vice-Presidents twenty-seven would be made.

Rule 13

A consequential change would be made increasing the membership of the General Committee to thirty-four.

Rule 36

A change in this rule would be made indicating that a roll-call vote would be taken in the French alphabetical order. This change was consequential upon the decision regarding seating arrangements in the Conference rooms.

Rule 45

The phrase "a drafting committee for the Final Act" would be inserted after "five main committees". This change was consequential on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee to have such a committee.

(j) *Participation*:²³ The Soviet delegation stressed the desirability of inviting to the Conference all interested countries and drew attention to the request of the German Democratic Republic in this respect, which it supported. The delegations of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia supported the Soviet statement (E/CONF.46/PC/L.17 and L. 37). In addition, the Soviet delegation expressed the wish that interested representatives of business circles and of national chambers of commerce should be invited to participate in the work of the Conference.

APPENDIX

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OBSERVERS

MEMBERS

Argentina: H. E. Raúl C. Migone, Dr. Bernardo Grinspun, Mr. Gabriel Martinez*, Mr. Enrique G. Valente*, Dr. Eduardo Bradley*, Dr. Félix G. Elizalde**.

²³ During the discussion of this paragraph many delegations pointed out that participation in the Conference was established by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of resolution 1785 (XVII) and that this participation was confined to Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

* Alternate.
** Adviser.

Australia: Mr. A. P. Fleming, Mr. J. T. Smith*, Mr. E. S. Hoffman*, Mr. C. W. Conron*, Mr. A. R. Parsons*.

Austria: Dr. Heinrich Standenat, Dr. Ernst Luegmayer**
Dr. Franz Weidinger*, Dr. Georg Reisch*.

Brazil: H. E. Mr. Jayme Azevedo Rodrigues, Mr. Alfredo Teixeira Valladao*, Mr. Oscar Soto Lorenzo Fernandez*, Mr. Haroldo Cavalcanti**, Mr. Charles Edgar Moritz**, Mr. Luiz Augusto Pereira de Souto Maior**, Mr. Marcio do Rego Monteiro**, Mr. Geraldo Egidio Holanda Cavalcanti**, Mr. Sergio Guarisch Bath**, Mr. Sergio Paulo Rouanet**, Mr. Mario Augusto Santos**, Mr. Jório D. Magalhães e Silva**, Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto**.

Canada: Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Mr. Klaus Goldschlag*, Mr. W. Lavoie**, Miss Marion Macpherson**, Mr. J. A. Macpherson**, Mr. Roy MacLaren**.

Colombia: H. E. Mr. Alfonso Patiño, Mr. Antonio Bayona*, Mr. Alfonso Venegas**.

Czechoslovakia: Dr. Jaroslav Kohout, Dr. Ladislav Šmíd*, Mr. Jiří Ryska*, Mr. Rudolf Hubač*, Mr. Milan Franěk*.

Denmark: H. E. A. Rosenstand Hansen, Mrs. Nonny Wright*
Mr. Erik Hauge*, Mr. Paul F. Naegeli*, Mr. Børge Blønd**.

El Salvador: H. E. Dr. Francisco Roberto Lima, Dr. Manuel Francisco Chavarría*, Dr. Francisco Antonio Carrillo*, Dr. Pedro Abelardo Delgado**.

Ethiopia: H. E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Ato Tesfaye Mekasha*, Ato Girma Abebe*.

France: Mr. Pierre Maurice Viaud, Mr. Guy de Lacharrière*, Mr. Alexandre Kojeve**, Mr. Henri Chollet**, Mr. Jean-Claude Renaud**.

India: Mr. D. S. Joshi, Mr. B. N. Swarup*, Mr. J. R. Hiremath*.

Indonesia: Mr. J. B. P. Maramis, Mr. L. J. Imam Soewadji Reksosoehardjo*, Mr. Kostan Siagian*.

Italy: Mr. Mario Franzì, Mr. Bartolomeo Attolico*, Mr. Paolo Rogers*, Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero**.

Japan: H. E. Mr. Koh Chiba, Mr. Sashichiro Matsui*, Mr. Hiroshi Hitomi*, Mr. Shoichi Akazawa*, Mr. Akitake Futakoishi*, Mr. Shozo Kadota*, Mr. Ryoza Mogi*.

Jordan: Dr. Muhammad H. El-Farra, Mr. Fawaz Sharaf*, Mr. Wael D. Tuqan*.

Lebanon: H. E. Mr. Georges Hakim, Mr. Khalil Makkawi*.

Madagascar: H. E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala, Mr. Armand Razafindrabe*, Mr. A. Ramaholimihaso*, Mr. G. Rakotonaiaina*.

Malaysia: Mr. Hussein bin Mohamed Osman, Mr. Yeo Beng Poh*, Mr. Toh Ah Bah**, Mr. Zain Azraai**, Mr. Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir**, Mr. Lim Say Hup**.

New Zealand: Mr. K. L. Press, Mr. B. F. Bolt*, Mr. A. C. Shailes*, Mr. R. Thawley*.

Nigeria: Mr. Aminu Kano, Mr. G. N. O. Sefia*, Mr. G. I. Anyia*, Mr. S. H. Okechuku Ibe*.

Pakistan: Mr. S. Amjad Ali, Mr. A. G. N. Kazi*, Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmad*, Mr. S. A. M. S. Kibria*.

Peru: Dr. Alejandro Deustua, Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini*.

Poland: Dr. Aleksander Wolynski, Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf*, Mr. Stanislaw Stanislawski*, Mr. Witold Jurasz*.

Senegal: Mr. Charles Delgado.

Tunisia: Mr. Chedly Ayari, Mr. Zine El Abidine Houki*, Mr. Sadok Bouzayen*.

* Alternate.
** Adviser.

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United Arab Republic: H. E. Dr. Abdel Moneim Kaissouni, Dr. Abdel Moneim El Banna*, Dr. Hamid Abdel Latif El Sayeh*, Mr. Said Mohamed El-Hefnawy*, Dr. Guirguis Abdou Marzouk, Mr. Abdel Rahman Hammoud**, Mr. Aly Nazif**, Mr. Shoukry El Nahal**, Dr. Saad Khalil**, Mr. Hassan Radi**, Mr. Ahmed Ali Koshty***, Mr. Abdel Rahman Moustafa Khalil***.

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International Labour Organisation: Mr. Henri Reymond, Mr. Farman-Farmaian.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Mr. Joseph Orr.
International Monetary Fund: Mr. Edgar Jones, Mr. Gordon Williams.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Mrs. Betty Thomas.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Mr. Lopez-Herrarte, Mr. Arthur Karasz.
World Health Organization: Dr. R. L. Coigney, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.
Inter-Commission for the International Trade Organization: *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade:* Mr. H. E. Tennekoon, Mr. C. Chung-tse Shih.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ²⁴

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European Economic Community: Mr. A. de Baerdemaeker, Mr. Luigi Fricchione.
European Free Trade Association: Mrs. Barbro Beer.
Inter-American Development Bank: Mr. Francisco Norberto Castro, Mr. Joaquin Gonzalez, Mr. Raúl Hess, Mr. Thomas Carroll.
International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property: Mr. Ross Woodley.
League of Arab States: Mr. A. Midany, Mr. B. Hammad.
Organization of American States: Mr. René Monserrat, Mr. Alberto Fraguío y Ovidio Martínez.
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: Mr. D. Mallett, Mr. F. Black.
Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA): Mr. Pedro Abelardo Delgado.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. Paul Barton, Mr. Pierre L. Bonuzzi.
World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Philip M. Connelly.
International Organization of Employers: Mr. James Tanham, Mr. Earl F. Cruickshank.

Category B

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Mr. George Pantos.
International Bar Association: Mr. Michael Brandon.

²⁴ Invited in accordance with a decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1306th meeting.

Part II

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONS ARISING IN CONNEXION WITH THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE

At the written request of several delegations a list of questions arising in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was submitted for the information of the Conference.

The list of questions was originally sent to Heads of delegations on 31 March 1964 under cover of a letter from the Secretary-General of the Conference, the text of which is also reproduced below.

As pointed out in the letter to Heads of delegations, the list of questions was drawn up in advance of the Conference and may not therefore reflect all the various proposals and issues that were raised in the plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of the Committees. The list was not intended to prejudice in any way the arrangement of business by the Conference and its Committees, but was submitted for whatever background use delegations might wish to make of it.

LETTER DATED 31 MARCH 1964 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ADDRESSED TO HEADS OF DELEGATIONS

I have the honour to enclose a list of questions for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as promised at the third session of the Preparatory Committee. The list has gradually emerged in the course of preparing the documentation for the present Conference, and in providing a basis for the discussions which I had in a number of capitals during the months preceding the Conference. The list has been progressively revised from time to time, particularly so as to take into account points arising from the studies undertaken for the Conference. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, and no doubt other questions will arise during the Conference's general debate and subsequently. Delegations may nevertheless find it helpful to have the

list at their disposal in its present form, for whatever use it may be.

For this purpose, I have had the questions re-ordered in terms of the now accepted organization of Committees, as well as of the various items of the agenda of the Conference: the agenda items are underlined* so as to distinguish them from the questions posed in connexion with each of them.

Such a listing of questions is of course not intended in any way to prejudge the arrangement of business by the Conference and its Committees in the way that they consider most appropriate.

(Signed) RAÚL PREBISCH
Secretary-General of the Conference

QUESTIONS

I. *International commodity problems*

1. *Review of the long-term trends and prospects for primary commodity producers (including terms of trade).*

The reports of the Secretariat have drawn attention to the following principal factors in international commodity trade:

- (a) The slow growth in demand for primary products,
 - (b) The decline of the share of developing countries in world trade in primary products,
 - (c) The tendency for primary commodity prices to deteriorate in relation to prices of manufactures, and
 - (d) The inability of developing countries to finance growing needs for imports of manufactures out of exports of primary products.
- Is there general agreement on this analysis?
2. *Programme of measures and actions for the removal of obstacles (tariff, non-tariff and other) and of discriminatory practices and for expansion of*

* Appearing in italics herein.

market opportunities for primary commodity exports and for increases in their consumption and imports in developed countries.

(1) To the extent that protectionist policies affect imports of agricultural products and minerals from developing countries, what steps can be taken to modify them? As a first step, could it be agreed that no new obstacles to imports of primary commodities from developing countries should be imposed?

(2) What measures can be adopted providing greater access to world markets for primary products from developing countries:

(i) By the removal of various barriers to trade, including consumption taxes, tariffs and import quotas,

(ii) Through provision for larger imports of primary products under national plans, where appropriate?

(3) Would it be possible to establish certain quantitative import targets in the form of commitments to purchase entered into by importing countries and specifying quantities or prices, coupled with assurances by exporting countries regarding supplies in times of shortage?

3. *Measures and actions for the promotion of trade in primary commodities among developing countries.*

(1) What can be done through regional groupings or on a broader basis, to moderate agricultural protectionism in the trade between developing countries and to encourage the exchange of raw materials between these countries?

(2) In order to expand the opportunities for exchanges of this type, would it be generally agreed that developing countries should be permitted to reduce agricultural protection *vis-à-vis* one another and to encourage easier access for one another's raw materials even if they are not able or willing to reduce protection against developed countries?

4. *Measures for stabilization of primary commodity markets at equitable and remunerative prices including commodity arrangements.*

(1) Can the number and scope of commodity agreements be expanded and necessary policy decisions at both the national and international levels adopted to this end?

(2) How can efforts be made to reach international understandings in respect of those commodities for which formal agreements are not now possible?

(3) Should commodity agreements be made more comprehensive and provide for the mutual confrontation of all policies affecting trade in the commodities concerned, including policies regarding trade restrictions, production, consumption, inventories, investment, prices, taxes, subsidies, surplus disposal, etc., and thereby create a means for harmonizing national commodity policies both in the long and

in the short term? What period should such agreements cover?

(4) Should agreements be made involving commitments by importing countries regarding both quantities and prices? If so, what commitments?

(5) Should commodity prices be raised, and if so by what means? Are countries prepared to adopt export and, if necessary, import quota arrangements to this end? Should prices be raised through the levying of variable duties by importing countries on the basis of target prices, the proceeds to be transferred to producing developing countries?

(6) If prices are fixed at levels which tend to stimulate output in the exporting countries, what can be done to prevent the accumulation of surpluses—or to dispose of any surpluses accumulated? Who should pay for the disposal and distribution of surpluses?

(7) If prices are fixed at levels which tend to stimulate output in the importing countries, what can be done to maintain the access of outside suppliers to the markets of these countries?

(8) Through what measures and to what extent can the impact of higher world prices on (a) consumption in the importing countries; (b) competition with substitutes, be offset? Is it possible to envisage appropriate measures for each important class of primary products?

(9) What measures can be taken to ease the impact of synthetics on trade in primary commodities?

(10) In so far as any deterioration in the terms of trade of primary producing countries is due to a rise in the prices of imported manufactures, would it be appropriate for prices under commodity agreements to be adjusted in line with the prices of manufactures?

(11) Is it possible to envisage negotiations that would cover groups of commodities rather than single commodities, and if so, what groups should be selected?

5. *International compensatory financing and measures for stabilization of primary export earnings at adequate levels.*

(1) Where measures in the field of trade do not prove adequate for stabilizing export earnings of developing countries, should these countries be provided with compensatory finance both in the short and the long term?¹

II. *Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures*

1. *Measures and action for diversification and expansion of the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries with a view to increasing their share in world trade.*

¹ It was also agreed that the Third Committee should take up questions relating to compensatory financing. See under section III below.

(1) What should be done by way of formulating programmes for the diversification and expansion of industrial exports of developing countries through the establishment of new export industries linked to their over-all industrial development plans and policies?

(2) How might the industrial exports of developing countries be promoted through special fiscal, credit, administrative or other measures of a general or selective nature, and what international action is needed to promote and support such measures?

(3) What special measures might be taken regarding direct or indirect subsidization policies designed to assist in the establishment or expansion of export-oriented manufacturing enterprises in developing countries? Would the principle of such subsidies be generally acceptable, and what conditions should such subsidies satisfy so that they might not be regarded as justifying the imposition of countervailing protective measures?

(4) How could the export industries of developing countries be assisted in familiarizing themselves with the nature of the demand, quality, standards and other requirements prevailing in markets of developed countries?

(5) What criteria should be used in the development of export industries in developing countries taking into account both cost factors and demand prospects?

(6) Where tariff and quota restrictions in developing countries are excessively high, would it be possible to consider reducing them to the extent that this is made possible by a progressive improvement in their fiscal and foreign exchange positions and in the efficiency or productivity of the relative industrial branches?

2. *Measures for the expansion of markets of the developed countries for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries;*

(a) *Programme of measures and actions for the progressive reduction and elimination of tariffs on imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;*

(b) *Programme of measures and actions for the progressive reduction and elimination of quantitative and other restrictions and discriminatory practices in regard to imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;*

(c) *Programme of measures and actions for the expansion of market opportunities for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures produced in developing countries and for increases in their consumption and imports.*

(1) What measures could be adopted, both in individual countries and in regional groupings, to increase imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries?

(i) Would it be possible to agree that existing tariffs and other restrictions on imports of manu-

factures from developing countries should not be increased, nor new ones introduced?

(ii) Would it be possible to provide for the immediate or phased reduction and ultimate elimination of tariffs and progressive elimination of quantitative restrictions on manufactures whose export is of actual or potential importance to developing countries? In this context, should attention be paid to eliminating discriminatory barriers of various kinds, especially those tending to discourage the processing of primary commodities in developing countries as well as those imposed on the grounds of market disruption and to the specific issues posed in the case of the recent cotton textile arrangements?

(2) Would it be possible to provide preferential treatment for imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries?

(i) Should such preferences be applied on a universal or selective basis?

(a) In terms of countries,

(b) In terms of commodities,

(ii) What should be the margin and duration of preferences?

(iii) What safeguards are required for manufacturing industries in developed countries?

(iv) How can the interests of countries at a very early stage of economic development best be protected: should this be done through adjustment of the scheme of preferences or through provision of additional direct aid?

(v) How can existing preferential arrangements be progressively phased into the new arrangements?

(3) How can measures for increasing imports of manufactures from developing countries be adapted to the requirements of countries of different economic and social systems? Where appropriate, could this be done through suitable allocations for imports of manufactures within the framework of a central plan; through the assurance of free entry whenever tariffs or other restrictions are imposed; or through preferential treatment given by State-trading agencies to developing countries in their purchasing arrangements?

(4) Could quantitative targets be set for imports into both centrally-planned and market economies of manufactures from developing countries and could appropriate tariff and other measures be adopted for effective realization of these targets?

(5) What other measures or machinery might be considered in order to promote industrial production in and exports from developing countries? Could, for example, developed countries provide economic or technical resources or appropriate tax benefits to assist the establishment of new export industries in developing countries, and help the latter to gain access to existing trade channels in world markets? Should any measures be adopted to ensure that monopoly and patent regulations do not impede

expansion of manufactured exports from developing countries? What steps might be taken to establish trade promotion centres that could assist in the latter regard? How might foreign investment, especially when combined with local capital, assist in promoting exports of manufactures from developing countries, and what measures might be required in this respect (e.g., fiscal and other incentives, insurance of equipment credits, long term procurement contracts, etc.).

(6) To the extent that internal readjustments are required on the part of domestic industries in developed countries in connexion with imports of manufactures from developing countries, what financial and technical assistance could be provided to the firms or workers involved?

(7) Could any measures be adopted to facilitate consultation and exchange of information on expansion of production for export in developing countries and changes in industrial patterns in developed countries with a view to the progressive mutual adaptation of the structure of production and trade in manufactures?

3. *Measures and actions for promotion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures among the developing countries.*

(1) In order to take advantage of economies of scale and specialization, what new or extension of present efforts could be undertaken regarding the establishment of regionally—integrated trade groups of developing countries? ²

(2) In addition to the setting up of formal customs unions or free trade areas, what other measures such as the inauguration of new tariff preferences, payments agreements, and other reciprocal arrangements may be adopted to promote trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures between developing countries? ³

(3) How can the possibilities of joint industrial ventures in developing countries best be realized? To what extent can such activities be assisted by financial and technical aid from the developed countries?

(4) In what way might international aid be utilized to promote trade among developing countries? Might policies of aid tied to imports from the donor countries be modified to encourage purchases of manufactured goods from developing countries. For example, could purchases of industrial equipment under aid programmes be made from developing countries? ³

III. *Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade*

1. *Role of invisibles in the balance of payments of developing countries.*

² These questions also came up for consideration in the Fifth Committee.

³ This question also came up for consideration in the Third Committee.

(1) What are the factors underlying the growing difficulties faced by developing countries in financing invisible items in their balance of payments?

2. *Measures for improving the invisible trade of developing countries through increasing receipts for services such as tourism and reducing payments for transportation, insurance and similar charges.*

(1) What should be done to make progress towards development of national and regional merchant marines in developing countries on an economic basis? What steps can be taken to reduce flag discrimination by developed countries? Should flag discrimination by developing countries be accepted, at least during an interim phase of the development of a merchant marine? What can be done to improve port operations in developing countries?

(2) What procedures should be established for ensuring the effective participation of Governments of developing countries in decisions affecting the conditions and rates of sea transport? Should freight rates established at shipping conferences be made public?

(3) How can the establishment of domestic insurance and regional reinsurance schemes be encouraged in developing countries so as to assist in mobilizing savings within these countries and in preventing the outflow of resources to other countries?

(4) What measures might be taken arising out of the report of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome from 21 August to 5 September 1963?

3. *Importance of medium and long-term financing for trade of developing countries.*

4. *Co-ordination of trade and aid policies, including technical assistance, for accelerated economic development.*

5. *Measures for increasing the volume and improving the terms of financing for the promotion of the exports of developing countries and their imports of essential commodities and capital equipment.*

(1) What measures should be taken to reach the target of aid of 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically-advanced countries set by General Assembly Resolution 1711 (XVI)?

(2) How should savings from disarmament be utilized for the expansion of aid to developing countries?

(3) To what extent would it be possible to co-ordinate aid with the long-term economic plans of developing countries, and to programme such aid over a substantial period of years? What steps could be taken so that financial assistance could be committed, as far as possible, to development plans as a whole instead of being limited to meeting the import requirements for capital goods arising out of particular projects?

(4) What should be done to ensure that aid programmes are more effectively oriented to the

promotion of the export trade of developing countries, taking into account both the potentialities of these countries and specific market prospects? How can developing countries receiving aid be enabled to utilize it for purchases from other developing countries? ⁴

(5) How can the terms and conditions of aid, including both interest rates and repayment periods, be related more closely to requirements of the programmes or projects for which it is granted?

(6) What could be done to co-ordinate technical assistance with foreign aid programmes?

(7) What steps should be taken to permit as large a proportion of economic aid as possible to be given in untied form?

(8) What measures should be taken to utilize commodity surpluses of both developed and developing countries for economic aid, and what safeguards are required?

(9) What measures should be taken to consolidate and to extend the terms of payment for the external debts, both short-term and medium-term, of developing countries in order to avoid dislocation of development programmes or plans?

(10) What steps can be taken to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries in forms and under conditions in which such inflow could most effectively contribute to the expansion of exports of these countries? What should developing countries do to prevent flight of capital?

(11) What measures should be taken to provide export credit facilities for developing countries that would enable them to compete with the terms and conditions of credit available to exporters in developing countries? What provision for insurance facilities in connexion with such credits could be made?

It has also been agreed that the Third Committee should take up questions relating to compensatory financing. These include the following:

(1) Where measures in the field of trade do not prove adequate for stabilizing export earnings of developing countries, is it agreed that these countries should be provided with compensatory finance both in the short and the long term?

(2) If so, what should be the procedure for evaluating such claims, and taking action upon them?

(3) Should long-term compensatory financing be in the form of loans or grants?

(4) What should be the point of departure for measures of compensation? In relation to what point in time should losses be calculated? Would it suffice to assure the developing countries that they will not be subject to new losses in relation to present prices? Or should losses be calculated in relation to some past year, when the terms of trade were

less unfavourable to developing countries than they have recently been?

(5) Taking existing International Monetary Fund (IMF) arrangements into account, should additional steps be taken to provide short-term compensatory financing along the lines of the proposed development insurance fund?

IV. *Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade*

1. *A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the existing international bodies dealing with international trade in meeting trade problems of developing countries, including a consideration of the development of trade relations among countries with uneven levels of economic development and/or different systems of economic organization and trade.*

2. *The advisability of eliminating overlapping and duplication by co-ordination or consolidation of the activities of such bodies of creating conditions for expanded membership and of effecting such other organizational improvements and initiatives as may be needed, so as to maximize the beneficial results of trade for the promotion of economic development.*

(1) Can agreement be reached by the Conference on the basis of one or more of the following proposals:

Proposal I. To set up a completely new specialized agency, a United Nations international trade organization, on the basis of universal membership;

Proposal II. Governments to use more fully and constructively the machinery already at their disposal by further evolution of the GATT in directions in which it is already moving, and by reorganization of the work of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

Proposal III. Positive revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) structure independent of other changes in the United Nations apparatus in general;

Proposal IV. To establish a permanent forum open to all Members of the United Nations and supported by a representative standing committee and a competent executive organ within the United Nations Secretariat.⁵

(2)⁶ To what extent does the existing and proposed machinery have wide competence in the field of international trade, including specially trade as an instrument of economic development:

(3) To what extent is the existing and proposed machinery adequate in regulating trade relations:

⁵ The above proposals are reproduced in full in paras. 241-248 of the "Report of the Group of Experts appointed under Economic and Social Council resolution 919 (XXXIV)" [see Vol. V of this series].

⁶ Questions 2 to 8 draw upon the report of Sub-Committee 4 set up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session [See "Report of the Preparatory Committee (second session)" in this volume.]

⁴ This question was also posed above in connexion with the work of the Second Committee.

- (a) Between industrial and developing countries;
- (b) Among developing countries;
- (c) Between socialist countries and market economies?

(4) What institutional arrangements would be required for implementing the decisions to be taken by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development under the various items of its agenda?

(5) How can adequate co-ordination be secured in the activities of the various bodies dealing with international trade?

(6) How should international institutions in the field of trade be brought under the general aegis of the United Nations?

(7) To what extent does the existing and proposed machinery provide for universality of membership or as near to universality as possible?

(8) To what extent is the existing and proposed machinery acceptable to the major trading countries and to the majority of developing countries?

V. *Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional economic groupings*

1. *A review of trends in the world trade and its perspectives.*
2. *Trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth.*
3. *International trade and its relations with national development planning, policies and institutions.*
4. *Trade problems between countries*
 - (a) *At similar levels of development*
 - (b) *At different stages of development*
 - (c) *Having different economic and social systems.*

(1) What are future prospects for export receipts of developing countries in the light of trends in the volume of exports of primary commodities and manufactures and of developments in their terms of trade?

(2) It has been indicated that on the basis of current projections there will be a substantial gap between the foreign exchange income of developing countries and their import needs in terms of the growth objectives accepted by the United Nations. Is the need for internationally concerted measures to reduce and close this gap generally accepted? What are the broad types of measures envisaged in this connexion, in the field of aid, policies aimed at expanding export incomes of developing countries, and policies involving import substitution by developing countries? What should be done by way of assessing the trade needs of individual developing countries more precisely and the adequacy of the measures envisaged for meeting those needs?

(3) Are there any major directions in which the development plans and programmes of developing

countries need to be oriented to accelerate economic growth?

(4) What are the special problems affecting the trade of developing countries with (i) developed market economies and (ii) socialist countries? What measures appropriate to each of these two groups might be formulated to deal with these problems?

(5) Would it be possible to establish quantitative targets for imports by developed countries of both primary and industrial products from developing countries? In what form should such targets be expressed, e.g., as a percentage of domestic consumption, etc., and how could they be realized in practice, taking into account differences in economic and social systems?

(6) Are there any special problems affecting trade between developing countries?

(7) What arrangements should be made to settle outstanding problems of trade policy hindering an expansion of trade between developed market economies and socialist countries? What steps could be taken towards the solution of outstanding problems relating to the application of the most-favoured-nation principle, the achievement of effective reciprocity and mutual advantage in trade relations, and the multilateralization of trade and payments?

(8) What measures should be taken in recognition of the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade?

5. *Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development.*

(9) What general principles should be adopted providing for:

- (a) A full recognition of the significance of the problem of economic development for world trade;
- (b) Differentiation between developed and developing countries, and between countries of different economic and social systems?

In particular, what principles should be adopted relating to (a) access to markets (b) reciprocity in the granting of trade concessions (c) sustained expansion of the export earnings of developing countries through measures of international co-operation, including preferential treatment?

6. *Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings of developed countries and/or preferential trading arrangements.*

7. *Implications for trade and development of developing countries of economic groupings in developing areas and/or preferential trading arrangements.*

(10) How can the share of developing countries in the commodity markets of the regional economic groupings of developed countries be maintained or increased? (i) To what extent would it be possible to adjust the scale of levies and the price systems applicable to agricultural products with a view to ensuring that access to the markets of the regional groupings by the developing countries is maintained? (ii) To

what extent would it be possible to use a system of market organization for the principal items of primary commodities exported by developing countries to maintain and expand export income of these countries from sales to regional groupings?

(11) Would it be possible to consider specific tariff reductions and elimination of non-tariff barriers in regional groupings to offset the impact on exports from developing countries of the internal dismantling of trade restrictions by the groupings?

(12) How could the trade flows and potentialities of developing countries be taken fully into account in the production, investment and trade policy decisions of the regional groupings of developed market economies?

(13) How could the need for providing expanding outlets for the primary products and finished goods which the developing countries are in a position to supply be taken into account in the co-ordination of industrial and foreign trade plans by Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries? Would it be possible to set up long-term targets for purchases from developing countries?

How far might it become possible to take advantage of the multilateral clearing arrangements set up by the CMEA countries to facilitate transfers of balances arising in trade with developing countries and thereby promote an expansion of trade with these countries?

(14) Would it be possible to relieve developing countries that are members of preferential systems or regional groupings of the obligation to grant reciprocal preferences to developed countries members of such systems or groupings? As a beginning, what steps can be taken to safeguard the actual and

potential trade of other developing countries with these countries?

(15) Would it be possible to agree on the gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of preferences extended by developed countries to certain developing countries, such preferences to be replaced by direct aid of equivalent benefit? Pending such action, what should be done to safeguard the trading position of developing countries not belonging to preferential systems?

(16) What steps should be taken to promote economic groupings and/or preferential trading arrangements among developing countries with a view to the acceleration of their economic growth?

(17) Should regional economic groupings of developing countries be organized on principles that are looser or more flexible than those accepted for groupings of developed countries? In this connexion, should developing countries be allowed to establish tariff preferences on a regional or sub-regional basis and to enter into reciprocal arrangements for development of regional or sub-regional projects on the lines of the provision made in Article XV of the Havana Charter?

(18) Would the formation of regional payments arrangements facilitate expansion of trade between developing countries? What broad measures might be adopted to facilitate the establishment of such arrangements in appropriate cases?

(19) Is it necessary to establish certain rules, conditions of procedures which would ensure that the exchange of preferences between developing countries on a regional or sub-regional basis (a) would be likely to promote economic growth; (b) would not involve harmful discrimination against the trade of other developing countries outside the grouping?

Part III

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1964 TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE FROM THE DELEGATIONS OF BULGARIA, THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CUBA, THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND, ROMANIA, THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

The delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in connexion with the statement made on 26 March 1964 by the Afro-Asian States, Yugoslavia, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica concerning the participation of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, deem it necessary to make the following statement:

1. The delegations of the above-mentioned socialist countries, in conformity with the consistent and undeviating policy of their States designed to bring about the complete elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*, fully endorse the strong condemnation, contained in the statement in question, of the racist and colonialist policy and practices pursued by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal despite the repeated sharp condemnations of their actions by the United Nations and by all peoples.

2. Our delegations agree that by their actions the Governments of South Africa and Portugal have placed themselves outside the law in world society and deserve to be excluded from participation in this Conference, since their policy is at variance with its principles and purposes. It should be noted in this connexion that the delegations of South Africa and Portugal have already been excluded from

the Assembly of the World Health Organization and from a number of other international forums.

3. Our delegations, responding to the appeal of the Afro-Asian States, Yugoslavia, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, refuse to co-operate in any way at the Conference with the delegations of South Africa and Portugal.

We would request you to bring this statement to the attention of the Conference and to have it distributed as a document.

(Signed)

Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria	I. BOUDINOV
Delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	A. SHAVROV
Delegation of the Republic of Cuba	E. GUEVARA
Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	F. HAMOUZ
Delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic	J. BIRÓ
Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic	D. GOMBOJAV
Delegation of the Polish People's Republic	W. TRAMPCZYNSKI
Delegation of the Romanian People's Republic	G. RADULESCU
Delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	G. SAKHNOVSKY
Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	N. PATOLICHEV

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1964 FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF ALBANIA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: French]

The delegation of the People's Republic of Albania, having taken note of the statement made at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 26 March 1964 by the Afro-Asian group and certain other countries concerning the participation

in the Conference of representatives of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal, has the honour to state as follows:

The People's Republic of Albania, as a socialist country, has pursued and continues to pursue a policy directed against imperialist and colonialist oppression of all kinds. It has supported the struggle of peoples to attain their independence and the right of nations to self-determination and to secure the observance of human rights. It has vigorously condemned all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and particularly the racial discrimination which the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal continue to practise.

The Albanian delegation considers that the presence of the delegations of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal at this Conference is incompatible with what we consider to be the goals of the Conference.

For this reason it declares that it associates itself without reservation with the statement adopted by the Afro-Asian group and certain other countries, that it is firmly resolved not to collaborate in any way with these two delegations and that it will ignore their presence at the Conference.

Moreover, the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers that it would contribute to the success of the struggle against racial discrimination and the development of international trade relations, for the Conference to decide to exclude these two delegations from any participation in the Conference. The adoption of such a decision would not be without precedent. Quite recently the World Assembly of the World Health Organization, at its last session, on the proposal of a number of its members (the Albanian delegation being one of the main sponsors of the proposal) adopted a similar decision to exclude the representatives of these two countries from participation in its work.

I would request you to be good enough to bring this letter to the attention of all delegations as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) KİÇO NGJELA
Chairman of the delegation

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1964 FROM THE
HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English/French/Russian]

I have the honour to inform you that a letter addressed to me, as Head of the USSR delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, has been received from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic. The letter, which encloses a statement by the Government of the German Democratic Republic addressed

to the Conference, contains a request that the statement should be brought to the attention of all delegations taking part in the Conference.

The USSR delegation would request you to have the letter and statement in question distributed by the Conference secretariat as an official document of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(Signed) N. PATOLICHEV
Head of the delegation
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development

*Mr. N. S. Patolichev Minister of Foreign Trade,
Head of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics, Geneva.*

Geneva, 1 April 1964

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the statement of principle of the Government of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. I forwarded the statement of principle of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the President of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 31 March of this year.

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to have the above-mentioned statement distributed to the delegations participating in the Conference.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Walter BELING
Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Government of the German Democratic Republic welcomes that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be held, and hopes that the work of the Conference will contribute to the solution of the important tasks of international trade and international economic co-operation facing all countries of the world.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has attentively observed the preparations for this Conference and is convinced that the latter will help to break down the difficulties still existing in international trade, if it takes into account the aspirations of the peoples towards an international detente and pays due regard to the points of view of all States concerned with these problems, and if it works out recommendations to this effect.

International economic co-operation and especially international trade on a basis of full equality for all

participating States, of mutual advantage and non-interference into internal affairs, without discrimination and man-made obstacles, are highly instrumental in developing friendly relations between all States in the world.

The success of this Conference will largely depend on how much it will base its work on these principles.

In accordance with the universal character of international trading relations and in the light of the generally accepted international legal principle of universality, this Conference should give all States interested in the Conference an opportunity to co-operate on an equal footing. In this connexion, the Government of the German Democratic Republic demands that the two German States be treated equally at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Realizing the great importance of the participation of all States interested in such conferences, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted Resolution 366 "Rules for the calling of International Conferences of States" at its Fourth Session, and has explicitly stated in Rule 3:

"Non-member States whose interests are directly affected by the matters to be considered at the conference may be invited to it and shall have full rights as members thereof."

The subject of this Conference directly affects the interests of the German Democratic Republic, since its highly industrial national economy needs wide foreign trade and economic co-operation with States of all continents.

With regard to the volume of production, the variety of products, and the export capacity of the industry, the German Democratic Republic today is one of the ten leading industrial countries of the world. Between 1950 and 1963, the industrial output of the German Democratic Republic has more than trebled. It is on the basis of this highly efficient industry that the German Democratic Republic conducts its foreign trade policy along the lines of equality and mutual advantage. The foreign trade turnover of the German Democratic Republic increased from 3,700 million to 20,300 million German marks from 1950 to 1963.

In the past few years, the German Democratic Republic has attached great importance to its trade with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and has supported their economic progress. In the period from 1955 to 1963, the foreign trade turnover with these countries rose by 260 per cent, and allowance has been made for its increase by three times in the years to come. The German Democratic Republic's export to these States serves their economic construction and contributes to the stabilization of a national economy. The supplies include complete plant, industrial equipment, products of heavy engineering, machine tools, products of precision mechanics and electrical engineering, and chemical products. In the set-up of its imports from the developing countries the German

Democratic Republic pays regard to these countries' specific level of development, and buys from them traditional produce of agriculture and forestry, industrial raw materials, and, on an increasing scale, semi-finished and finished goods. As a result of this trading policy, the German Democratic Republic has been able in the past few years to increase considerably its imports of unroasted coffee beans, cacao beans, vegetable oil, cotton and cotton yarns, etc. The import needs of the German Democratic Republic present an increasing market for the developing countries also in future. The German Democratic Republic will duly take into account the changing export structure of these countries and will, apart from the import of raw material, give its consideration to an increased importation of semi-finished and finished goods.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic declares its readiness to base its foreign trade relations with all interested countries on bilateral long-term trade agreements. Experience in trade with several Asian, African and Latin American countries shows that this approach to trading relations is suited best to develop the mutual exchange of goods. This holds good also for the conclusion of long-term contracts of delivery securing continuous sales of a number of goods for the developing countries.

The visit of a Government delegation of the German Democratic Republic in January/February 1964 to countries of Asia, such as Indonesia, Cambodia, Burma, Ceylon and India, yielded good results in this respect. In this context the Government of the German Democratic Republic can state that this journey has created favourable conditions for the expansion of mutual relations, especially in economy and culture. The offers of the German Democratic Republic to import increased quantities of home commodities and to supply complete industrial plant, equipment and machinery on favourable terms have met with great interest, and provision has been made for exchanging delegations of experts soon in order to conclude corresponding long-term agreements.

The German Democratic Republic pays much attention to scientific and technological aid for the developing countries. It helps these countries in building their own national industries by delegating specialists on problems of technology and planning and by admitting increasing numbers of students from these countries to training at its universities and colleges.

To contribute to the successful solution of the complex problems, the Government of the German Democratic Republic is ready to co-operate in the Conference which is so important for the development of peaceful relations among the peoples. The German Democratic Republic is, of course, prepared to make available its knowledge, abilities and experience. But this necessitates the removal of all those obstacles which have been created for reasons contradictory to the matter-of-fact character of this Conference.

As the German Democratic Republic holds a prominent place in international trade and as its volume

of trade ranks second within the socialist countries, the Government of the German Democratic Republic has noted with great interest the Joint Declaration made by the representatives of the developing countries at the Eighteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is satisfied that the implementation of the proposals made therein would constitute a considerable contribution to the solution of the problems still existing in international trade, including the "creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of development, at different stages of development and having different systems of social and economic organization". The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is to make a decisive contribution to taking new measures for a substantial expansion of international trade and, therefore, has to oppose any discrimination in international trade, should not allow States to be discriminated against and to be not admitted to the Conference merely because their political and social systems are disliked by some States participating in this Conference.

International economic and trading relations can only be fully unfolded if they are kept free from any form of discrimination. This also makes it necessary to put an end to the embargo restrictions imposed by the NATO countries on the socialist States. The resultant adverse consequences for the German Democratic Republic's foreign trade relations with the western countries are contradictory to the principles of universal world trade and create obstacles and difficulties which are of no use to any country.

International trading relations, a vital need for the development of all countries, today embrace all States of the world. Restriction of these trading relations for political reasons is purely and simply detrimental to the development of the nations. That is why every State should deem it its highest duty to oppose any kind and form of restriction of international economic relations, for the sake of the successful development of its own economic relations with other States.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic therefore repeats with due emphasis that it has a right and a title to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on an equal footing with all other States, so that it can as well make its contribution to the solution of the problems of international trade in which it has a substantial share.

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: Russian]

As everyone knows, there are today two independent German States: the German Democratic Republic

and the Federal Republic of Germany. Each of these States has diplomatic, commercial and economic ties with many countries throughout the world. Now, however, on the occasion of the Conference on Trade and Development, an event of great importance to international economic life, and one of vital concern to all countries of the world, one of these German States, the Federal Republic of Germany, which, as is known, is not a Member of the United Nations, has not only been invited to take part in the Conference, but has been nominated to the important office of Vice-President of the Conference, whereas the other German State, the German Democratic Republic, because of the influence of certain western countries, was not even invited to take part in the Conference, on various factitious pretexts.

The nomination of the Federal Republic of Germany to the office of Vice-President of the Conference is a tendentious move which emphasizes the injustice done to the German Democratic Republic.

On the strength of these considerations the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR opposes the election of the Federal Republic of Germany to the office of Vice-President of the Conference and firmly insists that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to take part in the present United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(Signed) G. SAKHNOVSKY

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1964 FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English/French]

I have the honour to inform you that a letter addressed to me, as Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, has been received from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic. The letter, which encloses a declaration on some problems of international trade with raw materials by the Government of the German Democratic Republic addressed to the Conference, contains a request that the statement should be brought to the attention of all delegations taking part in the Conference.

The Czechoslovak delegation would request you to have the letter and statement in question distributed by the Conference secretariat as an official document of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(Signed) J. KOHOUT
Head of the Delegation
of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to
the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development

Mr. Jaroslav Kohout, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Head of the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Geneva.

Geneva, 24 April 1964.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the declaration of the Government of the German Democratic Republic concerning some problems of international trade with raw materials addressed to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. I forwarded this declaration to the President of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 23 April of this year.

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to have the above-mentioned declaration concerning item 11 of the agenda of the Conference distributed to the delegations participating in the Conference.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Walter BELING
Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic

DECLARATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
REGARDING SOME QUESTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN RAW MATERIALS

The German Democratic Republic agrees with the opinion that one of the most serious economic problems of world trade becomes apparent in the development of the post-war international trade in raw materials. This affects in particular the developing countries. The realization of an economic development of these countries which would meet their objective requirements is actually heavily hampered by the situation of the international trade in raw materials which involves insufficient exports for the developing countries, i.e., their proceeds in foreign currency are growing too slowly, partially they are even going down or are stationary, thus giving rise to difficulties in the payments balance.

The share of raw materials in the widest sense (provisions, raw materials and combustibles) in the export of all capitalist countries declined from 54 per cent in 1938 to about 44 per cent in 1961. The share of provisions and raw materials particularly—contrary to that of fuels—had a downward trend. In the period from 1952 till 1961 only it declined annually by nearly 2.5 per cent at an average, while in the same period the share of finished products increased nearly at the same rate.

Since the export of the developing countries consists mainly of raw materials, this development of the international trade in raw materials becomes apparent as a decrease of the share of the developing countries in the world trade as a whole. While these countries had still a share of 26.3 per cent in the

world's export in 1952, their share declined to 20.3 per cent till 1961.

Development of the trade in raw materials was quite different in its main groups and had different effects on the individual developing countries, according as the countries, due to the widely spread single crop system, have orientated themselves towards the export of some agricultural or mining products, or if they participate to some extent in the boom of the petrol industry. Apart from this, an increase in the production of raw materials in the developed capitalist countries is also to be noted. With regard to traditional raw materials, the share of the developing countries continued to decrease whereas their share in fuels (i.e., in petrol in particular) has even increased.

There is no doubt that the development of prices for raw materials on the one hand and that for products of the manufacturing industry on the other hand has had detrimental effects on the developing countries under the concrete conditions of the actual system of production and their position in the system of international division of labour. Considering quite a long period—from about 1950 up to now—prices for raw materials have declined perceptibly and prices for finished products have gone up, and in the period from 1957 till 1962 a pronounced separation in the dynamics of prices—a steadily growing disproportion in the dynamics of prices—took place. This means that the developing countries which are generally already in a difficult position following the low dynamics of the international trade in raw materials and due to their single crop system which is mostly orientated on the export of raw materials have suffered tremendous losses by the long-term deterioration of the terms of trade.

The German Democratic Republic holds the view that these problems which were briefly exposed are traceable to certain social and economic causes and are in conformity with political and economic power relations which were decisive in the past and which, to some extent, are still decisive even today.]

The German Democratic Republic refers to the recognized fact that the actual economic position of the developing countries and the unfavourable situation in their foreign trade are the result of a development lasting for decades and of the system of international division of labour which came into being on this basis. Under these circumstances the developing countries had virtually to play the part of producers of raw materials within the scope of the capitalist world economy whereas industrialization and application of continuously progressing technics in all spheres of economy used to be confined to the highly industrialized countries only. This situation is virtually prevailing still today.

The German Democratic Republic shares the generally spread view that a solution of the economic problems of the developing countries on principle can be achieved only by means of an extensive mobili-

zation of all their own reserves, the increase of productivity in all spheres of national economy, an ample industrialization, and that in connexion with this a change of the position of these countries in the system of international division of labour will become possible. A number of developing countries have already achieved some progress on this road and the German Democratic Republic reiterates that she is prepared to support the young emerging States in the best way possible in their efforts. This development, however—and there is no other way according to the view of the German Democratic Republic—will take some time.

The German Democratic Republic holds the view that simultaneously there is a number of individual problems on the line of the raw materials economy for which certain solutions having a limited effect could be found. This could improve shortly the economic position of the developing countries and could contribute to solve the main problem of the developing countries or to create better conditions for its solution. According to the view of the German Democratic Republic it is the more necessary to make efforts aiming at the solution of partial problems on the line of the raw materials economy, the more the developing countries, as a rule, will continue to be dependent upon an extensive export of raw materials for many other years to come.

In this connexion, the German Democratic Republic points out that she is prepared to buy from the developing countries within the framework of long-term agreements and contracts raw materials in crude and processed state, tropical foodstuffs, coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., and feeding stuffs in accordance with the requirements of the national economy of the German Democratic Republic.

By the long-term covering of the sale of their home produce, the developing countries will be given financial means for paying imports from the German Democratic Republic, in particular of machinery, equipments and complete plants.

The German Democratic Republic considers that long-term agreements include also possibilities of arrangements for industrial completion which could involve the assistance of the German Democratic Republic in discovering and processing certain raw materials in developing countries, by supplying equipments for this purpose, placing experts at their disposal and by purchasing a fixed part of the products thus produced in return.

The German Democratic Republic supports absolutely the opinion¹ set out in the document on "Principles of international trade relations and trade policy" under para. 12: and holds the view that international goods agreements could have a stabilizing effect on the trade of the developing countries in certain raw materials, especially if it would be warranted that all

countries which wish so could become members of those agreements, that all important producer and consumer countries would really belong to the relevant agreement and that the interest of the participants, in particular that of the developing countries, would be taken into consideration in the rules and the mode of operation of the agreements. Although the German Democratic Republic is a remarkable trading partner and her participation could have favourable results, she was so far not given any chance of co-operation in the existing international goods agreements.

It became apparent in the past that some of these international goods agreements had a limited positive effect on the international trade in the commodities in question. The German Democratic Republic, however, holds the view that by the conclusion or operation of such international goods agreements only, none of the fundamental problems can be solved which are hampering the economic development of the developing countries and which will be solvable only on the basis of a continuous and pronounced increase of the productivity of raw materials which must be accompanied by an extensive industrialization of the young States and must bring about a new position of these countries in the system of international division of labour.

Furthermore the German Democratic Republic supports the efforts made by the developing countries aiming at taking over foreign trade—in this connexion particular stress should be laid on the export of raw materials—into their own hands, and she expresses that she is prepared to channel her economic relations with the developing countries through State organizations or national enterprises of these countries.

The German Democratic Republic declares that she is prepared to discuss any other problems and proposals on the line of the international trade in raw materials which will be raised for discussion by the developing countries from the point of view of mutual interest.

LETTER DATED 18 MAY FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[SUBJECT.] *Letters from the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, dated 10 April 1964, from the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, dated 3 April 1964, and from the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, dated 24 April 1964*².

[Original: English]

I have the honour to refer to the above-mentioned letters and to assure you that it is not the intention of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to enter into a debate of political problems at this Conference. We are well aware that the majority of

¹ See Vol. VI of this series.

² See pages 70, 68, 70 respectively.

delegations wishes to concentrate on the important economic problems this Conference is faced with. I am obliged, however, to make the following remarks on behalf of my Government:

The head of the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, in his letter dated 10 April 1964 objected to the election of a representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the office of Vice-President of the Conference and to the fact that the part of Germany which was mentioned by the Ukrainian delegate was not invited to take part in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Contrary to this view there exists only one German State.

As to the German Vice-President, he was elected on 23 March by 100 of the 116 delegations taking part in the voting. The Ukrainian delegation has called this election "a tendentious move". It is, however, a fact that the Federal Republic of Germany has the second largest proportion of world trade, i.e., approximately 10 per cent and that it is also one of those States which in the field of financial and technical assistance are making the greatest efforts to help the countries which are in the process of development. In the view of my delegation the Ukrainian delegation has no reason to criticize this election.

The participants of the Conference have been determined by resolution 1785 (XVII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations. This resolution was the result of a discussion in which all relevant aspects have been carefully considered. Since, therefore, the question of the participation at the Conference has been definitely decided by the competent body of the United Nations, there is no reason for raising this question again. My Government fully subscribes to the decision of the General Assembly.

As to the declarations attached to the above-mentioned letters my delegation considers them to be an attempt to circumvent the resolution 1785 (XVII) determining the participants in the Conference.

Therefore my delegation is of the opinion, that—as has been the practice on previous occasions in the United Nations and especially in the Economic Commission for Europe—these declarations cannot and should not be considered as an appropriate part of the official documentation of the Conference.

I have the honour to request you to be good enough to bring this letter to the attention of all delegations as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) H. KLEIN
Acting Head of Delegation

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1964, FROM THE DELEGATION OF HUNGARY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: French]

The Deputy Minister for External and Internal Trade of the German Democratic Republic has requested

the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic to use its good offices and to transmit the attached letter to you.

I should be very grateful, Mr. President, if you could make arrangements for this letter to be distributed as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) J. BACZONI

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1964 FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[SUBJECT.] Letter from the head of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, dated 18 May 1964.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany has seen fit to send you a letter dated 18 May in which he makes statements that are plainly at variance with the facts.

For this reason, I think it necessary to make the following points.

The existence of two German States, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, is a reality which cannot be repudiated by a letter from the Head of the west German delegation. The German Democratic Republic, the existence of which is not dependent on recognition or non-recognition by certain States, maintains diplomatic relations with States whose population accounts for over a third of that of the world. In addition, it has official inter-governmental relations at different levels with a very large number of other countries, including many of the developing countries.

These facts find support in the statements made on item 9 of the agenda by many Heads of delegations at this Conference and by a number of official documents of the Conference.

The allegation that the German Democratic Republic does not exist constitutes a negation of existing facts and is intended to mislead the participants in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. That statement is attributable to reasons which are entirely unconnected with this Conference.

In order that all the States taking part in the Conference may be correctly informed, I should be very grateful if this letter could be brought to the attention of all delegations.

(Signed) G. WEISS

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1964 FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO MR. L. D. WILGRESS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

On April 3rd the Representative of the Yemeni Republican authorities included in his statement to

the Conference references to the territory of Aden as well as to the States of the Aden Protectorate and the Southern Arabian Federation.

It is not the wish of the United Kingdom Delegation to debate political questions at this Conference. In view of the statements which have been made, however, I am obliged, on behalf of my Government, to place the following on record:

Her Majesty's Government have no doubt about their sovereignty over the State of Aden.

Her Majesty's Government are equally satisfied that there is no foundation for the Yemeni claim to the States of the Protectorate of South Arabia. Those States are under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, who are responsible for their external relations.

I have the honour to request you as Acting President of the Conference to be good enough to bring this letter to the attention of all delegations as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) Patrick REILLY

LETTER DATED 22 MAY 1964 FROM THE DELEGATION OF CUBA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE

[SUBJECT.] *Agenda Items : 10 Expansion of international Trade and its significance for economic development: (e) Principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development;*

11. *International commodity problems: (b) Programme of measures and actions for the removal of obstacles (tariff, non-tariff and other) and of discriminatory practices and for expansion of market opportunities for primary commodity exports and for increases in their consumption and imports in developed countries;*
12. *Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures: (b) (ii) Programme of measures and actions for the progressive reduction and elimination of quantitative and other restrictions and discriminatory practices to imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures.*

[Original: Spanish]

Sir,

One of the basic aims of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the elimination of obstacles of various kinds hampering the development of trade between countries. This aim is reflected in various basic documents of or relating to the Conference. Suffice it to recall that resolution 1785 (XVII) of the United Nations General Assembly recommending that the Conference should be convened mentioned as one of the basic reasons for holding it "the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade". And this aim was crystallized in items 11 (b) and 12 (b) (ii) of the Conference agenda—"International Commodity Problems" and "Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures" which the First and Second Committees have been asked to study and deal with.

In view of this—one of the basic aims of this Conference—the Chairman of our delegation, Coman-

dante Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, Minister for Industry, when he denounced in plenary meeting the numerous and continuing acts of economic aggression against Cuba carried out by the United States Government culminating in the blockade of our country to prevent trade with other countries, made the following statement addressed, as you will recall, to the United States delegation, which was headed at that time by Mr. George Ball, Under-Secretary of State:

"Cuba summons the delegation of the United States Government to say whether the actions foreshadowed by this statement and others like it, and the incidents we have described are or are not at odds with coexistence in the world today, and whether, in the opinion of that delegation, the successive acts of economic aggression committed against our island and against other countries which trade with us are legitimate. I ask whether that attitude is or is not at odds with the principle of the Organization that brings us together—that of practising tolerance between States—and with the obligation laid by that Organization on countries which have ratified its Charter to settle their disputes by peaceful means. I ask whether that attitude is or is not at odds with the spirit of this meeting in favour of abandoning all forms of discrimination and removing the barriers between countries with different social systems and at different stages of development."

As you know, that summons remained unanswered by the delegation of the United States of America. But though there was no reply in the Conference, a reply was given outside the Conference: Mr. Ball himself and other high officials of the United States, including President Lyndon Johnson, have repeated the decision of the United States Government to maintain and intensify the economic blockade against Cuba. As an example, we recall the statement made by Mr. George Ball, Under-Secretary of State, at Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday 23 April, in which he affirmed that the economic boycott against Cuba would be maintained. And the *New York Times*, in its international edition of Saturday 25 April, also said that Mr. Ball had discussed the policy of depriving Cuba of industrial equipment and so disrupting its economy.

The Press has likewise reported at length the pressure exerted on the European States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, at the recent meeting at The Hague of the NATO Council, to cease their trade with Cuba and apply the policy of economic blockade dictated by the United States—a gesture showing disregard for the sovereignty and legitimate interests of those countries, not to speak of the crude violation of international law which such a policy implies.

This policy of economic blockade of Cuba has also taken the form of highly reprehensible acts which violate the most fundamental rules of international

and human conduct. There is no other way to qualify the *de facto* prohibition of the sale of medicines to Cuba, for this is what the export licence requirement imposed by the United States Department of Trade for shipments to Cuba amounts to. Nor is there any other way to describe the refusal of a number of vessels to assist the British tanker *London Splendour* which was adrift 30 miles north of Cuba owing to engine trouble for fear of being added to the United States Government's blacklist of vessels trading with Cuba, since the *London Splendour* was carrying Soviet petroleum to Cuba. The *Newsweek* magazine reporting the incident in its issue of May 25, called it a ridiculous incident, but in fact it shows to what inhuman extremes the policy of the United States Government leads.

We might add to all these aggressive statements and acts perpetrated against our country, the criminal bombardment of the port of Pilon in Oriente Province by a pirate vessel operated by counter-revolutionary elements of Cuban origin protected by the United States Government. There was public boasting about its predatory exploits in the city of Miami. But we wished to cite only those acts or statements in which the Government or high officials of the United States Government have acted directly or which have been a direct consequence of the policy of economic blockade against Cuba.

This repetition of the aggressive economic policy of the United States Government against Cuba has been denounced by our representatives in the various Committees of the Conference. We consider it a fundamental duty of all delegations to ensure respect for the aims of this Conference, which is inspired by the principles of the United Nations Charter, and its deliberations and conclusions are being closely followed by all peoples of the world and particularly those of the developing countries, who realize the political responsibility we have assumed towards them. The aggressive policy of the United States Government confronts all the nations of the world with a perfectly straightforward case of international morality, and the fact that it is now being repeated and becoming more acute makes it more necessary than ever for all participants in the Conference to realize the grave consequences to which that policy is bound to lead.

I would respectfully request you to circulate this communication as an official document.

(Signed) Raúl LEÓN
Acting Chairman of the Cuban delegation

LETTER DATED 23 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: Russian]

At a time when our Conference is endeavouring to find ways and means of developing international

trade and, towards this end, to eliminate all forms of discrimination and other barriers to normal economic relations between States, the Government of the United States of America has taken a brutal action against the Republic of Cuba, an action which is at variance with the goals of the Conference and inhumane. By a decision taken by the Department of Commerce, the United States has imposed a *de facto* prohibition on sales of food and medicaments to the Republic of Cuba.

It is obvious that, as is rightly stated in the published note of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, there is no justification for this action from the political, moral or humanitarian point of view. As is known, it has been repeatedly asserted in the United States that owing to "humanitarian considerations" the United States Government would not place an embargo on food and medicaments. One may well ask what kind of humanitarianism this latest action of the United States Government represents.

The placing of an embargo on exports of food and medicaments is not only inconsistent with the elementary rules of international relations in the civilized world but is shameful and has no justification whatever. It is nothing other than an effort to deprive a sovereign State Member of the United Nations, through an economic blockade imposed by means of coercion, threats and pressure of all kinds on the countries trading with Cuba, of the possibility of maintaining normal economic and trade relations with those countries.

Such an inhuman measure is bound to meet with strong protests and censure on the part of all States which are concerned with the development of normal economic relations and the strengthening of the cause of co-operation and peaceful coexistence of States.

The Soviet Union delegation would request you to have this letter circulated as an official Conference document.

(Signed) P. KUMYKIN

LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

I feel bound to inform you about the deep concern of the Czechoslovak delegation regarding the recent decision of the Government of the United States to ban exports of foodstuffs and medicaments from the United States to Cuba. The Czechoslovak delegation considers this measure as being in drastic contradiction to elementary principles of international relations and as fully unjustified by any political, moral or any other reason. It is even more disturbing when considering that this step was taken in the

course of our Conference, concentrated on the removal of discrimination and obstacles to international trade and on exploring of all ways for its further rapid development to the broadest extent possible.

No doubt that this grave act will raise indignation on the part of all countries which are genuinely interested in a world-wide normalization of economic relations and in an expansion of co-operation and strengthening of peaceful coexistence among countries.

I should like to ask you, Mr. President, to arrange for the distribution of this letter as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) J. KOHOUT

LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF THE MONGOLIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: Russian]

The Department of Commerce of the United States of America has recently taken a decision to impose an embargo on exports of food and medicaments from the United States of America to Cuba. In so doing, the United States Government has adopted still another inhuman and brutal measure against an independent State, the Republic of Cuba, in order to exert economic pressure on it. This discriminatory action of the United States of America can only be regarded as a gross breach of normal economic relations between States, at variance with the aims and purposes of the present United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the embargo imposed by the United States Government on exports of food and medicaments to Cuba should be strongly condemned by all States concerned with the normalization and further development and strengthening of international trade and economic co-operation.

The Mongolian delegation requests you to have this letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(Signed) O. KHOSBAYAR

LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF HUNGARY ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

At the very time when our Conference is concentrating all its efforts to take definite steps towards finding means and ways for the normalization of trade relations between all countries, the Hungarian Delegation is witnessing with profound resentment

the measures taken by the Government of the United States of America forbidding the shipment of foodstuffs and medicaments to the Republic of Cuba.

This arbitrary act is against the principles of humanity, and is in sharp contradiction to the aim of this Conference.

The Hungarian Delegation wishes to express its deep indignation, and requests you, Mr. President, to circulate this letter as an official document of this Conference.

(Signed) J. NYERGUS

LETTER DATED 25 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BULGARIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRE-
SIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: Russian]

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has learned with profound indignation and concern of the recent decision by the Government of the United States of America which, in effect, prohibits the sale of foodstuffs and medicaments to the Republic of Cuba.

This lawless and inhuman action taken while the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is in session, against the people of a developing country that is devoting all its efforts to the development of its national economy and the improvement of its well-being, shows that the United States Government does not wish to take into consideration the spirit and aims of our Conference, which was convened to contribute to the task of placing world trade on a normal basis, expanding mutually profitable economic and commercial co-operation and strengthening peaceful coexistence between States.

Furthermore the United States of America, grossly violating the elementary rules of international law, is increasing its efforts to force independent and sovereign States into a policy of discrimination and embargo against Cuba, designed to undermine the normal development of the Cuban economy.

The Bulgarian delegation protests at the shameful acts of the United States Government against the Republic of Cuba and considers that these acts should be firmly condemned by the Conference.

The Bulgarian delegation requests that this letter should be circulated as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) P. VALTCHEV

LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1964 FROM THE
DELEGATION OF ROMANIA ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

The Romanian delegation wishes to reaffirm its firm support of the principle of non-interference in

internal affairs and of non-acceptance of the exertion of economic pressure of any kind by a State on another State, principles in keeping with the United Nations Charter and which have been reaffirmed in this Conference.

The Romanian delegation shares the concern of other delegations concerning the recent decision of the United States of America to ban the export of medicine and foodstuffs for Cuba. It is the basic right of each country, therefore of Cuba as well, not to be the object of any economic pressure or of

another nature, which is meant to endanger its independence and sovereignty.

The Romanian delegation expresses its hope that the principles affirmed within the Conference will find a speedy implementation in the relations among all States, without any exception whatsoever.

We should like you, Mr. President, to dispose the circulation of the present letter as an official document of the Conference.

(Signed) M. MALITZA

Miscellaneous documents
in connexion with the Conference

Part IV

NOTIFICATION OF SINGLE MEMBERSHIP

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 MAY 1964 FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1964 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

[Original: English]

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

The attention of the representatives of States participating in the Conference is drawn to the declaration contained in the attached note, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 6 May 1964, from the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar that it is now a single Member of the United Nations.

Attention is also drawn to a note on this matter, dated 14 May 1964, a copy of which is attached, addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs of the United Nations and to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika or Zanzibar had been appointed or admitted, and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 MAY 1964 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBER STATES

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the following, with the request that this information be also transmitted to his Government.

At the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar a note from the Government dated 6 May 1964, regarding the formation of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, under the presidency of Mwalimu Julius

K. Nyerere, is hereby communicated to all States Members of the United Nations, to the principal organs of the United Nations and to the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to which Tanganyika or Zanzibar had been appointed or admitted, and to specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Secretary-General is taking action, within the limits of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect to the declaration in the attached note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter. This action is undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations may take on the basis of the notification of the establishment of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, P. O. Box 9000, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

6th May, 1964.

EAC.100/055

The Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that Articles of Union between the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar were signed on 22nd April, 1964, and that following the ratification of the aforesaid Articles by the Parliament of Tanganyika and by the Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Zanzibar, the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar were united as one Sovereign State on 26th April, 1964, under the name of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar and under the presidency of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere. A copy of the said Articles of Union is enclosed herewith.

The Secretary-General is asked to note that the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar declares that it is now a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter, and that all international treaties and agreements in force between the Republic of Tanganyika or the People's Republic of Zanzibar and other States or international organizations will, to the extent that their implemen-

tation is consistent with the constitutional position established by the Articles of Union, remain in force within the regional limits prescribed on their conclusion and in accordance with the principles of international law.

The Ministry of External Affairs has the honour to request the Secretary-General to communicate the contents of this note to the following:

(1) All Member States of the United Nations;

(2) All organs, principal and subsidiary, of the United Nations; and

(3) Specialized agencies of the United Nations.

The Ministry of External Affairs of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York.

Part V

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE AND OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

MESSAGE TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE PRIME MINISTER NEHRU AND TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA

[Original: English]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has learned with deep sorrow of the tragic demise of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Such an irreparable loss grieves not only the people and Government of India but also the whole of mankind. In him we have lost a wise statesman, a distinguished scholar, an inspiring leader and a great man.

He was destined to play the historic role of leading his people to freedom and then to the path of economic and social betterment. In this very noble and lasting effort he inspired all the peoples of the world. A man of faith and vision, he lent his courageous support to all efforts in favour of world peace and of the progress and well-being of the developing countries.

The participants in this Conference will always remember the message received from his Government at the beginning of its work and which has been a continuous source of inspiration for them.

On this sad occasion, this Conference conveys its deep-felt sympathies to the family of Prime Minister Nehru and to the Government and the people of India.

LETTER DATED 1 JUNE 1964 FROM THE DELEGATION OF INDIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

[Original: English]

I would like to convey to yourself and through you the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the deep gratitude of the Delegation of India to the Conference for the signal honour they have done India in paying tribute, at the special Plenary meeting held on the 28th May, to the memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

I was present at the special Plenary meeting and I have now received in confirmation your letter of that date. I have the honour to inform you that the formal message of condolences has been transmitted to the Government of India and the family of Prime Minister Nehru.

(Signed) D. S. JOSHI

Part VI

COMMUNICATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DELEGATION OF CAMBODIA

[Original: French]

Referring to the twenty-seventh plenary meeting of 6 June 1964 when the Conference examined the report of the Credentials Committee¹ the delegation of Cambodia associates itself with the formal reservations made by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Algeria, France and others on the question of the present representation of China at the Conference.

In its view the representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China with its 700 million inhabitants are alone qualified to speak on behalf of the people of China to the exclusion of any other delegate.

The delegation of Cambodia disputes the credentials of the Formosan authorities, deplores the absence of the representatives of the People's Republic of China from this Conference, and is consequently unable to accept the findings of the Credentials Committee in the matter of the representation of China.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

[Original: French]

With reference to the 27th Plenary Meeting held on 6 June 1964, at which the Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee, the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania wishes to submit the following observations:

The Credentials Committee has reached an erroneous conclusion by recognizing as legitimate the full powers of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

The Conference is suffering at present from an organic weakness, for the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China is wrongly occupied by

certain individuals representing the discredited Chiang Kai-shek clique, which was driven out by the great Chinese people fifteen years ago.

This abnormal situation, which has been brought about deliberately, is significant and confirms the evil intentions of those who for fourteen years, both in the United Nations and its specialized agencies and at this Conference as well, have opposed recognition of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China. It is undeniable that the Conference will be unable successfully to fulfil its function and to adopt effective and practicable decisions for the expansion of world trade if the People's Republic of China, with its 700 million inhabitants, is barred from international co-operation.

The People's Republic of China is not only the State which represents one-fourth of the world's population and is a permanent member of the Security Council, but it is also a country with an enormous economic potential and a developed international market. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the only Government which directs the great Chinese people in the building of a happy and prosperous life and represents it abroad in both diplomatic and economic, political and cultural relations. There is no great Power in the world today except the Government of the United States of America which does not recognize the international authority of the People's Republic of China and which has not established direct normal relations with it. By its just, peace-loving policy and its great influence, it plays an important role in the international arena for the future of mankind. This undeniable reality is receiving increasing recognition by States large and small in all parts of the world. Forty-five States in the different continents of the globe have established diplomatic relations with it. The People's Republic of China has concluded treaties of friendship and non-aggression with a large number of countries of Asia and Africa and agreements for the solution of frontier problems with several neighbouring States. The great Chinese people, under the guidance of its Government, has made great strides forward in the country's economic and social development. The trade relations of the People's Republic of China with foreign countries are developing and expanding from year to year. The Governments of many States which have adopted a realistic policy,

¹ "Report of the Conference", Annex A. Vol. I of this series.

irrespective of differences of opinions and of economic and social systems, have established economic relations with the People's Republic of China on a basis of equality, non-interference and mutual benefit. On this basis the People's Republic of China maintains relations today with 110 countries, thereby making a valuable contribution to the development of international co-operation and normal relations between States.

The hopes of the American imperialists and other adversaries of the People's Republic of China that that country would be unable to cope with domestic difficulties and particularly with economic blockades and other discriminatory measures, embargoes and pressures, have come to nought. The People's Republic of China is today stronger than ever. Its many friends throughout the world hail its accomplishments and wish it continued progress.

The obstructionist, hostile and aggressive policy of the United States of America, which seeks to isolate the People's Republic of China, has only succeeded in gradually isolating the Government of the United States of America, whose relations with other States are based on the predatory political considerations and narrow selfish interests of the monopolist ruling circles of Washington directed against those States. Thus, the United States of America has repeatedly trampled on the Principles of the United Nations

Charter and the rights of States and Nations in the international sphere.

The People's Republic of China is resolutely engaged in its development, in the strengthening of its multi-lateral ties and in the expansion of its foreign trade. Industrialized States and developing States have shown their interest in establishing trade and friendly relations with China. The participation of the People's Republic of China would be of paramount importance for the success of our Conference. To discuss the development of world trade while neglecting the country with the largest population in the world is tantamount to deliberately boycotting the Conference. We believe that it is in the interests of international co-operation in the sphere of trade and would contribute to the general relaxation of tensions for the Conference to reject the full powers of the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. For that reason the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania does not approve of the report of the Credentials Committee and will vote against it.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Albania takes this opportunity to state once again that its position expressed in the letter addressed to the President of the Conference on 3 April 1964 concerning the participation in the Conference of the representatives of the Republic of South Africa and of Portugal remains unchanged.

Part VII

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS TRANSMITTED TO THE "CONTINUING UNITED NATIONS TRADE MACHINERY"

QUESTION OF TRADE AMONG COUNTRIES HAVING DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS¹

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED
BY THE DELEGATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA²

[Original: English]

The Conference on Trade and Development

Having in mind that in compliance with the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter the differences of economic and social systems should not affect adversely the expansion of trade

Bearing in mind the importance to normalize trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems for an effective use of the advantages of a rational international division of labour, and as a necessary condition for implementing measures recommended by the Conference

Recognizing in this connexion the necessity to avoid any discrimination in trade motivated by consideration of differences of economic and social systems

Recognizing further that the speedy removal of existing barriers and limitations in trade between countries having different economic and social systems would have a favourable impact on the expansion of international trade as a whole and on the trade of the developing countries in particular

Stressing the desirability of systematic efforts for the solution of problems arising in relations between countries having different economic systems

1. *Addresses* an appeal to Governments to take measures for a speedy removal of all forms of discrimination and artificial obstacles in trade between countries having different economic and social systems, and to take necessary measures in order to create favourable conditions for the expansion of trade

¹ Agenda item 10. Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development: (d) Trade problems between countries: (i) at similar level of development; (ii) at different stages of development; (iii) having different economic and social systems.

² E/CONF.46/C.5/L.17/Rev.1 transmitted "to the continuing United Nations trade machinery... for further consideration and action" (Final Act, Annex A. VI.7, Vol. I of this series).

between countries having different economic and social systems,

2. *Recommends*

—to continue discussion and consultations on existing obstacles and limitations of trade between countries having different economic and social systems in the framework of ... [the new body that may be established by the Conference] ... in order to bring them to a speedy and successful solution

—to establish an appropriate consultative procedure in the framework of ... [the new body that may be established by the Conference] ... to deal with problems that exist or might arise in trade among countries having different economic and social systems.

IMPLICATIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROUPINGS³

REVISED DRAFT RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED BY THE
DELEGATIONS OF CEYLON, MALAYSIA, THE PHILIPPINES
AND THAILAND⁴

[Original: English]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizes that economic co-operation among the member countries of a region would greatly assist in the most efficient utilization of their resources, their rapid economic development, particularly the developing nations, and the promotion of inter- and intra-regional trade.

Recommends that regional economic groupings among developed countries should ensure that their policies and practices do not create new or additional obstacles to the expansion of trade and development efforts of third countries, particularly developing countries, and that these regional economic groupings, as well as other developed countries, should follow

³ Agenda item 14.

⁴ E/CONF.46/C.5/L.35/Rev.2, transmitted "to the continuing United Nations trade machinery... for further consideration and action" (Final Act, Annex A. VI. 8, Vol. I of this series).

policies and practices of such a nature as to promote the export receipts of developing countries.

*Declares that regional economic groupings in various forms among developing countries is an effective method for the promotion of international trade and development. Economic groupings by developing nations whether on regional or sub-regional level, should be encouraged by developed countries by *inter alia* providing assistance in the financing of regional or sub-regional projects for the production of goods for the regional or sub-regional as well as extra-regional markets, and by extending technical and other forms of assistance on other projects or measures that will promote such economic groupings.*

*Further declares that regional economic groupings among developing countries should likewise be encouraged not only to help import substitution within the groupings with respect to goods but also to provide *inter alia* services like shipping and maritime transport and insurance, which represent substantial external payments.*

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA ⁵

[Original: Spanish]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizes:

A. That regional groupings among developed countries, in drawing up and carrying out their plans for economic integration, must:

(1) Regard as one of their principal objectives the expansion of trade in general, through the formation or reinforcement of trade flows, without jeopardizing the interests of the developing countries,

(2) Refrain from creating new obstacles to trade and aggravating the effects of those already existing in the countries of the grouping and concerning the exports of the developing countries, whether considered individually or collectively,

(3) Refrain from instituting discriminatory practices against developing countries and from extending or intensifying those already existing,

(4) Ensure that their joint policies shall not be employed to establish purchasing unions prejudicial to the interests of the developing countries;

⁵ E/CONF.46/C.5/L.37, transmitted "to the continuing United Nations trade machinery... for further consideration and action" (Final Act Annex A. VI, 8, Vol. I of this series).

B. (1) That the constitution of economic associations or groupings among developed countries and developing countries must be in harmony with the objective of gradual economic integration, on the basis of equality of rights and duties, corresponding with plans and time-limits established in definite agreements; or with the objective of the granting of assistance by groupings of developed countries to their less-developed associates in order to hasten the economic development of the latter;

(2) That, except for the fulfilment of the single objective of integration, such associations and groupings must not take a discriminatory form against the developing countries; and that the special preferences now enjoyed by some developing countries in groupings of developed countries must be considered temporary and subject to gradual reduction, in step with the adoption of measures to assure equivalent advantages to the countries concerned, until they are finally eliminated.

REVISED DRAFT RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY AND VENEZUELA ⁶

[Original: Spanish]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, considering:

That the expansion of trade and, in general, the expansion of the economies of the developing countries will be considerably speeded up by economic integration,

Declares

1. That it is a matter of high priority to promote regional economic integration and to expand the extra-regional and intra-regional trade of the developing countries, taking due account of the particular character of their development and their different social and economic systems.

2. Accordingly, it is considered to be of prime importance:

(a) That the participating countries should form a geographical area with a potential that will ensure economic complementarity and integration of pro-

⁶ E/CONF.46/C.5/L.38/Rev.2 transmitted "to the continuing United Nations trade machinery... for further consideration and action" (Final Act Annex A. VI, 8, Vol. I of this series.)

ductive forces at adequate levels with a view to the gradual introduction of modern technology and economies of scale;

(b) That the integration process should be based on a plan carried out in stages in accordance with the needs and special characteristics of member countries;

(c) That the economic groupings, responsible for the harmonious expansion of their respective regions, should accord differential treatment depending on their various degrees of development, and take special steps to speed up the economic expansion of their relatively less developed members by means of effective concessions ensuring the diversification of their production and of markets;

(d) That regional economic groupings of developing countries should not discriminate in favour of the developed countries; and

Recommends

(1) That the industrialized countries should refrain from adopting measures which hamper the expansion of inter-regional and extra-regional trade brought about as a result of regional economic integration, and that they should not take any action that affects, directly or indirectly, the application of policies adopted by the developing countries to speed up the formation of their regional economic groupings;

(2) That the necessary steps should be taken to strengthen, both technically and financially, the institutions responsible for the operation of economic integration agreements in order to facilitate and supplement the exercise of their functions and the attainment of their purposes;

(3) That the establishment of permanent relationships between groupings of industrialized countries and the associations of the developing countries should be promoted through suitable machinery;

(4) That, through these operational relationships, joint and suitable solutions should be sought to strengthen traditional trade channels and to help to open up new channels, without prejudice to economic and trade relations with other countries, and to facilitate programming in the external sector.

REVISED DRAFT RECOMMENDATION SUBMITTED BY CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE), DAHOMEY, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL AND UPPER VOLTA ⁷

[Original: French]

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the need for developing countries to set up regional economic groupings in order to increase their intra-regional and international trade with a view to speeding up their development;

Noting that it is essential that the measures taken by each developing country in the same region for the protection of its national industries⁷ should be harmonized;

Convinced:

1. That integration in the developing regions would permit large economies of scale and of better utilization of the means of production;

2. That larger regional markets would encourage the establishment of new industries which could not attain full efficiency if they were limited to national markets;

Recommends that steps should be taken to co-ordinate and harmonize the development plans of developing countries within the same region;

Requests the United Nations to undertake as soon as possible, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and regional organizations, studies on the possibility of establishing regional economic groupings in the developing regions, and urges in particular

1. That these studies should devote particular attention to the economic criteria on which such groupings would be based and to the advantages resulting from the integration of the national markets of the countries concerned into larger markets;

2. That the results of the studies should be communicated in good time to the Governments of the Member States concerned before the annual sessions of the regional economic commissions concerned.

⁷ Document E/CONF.46/C.5/L.39/Rev.I, transmitted "to the continuing United Nations trade machinery...for further consideration and action" (Final Act, Annex A. VI. 8, Vol. I of this series).

Part VIII

PRINCIPLES OF SURPLUS DISPOSAL RECOMMENDED BY FAO¹

EXTRACT FROM A BOOKLET PUBLISHED
BY FAO IN 1963

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. The solution to problems of agricultural surplus disposal should be sought, wherever possible, through efforts to increase consumption rather than through measures to restrict supplies.

2. Member Governments which have excess stocks of agricultural products should dispose of such products in an orderly manner so as to avoid any undue pressure resulting in sharp falls of prices on world markets, particularly when prices of agricultural products are generally low.

3. Where surpluses are disposed of under special terms, there should be an undertaking from both importing and exporting countries, that such arrangements will be made without harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING SALES ON CONCESSIONAL TERMS

4. In determining whether or not sales on concessional terms or grants to a given region cause any harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade and prices, account should be taken of special factors affecting trade in the commodity concerned, with particular regard to the following aspects:

(1) The extent to which commodities supplied on concessional terms are likely to be absorbed by additional consumption (i.e., consumption which would not have taken place in the absence of the transaction on special terms);

(2) To the extent that sales of the commodities supplied on special terms may constitute some danger of displacement of commercial sales of identical or related commodities, that danger will have to be assessed in the light of relevant factors, particularly the following:

(a) The exporters' share in the region's imports of the commodity concerned during a representative base period, due allowance being made for factors which lessen the significance of such historical comparisons;

(b) Whether the exports on special terms are likely to form so small (or large) a share of the region's imports of the commodity that the effect of special terms on such trade is likely to be of minor (or major) significance;

(c) The degree of importance of trade in the commodity to the economy of the exporter concerned, to the economies of competing exporters of the commodity concerned and of closely related commodities and to the importing region's economy;

(d) The character and extent of the concession offered and their probable effect on (i) the region's usual total imports of the commodity concerned and related commodities, (ii) the exporters' share in the region's imports of the commodity concerned, and (iii) the interference with implementation of treaties or agreements which deal with world trade in these commodities;

(e) The degree to which commercial market prices are, or are likely to be, affected in the importing region and in world trade;

(f) The degree, if any, to which effects of the kind mentioned under (d) and (e) above are likely to affect the stability or desirable expansion, of production and trade of the commodity concerned and of closely related commodities in both exporting and importing countries.

5. In weighing the advantages to countries benefiting from special disposal measures against the possible harm done to other countries, account must be taken of the relationship of possible sacrifices to the economic capacity of the countries concerned, and in particular to the effects of such sacrifices on their rates of development.

6. In accordance with paragraph 4 above, the following more specific considerations should be taken into account in determining whether or not harmful interference with normal patterns of production and trade is caused, or likely to be caused by some of the most important types of transaction on concessional terms, namely the following:

¹ Item 1, Part I (Principles and Guiding Lines) of *The Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses—Principles Recommended by FAO*: published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1963 (out of print).

(1) *Sales on concessional terms, or grants, in aid of development*: Account should be taken in particular of the following aspects:

(a) The extent to which commodities supplied on special terms in aid of economic development are likely to be absorbed by additional consumption which will depend, *inter alia*, on the net increase in purchasing power resulting from total new development expenditure, and on the extent to which such additional purchasing power will be directed to purchases of the commodities supplied on special terms;

(b) To the extent that export of the commodities supplied on special terms in aid of development programmes may constitute some danger of displacement of commercial sales of identical or related products, that danger will have to be weighed against the advantages resulting from such programmes to the receiving country and to the world at large.

(2) *Sales on concessional terms, or grants, for special welfare distribution programmes*: Account should be taken in particular of the following aspects:

(a) Whether the conditions of, and facilities for, welfare distribution in the recipient country are likely to be such as to lead to additional consumption of the beneficiary group;

(b) To the extent that the transaction may constitute some danger of displacement of commercial sales of identical or related products, that danger will have to be weighed against the character and extent of the benefits resulting from the contribution to the welfare programme.

(3) *Sales on concessional terms, or grants, for emergency relief*: Account should be taken in particular of the following aspects:

(a) The character, extent, and urgency of the emergency;

(b) The effect of the emergency on the stricken country's ability to pay;

(c) The volume of relief and the character and extent of the concessions offered, and their probable effect on the total commercial imports of the stricken country and on trade of competing exporters.

7. Assurance against resales or trans-shipments

(1) In bilateral transactions involving special concessional terms, the intended beneficiary country should make every effort to prevent resale or trans-shipment to other countries, or the use for other than additional domestic consumption, of the commodities supplied to it on special terms.

(2) Care should also be taken by the intended beneficiary to prevent exports of supplies of the same or related commodities which might be freed for

sale abroad as a result of the country's imports on special terms.

(3) Where a triangular transaction occurs, under which a commodity supplied on special terms is shipped for processing in a third country, the third country should use its best endeavours to ensure that the commodities supplied on special terms are trans-shipped to the intended beneficiary. The same principles should apply when more than three countries are involved.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING SALES OF GOVERNMENT-HELD STOCKS IN EXCEPTIONAL VOLUME OR AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY RAPID RATE

8. Harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade can be caused not only by sales on concessional terms, but also by the quantity of the commodity sold, and or the rate at which it is moved, seen in relation to other market characteristics.

9. Since it is difficult to agree on any precise definition of "exceptional" volume or rate of sales, or of "harmful interference caused by such sales", these aspects need to be ascertained on the merits of each case with the aid of a series of common-sense criteria on the lines of those listed in paragraphs 4 and 5 above. In the case of very large bulk transactions or sudden drastic changes in governmental sales policies, such as the sudden abandonment of price-support measures and large-scale release of stocks on foreign markets (e.g., liquidation of stockpiles), it will probably not be difficult in practice to ascertain that the volume or rate of offerings are exceptional. Governments undertaking, or proposing to undertake, such large-scale releases, should, whenever practicable, consult with other countries interested in the possible effects of such transactions.

GUIDING LINES FOR DEALING WITH AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

Within the framework of its general agreement with the findings and recommendations of the Report of the CCP Working Party on Surplus Disposal (CCP 54/2), the Committee on Commodity Problems, in paragraphs 15-21 of the Reports of its Twenty-third Session, referred specifically to the following aspects:

(a) Measures to dispose of surpluses already in existence will not solve the surplus problem unless parallel measures are taken to avoid the accumulation of new surpluses.

(b) In general, the adjustment of supply and demand should be sought in the expansion of consumption, especially through increased incomes rather than in the reduction of production.

(c) Such output reductions as may appear unavoid-

able, in the light of existing supply levels and market prospects, should be brought about, as far as practicable, through economic disincentives rather than through physical restrictions.

(d) Steps for improving the international co-ordination of national policies must form an integral part of any sound programme of surplus prevention.

(e) The adoption of special measures to dispose of surpluses must not be allowed to overshadow the importance of price adjustments, of policies of full

employment and of economic development, of less restrictive trade policies and of the discouragement of uneconomic production, as basic means of dealing with the problem of surpluses.

(f) Special consideration must be given to the economies of less-developed countries, which depend largely on export receipts for a limited number of primary products.

(g) Consideration must also be given to balance-of-payments problems.

Part IX

MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE¹

INTRODUCTION

The International Co-operative Alliance was formed in 1895 as the joint voluntary organization of producers' and consumers' co-operative movements in various countries. Today the affiliated organizations of the ICA, in fifty-three countries, situated in all parts of the world, have an individual membership exceeding 174 millions.

The trade of consumers' societies is in the region of \$13,160 million per annum while the trade of the agricultural societies is some \$14,868 million per annum.

In view of its aims and responsibilities and of the activities of its member organizations on behalf of producers and consumers, the ICA is constantly and vitally interested in the problem of trade and development and in the search for solutions to these problems.

Consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council enables the ICA to make this short written statement summarizing its views and suggestions on the lines along which it may be possible to make progress.

While the developed market economies enjoyed a sustained and relatively high rate of growth, their favourable terms of trade with the under-developed countries were tolerated because there was some promise that, through their development, the whole world economy might grow. Now that the growth of the developed economies has slackened this imperfect mechanism is failing and the underlying imbalance between the developed and under-developed economies in terms of trade and national incomes *per capita* is becoming acute.

The developed economies should, as a matter of deliberate policy, seek to redress the imbalance which exists between the rich and the poor countries; in part as a recognition of the past benefits they have

enjoyed through favourable terms of trade with the under-developed countries and which they should seek to repay; in part because, without such action, there is little prospect of world economic growth. The loss suffered by the developing countries because of their unfavourable terms of trade in the last decade is estimated to have amounted to some \$20-25,000 million; a sum almost equal to the estimated total capital formation during the same period in these countries.

Whilst accepting that liberalization of world trade and the elimination of discriminatory restrictions in foreign trade, especially where these affect the primary products of the under-developed countries and their labour intensive manufactures, have a significant part to play in the process of greater and more equitable economic growth, these cannot be regarded as the entire answer. The ICA is of the opinion that, before further progress can be made in trade and development, there must be machinery for the international co-ordination of economic policy. Without such co-ordination, the full potential of the developed and under-developed economies will not be realized. Without such co-ordination the essential tailoring together of under-utilized resources and surpluses in both groups of economies cannot be made. The need for such direct intervention in the formulation of economic policies by the United Nations was expressed by the late Dag Hammarskjöld in discussions in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1959. The desirability of co-ordinating development policies on the world scale was urged at the 36th Session of ECOSOC (Resolution 984). The development of regional economic groupings, where these organizations have a central body which undertakes the co-ordination of economic policies amongst their members, makes more urgent the wider task of world-wide co-ordination. Agreements between these organizations alone will not achieve the wider task of co-ordination. The interests of countries excluded from membership of regional economic groups might be neglected in such a simplified system of co-ordination and hence it is imperative that some international machinery exist to undertake the necessary review and reconciliation of policies. The United Nations Regional Economic Commissions would have an important role to fulfil in this work of world-wide co-ordination.

¹ The Secretary-General of the Conference received a request from the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) that this memorandum of 14 February 1964 be brought to the attention of the Conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Trade and Development Conference instruct the United Nations Secretariat to report on the machinery and personnel which will be needed if an integrated plan for world economic development, including financial and anti-cyclical policy, is to be devised. The Secretariat to report if a new Agency of the United Nations is required to achieve the necessary co-ordination of economic policies.

2. The free entry into the developed economies of primary products and manufactures from the developing countries. This will require:

(a) A controlled expansion of the market for products from the under-developed countries in the developed economies;

(b) Facilitating the growth of alternative industries to absorb productive resources displaced by the free entry of primary products and manufactured goods from developing countries;

(c) An internationally co-ordinated policy of full employment amongst the industrialized countries to facilitate such structural changes within their industries as may be necessary without causing long-term industrial unemployment;

(d) Where workers are displaced by structural changes, to provide for their retraining and to assist them in moving to new employment.

3. That stable and higher prices for primary commodities are an immediate requirement for sustaining the development of the under-developed economies. This could be achieved through existing and projected international commodity agreements with the participation of both producer and consumer countries but they must contain the following provisions if they are to be effective:

(a) Production and efficiency controls within the under-developed economies;

(b) Funds for the retirement of inefficient producers in the under-developed economies and for their retraining and employment;

(c) Funds to finance the diversification of the economies of the under-developed countries.

4. Commodity agreements to stabilize the production and prices of temperate zone agricultural products and to create funds to dispose of surplus products.

5. The creation within the United Nations of a bureau charged with the investigation of international restrictive business practices (as envisaged in the "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Restrictive Business Practices" to ECOSOC in 1953) in order to assist the member countries to identify and eliminate those practices which have a harmful effect on the further development of world trade.

6. The allocation through aid of a larger part of the growth in national incomes of the developed countries to the under-developed countries.

The Alliance believes that a planned international economic policy alone will break through the present impasse of the under-developed economies, and lead to the attainment of the United Nations Development Decade targets: The solution to this problem requires extensive readjustments in the developed economies and in the short term a slackening in the growth of standards of living. Above all, these countries must seek consciously to redress the imbalance in their terms of trade—a process that can only be successful if there is adequate and effective machinery for the international co-ordination of economic and financial policies.

Because co-operatives are engaged in the day-to-day business of import and export, production and distribution, they are well aware of the practical problems involved in freeing and expanding trade. This is particularly so since a large proportion of the ICA's member Organizations are to be found in under-developed countries. Through its Auxiliary Committees concerned with various aspects of trade (e.g., wholesaling, banking, insurance and agricultural marketing and supply) the International Co-operative Alliance can, by voluntary action, foster international trading relationships in which the mutual benefits from enlarged trade are shared between partners across the world.

APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT²

Adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 94th Session, held in Lucerne on April 4, 1964.

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Reaffirming the interest shown by the Inter-Parliamentary Union for many years in problems concerning international economic relations and development,

Expresses satisfaction at the convocation in Geneva of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

Believes that the aim of this Conference is

To open up avenues to a new and dynamic approach to world economic problems by an agreed creation of conditions for the economic progress of developing countries, this being in the interest of the entire world community;

To establish a new international division of labour; and

To define new principles of international trade and international financing;

Also believes that the concept of international economic relations outlined in the Declaration of

² The Secretary-General of the Conference received a request from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) that the attached memorandum be brought to the attention of the Conference.

seventy-five countries, unanimously adopted at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, forms a sound basis, in this respect, for establishing new principles of international economic relations and, as such, constitutes the realization of the principles of the United Nations Charter translated in terms of economic development.

For the foregoing reasons, the Inter-Parliamentary Council

Considers that it is necessary to ensure the full success of the United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development and to see that it fulfils, in the interests of peace and international co-operation, the aims and tasks assigned to it;

Considers that this Conference should study the possibility of bringing into existence a world trade organization on which all countries would have representation;

Calls upon the delegates, their Governments and Parliaments to exert a maximum of good will so that the Conference results come up to the expectations of the peoples.

List of participants

Part X

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

ALGERIA

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi,¹ Minister Plenipotentiary; Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Dr. Noor Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce;

Mr. Mohammad Yunus Rafique, Director General, Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Sayyid Aminullah Baha, Director General, Programmes Department, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Ghulam Hussein Bayat, Director General, Foreign Trade Licences and Investment Department, Ministry of Commerce.

Adviser:

Mr. Arthur Paul, Ministry of Commerce.

ALBANIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Kiço Ngjela, Minister of Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Gogo Kozma, First Vice-Minister of Commerce (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Kristaq Misha;

Mr. Thechar Dunfundo;

Mr. Dhimiter Mandro;

Mr. Meleq Babani.

Experts:

Mr. Piro Bitá;

Mr. Sotir Vangjeli;

Mr. Xhavit Nasufaga.

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Bachir Boumaza, Minister of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Layachi Yaker, Director of Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Kamel Abdallah-Khodja, *Directeur de Cabinet* to the Minister of Economic Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Daoud Akrouf, Secretary General, Ministry of Economic Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Idriss Jazairy, Economic and Financial Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Noureddine Harbi, African Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Saadine Benouniche, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Abdellah Hacini, Office of the Minister of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Mohammed Oualitsen, *Administrateur civil*, Directorate of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Mohammed Ferhat, Central Bank of Algeria, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Omar Klouche, *Administrateur civil*, General Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Hachemi Saibi, *Administrateur civil*, Directorate of External Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Mohammed Benamar, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Rachid Hannouz, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Aïssa Seferdjeli, Deputy Director to the Ministry of Tourism;

Mr. Khaled Hadj Messaoud, Administrative Secretary, Directorate of Foreign Trade;

¹ Acting head of the delegation in the absence of the Minister.

Mr. Carlos C. Helbling, Financial Counsellor to the Embassy in London;

Mr. Abdelkader Chicha, *Administrateur civil*, Directorate of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Mohammed Douag, Adviser, Ministry of Public Works.

ARGENTINA

Representatives:

H. E. Dr. Eugenio A. Blanco, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Dr. J. J. Alfredo Concepción, Secretary of State *ad interim* of Commerce (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Raúl C. Migone, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Pedro J. Casado Bianco, Under-Secretary of State for Economy;

Mr. Manuel San Miguel, Vice-Chairman of the National Development Board;

Dr. Bernardo Grinspun, Executive Secretary of the National Development Board;

H. E. Mr. René Ortuño, Minister Plenipotentiary;

H. E. Mr. Leopoldo H. Tettamanti, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Mr. Gabriel Martínez, National Director of Foreign Trade;

Dr. Eduardo Bradley, Economic Counsellor;

Mr. Héctor Bernardo, Economic Counsellor;

Mr. Fernando G. Lerena, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Enrique Gastón Valente, Agricultural Counsellor to the Embassy in Washington;

Mr. Juan Manuel Figuerero Antequeda, Embassy Counsellor;

Mr. Paulino Musacchio, Embassy Counsellor;

Mr. Hugo A. Urtubey, Embassy Secretary;

Mr. Teodoro A. Fernandez, Central Bank of Argentina;

Mr. Horacio A. Alonso, Central Bank of Argentina;

Mr. Enrique Wirth, Secretariat of State for Agriculture and Stock Farming;

Mr. Isidro J. Carlevari, Department of State for Industry and Mines;

Mr. Julio César Raimondi, Economic attaché.

Advisers:

Mr. Ignacio J. R. Soba Rojo, *Chef de cabinet* to the Minister of Economy;

Mr. Jorge A. Carabba, *Conseiller au cabinet* to the Minister of Economy;

Mr. Oscar R. Katz, Counsellor to the National Development Board;

Mr. Francisco J. Pulit, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office, of the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Rafael Gonzalez, Embassy Secretary;

Mr. Jesús Sabra, Embassy Secretary;

Mr. Jorge H. Herrera Vegas, Embassy Attaché;

Mr. Eduardo Perez Tomas, Embassy Attaché;

Mr. L. Aguirre, Embassy Counsellor;

Dr. Adolfo M. Aguilera, Institute of Reinsurance;

Mr. Jose María Cascales, Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires;

Captain Darío Dominguez, Merchant Marine;

Captain Jonas Luis Sosa, Argentinian Navy;

Mr. Luis D. Onetto.

Observers:

Mr. Juan B. Martin ex-Secretary of State for Commerce Representing the employers;

Mr. Américo Ángel Aguiar Vasquez, Senator;

Mr. Demetrio César Abdalla, Senator;

Mr. Miguel Salmen, Senator;

Mr. Celestino Gelsi, Senator;

Mr. Mario Fernandez, Senator;

Mr. José Ruiz, Deputy;

Mr. Jorge Christe, Deputy;

Mr. Mario Roberto, Deputy;

Mr. Salvador Busaca, Deputy.

AUSTRALIA

Representatives:

The Rt. Hon. M. J. McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. A. P. Fleming, O.B.E., First Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);²

Mr. G. P. Phillips, First Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry;

H. E. Sir Ronald Walker, C.B.E., Ambassador in Paris;

Mr. R. L. Harry, C.B.E., First Assistant Secretary, Department of External Affairs;

Dr. R. J. Whitelaw, Economic Adviser, Department of the Treasury, Australian High Commission.

² From 5 May 1964.

Alternates:

Mr. J. T. Smith, Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry;

Mr. J. ff. Richardson, Assistant Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry;

Mr. E. S. Hoffman, Assistant Director, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Primary Industry;

Mr. F. C. Henderson, Director of Agriculture, Territory of Papua and New Guinea;

Mr. W. R. Carney, Australian Government Trade Commissioner;

Mr. A. R. Parsons, Counsellor, Australian Mission to United Nations;

Mr. B. F. Meere, Director of Imports, Department of Trade and Industry;

Mr. W. C. Duggan, Principal Projects Officer, Department of Primary Industry;

Mr. C. W. Conron, Assistant Economic Adviser, Department of the Treasury, Australian High Commission;

Mr. P. N. Hutton, First Secretary, Australian mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. G. Feirclough, Department of Trade and Industry;

Mr. R. de Viana, Department of Trade and Industry.

AUSTRIA

Representatives:

H. E. Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);³

H. E. Dr. Fritz Bock, Federal Minister of Trade and Reconstruction;

Dr. Heinrich Standenat, Head of Economic Department, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);⁴

H. E. Dr. Emmanuel Treu, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations (*Head of the delegation*);⁵

Dr. Hans Reichmann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Fritz Kolb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Department for Development Aid, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Georg Seyffertitz, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Ernst Luegmayer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Reconstruction.

Alternates:

Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Dr. Harald Vavrik, Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Dr. Rudolf Martins, Counsellor, Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction;

Dr. Anton Zembsch, Secretary, Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction;

Dr. Manfred Scheich, Secretary, Austrian Delegation to EFTA, Geneva;

Dr. Johan Vojtechovsky, Director General, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Dr. Franz Manhart, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Dr. Hans Heller, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Dr. Ernst Palisek, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Dr. Leopold Dorfwirth, Director, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

Dr. Alexander Grachegg, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

Dr. Anton Choc, Director, Federal Ministry of Social Administration;

Dr. Hans Singer, Director, Federal Ministry of the Interior;

Dr. Georg Zuk, Director, Federal Chancellery, Department of Economic Co-ordination;

Dr. Milos Franc, Director, Federal Chancellery, Department of Economic Co-ordination;

Mr. Edgar Tomicich, Counsellor, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Dr. Bodo Beelitz, Counsellor, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Dr. Rudolf Grünwald, Counsellor, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Mr. Edmund Reichl, Counsellor, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Dr. Arpad Szüló, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Dr. Erich Czermak, Federal Chancellery, Department of Nationalized Industries;

Mr. Erich Staringer, Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Dr. Harald Langer-Hansel, Director, Federal Ministry for Trade and Reconstruction;

Dr. Maximilian Thurn, Counsellor, Federal Ministry of Finance;

³ From 25 March to 1 April.

⁴ From 2 April to 8 April, from 4 to 12 May, and 1 June to end.

⁵ From 8 April to 4 May and from 13 May to 31 May.

Dr. Gottfried Mazal, Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance.

Secretary of the delegation:

Dr. Georg Reisch, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers:

Dr. Karl Wessely, Federal Economic Chamber;
Mr. Heinrich Lederleitner, Federal Economic Chamber;

Dr. Friedrich Gleissner, Federal Economic Chamber;
Dr. Edward Maerz, Chamber of Labour;
Mr. Josef Krywult, Chamber of Labour;
Dr. Alois Partl, Chamber of Agriculture;
Mr. Sixtus Lanner, Chamber of Agriculture.

BELGIUM

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Maurice Brasseur, Minister of External Trade and Technical Assistance (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. P. A. Forthomme, Ambassador, Director General of Foreign Economic Relations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. M. A. Lonnoy, Ambassador in Belgrade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. E. Lotz, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva.

Advisers:

Mrs. J. Poelmans, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade;

Mr. J. A. Tilot, Embassy Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade;

Mr. D. Laloux, *Conseiller au cabinet* of the Minister of External Trade and Technical Assistance;

Mr. J. Woulbroun, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. M. Houlliez, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. A. Regnier, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade;

Mr. H. Paemen, Legation Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade;

Mr. Jacques Marx, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade;

Mr. R. Lomba, Director General, Treasury and Public Debt, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Meulemans, Director, Treasury and Public Debt, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. R. Raucy, Principal Inspector, Ministry of Economy and Power;

Mr. M. Stuyck, Director, Ministry of Agriculture;
Mr. M. Vandeputte, State Agronomist, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Denoel, State Agronomist, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Pluymers, Director, Ministry of Communications;

Mr. P. André, Director, National Bank of Belgium;

Mr. G. Roelandts, Adviser, National Bank of Belgium;

Mr. Demanet, Chief of Division, National Bank of Belgium;

Mr. Nothomb, Personal Assistant to the Minister of External Trade and Technical Assistance.

BOLIVIA

Representatives:

H. E. Dr. Roberto Jordan Pando, Minister of Co-ordination and Planning (*Head of the delegation*);

Dr. Ramiro Paz Cerruto, Delegate to the International Tin Council;

Mr. Walter Meneses Ramirez, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Mines and Petrol;

Dr. Rolando Camacho Gallardo, Economic Counsellor to the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. J. Gutierrez Mendieta, Secretary to the Embassy in Bonn.

BRAZIL

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. João Augusto de Araujo Castro, Minister of State for External Relations (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Edmundo Penna Barbosa da Silva, Ambassador (*Head of the delegation*);⁶

H. E. Mr. Octavio Augusto Dias Carneiro, Ambassador, Director of the Superintendence of Currency and Credit, Ministry of Finance (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);⁷

H. E. Mr. Jayme Azevedo Rodrigues, Ambassador, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Relations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Celso Raúl Garcia, *Chef de cabinet* of the Minister of External Relations;

Dr. Ernane Galvêas, Ministry of Finance;

⁶ After 11 May, 1964. Acting head of the delegation up to 9 April 1964 in the absence of H. E. Mr. João Augusto de Araujo Castro

⁷ Acting head of the delegation from 9 April to 11 May 1964.

Dr. Arthur Cesar Ferreira Reis, Ministry of Trade and Industry;

Mr. Alfredo Teixeira Valladaõ, Permanent Representative to the Council of the Contracting Parties of GATT.

Special Advisers:

H. E. Mr. Josué Apolonio de Castro, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Humberto Bastos, Chairman of the National Economic Council;

Dr. Diego Adolphe Nunes de Gaspar, General Co-ordinator of the National Development Plan.

Parliamentary Observers:

Mr. João Batista de Vasconcellos Torres, Senator;

Mr. Antonio Balbino Carvalho Filho, Senator;

Mr. Benjamin Miguel Farah, Deputy.

Alternates:

Mr. Carlos Santos Veras, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Armando Salgado Mascarenhas, Chief of Division, Commercial Development, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Sergio Luiz Portella de Aguiar, Permanent delegation to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Marcio de Rego Monteiro, Embassy Secretary, Technical Adviser to the Presidency;

Mr. Antonio Patriota, Embassy Secretary, Head, Commercial Policy Division, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Raul Fernando Belford Roxo Leite Ribeiro, Consulate General in London;

Mr. Geraldo Egídio da Costa Holanda Cavalcanti, Embassy in Washington;

Mr. Marcilio Marques Moreira, Embassy Secretary, National Bank of Economic Development;

Mr. Octavio Rainho da Silva Neves, Second Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Sergio Paulo Rouanet, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Colonel Luciano de Souza Leão, Office of the Director of Superintendence of Currency and Credit, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. José Octavio Knaack de Souza, National Confederation of Industry.

Advisers:

Mr. René Haguenaer, Administrative Department, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Jorio Dauster Magalhães e Silva, Under-Secretariat General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Carlos Atila Alvares da Silva, Under-Secretariat General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto, Under-Secretariat General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Teodoro Oniga, Analysis and Planning Service, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Fernando Sarmiento, Brazilian Coffee Institute;

Mr. Raymundo de Araujo Castro Filho, Technical Adviser to the Presidency;

Mr. Flavio Tullio Proença Maranhão, National Confederation of Industry;

Mr. Haroldo Mendes Faria;

Mr. Edgar Guimaraes do Valle, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Fernando Martins da Rocha, Ministry of Finance.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Alfonso Henriques de Carvalho, Chancellery;

Mr. Janos Lengyel, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Nahum Sirotsky, Trade Office in New York.

BULGARIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Ivan Boudinov, Minister of Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Petar Valtchev, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Professor Todor Vladiguerov, Corresponding Member of Bulgarian Academy of Science;

Mr. Avakoum Branitchev, Commercial Counsellor;

Mr. Nicolas Petrov, Acting permanent representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Nicolaï Stefanov, Departmental Head, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Ivan Dimitrov, Adviser, Council of Ministers.

Alternates:

Professor Dimitar Vassilev, Director of the Scientific Institute of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Ivan Ivanov, Departmental Head, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Spas Stanoulov, Head of Section, Scientific Institute of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Vladimir Sestrimski, Chief of Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Todor Stoyanov, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Liuben Mikhailov, Ministry of Foreign Trade;
Mr. Andrei Loukanov, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Advisers:

Mr. Dimitar Alexiev, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Trade;
Mr. Miladin Kolev, Adviser, Council of Ministers;
Mr. Israel Semah, Assistant Departmental Head, Ministry of Finance;
Mr. Assen Zlatanov, Chief of Division, National Bank;
Mrs. Iskra Varbánova, Scientific Assistant, Scientific Institute of Foreign Trade;
Mr. Ivan Betzinski, Scientific Assistant, Scientific Institute of Foreign Trade;
Mr. Robert Vassilev, Scientific Assistant, Scientific Institute of Foreign Trade;
Mrs. Anfissa Anguelova, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

BURMA

Representatives:

H. E. U Maung Maung, Ambassador in Israel (*Head of the delegation*);
U Tin Maung, Secretary, Ministry of Trade Development (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);
U Ba Gale, Export Promotion Commissioner, Ministry of Trade Development;
U Thet Tun, Director, Central Statistical and Economics Department;
Major Tin Maung Kyi, General Manager, People's Bank No. 9;
U Soe Saing, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Revenue;
U Aung Gyaw, Deputy Export Promotion Commissioner, Ministry of Trade and Development;
Thakin Lu Aye, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Supply and Co-operatives;
Yebaw Chan Aye, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Information;
Dr. Maung Shein, Lecturer, Economics Department, Rangoon University;
Daw Hla Kyi, Assistant Director, Central Statistical and Economics Department;
U Tin Kyaw Hlaing, Assistant Chief of Division, Foreign Office.

BURUNDI

Representative:

Mr. Louis Barusasiyeko, Counsellor, Embassy in Paris.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representatives:

H. E. Alexei S. Shavrov, Minister of Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);
H. E. Mr. Anatolii E. Gurinovich, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);
Mr. Anatolii N. Sheldov, Member of the Collegium, Chief of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Pavel I. Neskromny, Representative of Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic;
Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich, Deputy Director, Institute for Economics of the Academy of Science;
Mr. Vasili V. Gavriljuk, Professor, State University;
Mr. Oleg A. Tikhonov, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Advisers:

Mr. Eduard I. Borshchevsky, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Alexei J. Tjurin, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Nicolai M. Kuznetsov, Chief of Department, Ministry of Trade;
Mr. Vladimir E. Korenjako, Principal Economist, State Planning Commission.

CAMBODIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Touch Kim, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);
Mr. Khek Vandy, Director of Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).

Alternates:

Mr. Unn Saoeum, Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Thoutch Vutthi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Khek Sysoda, Chief of the Second Bureau, Ministry of Commerce.

CAMEROON

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Victor Kanga, Minister for Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Benoît Bindzi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Aimé-Raymond N'Thepe, Ambassador in Bonn (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Gérard Omgba Bindumu, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Louis Boulou, Director of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Henri Djengué-Doumbé, Foreign Trade Counsellor, New York;

Mr. Jean Beleoken, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Henri Effoudou, Commercial attaché, Embassy in Bonn;

Mr. Protais Atangana, Commercial attaché, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. T. E. Tanjong, Budget Officer for Western Cameroon;

Mr. Théodore Koulé, Director, Foreign Exchange Office;

Mr. Maurice Edjenguelé, Customs Inspector.

CANADA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Department of External Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Klaus Goldschlag, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Saul F. Rae, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).

Advisers:

Mr. R. Campbell Smith, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations;

Mr. M. Sakellaropoulo;⁸

Mr. W. Lavoie, Chief, International Organizations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce;

Mr. J. A. Macpherson, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance;

Mr. P. M. Reid, Department of Finance;

Mr. J. A. Beesley, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. R. W. MacLaren, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Representatives:

Mr. Maidou, First Secretary, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Kalck, Economic Counsellor, Embassy in Paris.

CEYLON

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. G. P. Malalasekera,⁹ High Commissioner for Ceylon in Great Britain;

Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe, Director of Commerce (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).

Alternates:

Dr. Gamini Corea, Director of Economic Research, Central Bank of Ceylon;

Mr. P. B. Karandawela, Deputy Director, Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Advisers:

Mr. C. H. J. Amaratunga, Trade Commissioner for Ceylon in London;

Mr. V. E. Santiapillai, Head, International Commercial Relations, Department of Commerce;

Mr. L. J. Mariadason, First Secretary (Economic), Embassy in Bonn.

CHAD

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Abdoulaye Lamana, Minister of Economy and Transport (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. J. M. Clamoungou, Director, Economic and Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Khalifa Sow, First Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels.

CHILE

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Carlos Martinez-Sotomayor, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Carlos Valenzuela, Ambassador to the European Economic Community (*Head of the delegation*);¹⁰

Members:

Mr. Jorge Burr, Economic Director, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alternate Representative to the United Nations;

⁸ Replaced Mr. R. Campbell Smith after 23 April 1964.

⁹ As from 1 June 1964.

¹⁰ After 10 April 1964.

Mr. Ramón Huidobro, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Eduardo Figueroa, Ex-Minister for Financial Affairs;

Mr. Walter Muller, ex-Ambassador in Washington;

Mr. Angel Meschi, Head of the Paris Office of the Chilean Development Agency (CORFO);

Mr. Luis Larrain, Vice-Chairman of the National Agricultural Corporation, Representing the Confederation of Trade and Industry;

Mr. César Sepulveda, Secretary-General of the National Agricultural Corporation, Representing the Confederation of Trade and Industry.

Alternates:

Mr. Jorge Lazo, Copper Department;

Mr. Fernando Contreras, Alternate Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. Nicolas Novoa, First Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Hugo Cubillos, Second Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Jorge Edwards, Second Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Rolando Stein, Third Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Fernando Bachelet, Third Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Uldaricio Figueroa, Third Secretary of Embassy.

Advisers:

Mr. Raúl Aguirre;

Mr. Jorge Bande;

Mr. Sergio Figueroa;

Mr. Claudio Bonnefoy.

CHINA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Yang Chi-tseng, Minister of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Chien Chang-tsu, Vice Chairman, Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Commission, Executive Yuan (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Liu Tsing-chang,¹¹ Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. Cheng Paonan, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Martin Wong, Minister-Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Embassy in Washington;

Mr. Liu Yang-hai.

¹¹ Replaced H. E. Mr. Cheng during the Conference.

Alternates:

Mr. Chang Shen-fu, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Wilfred Ling, Deputy Director, Central Trust of China;

Mr. P. Y. Tsao, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Dr. Chiang Me-hsien, Economic Counsellor, Embassy in Tokyo;

Mr. Chow Chi-ling, Assistant General Manager, Banking Department, Central Bank of China.

Advisers:

Mr. Chen Kon-ching, Economic Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Wu P. Shi-tze.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. David T. Fu, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Chang Yuan, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Lee Yan, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

COLOMBIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Carlos Lleras, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Alfonso Patiño, Ambassador, Alternate Representative to the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. Gabriel Giraldo, Ambassador to the European Economic Community;

H. E. Mr. Jaime R. Echavarría, Ambassador.

Advisers:

Dr. Antonio Bayona, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Héctor Gómez, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Aristides Rodríguez, Bank of the Republic of Colombia;

Mr. Santiago Madriñán, Bank of the Republic of Colombia;

Mr. Eduardo Arango, Representing the Great Colombian Merchant Marine.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Jaime Garcia, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Coffee Agreement in London;

Mr. Antonio Oviedo.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Aimé Matsika, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Vandenreysen, Director of Statistics and Demographic Studies;

Mr. Diarra, Assistant Director, Agricultural Social Service;

Mr. Kounkou, Inspector of Customs.

CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Rodolphe Yav, Minister of Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Ambroise Tshilumba-Kabishi,¹² Secretary-General to the Ministry of Foreign Trade;

H. E. Mr. Joseph Mbeka, Ambassador to the European Economic Community (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).

Members:

Mr. Célestin Mulowa, Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Jean-Pierre Simba, Director, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Marcel Mampasi, Assistant Director, Office of the Minister of Labour;

Mr. Michel Suminwa, Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Louis Lombo, Assistant Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Camille Schumacher, Technical Adviser, Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. François Soares, Secretary, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Jean-Michel Ngimbi, Trade Union Representative (member of the CSLC);

Mr. Dupriez, Professor, University of Lovanium.

Advisers:

Mr. Venant Ngoyi;

Mr. Martin Ipoto;

Mr. E. L. Kanteng.

COSTA RICA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Bernal Jimenez Monge, Minister of Economy and Finance (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. José Figueres Ferrer, Ambassador Extraordinary (*Acting Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Carlo Di Mottola, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Raúl Hess Estrada, Former Minister of Economy and Finance;

Mr. Rodolfo Solano Orfila, Deputy in the Legislative Assembly.

Advisers:

H. E. Mrs. Cristina María del Carmen de Chittenden, Ambassador in London;

Mr. José Maria Aguirre, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Cristián Tattenbach, Deputy in the Legislative Assembly;

Mr. Alvaro Castro Jenkins, Director of the Central Bank of Costa Rica;

Mr. Rodolfo Lara;

Mr. Julio Ortiz.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Alvaro Sancho Castro, Central Bank of Costa Rica;

Miss Irene Pacheco.

CUBA

Representatives:

H. E. Commandante Ernesto Guevara Serna, Minister for Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Raúl Leon Torras, Deputy-Minister of External Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Benigno Regueira, Deputy-Minister of External Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Pelegrín Torras, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Enrique Camejo Argudin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Mario García Incháustegui, Director of International Organizations, Ministry of External Trade;

Mr. Miguel Tarrab Miranda, Ministry of External Trade;

Mr. Ricardo Rodas García, Ministry of External Trade;

Mr. Enrique Serrano Avila, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. Pedro Ríos Castillo, Ministry of External Trade;

¹² Acting head of the delegation in the absence of H. E. Mr. Yav.

Mr. José Manuel Manresa, Ministry of Industry;
 Mr. Cristóbal Victorero Cintas, Ministry of External Trade;
 Mr. Marcos Jaramillo Pavon, Central Planning Board;
 Mr. Pedro Saenz Cepeda, Ministry of External Trade;
 Mr. Sergio Aranda Baeza, Central Planning Board;
 Dr. Pedro Alvarez Tabío, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Alberto Betancourt Roa, Ministry of External Trade;
 Mr. Abelardo Moreno, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Ramiro Leon Torras, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CYPRUS

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Andreas Araouzos, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);
 Mr. George Eliades, Director General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
 Mr. Alecs Koupparis, Senior Officer, Industry Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
 Mr. Renos Kyprianou, Commercial Attaché;
 Mr. Nicos Agathocleous.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. František Hamouz, Minister for Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);
 H. E. Mr. Jaroslav Kohout, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade (*Acting Head of the delegation*).

Members:

H. E. Dr. Antonín Gregor, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs;
 Dr. Ladislav Šmíd, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations;
 Mr. Miroslav Vnouček, Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;
 Mr. Jaromír Najman, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;
 Mr. Jan Mužík, Deputy Head of the International Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Jiří Ryska, Economic Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Milan Franěk, Adviser of the Government Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Alternates:

Mr. Rudolf Hubač, Head of the International Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;
 Mr. Vojtěch Homola, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Václav Brožík, Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;
 Mr. Vladimír Kvasnička, Head of Department, Ministry for Finance;
 Mr. Miroslav Piroch, Adviser of the State Planning Commission;
 Mr. Jaromír Kubálek, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;
 Mr. Bohumil Havel, Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister;
 Mr. Jaroslav Straširipka, Head of Department, Czechoslovak State Bank;
 Mr. Vratislav Pěchota, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Professor Otakar Taufer, Economic Institute, Prague;
 Dr. Otto Beneš, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Vlastimil Koubek, Transport Adviser, Prague;
 Mr. Josef Látal, Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Advisers:

Dr. Rudolf Bystrický, Professor, Charles University;
 Mr. Richard Wagner, Deputy Director of the Institute for International Politics and Economics;
 Mr. Jiří Stařík, Deputy Director of the Research Institute for Foreign Trade;
 Dr. Evžen Zápotocký, Prague School of Economics;
 Mr. Jaroslav Nykryn, Professor, Prague School of Economics;
 Mr. Vojtěch Sedláček, Secretary of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce;
 Mr. Filip Hronský, Bratislava School of Economics;

Other members of the delegation:

H. E. Mr. Vítězslav Vinklár, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission;
 H. E. Mr. Jan Gregor, Deputy Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission;
 Mr. František Stránský, Head of the Secretariat of the Government Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation;
 Dr. Přibyslav Pavlík, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Joseph Horn, President of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce;
 Mr. Robert Schmelz, Director of the Research Institute for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Oldřich Novák, Director of the Central Council of Co-operation.

DAHOMÉY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Louis Ignacio-Pinto, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Nicéphore Soglo, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning;

Mr. Albert Alain Peters, Director of Economic Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Raffet Loko, Assistant Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning;

Mr. Tony Guy, Technical Adviser, Customs Administration.

Adviser:

Mr. Roger Paqui.

DENMARK

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Per Haekkerup, Minister for Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. A. Rosenstand Hansen,¹³ H. E. Ambassador to Algeria;

H. E. Mr. N. V. Skak-Nielsen,¹⁴ Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. E. Hauge, Acting Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. Nonny Wright, Embassy Counsellor.

Alternates:

Mr. J. Worm, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Erik Mortensen, Head of Department, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. H. J. Kristensen Government Adviser on Agriculture, National Committee for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

Mr. E. J. Lysgaard, Assistant Head of Department, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. P. Naegeli, Assistant Head of Department, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. O. Bruun-Pedersen, Economic Embassy Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. E. Moe, Assistant Head of Department, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. O. W. Friis, First Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. P. O. Tobiesen Meyer, First Secretary, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Per Green, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Børge Blønd, Embassy Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Secretary of the delegation:

Miss H. Rasmussen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representatives:

H. E. Dr. Luis Aquiles Mejia, Secretary of State for External Relations (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Manuel Cruz Diaz, Secretary of State for Finance (*Deputy head of the delegation*);

H. E. Dr. M. R. Sosa Vassallo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Dr. Julio C. Estrella, Economic Counsellor, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Salvador Ortiz Cerna, Secretary General, Planning Board;

Mr. Antonio Rodríguez Mansfield, Expert, Planning Board;

Mr. Pedro Vilalon, Deputy Director of Customs;

Mrs. Angélica Romero de Bilkey, Central Bank;

Mr. J. T. Regus, Director General of Customs;

Dr. Francisco Acevedo Gauthier.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Pedro Portas.

ECUADOR

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Enrique Amador Márquez, Minister for Trade and Banking (*Head of the delegation*);¹⁵

H. E. Mr. José Corsino Cárdenas Minister of Economic Development (*Head of the delegation*);¹⁶

H. E. Mr. Clemente Yerovi Indaburu, Permanent Ambassador to the European Economic Community (*Deputy head of the delegation*);

Dr. Germánico Salgado Peñaherrera, Technical Director, Board of Planning and Economic Co-ordination (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

¹³ In the absence of H. E. Mr. Haekkerup.

¹⁴ In the absence of H. E. Mr. Haekkerup and Mr. Rosenstand Hansen.

¹⁵ During the first part of the Conference.

¹⁶ During the second part of the Conference.

Dr. Gonzalo Apunte Caballero, Under-Secretary, Commercial and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Manuel Orellana Ayora, Director, Commercial Policy, Ministry for Trade and Banking;

Mr. Benito Ottati Moreira, Minister, Commercial Counsellor in Rome;

Mr. Joaquín Zevallos Menéndez, Commercial Counsellor in London;

Mr. José María Avilés Mosquera, Director, Exchange Department, Central Bank of Ecuador.

Advisers:

Mr. Gerardo Anker;

Mr. Jorge F. Queirolo A.;

Dr. Enrique Sálas Castillo;

Mr. Gonzalo Cevallos.

EL SALVADOR

Representatives:

H. E. Dr. Abelardo Torres, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Dr. Francisco Roberto Lima, Ambassador in Washington;

Dr. Manuel Francisco Chavarría, Director of the Central Reserve Bank of San Salvador;

H. E. Mr. Gustavo A. Guerrero, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Joaquín Morazán Bonilla, Chief of Department of Economic Research, Central Reserve Bank;

Mr. Roberto Palomo, Chairman of the Association of Industrialists;

Mr. Napoleón Viera Altamirano, Representing the Association of Industrialists;

Dr. Enrique Eduardo Campos, the Director, representing the Mortgage Bank of the *Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S. A.*;

Mr. Enrique Salaverría, Director, representing the Association of Coffee Producers, *Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S. A.*;

Mr. Miguel Angel Aguilar, Assistant Manager, *Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S. A.*;

Mr. Ricardo Sagrera, Jr.;

Mr. José Dutriz Jr.;

Advisers:

Mrs. Mercedes Adela Padilla de Denys, Sugar Association;

Mr. Kurt Nottebohn, *Cooperativa Azucarera Salvadoreña Limitada*;

Mr. Luis Torres, Association of Traders and Industrialists;

Mr. José Andrés Monge, Association of Traders and Industrialists;

Mr. Andrés Martínez González, Association of Traders and Industrialists;

Mr. Francisco Martínez Molina, Chamber of Commerce;

Dr. Edgar Schoening.

ETHIOPIA

Representatives:

H. E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Ato Petros Sahlú, Ambassador in Belgrade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Ato Yewond Wosen Mengasha, Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Ethiopia (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Ato Bekele Endeshaw, Director-General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Ato Araya Selassie Sirak, Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Ato Teshome Haile Mariam, Director-General, Private Cabinet of H. M. the Emperor;

Ato Birhanu Wakwaya, Vice-Director-General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Ato Wolde Mariam Girma, Ministry of Finance;

Ato Demeke Zewolde, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Kurt Schmücker, Federal Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Rolf Lahr, Secretary of State, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).

Alternates:

Mr. Helmut Klein (*Acting Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Hans Count von Hardenberg, Ambassador, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations and Permanent Delegate to the International Organizations in Geneva;

H. E. Mr. Rupprecht von Keller, Ambassador, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations and Permanent Delegate to the International Organizations in Geneva;¹⁷

Advisers:

Mr. Hans-Georg Sachs, Director, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

H. E. Mr. Werner Gregor, Ambassador;

H. E. Mr. Heinrich de Haas, Ambassador;

¹⁷ Since 1 May 1964.

H. E. Mr. Alfred L. Ries, Ambassador;
 Mr. Egon Emmel, Assistant Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations and Assistant Permanent Delegate to the International Organizations in Geneva;
 Mr. Peter Hermes, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Helmut Matthias, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Guido Brunner, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Klaus Terfloth, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Heinz Weber, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Hermann Reinhardt, Director, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Fritz Stedtfeld, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Heinz-Friedrich Schulz, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Edgar Horn, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Erich Elson, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Hans-Robert Felsch, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Walter Röske, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Ulrich Engelmann, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Waldemar Müller, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Jürgen Kühn, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Rolf Möhler, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Walter Stock, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Hans Schüssler, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Helmut Koinzer, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Martin Seidel, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Herbert Wernicke, Federal Ministry of Economy;
 Mr. Dieter Mitzka, Federal Ministry of Finance;
 Mr. Winfried Heck, Federal Ministry of Finance;
 Mrs. Geva Willmann, Federal Ministry of Finance;
 Mr. Otto Stalman, Director, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
 Mr. Werner Schlebitz, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
 Mr. Josef Hornung, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
 Mr. Christian Hofmann, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture;
 Mr. Herbert Neupert, Federal Ministry of Transport;
 Mr. Gerhard Breuer, Federal Ministry of Transport;

Mr. Hermann Stieper, Federal Ministry of Transport;
 Mr. Walter Göller, Federal Ministry of Transport;
 Mr. Gustav Adolf Sonnenhol, Director, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation;
 Mr. Erich Ehm, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation;
 Miss Brigitte Erhard, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation;
 Mr. Heino Winkler, Federal Bank of Germany.

FINLAND

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Olavi Mattila, Minister for Trade and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);
 H. E. Mr. Reino Honkaranta, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);
 Mr. Paul Gustafsson, Consul General in New York (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);
 Mr. Taneli Kekkonen, Counsellor, Chief of Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Osmo Lares, Chief of Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. Jermu Laine, Commercial Counsellor, Ministry of Trade and Industry;
 Mr. Klaus Snellman, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Paavo Kaarlehto, Head of the Economics Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. Timo Helelä, Head of Department, Bank of Finland;
 Mr. Alfred Westphalen, Research Analyst, Ministry of Finance.

Advisers:

Mr. Jouko J. Voutilainen, Secretary, Bank of Finland;
 Mr. Jakko Lassila, Secretary, Bank of Finland;
 Mr. Antti Nikkola, Research Analyst, Economic Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. H. Vertiainen, Bank of Finland;
 Dr. Jouko Paunio, Economic Research Institute, Bank of Finland;
 Mr. Harry Österberg, Association of Finnish Shipowners;
 Mr. K. Larna, Federation of Finnish Industries.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Erik Heinrichs, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. Wilhelm Breitenstein, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

FRANCE

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. André Philip, Former Minister;

Mr. Olivier Wormser, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Economic and Financial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. André de Lattre, Inspecteur des Finances, Director, External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. François Bizard, Inspecteur des Finances, Director of External Economic Relations, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Bernard de Chalvron, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. François Valéry, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the French delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Alternates:

Mr. Pierre Estéva, Inspecteur des Finances, External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Guy de Lacharrière, Counsellor, Assistant to the Head of the Economic Co-operation Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Bernard Moureau, Technical Adviser, Office of the Minister of Co-operation;

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Jean Wahl, Head, Commercial Policy Section, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Armand Walion, Head, External Relations Service, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Henri Chollet, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Secretary-General of the delegation*).

Advisers:

Mr. Pierre Consigny, Inspecteur des Finances, Technical Adviser, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. René Lapautre, Inspecteur des Finances, Technical Adviser, Office of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Bernard Bochet, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Jean Xavier Clement, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Bernard Dejean de la Batie, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. André Jouanin, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Paul Blanc, Financial Counsellor, French Embassy Berne;

Mr. Carlos Bouvet, External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Daniel Déguen, External Finance Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Jacques Edin, Commercial Attaché, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Henri Janton, Contrôleur d'État chargé de mission, External Economic Relations, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Alexandre Kojève, Chargé de mission, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Yvan Martin-Witkowski, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Phan Van Phi, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Jean-Claude Renaud, Commercial Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. André Van Ruymbeke, Deputy Director, External Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Robert Choplin, Ministry of Co-operation;

Mrs. Jacqueline Simon, Insurance Department, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Vaidie, Financial Attaché, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mrs. Simone Bacquier, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Lucien Escard, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. François Savignon, Assistant Director General, Industrial Property Office, and Institut national de la propriété industrielle;

Mr. Paul Roy, Ministry of Industry;

Mr. Michel Jacquier, Administrateur en chef de l'inscription maritime, Assistant to the Head of Merchant Fleet Service, Secretariat of the Merchant Marine;

Mr. Petit-Roulet, Bank of France.

GABON

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. André Gustave Anguilé, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. André Jacques Mintsu,¹⁸ Ambassador in Paris;

Mr. Georges Gnambault, Chargé d'Affaires in Bonn;

Mr. Jacques David, Director of Customs;

Mr. Cesar Nguema Mvie, Service Head, Foreign Trade;

Mr. Jean François Anguilé Ousmane, Administrator, Office of the Planning Commission;

Alternates:

Mr. François Jobet, Attaché, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Simon Pither, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

GHANA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Kojo Botsio, Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. A. Y. K. Djin, Minister of Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. H. A. H. S. Grant, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. J. B. Elliot, Ambassador in Moscow;

H. E. Mr. E. K. Dadzie, Ambassador in Bucharest;

H. E. Mr. K. Budu-Acquah, Resident Minister to Guinea.

Alternates:

Nama Sir Tsibu Darko, Chairman, Cocoa Marketing Board;

Mr. Fred S. Arkhurst, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. J. H. Mensah, Principal Secretary, Planning Commission;

Mr. Harry Doodoo, General Manager, Cocoa Marketing Board;

Mr. Victor Akakpo, Managing Director, Ghana Airways Corporation.

Advisers:

Mr. K. O. A. Appiah, Director, Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. K. A. O. Morson, General Manager, Black Star Line, Ltd.;

Mr. K. N. Arkaah, Chief Commercial Officer, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. K. Gyasi Twum, Chief Economist, Bank of Ghana;

Mr. N. J. Dowuona-Hammond, Trade Commissioner, High Commission in London;

Miss A. V. A. Wood, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. J. A. Brobbey, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. J. P. B. Williams Baffoe, Trade Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Quarshie, London Representative, Black Star Line, Ltd.;

Mr. F. B. Botchway, Information Officer, High Commission in London;

Mr. R. Ashiboe-Mensah;

Mr. R. M. Dean;

Mr. A. Killick;

Mr. J. S. Edoe;

Mr. U. K. Hackman;

Mr. J. E. A. Manu;

Mr. A. K. Afful.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Johnson K. D. Appiah, First Secretary, Ghana Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.

GREECE

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Georgios Melas, Minister for Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Angelos S. Vlachos, Ambassador to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Alexandros Sgourdeos, Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Leonidas Papagos, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Alexandros Xydis, Embassy Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Johannis Touloupas, Counsellor, Embassy in Bonn;

Mr. Georgios Mazarakis, First Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Athanasios Petropoulos, First Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. Theodoros Pyrlas, Trade Counsellor, Ministry of Trade;

¹⁸ Was empowered to sign the Final Act.

Special Adviser:

Professor Angelos Angelopoulos, Professor of Political Economy.

Technical Advisers:

Mr. Georgios Bibas, Director, Treaty Division, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Georgios Kontogeorghis, Director of Trade Agreements, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Constantinos Thanos, Director of International Relations, Ministry of Economic Co-ordination;

Mr. Dimitrios Dimitracos, Economist, Ministry of Economic Co-ordination;

Mr. Athos Spartidis, Economist, Ministry of Economic Co-ordination;

Mr. Johannis Apostolides, Economist, Ministry of Economic Co-ordination;

Mr. Constantinos Dragonas, Director of Research, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Spyridon Plytzanopoulos, Chief of Service, Ministry of the Merchant Marine;

Mr. Constantinos Papachryssanthou, Director of Economic Studies, Bank of Greece.

GUATEMALA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Carlos Enrique Peralta, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Jorge Lucas Caballeros, Minister of Finance and Public Credit (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. José de Jesus Monteagudo Muñoz;¹⁹

H. E. Mr. Max Késtler-Farnés, Vice-Minister of External Relations;

Mr. Rodolfo Stahl;

Mr. José Antonio Palacios;

Mr. Hugo Armando Ordóñez;

Mr. Francisco Fernadez;

Mr. Manuel Mendez Escobar;

Mr. Gilberto Secaira;

Mr. Oscar Pontaza;

Mr. Antonio Gandara;

Mr. Carlos Enrique Molina;

Mr. José Luis Mendoza;

Mr. Mario Ribas;

Mr. Roberto Mazariegos.

GUINEA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. N'Famara Keita, Minister in charge of Economic Questions and Co-operation (*Head of the delegation*);

¹⁹ Acting head of the delegation in the absence of H. E. Mr. Peralta and H. E. Mr. Caballeros.

H. E. Mr. Alioune Dramé, Ambassador;

Mr. Mohamed Kassory Bangoura, Director of Economic and Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);²⁰

Mr. Framoï Berete, Director of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Baba Hady Thiam, Director of the Guinean Commercial Bank;

Mr. Sheick Keita, Commercial Attaché;

Mr. Goba Dore, Commercial Attaché;

Mr. Sékou Diallo, Customs Inspector;

Mr. Sheick M'Baye, Counsellor of Embassy.

HAITI

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Jean-Claude Kernisan, Representative of Haiti to the European Economic Community (*Head of the delegation*).

Members:

Mr. Raoul Victor;

Mr. Raymond Roy;

Secretary of the delegation :

Mrs. Lalanne Augustin.

HOLY SEE

Representatives:

H. E. Monsignor Alberto Giovannetti (*Head of the delegation*);

Rev. Father Louis-Joseph Lebret;

Rev. Father Henri de Riedmatten;

Rev. Father Jean-Yves Calvez;

Dr. Thaddée Smitkowski.

HONDURAS

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Thomás Calix Moncada Minister of Economy and Finance (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Carlos Humberto Matute, Secretary General of the National Council of Economy (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Oscar A. Veroy, Head of the Bureau of Economic Integration, Ministry of Economy and Finance;

Mr. Abraham Bennaton Ramos, Assistant Secretary-General, Permanent Secretariat, General Treaty of Economic Integration for Central America;

Mr. Cupertino Nuñez, Director General of Customs;

Mr. Jorge A. Coello, representing the private sector;

²⁰ As from 6 May 1964.

Mr. Guillermo Bueso, Chief, Department of Economic Studies of the Central Bank (*Secretary-General of the delegation*).

HUNGARY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. József Biró, Minister for Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);²¹

Mr. Jenő Baczoni, Deputy-Minister for Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. János Szita, Head of Department, National Planning Office (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. János Nyergers, Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Jenő Rédei, Vice-President of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce;

Mr. Károly Réti, Head of Department, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Pál Mányik, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. András Rába, Head of Section, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce;

Mr. Péter Veress, Deputy-Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Gyula Eröss, Deputy-Head of Department, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. József Varga-Perke, Counsellor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. György Mikósdí, Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Dr. Béla Bakonyi, Chief of Section, Ministry of Finance.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Forenc Furulyás, Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Advisers:

Mr. Béla Kadar;

Mr. Arpád Orosz;

Mr. Gyula Nemethy;

Mr. Pál Szigeti.

ICELAND

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Gudmundur i Gudmunsson, Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Dr. Oddur Gudjonsson, Commercial Counsellor (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Petur Thorsteinsson, Ambassador;
Mr. Einar Benediktsson, Chief of Division.

INDIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Manubhai Shah, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Planning Commission (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Minister of Planning (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. R. K. Nehru, Ambassador on Special Duty (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. T. Swaminathan, Secretary, Department of Supply and Technical Development (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. K. B. Lall, Ambassador to the European Economic Community (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Govinda Reddi, Member of Parliament;

Mr. P. R. Ramakrishnan, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Nath Pai, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Ravindra Varma, Member of Parliament;

Mr. K. P. Goenka, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University;

Mr. G. L. Bansal, Secretary-General, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. S. L. Kriloskar, Vice-Chairman, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Najendra Singh, Director-General of Shipping and Special Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Govind Seth, Senior Deputy Director-General of Shipping, Government of India.

Alternates:

Dr. S. R. Sen, Adviser, Planning Commission;

Dr. S. Gupta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;

Mr. S. Vohra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. K. P. Lukose, Consul General, Geneva;

Mr. S. L. Kirieskar, Chairman, Kirieskar Oil Engineer, Poona;

Mr. R. Venkateswaran, Counsellor, Embassy, in Brussels;

Mr. B. N. Swarup, Deputy Permanent Representative to the GATT;

Dr. N. A. Sarma, Director, Reserve Bank of India;

²¹ From 23 March to 4 April and from 1 to 15 June 1964.

Mr. R. M. Honavar, Deputy Economic Adviser;
Mr. J. R. Hiremath, First Secretary Permanent
Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. M. Dubey, First Secretary (Commercial),
Embassy in Berne;

Mr. S. Narasimhan, First Secretary (Commercial),
Embassy in Brussels.

Advisers:

Mr. S. V. Purushottam, Vice-Consul, Consulate
General in Geneva;

Mr. P. Gopinath, Vice-Consul, Consulate General
in Geneva;

Mr. V. A. Padmanabhan, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. R. S. Deshpande, Ministry of Commerce.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. P. P. Kanthan, Ministry of Commerce.

INDONESIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Adam Malik, Minister of Trade (*Head
of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Lukman Hakim, Ambassador Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary in Bonn (*Deputy Head
of the delegation*);

Mr. Basir Isa, Deputy for Foreign Trade Affairs
of the Minister of Trade (*Deputy Head of the dele-
gation*);

Mr. Soemintardjo, Official of the Department
of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Soerjo Sediono, Official of the Department
of Basic Industry and Mining;

Mr. Soeksmono, Official of the Bank of Indonesia;

Mr. J. B. P. Maramis, Counsellor of the Indo-
nesian Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Alternates:

Mr. Irawan Darsa, Official of the Department
of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. de Villeneuve, Adviser of the Minister of Trade;

Mr. Soerjo Atmono, First Economic Secretary
of the Indonesian Embassy in London;

Mr. Saksono Prawirodihardjo, Commodities Sec-
tion, Indonesian Embassy in London;

Mr. J. B. Gerungan, Representative of the Depart-
ment of Basic Industries and Mining, Antwerp;

Mr. Sunar Suraputra, Assistant to the Minister
of Sea Communications;

Mr. R. B. P. Soetrasman, Manager, Shipping
Department, Central Trading Company;

Mr. Arko Baksono, Bank of Indonesia;

Mr. Tan Soan Leng, Counsellor of Embassy,
Embassy in Moscow.

Adviser:

H. E. Commodore Mohammad Nazir, Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Bern.

Secretaries:

Mr. Th. Awuy, First Economic Secretary of the
Embassy in Bern;

Mr. Purwanto, Third Economic Secretary of the
Embassy in Bern.

Assistant Secretary:

Miss Conny Dondore, Official of the Permanent
Mission to the United Nations.

IRAN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Alinaghi Alikhani, Minister of Economy
(*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Mohammad Yeganeh, Vice-Minister of Eco-
nomy;

Mr. Majid Rahnema, Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary, Director of the Department of
International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs;

Mr. Mohammad Ali Molavi, Minister-Counsellor,
Permanent Mission to the European Economic
Community.

Alternates:

Mr. Sadegh Azimi, Minister-Counsellor, Permanent
Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Jamshid Behnam, Professor at the University
of Teheran;

Mr. Ahmad Ninaï, Economic Counsellor to the
Embassy in Washington;

Mr. Jaffar Nadim, Counsellor, Permanent Mission
to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Yadollah Toussi, Counsellor, Ministry of
Economy;

Mr. Mohammad Ali Jaafari, Counsellor, Division
of Economy and Statistics, National Iranian Oil Co.;

Mr. Chamseddin Golestaneh, First Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the European Office of the
United Nations;

Mr. Houshang Amirmokri, Second Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. Amir Ali Zonouzi, Attaché, Permanent Mission
to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Jamal Shemirani, Attaché to the Embassy in Madrid.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Gholamreza Farzaneh Pour, Assistant Head of the General Department of Research and Statistics.

IRAQ

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Aziz Al-Hafedh, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*).

Members:

Dr. Fadhel Salman, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Dr. Tariq Mutwalli, Director-General of the Economics Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Kahlid Shawi, Member of the Board of the National Oil Company of Iraq;

Mr. Nizar Kadi, Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels;

Dr. A. G. Al-Ani, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Mahdi Obaidi, Director of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Economy;

Miss Suha Turahi, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva.

Advisers:

Mrs. Badia Afnan, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva;

Mr. Izzat Al-Gharbawi;

Mr. Fakhri Taher.

IRELAND

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Sean Morrissey, Ambassador in Bern (*Head of the delegation*)

Mr. Brendan Dillon, Head of the Economic Section Department of External Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Aidan Mulloy,²² First Secretary, Department of External Affairs;

Mr. M. J. Quinn, Chief, Foreign Trade Division, Department of Industry and Commerce (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. John Martin,²³ Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. David McCutcheon, Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Finance;

Mr. Brendan Breathnach, Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Agriculture.

ISRAEL

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel (*Head of the delegation*);²⁴

H. E. Mr. Akiva Govrin, Minister in charge of Foreign Trade and of the Industrialization of Development Areas (*Head of the delegation*);²⁵

H. E. Mr. Moshé Bartur,²⁶ Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Arthur Bergman, Director, Maritime Bank of Israel;

Mr. Israel Gal-Edd, Deputy-General Director, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. David Golan, Director of External Finance, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Shlomo Kinarti, Deputy-Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Ram Nirgad, Deputy-Director, Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Moshé Alon, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Economic Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Professor Michael Bruno, Deputy-Director, Department of Research, Bank of Israel;

Mr. Ephraïm P. Haran, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Miss Hava Hareli, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Gershon Ben-Michael, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Haim Lubin, Director, Purchases Department, and Economic Adviser to Citrus Marketing Board;

Mr. Michael Rom, Director, Market Research Department, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Shelomo Sitton, Director, Research Department, Directorate of External Finance, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Hanan Aynor, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Meiron Benvenisti, Economic Consultant, Government Tourist Corporation;

²⁴ From 2 April up to 13 May and from 1 June up to the end of the Conference.

²⁵ From 14 May up to 24 May.

²⁶ Acting head of the delegation from 25 May up to 31 May.

²² Replacing Mr. Dillon after 11 May 1964.

²³ Replacing Mr. Quinn after 20 April 1964.

Mr. David Catarivas, Assistant to Director of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Mordechai Paran, Agricultural Counsellor, Embassy in London;

Mr. Avraham Primor, First Secretary (Chargé d'Affaires), Embassy in Cotonou;

Mr. Ya'acov Yannay, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Alexander Zipstein, Director, Foreign Trade and Insurance Organization;

Mr. Gideon Neeman, Adviser;

Mr. Y. Duvshani, Bank of Israel;

Mrs. Yahalomeh Hayat, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mrs. Shehori;

Mr. Aharon Ravid, Research Department, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Ya'acov Cohen, Economic Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Daniel Lewin, Ambassador, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Shlomo Hillel, Ambassador, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Eliezer Sheffer, Bank of Israel.

ITALY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Bernardo Mattarella, Minister for Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Arialdo Banfi, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Michele Lanza, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. Giorgio Smoquina, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mario Franzini, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Armando Marchetti, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Vittorio Zadotti, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Armando Fracassi, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Aldo Baldari, Counsellor, Ministry of Treasury;

Mr. Adolfo Azzario, Ministry of the Merchant Navy;

Mr. Guido Ricci, Ministry of Tourism;

Mr. Alberto Ramasso-Valacca, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ugo Vitale, Ministry of Tourism;

Mr. Sergio Silvio Balanzino, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Giovanni Mingazzini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Special Advisers:

Professor Ugo Papi;

Mr. Paolo Rogers.

Advisers:

Professor Ernesto Romita, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Claudio Moreno, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Franco de Courten, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. Anna Del Buttero, Ministry of the Budget;

Mr. Mario Andreis, Ministry of the Budget;

Mr. Raffaele Vecchione, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Ernesto Del Gizzo, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Savino Spinosi, Ministry of the Treasury;

Mr. Pietro Ricci, Ministry of the Treasury;

Mr. Ugo Ferone, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Ubaldo Migliorini, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Girolamo Morando, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Enrico Dolfin, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Mario Ambrogetti, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Guido Vetri, Ministry of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Vittorio Cito, Ministry of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Luigi Insinga, Ministry of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Eugenio Silipo, Ministry of the Merchant Navy;

Mr. Angelo Franchi, Ministry of the Merchant Navy;

Mr. Augusto Torlonia, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Giuseppe Mazza, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Mario Costantino, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Giuseppe Giorgeri, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Pasquale Petrella, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Luigi Mazzeo, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Gabriele Posteraro, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

IVORY COAST

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. R. Saller, Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. J. Porquet, Ambassador in Paris and in Berne;

H. E. Mr. Konan Bedie, Ambassador in Washington;

H. E. Mr. Aoussou Koffi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Economic Community;

Mr. Francis Lapatre, *Chargé de mission* to the Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning;

Mr. Mohamed Diawara, Administrator General of Planning;

Mr. N. Siaka Coulibaly, Director of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Jean-Baptiste Amethier, Director, External Finance and Credit;

Mr. Blaise Gérard Liguier Laubhouet, Technical Adviser to the Office of the Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning;

Mr. Benie Nioupin, Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. N'guessan Koffi, Economic Adviser to the Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Abou Doumbia, Director, Insurance Service;

Mr. Charles Ribeyron, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning;

Mr. Julien Konan.

JAMAICA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Robert Charles Lightbourne, Minister of Trade and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Lancelot Fitzroy Collymore, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Rufus Haig Robinson, Principal Assistant, Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry;

Mr. Fairfax Amyas Rupert Mullings, Acting Senior Economist, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Hans Priestler, External Trade Consultant to the Government of Jamaica;

Mrs. Carmen Campbell, Senior Economist, Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation;

Mr. Donald Courtney Brice, Second Secretary, Jamaican High Commission in London;

Miss Daphne McHardy (*Secretary to the delegation*).

JAPAN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of State, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

H. E. Mr. Koh Chiba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. Morio Aoki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations and the other International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Shizuo Saito, Director, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Seiji Yanagita, President, Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund;

Mr. Saburo Okita, Advisory Counsellor, Economic Planning Agency.

Alternates:

Mr. Sashichiro Matsui, Counsellor, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Keisuke Arita, Counsellor, Embassy in Bangkok;

Mr. Takeyoshi Morihana, Financial Counsellor, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Osamu Morimoto, Counsellor, Agriculture and Forestry Economic Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

Mr. Yasuhiko Nara, Counsellor, Embassy in Cairo;

Mr. Ryuzo Yamazaki, Counsellor, Ministry's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry;

Mr. Akira Yamato, Chief, Economic and Social Section, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Michiya Marsukawa, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Yoshiaki Takasu, Senior Research Officer, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;

Mr. Takeshi Tsutsumi, Ministry of Transport;

Mr. Ichiro Noguchi;

Mr. Hideo Kamibayashi;

Mr. Shoichi Akazawa;

Mr. Tamotsu Shoya.

Advisers:

Mr. Masao Tsukamoto, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Muneoki Date, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations and the other International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Shozo Kadota, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Shunji Kobayashi, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Akio Sekine, Secretary to the Director General of the Economic Planning Agency;

Mr. Y. Imaizumi;

Mr. Ichizo Miyamoto, Customs Bureau, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Keinosuke Inatsuki, Economic Co-operation Division International Trade Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry;

Mr. Tsuneo Oyake, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Hiroshi Ohtaka;

Mr. Masaki Seo, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Jutaro Sakamoto, Economic Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Yoshio Karita, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Teruo Hayakawa, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Yuzuki Kito, Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. Toshihiko Tanabe, International Trade Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry;

Mr. Yoshinobu Shinoda.

JORDAN

*Representative:*²⁷

Mr. Mukhtar Al-Wakil, Director of the Arab League Office in Geneva.

KENYA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. J. G. Kiano, Minister for Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Tom Okelo-Odongo, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Omogi Calleb, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Mathew Leonard Kabetu, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Peter Leech, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. John Allen, Senior Statistician, Kenya Treasury;

Mr. L. V. de Souza.

KUWAIT

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Khalifa El-Ghuneim, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Abdul Wahab Mohammed, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Faisal Abdul Salaam Shueib, Commercial Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy in London;

Mr. Abdul Aziz Habeeb Al-Zahir, Foreign Trade Adviser, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Mustafa Abdul Samad, Chief, Department of Afro-Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Muhib Al-Mahjari, Economic Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Abdullah Al-Saadi, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

LAOS

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Ngon Sananikone, Minister of Transport and Public Works (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Noupbat Chounramany, Ambassador in Paris (*Head of the delegation*);²⁸

H. E. Mr. Phouangphet Phanareth, Secretary of State for Finance (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Khammouane Rosphon, Director of Customs;

Mr. Oun Inthavong, Director of Commerce;

Mr. Say Vongsouthi, Director of International Conferences;

Mr. Khampha Sackda.

LEBANON

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Fouad Ammoun, Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Georges Hakim, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Nadim Demachkie, Ambassador, Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Hussein Abdallah, Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Antoine Moussalli, Director-General of Customs.

Alternates:

Mr. Nicolas Malouf, Head, Research Section, Customs Administration;

Mr. Yahya Mahmassani, Embassy Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LIBERIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. A. Romeo Horton, Secretary of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

²⁷ As from 17 May 1964.

²⁸ For signing Final Act.

Mr. Lafayette K. Morgan, Under-Secretary of State of the Treasury for Fiscal Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Franklin D. Neal, Director, Research Bureau (*Deputy head of the delegation*);²⁹

H. E. Mr. Charles D. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury;

H. E. Mr. Stephen A. Tolbert, Secretary for Agriculture;

Mr. Ernest Eastman, Under-Secretary of State for Administration;

Mr. J. Milton Weeks, Director General, National Planning.

Alternates:

Mr. A. Fahnwulu Caine, Director, Division of International Organizations Affairs;

Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, Counsellor, Department of Commerce;

Mr. Christian Maxwell, Assistant Economic Adviser to the President;

Mr. James T. Phillips, Jr.;

Miss J. M. Fahnbulleh (*Secretary to the delegation*).

LIBYA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Salem Lutfi Al-Qadi, Minister of Finance and National Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Abdel Kafi Es-Samin, Ambassador in Madrid (*Acting Head of the delegation*);³⁰

Mr. Ahmed Swedeg, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of National Economy;

Mr. Ali Attika, Director of Research Department, National Bank;

Mr. Salem Ameish, Director of Commerce and Economic Affairs, Ministry of National Economy;

Mr. Fawzi Bader, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Ahmed Muakkef, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Youssef Izmirli, National Bank;

Mr. Shokrey Ghanem, Ministry of National Economy;

Mr. Abdu El-Rahin Naas, Ministry of Finance.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Representatives:

H. S. H. Prince Henri of Liechtenstein (*Head of the delegation*);

²⁹ Acting head of the delegation in the absence of H. E. Mr. Horton and Mr. L. K. Morgan.

³⁰ As from 9 April 1964.

Mr. Alfred Hilbe;

Mr. Benno Beck.

LUXEMBOURG

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Paul Elvinger, Minister of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Albert Duhr, Head of Foreign Economic Relations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Paul Putz, Head of the International Organizations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Paul Peters, Legation Secretary;

Mr. Ignace Bessling, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Jean Rettel, Legation Counsellor.

MADAGASCAR

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Victor Miadana, Minister of Finance (*Head of the delegation*);³¹

H. E. Mr. Jacques Rabemananjara, Minister of State for National Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);³²

Mr. Armand Razafindrabe, Permanent Representative to the European Economic Community (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Ramaholimihaso, Commercial Counsellor in Washington;

Mr. Georges Ramparany, Commercial Counsellor in Paris;

Mr. Jean Riviere, Financial Counsellor in Paris;

Mr. Raymond Rabenoro, Director-General of Finance;

Mr. Robert Rajaonarivony, Director of External Trade;

Mr. Bernard Reysset, Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Roger Rabenandrasana, *Chef de service*, External Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. David Rakotopare, Secretary General, Inter-ministerial Planning Committee;

Mr. Remi Adriamaharo, Consul in Paris.

MALAYSIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Lim Swee Aun, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

³¹ During the first part of the Conference.

³² During the second part of the Conference.

Y. M. Raja Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman, Secretary, Trade and Industry Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);³³

H. E. Dato' Abdul Hamid bin Haji Jumat, Ambassador in Bonn (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Abdul Ghani bin Mohd Nor, Comptroller, Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;³⁴

Mr. R. Chander, Chief Statistician, Department of Statistics;

Mr. Yeo Beng Poh, Second Secretary (Commercial), High Commission in London;

Mr. Zain Azraai, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir, Assistant Comptroller, Commodity Exports Division;

Mr. Eric Khoo, Assistant Secretary, Trade Division, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Aziz bin Abdullah, Assistant Comptroller, Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Abdul Rahman bin Hamidon, Deputy Comptroller, Trade Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Siew Nim Chee, Chief, Research Branch, Bank Negara.

Unofficial member:

Mr. Robert Kuok, Kuok Brothers Ltd.

MALI

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Hamaciré N'Douré, Minister of Trade and Transport (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Seydou Traoré, Chief, Economic Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Henri Bazin, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Trade and Transport;

H. E. Mr. Mamadou Traore, Ambassador in Brussels and to the European Economic Community;

Mr. Sekou Sangaré, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Sheick Diarra, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Yaya Diakite, Technical Adviser, Ministry of State in charge of Planning.

³³ In the absence of H. E. Mr. Lim Swee Aun.

³⁴ Deputy head of the delegation in the absence of H. E. Dato' Abdul Hamid bin Haji Jumat.

MAURITANIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Ba Bocar Alpha, Minister of Finance, Labour and Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Mamadou Touré, Ambassador in Bonn;

Mr. Ibrahima Kane, Administrator;

Mr. Pedoya, Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Mokhaïterate.

MEXICO

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Raúl Salinas Lozano, Secretary of Industry and Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Plácido García Reynoso, Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);³⁵

Mr. Francisco Apodaca y Osuna, Secretary-General of the National Council for Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Rafael Urrutia Millán, Director-General of Financial Studies, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Manuel Moreno Sánchez, Senator;

Mrs. Guadalupe Rivera Marín, Deputy;

Mr. Jesús Patiño Navarrete, Under-Secretary for Agriculture, Secretariat of Agriculture and Stock Farming;

Mr. Salvador Peña Slane, Under-Secretary, Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Secretariat of National Resources;

Mr. Héctor Hernández Cervantes, Director-General of Trade, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Manuel Sallas Villagómez, Director-General of Planning, Secretariat to the Presidency;

Mr. Jorge Soberón Alonso, Director of Tariffs, and Operational Services, Secretariat of Transport and Communications;

Mr. Mario Espinosa de los Reyes, Deputy-Director of Financial Studies, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit;

Mr. Bernardo Nuñez Cornejo, Private Secretary to the Senior Officer of the Secretariat for Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Victor Manuel de León, Director-General, Small Agricultural Property, Secretariat of Agriculture;

Mr. Horacio Flores de la Peña, Secretary, Board of State Organizations and Enterprises, Secretariat of National Resources;

Mr. Gustavo Petriccioli Iturbide, Adviser to the Management, Bank of Mexico;

³⁵ From 21 April 1964.

Mr. Heriberto Cervantes Romero, Chief, Department of Multilateral Agreements, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Guillermo Ramos Uriarte, Deputy Director General of Trade;

Mrs. Guillermina Sánchez Mesa de Solís, Technical Adviser to the Department of Trade Policy.

General-Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Hugo Díaz Thomé, Assistant Secretary-General for Multilateral Agreements, National Council for Foreign Trade.

Alternates:

Mr. Enrique Santaella Medina, Departmental Head, Infrastructure Development, Secretariat of the Presidency;

Mr. Manuel Cantarell Méndez, Technical Adviser, Secretariat of the Navy;

Mr. Augusto Avalos Lemus, Deputy Director for Tariffs and Operational Services, Secretariat of Transport and Communications;

Mr. José Luna Guerra, Deputy Manager of National Bank for Foreign Trade, Head of Economic Studies;

Mr. Ignacio Navarro Giacobello, Chief of Department of Financial Studies, "Nacional Financiera, S. A.";

Mr. Julio Faesler Carlisle, Commercial attaché, Embassy in Brussels;³⁶

Mrs. Mercedes Paredes Zazueta, Chief of Department of Economic Studies, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Carlos Torres Manzo, Deputy Chief, Department of Trade Policy, Trade Directorate, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Adrián Lajous, Commercial Attaché to the Embassy in London.

Advisers:

Mr. Enrique Bravo Caro, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Alternate Representative to the European Economic Community;

Mr. Francisco Ruíz de la Peña, Chief of Public Relations and Control, "Nacional Financiera, S. A.";

Mr. Francisco Belaunzaran Castorena, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Oscar Valenzuela Avila, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Alberto Urueta Septien, Chief, Department of Communications Tariffs, Secretariat of Transport and Communications;

Mr. Pedro Noguérón Consuegra, Chief, Department of Transport Tariffs, Secretariat of Transport and Communications;

Mr. Francisco Sánchez Lugo, Assistant to the Management of the National Bank for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Federico G. Mariscal, Chancellor, Foreign Service;

Mr. Julio Zamora, Chief, Department of Economic and Fiscal Programming, Directorate of Financial Studies, Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit;

Mr. José María Salazar, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. José Gómez Gordo, Chairman, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce;

Mr. Enrique Wiencke Gualtieri, National Council for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Clemente Serna Martínez, First Vice-President, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce;

Mr. Ramón Burillo, Chairman, Export Promotion Company;

Mr. José Represas, Second Vice-President, Confederation of Chambers of Industry;

Mr. Alfonso Cardoso Pinto, Confederation of Chambers of Industry;

Mr. Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, Director General, Centre of Economic Studies for Private Business;

Mr. José Campillo Sainz, Confederation of Chambers of Industry;

Mr. Ricardo García Sainz, Confederation of Chambers of Industry;

Mr. Manuel Fernández Landero, Confederation of Chambers of Industry;

Mr. Heriberto Vidales, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce;

Mr. Enrique Rojas, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce;

Mr. Armando Fernández, Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce.

MONACO

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Henry Soum, Minister Plenipotentiary (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Pierre Notari, Minister Plenipotentiary, Adviser, Finance and Economic Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. André Passeron, *Chargé de mission* to the Ministry of State, Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. Etienne S. Pallay.

MONGOLIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. D. Gombojav, Minister for External Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

³⁶ Secretary of the delegation as from 22 April 1964.

H. E. Mr. O. Khosbayar, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. O. Ochir, Deputy Minister for External Trade;

Mr. P. Togoo, Vice-Chairman of the State Bank;

Mr. O. Damdindorj, Chairman of the Arbitral Commission, Chamber of Commerce.

Advisers:

Mr. Elzei Dorj, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy in Prague;

Mr. Ts. Baldan, Departmental Head, Ministry for External Trade;

Mr. Ishetsogyn Ochirbal, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mrs. B. Khenmedekh.

MOROCCO

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Driss Slaoui, Minister of Economic Affairs, Finance and Agriculture (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Ahmed Bennani, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, Industry, Mines and the Merchant Marine;

Mr. Mamoun Tahiri, Under-Secretary of State for Finance;

Mr. Nor Eddine El Ghorfi, Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture;

H. E. Mr. Mohamed Cherkaoui, Ambassador in Paris;

H. E. Mr. Bensalem Guessous, Ambassador to the Benelux;

H. E. Mr. Mehdi Abdeljalil, Ambassador in Bonn;

H. E. Mr. Mohamed Amor, Ambassador in Berne and Vienna;

Mr. Ali Skali, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director, European Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Mohamed Joundy, Director General of Customs and Excise;

Mr. Abderrahmane Filiali, Assistant Director, Under-Secretariat of State for Trade, Industry, Mines and the Merchant Marine;

Mr. Mohamed Benhida, Chief, Directorate for Trade;

Mr. Mohamed Belghiti, Director, National Control and Export Board;

Mr. Abdelaziz Alami, Director, National Exchange Office, *Chef de cabinet* to the Under-Secretary of State for Finance;

Mr. Zine Abidine Sebti, Assistant Director for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. Noredine Hasnaoui, Chief of Division of Agricultural Economy, Under-Secretariat of State for Agriculture;

Mr. Farouk Bennis, Chief, External Finance Service;
Mr. Abdellatif Sami, Regional Deputy-Director of Customs;

Mr. Mohamed Bisbis, Counsellor, Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Abderrahmane Guerraoui, Chief, Service of Industrial Production.

Advisers:

Mr. Abdelkhalek Kabbaj, Director, Interprofessional Cereals Board;

Mr. Ahmed Guessous, Director, Wines and Alcohols Bureau;

Mr. Robert Assaraf, Assistant Director, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Henri Ohana, Assistant Director, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Abdelkrim Belkora, *Chef de cabinet*, Under-Secretariat of State for Trade;

Mr. Abderazzak Mekouar, Secretary General, National Control and Export Board;

Mr. Mohamed Tazi, Assistant to Head, External Finance Service.

NEPAL

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Veda Nanda Jha, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Krishna Bom Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Dev Pathak Gehendra, Director, Department of Commerce;

Mr. Raj Upadhya Devendra, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Administration;

Mr. Silwal Yadav Kanta, Second Secretary, Embassy in Rome.

NETHERLANDS

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. J. E. Andriessen, Minister for Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. I. N. Th. Diepenhorst, State-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. R. S. Soemodihardjo, Minister for Economic Affairs, Surinam;

H. E. Mr. S. D. Emanuels, Minister Plenipotentiary of Surinam;

Mr. F. C. Herinckx, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Alternate:

Mr. Johan Kaufmann, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the European Office

of the United Nations and International Organizations in Geneva.

Advisers:

Mr. E. J. Biermann, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. A. de Bloeme, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. A. J. Bogaardt, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. J. F. E. Breman, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva;
 Mr. H. M. J. Delsing, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. A. C. Donker van Heel, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. J. Everts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. R. A. Ferrier, Permanent Delegation of the Netherlands to the European Economic Community and Euratom;
 Mr. F. A. Gerritzen, Ministry of Economic Affairs (*Secretary-General of the delegation*);
 Mr. R. A. C. Henriquez, Representative of the Netherlands Antilles;
 Mr. H. J. H. Janssen, Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works;
 Mr. E. D. J. Kruytbosch, Permanent Delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris;
 Mr. P. L. M. van der Lande, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. E. A. Lieftrinck, Financial Counsellor, Delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris;
 Mr. G. W. J. Pieters, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. A. T. T. van Rhijn, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. D. M. Ringnalda, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. R. J. van Schaik, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 Mr. W. Siblesz, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. G. J. W. Stoltenborg, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. J. Tiemensma, Ministry of Economic Affairs (*Deputy Secretary-General of the delegation*);
 Mr. J. M. J. Wintermans, Ministry of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. F. van Ijsseldijk, Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works;
 Mr. H. Riem, Ministry of Agriculture;
 Mr. van der Tak, Ministry of Finance;
 Mr. D. A. Delprat, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. Ph. C. M. van Campen, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. P. J. Kapteyn, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. H. Peschar, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Th. E. Westerterp, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. L. G. Oldenbanning, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. B. Roolvink, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. D. F. van der Mei, Member of Parliament;
 Mr. A. Rom Colthoff, Federation of Netherlands Employers;
 Mr. A. J. van der Meer, Federation of Protestant Employers;
 Mr. M. L. de Heer, Agricultural Board;
 Mr. A. J. Zikel, Netherlands Wholesale Trade Federation;
 Mr. W. F. van Tilburg, Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions;
 Mr. W. Albeda, Netherlands Protestant Trade Union;
 Mr. P. G. Ridder, Social and Economic Council;
 Mr. J. H. Lubbers.

NEW ZEALAND

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. B. E. Talboys, Minister of Agriculture (*Head of the delegation*);
 Mr. K. L. Press, Minister, Deputy Head of the Mission to the European Economic Community (*Head of the delegation*);³⁷
 Mr. Foss Shanahan, Deputy Secretary of External Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. S. A. McLeod, Counsellor (Economic), High Commission in London;
 Mr. B. F. Bolt, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
 Mr. W. E. B. Tucker, Senior Advisory Officer, Department of Industries and Commerce;
 Mr. P. G. Millen, Assistant Head of Economic Division, Department of External Affairs;
 Mr. L. M. Noble, Second Secretary (Commercial), High Commission in London;
 Mr. J. R. Martin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

Adviser:

Mr. H. Hewett, Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.

Secretaries:

Miss P. M. Eagle;
 Miss N. A. Poole.

³⁷ As from 10 April 1964.

NICARAGUA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Andrés García, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Gustavo A. Guerrero, Deputy Minister of Finance and Public Credit (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Jaime Somarriba Salazar, Minister-Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Andrés Largaespada Fornos, Representing Cotton Co-operative of Managua;

Mr. Arnaldo Pasquier.

NIGER

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Courmou Barcourgne, Minister of Finance (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Abdou Sidikou, Ambassador in Washington, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (*Head of the delegation*);³⁸

H. E. Mr. Georges Condat, Ambassador;

Mr. Aboubacar Sidibé, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Francis Borrey, Cultural Counsellor, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. François Perret;

Mr. Jean Poisson;

Mr. Ali Diaroume;

Mr. Mounkaila Djermakoye;

Mr. Adamou Salifou;

Mr. Boulama Issa;

Mr. Daniel Bucquoit, Deputy;

Mr. Assouman Guiry.

NIGERIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Waziri Ibrahim, Federal Minister of Economic Development;

H. E. Mr. Usman Maitambari, Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

H. E. Mr. Shehu Shagari, Federal Minister of Internal Affairs;

Mr. Alli Mongonu, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Aminu Kano, Member of Parliament.

Alternates:

H. E. Mr. P. N. C. Okigbo, Economic Adviser to the Federal Government and Ambassador to the European Economic Community;

Mr. T. C. M. Eneli, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. A. A. Ayida, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Development;

Mr. A. E. Howson-Wright, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. E. E. Nsefik, Deputy Secretary (Commerce) Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. G. N. O. Sefia, Senior Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. G. G. Onyia, Principal Commercial Officer, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. E. O. Obayan, Principal, Federal Ministry of Economic Development;

Mr. F. M. C. Obi, Head of Economic Division, Federal Ministry of External Affairs;

Mr. S. B. Falegan, Central Bank of Nigeria;

Mr. G. I. Anyia, Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. M. T. Adebanjo, Commercial Officer, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mrs. E. I. Adeshigbin, National Council of Women's Societies;

Mr. E. G. O. Beecroft, Commercial Attaché, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. S. H. Ibe, First Secretary, Federal Ministry of External Affairs;

Mr. Oluyide, Nigerian Produce Marketing Co.

Secretaries:

Mr. E. C. Ilozue, Federal Ministry of Finance;

Mr. A. N. Iwuchukwu, Nigerian Produce Marketing Co.

NORWAY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. O. C. Gundersen, Deputy Foreign Minister (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Trygve Lie, Minister of Trade (Deputy head of the delegation);

H. E. Mr. Hersleb Vogt, Ambassador in Copenhagen (*Head of the delegation*);³⁹

H. E. Mr. S. Chr. Sommerfelt, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva;

³⁸ In the absence of H. E. Mr. Barcourgne.

³⁹ In the absence of H. E. Mr. Gundersen.

Mr. Jahn Halvorsen, Chief of the Economic and Trade Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

H. E. Mr. Jens Boyesen, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Johs Dalstø Director-General of Department, Ministry of Trade and Shipping;

Mr. T. Stokke, Chief of Division, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Olav Lydvo, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Harald Bøum, Head of Section, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Torbjørn Christiansen, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations;

Mr. Magne Reed, Deputy Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Knut Wang, First Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Erik Selmer, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. Petter C. Omtvedt;

Mr. David Vikøren;

Mr. Sigmund Kjos.

PAKISTAN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Wahid-uz-zaman Minister, of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. S. Amjad Ali, Ambassador to the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. M. Ayub, Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Economic Community;

H. E. Mr. Habibur Rahman, Ambassador in Berne;

Mr. S. A. M. S. Kibria, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Syed Saeed Jafri, Economic Minister in the United Kingdom, Ireland, France and Italy, and Financial Adviser to the High Commission in London;

Mr. K. Shah Zaman, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmad, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Economic Community;

Mr. M. L. Rahman, Ministry of Commerce.

Advisers:

Mr. Mohammed Hanif, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan;

Mr. A. R. Faridi.

Secretary to the delegation:

Mr. M. Akram Zaki, Diplomatic Service, Embassy in Berne.

PANAMA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Hermán Rodríguez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Director of Centre for Industrial Development (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Luis Caselli, Consul-General in Antwerp;

Mr. Jorge M. Arias, Chairman, Chamber of Industries;

Mr. Louis Martinz, Chairman, Industrial Development;

Mr. Emmanuel Lyons, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

Mr. René De Lima.

Advisers:

Mrs. Elvia Lefevre de Wirz, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Miss Elena Rebeca Barletta.

PARAGUAY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Julio Sanabria, Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Trade;

Mr. Francisco Hirsch.

PERU

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Edgardo Seoane, First Vice-President of the Republic (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Enrique García Sayán, Legal Adviser;

Mr. Miguel Dammert Muelle, Senator, Chairman of the Finance and Taxation Committee of the Senate;

Mr. Alberto Arca Parro, Senator, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Senate;

H. E. Mr. Vicente Cerro Cebrián, Ambassador, Director of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of External Relations;

H. E. Mr. Edwin Letts, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. José A. Encinas, Consultative Commission, Ministry of External Relations;

Mr. Alejandro Busalleu, Director-General, Foreign Trade, Ministry of Finance and Commerce;

Mr. Emilio Castañón Pasquel, Director, Central Reserve Bank;

Mr. Javier Silva Ruete, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Leonardo Perez Saco, Foreign Trade Adviser, National Planning Institute;

Mr. Juan Ramirez Valdeavellano, Representative to the Inter-American Development Bank;

Mr. Humberto Ponce Arenas, Vice-Chairman, Higher Board of Industry;

Miss Rosina Vega, Minister, Diplomatic Service;

Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Manuel Moreyra Loreda, Central Reserve Bank;

Mr. Carlos A. Higuera, Third Secretary, Diplomatic Service.

Secretary to the delegation:

Miss Violeta Vascones.

PHILIPPINES

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda, Secretary of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Vicente Albano Pacis Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Armand V. Fabella, Director-General, Programme Implementation Agency (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Medina Lacson-de-León, Under-Secretary of Commerce;

Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Benito Legarda, Jr., Director, Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines;

Mr. Isidro Macaspac, Director of Planning, National Economic Council;

Mr. Carlos A. Faustino, Minister.

Alternates:

Mr. Ricardo Tan, Technical Assistant, Programme Implementation Agency;

Mr. Sergio A. Barrera, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Pablo R. Suárez, Jr., Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Adviser:

Mr. Artemio L. Vergel de Dios, Commercial Attaché, Embassy in Berne.

POLAND

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Witold Trampczynski, Minister of Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. F. Modrzewski, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. S. Kuzinski, Chairman of the Commission of Foreign Trade of the Parliament (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. M. Blusztajn, Director of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. T. Lychowski, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. C. Prawdzic, Adviser to the Chairman of the Committee of International Economic Co-operation;

Mr. A. Wolynski, Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. B. Laczowski, Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Professor S. Raczkowski, Director of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Włodzimierz Natorf, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers:

Professor J. Soldaczuk, Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw;

Professor D. Krolkowski, Chairman of the Polish National Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

Mr. J. Kozłowski, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. S. Stanislawski, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. F. Hofmokl, Adviser to the Minister of Finance.

Professor I. Sachs, Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw;

Professor W. Sokolow, Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw;

Mr. Z. Kamecki, Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw;

Mr. M. Paszynski, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. H. Kisiel, Executive Director of the Commercial Bank in Warsaw;

Mr. W. Rydygier, Economist;

Mr. Sulkowski.

Secretaries to the delegation:

Mr. B. Janczewski;

Miss A. Wozniak.

PORTUGAL

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Alberto Franco Nogueira, Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Armando Ramos de Paula Coelho, Secretary of State for Commerce;

Mr. Albano Nogueira, Director General of Economic and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Antonio Bandeira Guimaraes, Director General of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Overseas;

Mr. José Luciano Sollari Alegro, Director-General of the Board of Public Credit, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Antonio de Siqueira Freire, Assistant Director General of Economic and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Antonio Tierno-Bagulho.

Alternates:

Mr. Henrique Cabrita, Senior Inspector, Ministry of Overseas;

Mr. Artur Medina, Ministry of Overseas;

Mr. Mario Antonio Soares Madureira, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Carlos Maggiollo Saldanha do Valle, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Pedro Martins Madeira de Andrade, Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Advisers:

Mr. Victor Rabaça Gaspar, Office of the President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Manuel Vaz de São Payo, Office of the President of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Abel Pinto Repolho Correia, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Rui Jorge Martins Dos Santos, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Armando Santos Nogueira, Ministry of Economy;

Mrs. Maria de Lurdes Ouro Lameiro, Ministry of Overseas;

Mr. Antonio Augusto de Almeida, Ministry of Overseas;

Mr. José Gregorio Faria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Il Kwon Chung, Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Hahn Been Lee, Ambassador in Berne;

Mr. Pil Shik Chin, Minister, Permanent Observer

to the European Office of the United Nations and Permanent Representative to the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. Young Choo Kim, Minister, Embassy in Bonn;

Mr. Young Kyo Yoon, Chief of Economic Co-operation Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Alternates:

Mr. Jay Hee Oh, Chief of Treaty Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Jay Chookwang, Second Secretary;

Mr. Tae Hyuk Ham, Third Secretary, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Jong Up Lee, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Soon Kyu Chun, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Representatives:

H. E. Professor Vu Van Mau, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Tang Hong, Director of Technical Studies, Director of the Department of Legislation and External Economic Relations, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Le Van Loi, Second Secretary, Embassy in London;

Mr. Vu Khacthu, Third Secretary, Embassy in London;

Mr. Nguyen Huu Tan, Counsellor, Embassy in Rome;

Mr. Do Van Minh, First Secretary, Embassy in Rome.

ROMANIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Gogu Radulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Victor Ionescu, Minister for Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Mircea Malitza, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Vasile Malinshi, Chairman of the State Bank;

Mr. Mircea Biji, Director-General, Central Statistical Department;

Mr. Vasile Rautza, Secretary-General, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Grigore Birgaoanu, Counsellor, General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers;

Mr. Titus Cristureanu, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce;

Professor Traian Ionascu, Associate Member of the Academy, Director of Institute of Law;

Mr. Costin Murgescu, Associate Member of the Academy, Deputy Director of the Institute of Economic Researches.

Alternates:

Mr. Iacob Ionascu, Acting Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Nicolae Ecobescu, Acting Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Mircea Petrescu, Director, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Alexandru Zamfir, Director, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Emeric Dimbu, First Secretary to the Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Ion Urda, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Clement Gavrilescu, Deputy Director, Ministry for Finance;

Mrs. Maria Lutz, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Advisers:

Mr. Mircea Zara, Technical Adviser, State Planning Committee;

Mr. Constantin Ungureanu, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Constantin Fota, Economist, Ministry for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Dumitru Mandric, Head of Division, Ministry for Finance;

Mr. Traian Chis, Third Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ion Diaconu, Attaché, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Constantin Nitza, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Dumitru Albu, Third Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Aurel Sanislav, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

RWANDA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Gaspard Cyimana, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Deogratias Gashonga, Director of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Martin Uzamugura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Sylvestre Kamali, First Counsellor, Embassy in Brussels.

SAN MARINO

Representatives:

Mr. Giorgio Giovanni Filipinetti, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations and Permanent Delegate to the International Organizations in Geneva.

SAUDI ARABIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Abid M. S. Sheikh, Minister of Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Zein A. Dabbagh, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Mohammed O. Zubeir, Director-General of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and National Economy;

Mr. Parvis Hassan, Adviser, Economic Research, Monetary Agency;

Mr. Abdulghaffar Fida, *Directeur de cabinet* to the Minister of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. Farouk Al-Husseini, Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Petrol and Mineral Resources;

Mr. Yusuf Malaika, Director of the Economic Research Department, Board of Planning;

Mr. Torki Sudairy, Head of Conference and Commercial Relations Department, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Adviser:

Mr. Soliman Mouminah, Assistant Director-General, Economic Research Department.

SENEGAL

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Doudou Thiam, Minister of State (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Habib Thiam, Minister of Planning;

H. E. Mr. Daniel Cabou, Minister of Trade;

H. E. Mr. Ousmane Socé Diop, Ambassador to the United Nations;

Mr. Babacar Ba, Director, Technical Co-operation;

Mr. Alioune Alassane N'Doye, Chief of Division, Technical Co-operation;

Mr. Abdourahmane Dia, *Directeur de cabinet* to the Minister of Planning;

Mr. Michel Dembele, Director of Planning;

Mr. Paul Byrenne Cisse, Assistant Director of Trade;

Mr. Ferreira, *Directeur de cabinet* to the Minister of Trade;

Mr. Abdourahmane Dia, Director of Customs.

Alternates:

Mr. Sheikh Ka, Chief of the Economic Division;

Mr. Charles Delgado, Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Amadou Gaye, Chief of Economic Division, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Amadou Sylla, Chief of Division, External Finance;

Mr. Mahanta Fall, Chief of Financial Division, Ministry of Planning.

Advisers:

Mr. Golan, Technical Adviser to the Presidency;

Mr. Bertin, Technical Adviser to the Presidency;

Mr. Guenan, Technical Adviser to the Presidency;

Mr. Puig, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Trade;

Mr. Henri Gas, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Trade;

Mr. Taxil, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Finance;

Mr. Grégoire, Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Rural Economy;

Mr. Gorgui Kambe;

Mr. Sarr;

Mr. Leye.

SIERRA LEONE

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Salia Jusu Sheriff, Minister of Trade and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Solomon A. J. Pratt, Economist and Barrister (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁰

Mr. Kelfa Caulker (*Head of the delegation*);⁴¹

H. E. Mr. Maigore Kallon, Minister of State (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Gershon Collier, Ambassador in Washington;

Mr. A. Tejan Kabba, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry;

Mr. Egerton J. S. Pratt, Assistant Commercial Attaché, High Commission in London;

Mr. Ebun Purcell Brown.

SOUTH AFRICA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. N. Diederichs, Minister of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Henrich R. P. A. Kotzenberg, Secretary for Commerce and Industries (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Johan Jakob Pansegrouw, Economic Counsellor to the Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Robert van Schalkwijk Smit, Assistant Commercial Counsellor, Department of Commerce and Industries;

Mr. Willem Gabriël Nel, Under-Secretary, Customs;

Mr. Stephanus Johannes Petrus Smit, Agricultural Attaché, Embassy in London;

Mr. Albertus L. Hattingh, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

H. E. Mr. Corneilis Hendrik Taljaard, Ambassador in Berne;

Mr. Gerard C. van Wijk, Commercial Secretary, Embassy in Berne;

Mr. Jacobus Jourdan Pienaar, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Embassy in Cologne (*Secretary of the delegation*);

Mr. Petrus Johannes Geyer, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Embassy in Washington.

Adviser:

Mr. David H. Scholtz, Personal Private Secretary to the Minister for Economic Affairs.

SPAIN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Alberto Ullastres, Minister of Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. José Sebastián de Erice, Ambassador in Vienna (*Head of the delegation*);⁴²

Mr. Ramón Matoses, State Commercial Expert (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. José Carlos Colmeiro, Alternate Permanent Representative to GATT;

Mr. Jesús de Orfila Otermín, General Directorate of Commercial Policy;

Mr. Aniceto Moreno, State Commercial Expert;

Mr. Román Oyarzun, Director, Economic Co-operatives;

Don Francisco Javier Elorza, Marqués de Nerva, Director-General, International Organizations.

Alternates:

Mr. Jaime Nosti, Ministry of Agriculture;

⁴⁰ From 29 May 1964.

⁴¹ From 8 June 1964.

⁴² In the absence of H. E. Mr. Ullastres.

Mr. Fernando Castillo Zaldivar, Industrial Attaché, Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Gonzallo Guasp Delgado, General Directorate of Customs;

Mr. Ramón Tammes Gómez, State Commercial Expert;

Mr. Pedro Martínez-Avial;

Mr. José Crespo, Directorate General of Commercial Policy, Ministry of Trade.

Advisers:

H. E. Mr. José Manuel Aniel-Quiroga, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. José Vicente Torrente, Embassy Counsellor;
Mr. Eduardo de Zulueta, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. José Luis Gómez Delmas, Embassy Secretary;
Mr. Manuel Paredes Marcos, Director General of Commercial Policy, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Leopoldo Zumalacárregui, Director General of Tariff Policy, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Huberto Villar Serraillet, Director General, Foreign Currency Department, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. José Manuel Muñoz de Miguel, Assistant Director-General of Commercial Policy, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. José María González Valles, Commercial Attaché to the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

Mr. Santos B. Bollar, Directorate General of Commercial Policy, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Ramón Cantos Figuerola, Technical Secretariat General, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Leandro Castro Rodríguez, Economic Directorate General of Agrarian Production, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Angel P. Madronero y Pelaez, Assistant Technical Secretary-General, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Modesto García y García, Technical Secretariat General, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Laureano López Rodó, Commissioner of Development Planning;

Mr. Agustín Cotorruelo Sendagorta, Sub-Commission, Development Planning;

Mr. Tomás Galán, Director of Research, Development Planning;

Mr. Alberto Monreal, Assistant Research Director, Development Planning;

Mr. Manuel de Villegas y Urzaiz, Embassy Counsellor;

Mr. Bruckner;

Mr. Pino García;

Mr. Electo García Tejedor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. José A. Giménez Arnau, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations.

SUDAN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. M. Beheiry, Minister of Finance and Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Mohamed Khogali, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply;

Mr. Ibrahim Iman, Director of Customs;

Mr. M. Abdel Magid Ahmed, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Abdalla S. Ghandour, Director, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. H. Bashir, Director of the Economic Department, Bank of Sudan;

Mr. S. Zarroug, *Chargé d'Affaires*, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. M. El Mamoun, Commercial Attaché, Embassy in Bonn.

SWEDEN

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Gunnar Lange, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. S. E. Nilson, Minister without Portfolio (*Head of the delegation*);⁴³

H. E. Mr. E. von Sydow, Ambassador, Head of the Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. T. Hagen, Ambassador in Bangkok (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. G. von Sylow, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. N. T. Montan, Under-Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. C. P. Swartz, Deputy Head of the Commercial and Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. H. Lundström, Head of Division, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. C. Senning, Head of Division, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. O. Lindqvist, Head of Division, Board of Trade.

Alternates:

Mr. A. Englund, Head of Division, Ministry of Commerce;

⁴³ From 11 June 1964.

Mr. N. B. Leuf, Head of Section, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. H. Dahlkvist, Head of Section, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. S. Lindblom, First Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. U. Hänninger, Head of Section, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. A. Hartvig, Head of Division, Ministry of Communications;

Mr. N. Bjärtun, Audit Division, Bank of Sweden;

Mr. L. Klackenbergh, Head of Division, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. K.-I. Edstrand, Head of Section, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. A. Nerman, First Secretary, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. B. A. Odhner, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. B. F. Billner, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. H. Berg, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. S. Ramel, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. B. Kjellen, First Secretary of Embassy;

Mr. S. Lundberg, Head of Department, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. S. Larson, Head of Division, National Board of Agriculture;

Mr. L. Masreliez, Head of Division, Board of Trade;

Mr. T. Gabrielsson, Head of Section, Board of Trade;

Mr. C.-H. Lagerfelt, Head of Section, National Board of Agriculture.

Advisers:

Mr. B. Friedman, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. L. Rydfors, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. L. Holmberg, First Secretary, National Agricultural Marketing Board;

Mr. E. Cornell, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. L. Karlström, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. O. F. Heyman, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. K. Henriksson, Head of Section, Board of Trade;

Mr. B. Bolin, Director, Swedish Confederation of Trade;

Mr. C. E. Odhner, Secretary, Swedish Confederation of Trade;

Mr. T. H. Linqvist, Director, General Export Association;

Mr. Å. Myrlov, Director, General Export Association;

Mr. A. de Jounge, Director, Swedish Shipowners Association.

Secretaries to the delegation:

Mr. S. Julin, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations and the International Organizations in Geneva;

Mr. M. Bergquist, Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Miss L. Fränden, Third Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;

Miss K. Almqvist, Third Secretary, Board of Trade;

Mr. Wiik, Third Secretary, Board of Trade.

SWITZERLAND

Representatives:

Mr. Hans Schaffner, Federal Councillor in charge of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Albert Weitnauer, Minister, Commercial Agreements Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Emilio Moser, Deputy Director, Trade Division (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Hans Peter Keller, Director, Federal Cereals Office;

Mr. Heinz Langenbacher, Assistant Principal, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. Hansjörg Hess, First Head of Section, Political Affairs Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. Adolf Schnebli, Head of Section, Trade Division;

Mr. E. Léchet, Head of Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. H. Hofer, Head of Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Milan Lusser, Assistant Principal, Trade Division;

Mr. Peter Aebi, Directorate, Union of Swiss Trade and Industry;

Mr. A. Grübel, Directorate, Union of Swiss Trade and Industry;

Mr. Louis Jeanrenaud, Union of Swiss Peasants;

Mr. A. Brugger, Assistant Principal, Agriculture Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. U. Andina, Head of Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. J.-E. Töndury, Head of Section, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. A. Dunkel, Economist, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. J.-D. Vermeil, Economist, Trade Division, Federal Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. A. Fankhauser;

Mr. B. Eberhard;

Mr. J. Hayoz;

Mr. R. Ulrich, Assistant Principal, Administration of Finance, Federal Department of Finance and Customs.

Advisers:

Mr. P. Jolles, Minister, Commercial Agreements Section;

Mr. H. Bühler, Deputy Director, Trade Division;

Mr. P. Languetin, Head of Secretariat, Trade Division;

Mr. E. Stopper;

Mr. A. Lindt, Minister, Federal Council Delegate to Technical Co-operation;

Mr. R. Bindschedler, Minister, Legal Adviser, Federal Political Department;

Mr. O. Long, Minister;

Mr. B. Müller, Deputy Director, Administration of Finance, Federal Department of Finance and Customs;

Mr. H. Marti;

Mr. Charles M. Keller, Shipping Expert.

SYRIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Georges Tomeh, Minister of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Abdulwahab Khayata;

Mr. Haydar Ghaibey;

Mr. Mohammad El-Attrache;

Mrs. Nadwa Issa.

TANGANYIKA⁴⁴

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. C. G. Kahama, Minister for Commerce and Industry (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. O. Mwambungu, Commissioner for Commerce and Industry;

Mr. E. Masoud, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. A. Sykes, Senior Commercial Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry;

Mr. G. S. Magombe, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Defence;

Mr. C. M. Tibazarwa, Economist, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. W. Waldron-Ramsey, Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs and Defence.

THAILAND

Representatives:

H. E. Kasem Sripayak, Minister of Economic Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. P. Bisuchana Israsena, Director-General, Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Puey Ungphakorn, Governor of the Bank of Thailand and Director of the Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Prayad Buranasiri, Secretary-General, National Economic Development Board;

Mr. Upadit Pachariyangkun, Director-General, Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Vicharn Nivatvongs, Deputy Director-General, Department of Economic Relations, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Renoo Subarnsit, Financial Advisor, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Yune Huntrakoon, Senior Economist, Department of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand.

Alternates:

Mr. Thalerng Thamrong-Nawasawat, National Economic Development Board;

Mr. Somphorn Thepsithar, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Phan Wannamethee, Embassy in London;

Mr. Suthee Natvaratat, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Thawisan Ladawan, Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Suchati Chuthasmit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Advisers:

Mr. Chuay Kannawat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Chaimongkol Plasai, Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Somkiart Limsong, National Economic Development Board.

⁴⁴ Until the formation of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 27 May 1964.

TOGO

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Jean Agbemegnan, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Joachim Hunlede, Ambassador in Paris (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁵

Mr. Prosper Placktor;

Mr. Victor Tigoue;

Mr. Simon Kegloh;

Mr. G. D. Pedanou;

Mr. Tiamiyou Salami, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. L. Marconi Robinson, Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. John O'Hallaran, Minister of Petroleum and Mines;

H. E. J. O'Neil Lewis, High Commissioner designate to the United Kingdom;

Mr. George Rampersad, Acting Senior Economist, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. St. George Cooper, Head, Development Section, Agricultural Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Alternates:

Mr. Edward Braithwaite, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce;

Mr. Solomon Lutchman, First Secretary, Embassy to Venezuela;

Mr. Eustace Seignoret, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Frank Barsotti, Economist, Prime Minister's Department;

Mr. Cuthbert Joseph, Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister's Department.

Advisers:

Mr. Stephen Maharaj, Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition;

Mr. Hugh Ford, Assistant Manager, Industrial Development Corporation;

Sir Harold Robinson, President, Agricultural Society;

Mr. Horace Roberts, President, Trinidad Manufacturers' Association;

Mr. George Weekes, President, Trade Union Congress.

TUNISIA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Ahmed Ben Salah, Secretary of State for Planning and Finance (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁶

H. E. Mr. Zouhir Chelli, Ambassador in Berne, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Bechir Mhaddebi, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Mr. Hassen Belkhodja, President Director General of the National Agricultural Bank;

Mr. Azouz Lasram, Chief of Trade Division, Secretariat of State for Planning and Finance;

Mr. Chedly Ayari, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Mohamed El Memmi, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Rachid Ben Yedder, Member of the Union of Industry, Commerce and Artisans;

Mr. Zine El Abidine Houki, Chief of Service, External Finance, Secretariat of State for Planning and Finance;

Mr. Hédi Toumi, Chief of Service, Central Bank;

Mr. Abdelmajid Bouricha, Chief of Service, Secretariat of State for Agriculture;

Mr. Hédi Noura, Governor of the Central Bank.

TURKEY

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin, Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Kâmuran Gürün, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁷

Mr. Nazif, Çuhruk, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁸

Mr. Necdet Tezel, Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Emin Boysan, President of the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Mahmut Seyda, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Adnan Erdas, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

⁴⁶ At the opening of the Conference.

⁴⁷ From 23 March to 15 April and from 1 to 15 June 1964.

⁴⁸ From 15 April to 1 June 1964.

⁴⁵ After 5 June 1964.

Alternates:

Mr. Targan Carikli, Vice-President, Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Samim Turgay, Counsellor, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Nurettin Kraköylü, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Sükrü Elekdağ, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Paris;

Mr. Erhan Isil, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the GATT, Geneva;

Mr. Özer Cinar, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation to the European Economic Community;

Mr. Üner Kirdar, Director of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. İrfan Kizikli, President, Department of External Relations, Ministry of Customs and Monopolies;

Mr. Mustafa Renksizbulut, State Planning Board.

Advisers:

Mr. Erden Erner, *Chef de cabinet* of the Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Fethi Pozanti, Principal Director of Customs in Istanbul;

Mr. Muzaffer Uyguner, Vice-President, Department of Industry, Ministry of Industry;

Mr. Özger Akat, Ministry of Trade;

Mr. Orhan Tuncel, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Akin Kocagil, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UGANDA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Jehoash Sibakyalwayo Mayanja-Nkangi, Minister of Commerce (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Timothy Bazarrabusa, High Commissioner in London (*Head of the delegation*);⁴⁹

Mr. Thomas Aligawesa Kabunga Makumbi (*Head of the delegation*);⁵⁰

Mr. Christopher Henry Muwanga Barlow;

Mr. Roger Mukasa;

Mr. Leonard Dumba Matovu;

Prince John Barigye;

Mr. Swaib Matumbo Musoke;

Mr. Anthony Ocaya;

Mr. Matthew Rukikaire;

Mr. Emmanuel Ndawula, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Ahmed Bidandi Katumba;

Mr. Silas W. Munabi.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Georgi L. Sakhnovsky, Minister of Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Victor V. Linnik, Chief of Department for Trade, Council of Ministers (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Anatoli, A. Boiko, Member of Collegium, Chief of Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Dmitri A. Vovko, Chief of Department, State Planning Commission;

Mr. Michail S. Getmanets, Chief of Department, Institute for Economics of the State Planning Commission;

Mr. Sergei M. Belevitch, Deputy Director, Institute for Economics and Trade.

Advisers:

Mr. Juri M. Khilchevsky, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Anatoli B. Golovko, First Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Gennadi N. Bykov, Second Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, (Secretary General of the Delegation);

Mrs. Valentina N. Sutormina, Ukrainian Institute for Economics and Trade;

Mr. Andrei F. Revenko, Ukrainian Institute for Economics of the Academy of Science.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. N. S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. S. A. Borisov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. P. N. Kумыkin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

H. E. Mr. M. A. Menshikov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic;

H. E. Mr. G. P. Arkadyev, Ambassador, Divisional Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

⁴⁹ For signing Final Act.

⁵⁰ From 8 May 1964.

Mrs. D. I. Ilikhamova, Chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic;

Mr. V. V. Mordvinov, Alternate Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. B. V. Spandaryan, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. N. V. Orlov, Director of the Institute of Economic Research, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. G. F. Kipsar, Divisional Director, State Committee on Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. A. S. Chistyakov, Divisional Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. K. G. Tretyakov, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

H. E. Mr. A. V. Budakov, Ambassador in Addis Ababa;

Mr. I. I. Molyakov, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. V. G. Solodovnikov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. S. M. Bayev, Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of the USSR Navy;

Mr. L. I. Bolshakov, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. J. N. Kapelinsky, Deputy Director, Institute of Economic Research of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. L. S. Lobanov, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. A. A. Martynov, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. B. V. Maiorov, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. I. G. Pisarets, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. A. S. Korolenko, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. E. S. Shershnev, Trade Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington;

Mr. L. V. Krylov, Deputy Chief of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. I. F. Panteleev, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. L. K. Savinov, Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. V. G. Napastnikov, Director of Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. I. I. Dokuchaev, Chief of Protocol Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. D. A. Magomaev, Representative of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic to the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Mr. K. A. Meskauskas, Director of the Research Institute of Economics, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic;

Mr. N. I. Kouzminsky, Chief of the Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. I. D. Ivanov, Economist, Institute of World Economy and International Relations;

Mr. N. E. Bogaty, Economist, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. V. B. Naborov, Economist, Research Institute, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. M. S. Pankin, Economist, Research Institute, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. D. V. Polyenin, Economist, Research Institute, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. I. A. Ornatsky, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. E. T. Ousenkov, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. A. V. Melnikov, Assistant to Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. V. I. Cheklin, Assistant to Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade;

Mr. B. I. Vladimirov, Chief of the Division, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. M. S. Davidov, Economist, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. F. P. Bystrov, Professor, Institute of World Economy and International Relations;

Mr. L. G. Lokshin, Economist, Trade Counsellor of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Berne;

Mr. V. A. Yulin, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. V. V. Klimova, Economist, Ministry of Foreign Trade;

Mr. V. A. Cheprakov, Economist;

Mr. V. S. Zorin, Economist, Institute of World Economy and International Relations;

Mr. S. A. Mikoyan, Economist, Institute of World Economy and International Relations;

Mr. N. N. Tchigir, Economist, Tass Agency;

Mr. B. D. Pyadyshev, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Relations;

Mr. V. A. Potshankin, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. G. A. Smirnov, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. V. O. Shragin, Economist;

Mr. V. V. Cholopov, Economist;

Mr. L. I. Selzovsky, Trade Counsellor in Berne;

Mr. V. I. Simakov, Deputy Trade Representative;

Mr. S. B. Tchetverikov, First Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. D. I. Babkina, First Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. L. I. Tchernyshova, Interpreter.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Representatives:

Mr. Abdel Moneim El-Banna, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy (*Head of the delegation*);⁵¹

Mr. Jehia Saber El-Molla, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry;

Mr. Hamid Abdel Latif El-Sayeh, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Abdel Hayeh Nasr, Director General, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Ahmed Nazmi Abdel Hamid, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of Egypt;

Mr. Mohamed Zaki Elshaffei, Dean, Faculty of Economy and Political Science;

Mr. Mohamed Abdallah Merzeban, Chairman of the Board, General Textile and Spinning Organization;

Mr. Mahmoud Abdel Kader Hamza, Commercial Minister, Permanent Mission to GATT;

Mr. Salah Eldin Hamed Awad, Director General, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Saïd Mohamed El Hefnawy, Director General, Tariff Department, Customs Administration;

Mr. Sherif Hassan, Director General, General Textile and Spinning Organization.

Alternates:

Mr. Guirguis Abdou Marzouk, Director, Bank Control Department, Central Bank of Egypt;

Abdel Rahman Abdel Hamid Hammoud, General Comptroller, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Shoukry El-Nahal, Comptroller, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Aly Nazif, Commercial Counsellor in New York;

Mr. Mahmoud Abd El-Aty, Commercial Counsellor in Milan;

Mr. Abdel Hadi Abdel Aziz El-Tarranissi, Department of International Economics, Ministry of Economy.

Advisers:

Mr. Saad Khalil, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Ahmed T. El-Khashab, First Secretary (Commercial) in Berne;

Mr. Adel El-Garhi, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Prague;

Mr. Hassan Moustafa Radi, Expert, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Sayed Mohamed El-Sharkawy, Ministry of the Treasury;

Mr. Abdel Fattah Ibrahim Abou El-Ella, Comptroller, Ministry of the Treasury;

Mr. Ahmed Abdel Aziz Ramadan, Expert, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Ahmed Ali Koshty, Secretary to the Minister of the Treasury and Planning;

Mr. Moustafa Sadek El-Banna, Commercial Attaché, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Moustafa Mahmoud Abdel Halim, Ministry of Planning;

Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Atta, Ministry of Economy;

Mr. Moustafa Awad, Commercial Secretary in East Berlin.

UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representatives:

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.B.E., Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development and President of the Board of Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

The Rt. Hon. Lord Drumalbyn, Minister of State;

H. E. Sir Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Ambassador, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office;⁵²

Mr. Sidney Golt, Under-Secretary, Board of Trade.

Alternates:

Mr. R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G., Minister, Foreign Office;

Mr. Keith Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E., Minister, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

⁵¹ After the election of Mr. Kaissouni to the Presidency of the Conference.

⁵² Head of the delegation in the absence of the Ministers.

Mr. J. R. D. Gildea, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade;

Mr. J. W. Vernon, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office;

Mr. R. M. Allott, Principal, Board of Trade;

Mr. D. G. R. Bentliff, Principal, Commonwealth Relations Office;

Mr. J. C. Burgh, Principal, Board of Trade;

Mr. J. H. V. Davies, Principal, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

Mr. P. J. Hosegood, Principal, Ministry of Transport;

Mr. T. A. Kennedy, Economic Adviser, Foreign Office;

Mr. R. M. Peet, First Secretary, Foreign Office;

Mr. K. R. C. Pridham, First Secretary, Foreign Office;

Mr. S. H. Wright, Principal, H. M. Treasury;

Mr. A. K. Rothnie;

Mr. D. H. Kemmis;

Mr. J. Mark.

Advisers:

Mr. G. B. Shannon, Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office;

Mr. P. W. Carey, Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Edward Heath;

Mr. S. M. A. Banister, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Transport;

Mr. C. N. Tebay, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Transport;

Mr. K. W. Sutton, Principal Information Officer, Central Office of Information;

Mr. D. J. Payton-Smith, Senior Information Officer, Central Office of Information;]

Mr. R. J. Langridge, Second Secretary, Foreign Office;

Mr. C. J. Farrow, Assistant Principal, Board of Trade;

Mr. J. S. R. Guinness, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. J. F. Hart, Higher Executive Officer, Board of Trade;

Mr. B. Hampton, Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Lord Drumalbyn;

Mr. J. Girdlestone;

Mr. M. W. C. Hawes;

Mr. K. B. Lall;

Mr. M. H. D. Miller;

Mr. M. J. Mitchell;

Mr. M. S. Mizzi;

Mr. M. A. L. Nairac;

Miss P. T. Metcalfe, Conference Officer, Foreign Office;

Mr. J. R. Clarke, Conference Officer;

Mr. J. J. Cowperthwaite.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR⁵³

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. J. S. Kasambala, Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. O. Mwambungu, Commissioner for Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives;

Mr. E. Masoud, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives;

Mr. Dennis Phombeah, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs;

Mr. A. Sykes, Senior Commercial Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives;

Mr. G. S. Magombe, Assistant Secretary, Ministry for External Affairs;

Mr. C. M. Tibarzawa, Economist, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. W. Waldron-Ramsey, Legal Adviser, Ministry for External Affairs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. George W. Ball, Under-Secretary of State (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. G. Griffith Johnson,⁵⁴ Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs;

H. E. Mr. John M. Leddy,⁵⁵ Ambassador to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Mr. Ben H. Brown, Jr., Consul General, Istanbul (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Richard N. Gardner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);⁵⁶

Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Minister, Deputy Representative on the Economic and Social Council (*Deputy Head of the delegation*).⁵⁷

Alternate:

H. E. Mr. Roger W. Tubby, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. James B. Pearson, Senator;

⁵³ After the formation of the United Republic on 27 May 1964.
⁵⁴ Senior adviser and head of the delegation in the absence of Mr. G. W. Ball up to 11 May 1964.

⁵⁵ Replacing Mr. Griffith Johnson after 11 May 1964.]

⁵⁶ From 4 May to 15 June 1964.

⁵⁷ From 23 March to 3 May 1964.

Mr. George A. Smathers, Senator;
 Mr. Cecil R. King, Representative;
 Mr. Victor A. Knox, Representative;
 Mr. Robert Anderson, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State;
 Mr. John W. Evans, Minister for Economic Affairs, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Raymond F. Mikesell, Consultant to the Department of State;
 Mr. W. E. Miner, Professor of Economics in the University of Oregon;
 H. E. Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, Ambassador, Special Adviser for "Alliance for Progress";
 Mr. John A. Pincus, "The Rand Corporation", Consultant to the Department of State;
 Mr. Francis M. Bator, National Security Council, Senior Staff Member, Executive Office of the President;
 Mr. George S. Springsteen, Jr., Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Department of State;
 Mr. Carroll Perry Jr., Chief, Maritime Affairs Division, Department of State;
 Mr. Nathaniel Goldfinger, Director of Research, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO);
 Mrs. Claire Giannine Hoffman, Director, Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association;
 Mr. Orin Lehman, New School for Social Research, New York;
 Mr. Bertrand R. Seidman, European Economic Representative, AFL-CIO European Office, Geneva;
 Mr. Harold Kaplan, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. George A. Tesoro, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;
 Mr. Seymour M. Finger, Economic and Social Affairs;
 Mr. Northrop Kirk, Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations;
 Mr. Sidney Weintraub, Chief, General Commercial Policy Division, Office of International Trade, Bureau of Economic Affairs;
 Mr. Henry Bashkin, Office of Commercial and Financial Policy, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce;
 Mr. Herbert N. Blackman, Deputy Director, Division of Foreign Economic Policy, Department of Labor;
 Mr. Clarence I. Blau, Assistant Director, Domestic and International Business, Department of Commerce;
 Mr. Morris A. Crawford, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State;

Mr. Stuart Lerner, International Policy Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture;

Miss Virginia H. McClung, Office of International Resources, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. S. Paul Miller, Jr., Technical Secretary, Office of International Trade, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. Herbert F. Propps, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Richard W. Richardson, Deputy Chief (Program), International Division Bureau of Budget;

Mr. William J. Stibravy, Co-ordinator, Special Assistant on United Nations Trade and Development Affairs, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. Frederick Strauss, Office of International Regional Economics, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce;

Mr. Bernard Zagorin, Director, Office of Developing Nations, Office of International Affairs, Department of the Treasury;

Mr. Laurence Elsbernd, Regional Economic Policy Branch, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State.

Secretary of the delegation:

Miss Helen Kavan, Office of International Conference, Department of State.

UPPER VOLTA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Moïse Alassane Traoré, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines (*Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Georges Bresson, Ambassador in Brussels and to the European Economic Community;

Mr. Martial Ouedraogo, Director of Commerce, Industry and Mines;

Mr. Issa Guiré, Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy in Paris;

Mr. Amadou Tamboura, Counsellor to the Embassy in Brussels and Representative to GATT;

Mr. Marcel Ouedraogo, Commercial Attaché to the Embassy in Brussels;

Mr. Mariani,⁵⁸ *Chef de service* to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines.

⁵⁸ Replacing Mr. Issa Guiré.

URUGUAY

Representatives :

H. E. Mr. Raúl Ibarra de San Martín, Minister of Finance (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Donato Grieco, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Finance (*Alternate Head of the delegation*);

M. Luis A. Brausse, Senator (*Alternate Head of the delegation*);⁵⁹

H. E. Mr. Julio A. Lacarte, Ambassador in Bonn (*Alternate Head of the delegation*);⁵⁹

H. E. Mr. Aureliano Aguirre, Ambassador, Director of the Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Alternate Head of the delegation*);⁵⁹

Mr. Mario Val Santalla;

Mr. Pablo Tarigo Schek;

Mr. Roberto González Casal;

Mr. Jorge Álvarez Olloniego;

Mr. Emilio Berriel;

H. E. Mr. Mateo Magariños de Mello, Ambassador;

Mr. Julio M. Sanguinetti, Member of Parliament.

Advisers:

Mr. Marcos Brondi, *Chargé d'Affaires* in Prague;

Mr. Jorge Barreiro, Minister Counsellor in London;

Mr. Jorge Justo Boero Brian, *Chargé d'Affaires* in Stockholm;

Mr. Federico Grünwaldt Ramasso, Economic Counsellor in The Hague.

Secretary of the delegation:

Mr. Pablo Bosch, Consul-General in Geneva, Deputy Representative to GATT.

VENEZUELA

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Manuel R. Egaña, Minister for Development (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Carlos d'Ascoli, Senator (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

H. E. Mr. Andrés Aguilar, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. Héctor Hurtado, Head, Central Co-ordination and Planning Office;

Mr. Braulio Jatar Dotti, Senator;

Mr. Eddi Morales Crespo, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Guillermo Muñoz, Member of Parliament;

Mr. Benito Raúl Lozada, Director-General, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Ignacio Silva Sucre, Director of External Trade and Consulates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Maruice Báez, Director of Economy and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Mauricio Valery, Director General of the Central Co-ordination and Planning Office;

Mr. Carlos Miguel Lollet, Adviser to the Board of the Central Bank;

Mr. Eduardo Acosta Hermoso.

Advisers:

Mr. Leopoldo Díaz Bruzual, Economic Adviser, Central Bank;

Mr. Isaac Chocron, Head, Department of Economic Studies, Directorate of External Trade and Consulates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Raúl Sosa Rodríguez, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Delegation to the European Economic Community, Brussels;

Mr. François Moanack, Economic Counsellor, Embassy in Rome;

Mr. Hugo Romero, Co-ordinator, Department of Economic Research, Central Bank;

Mr. Diego Luis Castellanos, Economic Adviser, Central Bank;

Mr. Antonio Ledesma, Assistant Director, Central Co-ordination and Planning Office;

Mr. Augusto Malavé Villalba.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Fernando Báez Duarte, Chief of Division, Directorate of External Trade and Consulates;

Mr. Daniel Ragot, Technical Adviser, Central Co-ordination and Planning Office.

YEMEN

Representative:

H. E. Mr. Adnan Tarcici, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva.

YUGOSLAVIA

Representatives:

Mr. Vladimir Popović, Chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, of the Federal Assembly (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Augustin Papic, Assistant Federal Secretary, Foreign Trade (*Deputy Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Vojin Guzina, Assistant Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs;

⁵⁹ In chronological order of office.

Mr. Leo Mates, Director, Institute of International Politics and Economics;

Mr. Janez Stanovnik, Professor, University of Ljubljana;

Mr. Aleksander Goldštajn, Professor, University of Zagreb;

H. E. Mr. Stanislav Kopčok, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in Geneva;

Mr. Budimir Lončar, Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Rikard Lang, Professor, University of Zagreb;

Mr. Janvid Flere, *Chef de cabinet* to the Chairman of the Committee on Economic Affairs, of the Federal Executive Council;

Mr. Leon Rip, State Councillor, Federal Institute of Economic Planning;

Mr. Milan Aleksic, Director, Institute of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Branislav Čolanović, Director, Institute of Industrial Economy, Serbian Socialist Republic;

Mr. Janko Potočnik, Secretary for Tourism, Slovenian Socialist Republic.

Advisers:

Mr. Božidar Frangeš, Counsellor, Cabinet of the Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, Federal Executive Council;

Mr. Grga Lucić-Lavčević, Counsellor, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ljubiša Millanović, Head of Department, Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade;

Mr. Mirčeta Čvorović, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Milan Ristić, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Andrija Suc, Federal Secretariat for Transport and Communications;

Mr. Vladimir Dragomanović, Scientific Collaborator, Institute of International Politics and Economy;

Mr. Gliša Tadić, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade;

Mrs. Draginja Arsić, Scientific Collaborator, Institute of International Politics and Economy;

Mr. Miodrag Petković, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Ljubomir Sekulić, Second Secretary, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. Milica Žiberna, Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade;

Mr. Djubiša Adamović, Lecturer, University of Belgrade; Scientific Collaborator, Institute of International Politics and Economy.

Secretaries of the delegation:

Mr. Zvonimir Petnićki, Counsellor, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Žarko Tomašević, Second Secretary, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. Tatjana Popović, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Darko Šilović, Attaché, Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. Pilena Bartoš.

ZANZIBAR⁶⁰

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. Mohammed Abdulrahman, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade (*Head of the delegation*);

Mr. Omar Zahran, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Ahmed Maulidi, Head of Protocol;

Mr. Dennis Phombeah, Public Relations.

Advisers:

Mr. Alfredo Quarta;

Mr. Adrien Muller;

Mr. Jean Martins-Baltar;

Mr. Eric Decarro;

Miss Françoise Kaufmann;

Mr. Jacques Loux.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Representative:

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General.

Alternates:

Mr. C. W. Jenks, Assistant Director-General;

Mr. P. D. Orlov, Special Assistant to the Director-General.

Advisers:

Mr. A. Crespo, Chief, International Organisations Division;

Mr. N. Franklin, Economic Adviser, Chief, Economic Division;

Mr. J. Lemoine, International Organisations Division;

⁶⁰ Up to the formation of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 27 May 1964.

Mr. M. Paranhos da Silva, International Organisations Division;

Mr. J. Mouly, Economic Division;

Mr. A. Rau, Economic Division;

Mr. H. Zoateweij,¹ Assistant Economic Adviser, Economic Division.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Representatives:

Mr. M. Abbas, Assistant Director-General, Department of Social and Economic Affairs;

Mr. P. Lamartine Yates, Regional Representative for Europe;

Mr. A. R. Sidky, Assistant Director-General for Near-Eastern Affairs;

Mr. P. G. H. Barter, Director, Economic Analysis Division;

Mr. J. L. Orr, Director, Liaison with United Nations in New York;

Mr. G. A. Deko, Regional Representative for Africa;

Mr. J. C. Westoby, Deputy Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division;

Mr. F. E. Popper, Deputy Director, Fisheries Division;

Mr. J. W. Evans, Acting Director, Commodities Division;

Mr. H. Chazine, Public Information Service;

Mr. P. Kohn, Chief, Agricultural Investment, Trade and Prices Analysis Branch;

Mr. E. Kalkkinen, Director, Timber Division (FAO/ECE-Geneva);

Mrs. S. d'Amico, Chief, Commodity Policy Branch;

Mr. J. Clark, Commodities Division;

Mr. T. Lehti, Economic Analysis Division;

Mr. L. M. Goreux, Head, Trend Studies and Raw Materials Branch;

Mr. L. Borsody, Commodities Division;

Mr. E. Glesinger, Assistant Director General, Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs;

Mr. N. Michie, Chief, Press Section, Public Information Service.

Secretary of the delegation:

Miss E. B. Younie, Administrative Officer.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Representatives:

Mr. R. Maheu, Director-General;

Mr. P. I. Erchov, Assistant Director-General;
Mr. T. Gjesdal, Director, Mass Communications Department;

Mr. H. M. Phillips, Director, Economic Analysis Division;

Mr. J. Behrstock, Chief, Division of Free Flow of Information;

Mr. P. H. Coeytaux, Chief, Division of Relations with International Organizations;

Mr. Fereydoun Hoveyda, Division of Free Flow of Information;

Mr. Alfredo Picasso-Oyague, Division of Free Flow of Information.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Representatives:

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General;

Mr. C. R. Fedele, Chief External Relations Section;

Mr. R. Pleic, Finance Officer.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Representatives:

Mr. Arthur Karasz;

Mr. Enrique López-Herrarte;

Mr. Wilfried Thalwitz.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(represented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

(represented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Representatives:

Mr. Edgar Jones, Deputy Director, Exchange Restrictions Department;

Mr. Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations, Office of the Managing Director;

Mr. James G. Evans, Jr., Legal Department;

Mr. Sven Cronquist, European Office of the Fund;

Mr. Roger V. Anderson, Exchange Restrictions Department;

Mr. Koichi Satow, Exchange Restrictions Department.

¹ Replaced Mr. Franklin during the Conference.

Alternate:

Mrs. Gertrude Lovasy.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Representatives:

Mr. E. M. Weld, Director, Air Transport Bureau;
Mr. A. M. Lester, Chief, Economics and Statistics
Branch;

Mr. E. M. Lewis, External Relations Officer;
Mr. J. Hutchinson, Representative, European
Office, Paris;

Mr. N. Detière, Air Transport Officer, European
Office, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Representatives:

Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Secretary-General;
Mr. Jean Persin, Senior Counsellor.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Representatives:

Mr. D. A. Davies, Secretary-General;
Mr. J. R. Rivet, Deputy Secretary-General;
Mr. R. L. Munteanu, External Relations Officer.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME
CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION*Representatives:*

Mr. J. G. Roullier, Secretary-General;
Mr. E. C. V. Goad, Deputy Secretary-General.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Representatives:

Mr. H. E. Tennekoon, Special Adviser, Office of
the Executive Secretary (*Head of the delegation*);
Mr. D. P. Taylor, Director, Department of Con-
ference Services, Liaison and Administration.

Advisers:

Mr. F. A. Haight, Chief, Conference Secretariat
and Liaison Division;

Mr. G. Hortling, Counsellor, Conference Secre-
tariat and Liaison Division;

Mr. C. Shih, Counsellor, Director of In-Service
Training Programme;

Mr. S. Macario, Counsellor, Department of Trade
Policy and Intelligence;

Mr. H. Leonhardt, Economic Affairs Officer,
Development Division, Department of Trade Policy
and Intelligence;

Mr. I. A. Jaffrey, Economic Affairs Officer, De-
velopment Division, Department of Trade Policy
and Intelligence;

Mr. E. Papanicolaou, Assistant Economic Affairs
Officer, Agricultural Division, Department of Trade
Policy and Intelligence.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

AFRICAN AND MALAGASY ORGANIZATION FOR
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION*Representative:*

Mr. Armand Razafindrabe, Permanent Represen-
tative of the Malagasy Republic to the European
Economic Community.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Representatives:

H. E. Mr. N. Fadeev;
H. E. Mr. I. Ruzička;
H. E. Mr. V. Huttenrauh;
Mr. V. Moiseenko;
Mr. G. Damdin;
Mr. V. Drachea;
Mr. I. A. Krystev;
Mr. A. Popov;
Mr. K. Richter;
Mr. K. Švejk;
Mr. A. Goronczy;
Mr. F. Mazar.

Adviser:

Mr. L. Lukin.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

*Representatives:**For the Council*

H. E. Mr. Maurice Brasseur, Minister of Foreign
Trade of Belgium, President of the Council of the
Community;

H. E. Mr. P. A. Forthomme, Ambassador, Director-
General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of Belgium.

For the Commission

Mr. Jean Rey, Member of the Commission of the Community;

Mr. Rochereau, Member of the Commission of the Community;

Mr. Herbst, Director-General of External Relations;

Mr. Adolphe de Baerdemaeker, Director to the General-Directorate for External Relations.

*Advisers:**For the Council*

Mr. Fernand de Schacht, Director-General to the Secretariat of the Councils of European Communities;

Mr. Luigi Fricchione, Director to the Secretariat of the Councils of European Communities;

Mr. Placido Taliani de Marchio, Chief of Division;

Mr. Robert Scheiber, Chief of Division;

Mr. Alain Coret, Principal Officer;

Mr. Roberto Savini, Administrator.

For the Commission

Mr. Pierre Nicolas, Chief of Division;

Mr. Robert Bosmans, Chief of Division;

Mr. Frédéric Boyer de la Giroday, Chief of Division;

Mr. Gian-Valerio Dal Pero Bertini, Chief of Division;

Mr. Albert Maes, Principal Officer;

Mr. Edouard Boissevain, Principal Officer;

Mr. Bruno Süßmilch, Principal Officer;

Mr. Marcello Burattini;

Mr. Norbert Kohlhase;

Mr. Marc Weydert;

Mr. Gonzague Lesort, Legal Adviser;

Mrs. M.-T. Steiwer, Administrative Officer.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Representative:

Mr. Frank E. Figgures, Secretary-General.

Alternates:

Mr. Knut Hammarskjöld, Assistant Secretary-General;

Mr. Charles Muller.

Advisers:

Mrs. Barbro Beer;

Mr. Torben Jantzen;

Mr. Georges A. Cuendet.

GENERAL TREATY OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
FOR CENTRAL AMERICA (PERMANENT SECRETARIAT)*Representatives:*

Mr. Pedro Abelardo Delgado, Secretary-General;

Mr. Abraham Bennaton Ramos, Assistant Secretary-General;

Mr. Edgar Schoening;

Mr. Kurt Nottebohn.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Representatives:

Mr. Manuel Barros Sierra, Executive Director;

Mr. Julio González del Solar, European Representative;

Mr. Joaquín González, Economist, Economic Development Division;

Mr. Javier Urrutia, Deputy Head of the European Office of the Bank.

LATIN-AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Representatives:

Mr. Alberto Sola, Executive Secretary;

Mr. Gustavo Magariños, Assistant Executive Secretary;

Mr. José María Cazal, Director, Department of External Trade and Legal Affairs.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Representatives:

Mr. Moukhtar El Wakil, Permanent Observer to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mr. Hassan El Akkad, Second Secretary.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT*Representatives:*

Mr. Thorkil Kristensen, Secretary-General;

Mr. Michael S. Harris, Deputy Secretary-General;

Mr. Luciano Giretti, Assistant Secretary-General, in charge of Development Department;

Mr. Günter Keiser, Assistant Secretary-General, in charge of Trade and Payments Department;

Mr. W. L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee;

Mr. Nicolas de Groot van Embden, Head of the Secretary-General's Private Office.

Alternates:

Mr. Erhart Poincilit, Assistant Director in the Trade and Payments Department;

Mr. Jo Saxe, Special Adviser on Development Matters;

Miss Mildred Cotterill, Principal, Trade and Payments Department;

Mr. Francis Black, Principal, Trade and Payments Department;

Mr. Robert Buron, Chairman of the Development Centre.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Representatives:

Mr. Walter Sedwitz, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs;

Mr. Daniel Rodríguez Larreta, Representative in Europe;

Mr. René Monserrat, Deputy Director, Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Louis Delwart, Deputy Representative in Europe;

Mr. Alberto Fraguío, Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Ovidio Martinez, Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Remy Freire, Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Irwin Baskind, Department of Economic Affairs;

Mr. Michael Zuntz, Department of Economic Affairs.

UNITED INTERNATIONAL BUREAUX FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Representatives:

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director;

Mr. C. L. Magnin, Deputy Director;

Mr. A. Bogsch, Deputy Director;

Mr. G. Beguin, Counsellor;

Mr. R. Woodley, Counsellor.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
CATEGORY A

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Representatives:

Mr. Lincoln Steel, Chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Chairman of "Triplex Holdings Ltd.", London.

Alternates:

Mr. Walter Hill, Secretary-General;

Mr. Richard Barton, Technical Director, International Secretariat of the ICC, Paris;

Professor Jacques L'Huillier, Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations;

Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi, Representative to the United Nations.

Advisers:

Mr. Eustaquio M. Escandón, Chairman of the Mexican National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of "Nacional [de Drogas S. A.]", Mexico;

Mr. W. G. Harrold, Member of the Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce for the Development of International Trade, "Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd." (Tariffs and Trade Department), London;

Mr. Rodolphe Hottinguer, Chairman of the French National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Association of Banks in Paris;

Mr. Jean Mikolajczack, Chairman of the Commodities and Raw Materials Commission, Assistant General Manager, "Société générale des Minerais", Brussels;

Mr. Bharat Ram, Chairman of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, Delhi;

Mr. Hadj Omar Sebti, Chairman of the Moroccan National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of "Sebti Frères", Casablanca;

Mr. Marcus Wallenberg, Chairman of the Swedish National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Association of Swedish Banks, Stockholm;

Mr. Harvey Williams, Chairman of the Commission for International Trade Development, Chairman of "Company for Investing Abroad", United States;

Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, Chairman of the German National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Senior Partner, "Otto Wolff", Federal Republic of Germany;

Mr. Philip Young, Chairman of the United States of America Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN
TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Georges Eggermann, Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE
TRADE UNIONS

Mr. O. Becu, Secretary-General;

Mr. P. Barton, Chief, Economic and Social Affairs,
New York Office of the International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU);

Mr. T. Bavin, Secretary-General, International
Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied
Workers;

Mr. B. Bolin, International Secretary, "Lans-
organisationen i Sverige", Sweden;

Mr. A. Braunthal, Assistant General Secretary of
the ICFTU;

Mr. I. Brown, Director, New York Office of the
ICFTU;

Mr. K. Casserini, Economist, International Metal
Workers Federation (IMWF);

Mr. D. Galin, Assistant to the General Secretary,
International Union of Food and Allied Workers'
Associations;

Mr. A. Graedel, Secretary-General (IMWF);

Mr. J. Greenhalgh, Secretary-General, Inter-
national Textile and Garment Workers' Federation;

Mr. A. Heyer, Director, Geneva Office of the
ICFTU;

Mr. B. Hardmeier, Secretary, Union of Swiss
Trade Unions;

Mr. E. Kissel, Secretary-General, International
Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical
Employees (IFCCTE);

Mr. D. Lasser, Research Director, International
Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers,
United States of America;

Mr. H. Maier, Chief of Service, Geneva Office of
the ICFTU;

Mr. A. Mukherjee, Chief of Service, ICFTU;

Mr. S. Mukherjee, Economist, Research Depart-
ment, British Trades Union Congress, (TUC);

Mr. L. Murray, Research Department, British
Trades Union Congress (TUC);

Mr. F. Perez-Leiros, Secretary-General, Con-
federation of Municipal Workers, Argentina;

Mr. J. Poulsen, Secretary-General, International
Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations;

Mr. L. White, Assistant Secretary-General, In-
ternational Transport Workers Federation.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Mr. Marcel Boson, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCERS

Mr. Roger Savary, Secretary-General;
Miss M. Chabaud.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS

Mr. Raphaël Lagasse, Secretary-General;
Mr. Jean-Jacques Oechslin.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti, Representative to the
European Office of the United Nations, and the
International Labour Offices in Geneva;

Mr. Adolf Detter, Technical Adviser, "Freier
Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund";

Mr. Brian A. Barton, Technical Adviser, Economic
and Social Department of the World Federation of
Trade Unions.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Adrian Pelt, President;

Mr. Jan G. G. de Geer, Secretary-General;

Mr. L. H. Horace Perrera, Assistant Secretary-
General, Education Director;

Mr. Ronald D. Levin, Assistant to the Secretary-
General;

Mr. Curio Chiaraviglio, Treasurer, Argentine
Association for the United Nations;

Mr. Gordon P. Evans, United Nations Association
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

WORLD VETERANS' FEDERATION

Mr. James E. Knott.

*NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS,
CATEGORY B*AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION

Mr. Mohammed Ali Rifaat, Secretary-General and
Representative to the European Office of the United
Nations;

Mr. Osman M. A. Rifaat;

Mr. Abdallah Souri;

Mr. Hassan Zemmouri.

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Mr. Vassil Peytchev.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Mr. George J. Pantos, International Representative.

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

Mr. Richard M. Fagley, Executive Secretary;
Mr. Elfan Rees, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations;
Mr. Henry F. Makulu, Representative for Africa.

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

Mr. J. Ducan Wood, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCE
AND PRODUCTION

Mr. Herbert H. Schell, Representative to the
United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

Mr. Moïse Berenstein, Representative to the Euro-
pean Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. Michael Brandon, Representative to the
European Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

Miss Odile Roulet, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

Mr. Lucian G. Weeramantry, Legal Expert;
Mr. Janos K. B. Toth, Legal Expert.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC
MANAGEMENT

Mr. Robert R. Braun, Secretary-General;
Mr. Peter Gillibrand, Assistant to the Secretary-
General.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. Charles Ammann, Head, Relief Section.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Miss Andrée Travelletti, Representative to the
European Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Miss Tine Faber, Special Representative;
Mrs. Marie Fiechter, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS

Mrs. Enriqueta Lopez Lira de Diaz Thomé.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

Mr. Henry Saint-Léger, Secretary-General;
Mr. Roger Maréchal, Assistant Secretary-General.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

Mr. Konrad Sieniewicz, Representative to the
European Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MARINE INSURANCE

Mr. Carl Briner, Representative to the European
Office of the United Nations.

INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Robert C. Lonati, Secretary-General;
Mr. Ashoke Nair, Assistant Secretary-General.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General;
Mr. Ernst Frick, Permanent Adviser;
Mr. Kinsley J. Seevaratnam, Assistant Director,
Programme Development Section;
Mr. Ghassan Arnaout;
Mr. Jacques Meurant;
Mrs. Karin Petri.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

Mr. Ramon Gordillo-Carranza, Chairman;
Mr. Rolf Lemser, Vice-Chairman;
Mr. Marius Ghiglione, Vice-Chairman;
Mr. Günther Grund, Member;
Mr. A. L. Blanchot, Secretary-General.

WORLD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Isabel G. Catto, Honorary President and Member of the Executive Committee;
Miss Elizabeth Palmer, Secretary-General;
Miss Alice Arnold, Adviser, Social and International Questions.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Mrs. Gertrude Baer, Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Maher T. Doss, Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

WORLD COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Mrs. Antoinette Rochedieu.

WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM

Mrs. Lee Ambrose, Representative to the European Office of the United Nations.

WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. M. Th. Graber-Duvernay, Representative.

REGISTER

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING

Mr. Leslie C. Eversden;
Mr. Nordstrom.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF COTTON
AND ALLIED TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Mr. Mario Ludwig, Director;
Mr. J. B. M. Evans;
Miss Nermine Abdel-Fattah.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRO-TECHNICAL COMMISSION

Mr. Louis Ruppert, Secretary-General;
Mr. Clifton J. Stanford, Assistant Secretary-General.

SOCIETY OF AFRICAN CULTURE

Mr. Jean Calvin Bhooken.

OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE AND ITS COMMITTEES

GENERAL COMMITTEE

President

H. E. Mr. Abdel Moneim Kaissouni (United Arab Republic).

Vice-Presidents

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H. E. Mr. Koichiro Asakai (Japan);
H. E. Mr. Alinaghi Alikhani (Iran);
H. E. Mr. Cornelio Balmaceda (Philippines);
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H. E. Mr. Ousmane Socé Diop (Senegal);
H. E. Mr. José Sebastian de Erice (Spain);
H. E. Mr. Pierre A. Forthomme (Belgium);

H. E. Mr. Lukman Hakim (Indonesia);
H. E. Mr. Bernal Jimenez* (Costa Rica);
H. E. Mr. Griffith Johnson (United States of America);
H. E. Mr. Victor Kanga (Cameroon);
Mr. Helmut Klein (Federal Republic of Germany);
H. E. Mr. Jaroslav Kohout (Czechoslovakia);
H. E. Mr. Carlos Lleras (Colombia);
H. E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen (Ethiopia);
H. E. Mr. Victor Miadana (Madagascar);
H. E. Mr. N. S. Patolichev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);
H. E. Mr. André Philip (France);

* From 5 April, H. E. Mr. José Figueres Ferrer.

H. E. Mr. Gogu Radulescu (Romania);
 H. E. Sir Patrick Reilly (United Kingdom of Great
 Britain and Northern Ireland);
 H. E. Mr. Raúl Salinas Lozano (Mexico);
 H. E. Mr. Edgardo Seoane (Peru);
 Mr. Ali Skalli (Morocco);
 H. E. Mr. Witold Trampczynski** (Poland);
 H. E. Mr. Hersleb Vogt (Norway);
 Mr. L. D. Wilgress (Canada).

Rapporteur

H. E. Mr. Georges Hakim (Lebanon).

MAIN COMMITTEES

First Committee

Mr. B. Grinspun (Argentina) (*President*);
 Mr. C. H. J. Amaratunga (Ceylon) (*Vice-President*);
 Mr. G. S. Magombe (United Republic of Tanga-
 nyika and Zanzibar) (*Rapporteur*).

** From 2 April, H. E. Mr. F. Modrzewski.

Second Committee

Mr. T. Swaminathan (India) (*President*);
 H. E. Mr. C. Yerovi Indaburu (Ecuador) (*Vice-
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 Mr. J. W. Wintermans (Netherlands) (*Rapporteur*).

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Fourth Committee

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 H. E. Mr. Moshe Bartur (Israel) (*Vice-President*);
 H. E. Mr. M. Julio A. Lacarte (Uruguay) (*Rap-
 porteur*).

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H. E. Sir Ronald Walker (Australia) (*President*);
 Mr. Janos Nyerges (Hungary) (*Vice-President*);
 Mr. A. H. Tabibi (Afghanistan) (*Rapporteur*).

SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Raúl Prebisch.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
 OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. J. L. Mosak Executive Assistant, Research
 and Policies;
 Mr. S. Lurie, Executive Assistant, Second Com-
 mittee;
 Mr. S. Shevchenko, Executive Assistant, Special
 Policy Problems;
 Mr. W. R. Malinowski, Executive Assistant, in
 charge of co-ordination;
 Mr. P. R. Judd, Executive Assistant, Secretary
 of the Conference;
 Mr. S. Dell, Executive Assistant, Final Act and
 Report of the Conference;
 Mr. A. H. Abdel-Ghani, Special Policy Problems;
 Mr. R. Krishnamurti, Executive Assistant, Fourth
 Committee;
 Mr. O. Schachter, Legal Adviser;
 Miss G. Blau, Adviser to the Secretary-General of
 the Conference (Commodity Problems);
 Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, Adviser in charge,
 First Committee;

Mr. M. Fagen, Adviser in charge, Fifth Committee;
 Mr. H. M. A. Onitiri, Adviser, First Committee;
 Mr. M. G. Mathur, Consultant;
 Mr. B. Jevtic, Consultant;
 Mr. D. Pollock, Special Assistant to the Secretary-
 General of the Conference;
 Mr. J. Viteri de la Huerta, Special Assistant to the
 Secretary-General of the Conference;
 Mr. J. Valdes, Special Assistant to the Secretary-
 General of the Conference;
 Mr. P. Hazou, Executive Officer.

SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE AND OFFICE

Mr. Perce R. Judd, Secretary;
 Mr. G. Dumontet, Deputy Secretary;
 Mr. Eugene Adoboli, Assistant Secretary;
 Miss Pilan Petigura, Special Assistant.

COMMITTEE TEAMS

*First Committee: International Commodity Problems
 (Commodities)*

Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, Adviser in charge;
 Mr. G. Unsworth, Secretary;
 Mr. V. Kazakov, Assistant Secretary.

Expert Staff:

Miss G. Blau, Adviser;
Mr. A. Smith, Adviser;
Mr. Stephen A. D. Tan.

Second Committee: Trade in Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures (Manufactures)

Mr. Samuel Lurie, Executive Assistant in charge;
Mr. E. Chossudovski, Secretary;
Mrs. Claire Doblin, Assistant Secretary.

Expert Staff:

Mr. N. T. Wang;
Mr. P. Sanghvi.

Third Committee: Improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade (Finance)

Mr. F. K. Lister, Secretary;
Mr. A. Debliez, Assistant Secretary.

Expert Staff:

Mrs. E. Benoit;
Mr. S. Polaczek;
Mr. L. Jayawardena.

Fourth Committee: Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade (Machinery)

Mr. R. Krishnamurti, Executive Assistant in charge;
Mr. R. Izquierdo, Secretary;
Mr. J. V. Kamensky, Assistant Secretary.

Expert Staff:

Mr. M. G. Mathur;
Mr. D. Cordovez.

Fifth Committee: Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development and implications of regional economic groupings (Trade Expansion and Groupings)

Mr. M. Fagen, Adviser in charge;
Mr. F. Tabah, Secretary;
Mr. V. Bukreev, Assistant Secretary.

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