

HERNAN SANTA CRUZ

TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITH THE  
UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES WITHIN  
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Study for the  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
March, 1975

## C O N T E N T S

INTRODUCTION	I
CONTENTS AND METHOD OF PREPARATION OF THE STUDY	III

## FIRST PART

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE THIRD WORLD  
AND THE FACTORS DETERMINING THEM

## CHAPTER I

Man and his environment	1
Sources	4
1.    HEALTH	5
(a) Expectation of life	5
(b) Mortality	8
(c) Morbidity	11
(d) Number of doctors per capita and health services	13
Sources	14
2.    HUNGER	15
Sources	19
3.    THE ENVIRONMENT	20
(a) Housing	22
Table -- Increase in the number of people living in insanitary conditions	24
Sources	26
(b) Sanitation	27
Sources	30

4.	EDUCATION	31
	(a) Illiteracy	33
	Table - Evolution of the adult population and of illiteracy throughout the world	33
	(b) School enrollment	34
	Table - Relation between illiteracy and the gross national product	36
	(c) Pupil : teacher ratio	37
	(d) Rural education	38
	(e) Investment in education	39
	Table - Investment on education and military expenditure	39
	(f) The quality of education in the underdeveloped countries	40
	Sources	41

## CHAPTER II

	THE ECONOMY OF THE THIRD WORLD	42
A.	THE PRESENT SITUATION	42
1.	THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	43
	(a) Unequal distribution of the GNP	45
	(b) The least developed among the developing countries	48
	(c) The changes in 1973	49
2.	INCOME DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	51
	Table - Percentage of total income received by the different income groups	52
	Sources	55

3.	AGRICULTURE AND THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE	56
	(a) Situation and prospects	56
	(b) Agricultural development and the land reform	60
	(c) The green revolution and agrarian structures	64
	(d) The drought in the Sahel and other areas and its connexion with underdevelopment	66
	Sources	69
4.	TECHNOLOGY: LIMITED, INADEQUATE, FOREIGN	71
	Sources	75
5.	UNEMPLOYMENT	76
	(a) The towns	78
	(b) Underemployment	79
	(c) Mechanization	82
	(d) Direction of the effort of production	83
	(e) Education	84
	(f) The rural areas	85
	Table -- Percentage difference between the GNP per active person in agriculture and in other economic activities	86
	(g) Economic growth	89
	(h) Population	90
	Sources	91
B.	THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT MAINTAIN UNDERDEVELOPMENT	94
1.	THE WEAKNESS AND DISORIENTATION OF INTERNAL EFFORTS	94
	(a) The position of the developing countries with regard to their internal efforts	95
	(b) The creation of internal and international conditions	98
	(c) The need for local models of development	99

	(d) The people's participation in decisions and the political will to break with dependence	100
	(e) The external obstacles to national efforts	101
	(f) Respect of human rights is indispensable for authentic socio-economic development	103
2.	POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE	105
	(a) Sovereignty over natural resources	106
	Sources	109
	(b) The transnational corporations and dependence	110
	Sources	114
3.	INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	115
	(a) A word or two about the past	115
	(b) World trade trends over the last twenty years	117
	(c) The deterioration in the terms of trade	118
	(d) Trade relations with the socialist countries	119
	(e) The unfavourable institutional structure	121
	(f) Tariff and non-tariff barriers	123
	(i) Primary commodities	125
	(ii) Manufactures	125
	(g) The present situation	127
	(i) The impact of the current crisis on the developing countries' trade	129
	(ii) Chronic problems	130
	Sources	131
4.	SHIPPING	132
	(a) The present situation	133
	Table - Distribution of world tonnage	134
	(b) Trends and prospects	137
	(i) A Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences	137
	(ii) Other trends	138
	Table - World shipping tonnage 1965-1973	139
	(c) Expansion of the merchant marines of the developing countries	140



		709
5.	THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	142
	(a) Unfavourable terms	143
	Table - Pattern of limitation on access to technology by developing countries	144
	Table - Payments by developing countries for the transfer of technology and their relationship to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and exports	145
	(b) The reverse transfer of technology	149
	Table - Inflow of scientists, engineers and physicians into the United States from the developing countries: 1961-1970	149
	(c) Towards a code of conduct for the transfer of technology	151
	Sources	153
6.	EXTERNAL FINANCING	154
	(a) Its inadequate volume and terms	154
	(b) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)	156
	Table - Total bank and IDA loans and credits as of 30 June 1973 - by geographical area	159
	(c) Regional Banks	163
	(d) World Food Programme	164
	(e) Bilateral aid by the countries members of the DAC	165
	Table - Net financial contributions from DAC/OECD member nations, 1962-1972	166
	Table - Performance under the 1 per cent target, DAC member countries (percentage of GNP)	170
	Table - Official development assistance of DAC member countries	171
	(f) Tied aid	173
	(g) Bilateral contributions from the socialist countries	174
	Table - Commitments of bilateral economic assistance to the countries of the Third World from the socialist countries of eastern Europe 1960-72	175

	710
(h) Private foreign investments	176
Table - Regional and sectoral distribution of total DAC direct investment in developing countries, 1967-1972	177
(i) The indebtedness of the developing countries	181
Table - Debt service compared to development aid	181
Table - Private debt and debt-service of the developing countries	182
Table - Ratio of debt service and exports of the underdeveloped countries, 1960-1971	183
(j) Summary	186
Annex	187
Table - Summary statement of disbursements by sources of funds and currencies - July 31, 1974	188
Sources	190
 7. THE WORLD MONETARY CRISIS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	 192
Sources	198

## P A R T   I I

THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.  
ITS EVOLUTION AND PRESENT EFFECTIVENESS.  
GOVERNMENTS - PUBLIC OPINION - INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER I	200
BIRTH OF THE SYSTEM. ITS FIRST STEPS. THE PERIOD OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIALIZED WESTERN COUNTRIES AND THE UNDERDEVELOPED	
1. THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION	201
Sources	205
2. THE BEGINNING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION	206

	711
CHAPTER II	209
THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM. THEIR PRESENT POSITION AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT.	
A. <u>ENTERS THE PROBLEM OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD WORLD (1947-1953)</u>	209
1. THE FIRST INITIATIVES OF THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. THE FIRST DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES	209
2. THE INTEREST OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	214
3. THE FIRST FIGHT FOR EXTERNAL FINANCING. THE CONFLICTING POSITIONS OF THE DEVELOPED AND THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	217
4. THE BATTLE FOR "SUNFED"	221
5. A BRIEF REVIEW OF THIS PERIOD AND OF SOME POSITIONS TAKEN BY THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	224
B. <u>THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CONCENTRATE ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC AFFAIRS</u>	226
1. THE PROGRESSIVE WEAKENING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	226
2. THE PROCESS OF DECOLONIZATION AND THE RESULTANT ADMISSION OF NEW STATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS STRENGTHEN THE POSITION OF THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	228



		712
3.	THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PUSH THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS INTO ACTION	230
C.	<u>OPEN CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE THIRD WORLD AND THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</u>	232
1.	THE UNITED DRIVE TO REFORM THE STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE	232
2.	THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES ORGANIZE	234
	(a) The Cairo Conference (1962)	234
	(b) The convening of a Conference on Trade and Development	238
	(i) In ECOSOC	238
	(ii) In the General Assembly	238
D.	<u>UNCTAD, THE GREAT HOPE</u>	241
1.	UNCTAD I, (GENEVA, 1964)	241
	(a) Its preparation. Establishment of the Group of 77	241
	(b) Basic background of the Conference	242
	(c) The conceptual debate	243
	(i) The general principles	243
	(ii) The special principles	246
	(d) Other decisions of UNCTAD I	247
	(e) Some general remarks	248
	(f) The delegations	250
	Sources	251

		713
2.	UNCTAD IS ESTABLISHED AS A PERMANENT ORGAN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	252
3.	THE FIRST MEETING OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (ALGIERS, 1967)	254
4.	UNCTAD II (NEW DELHI, 1968)	256
	(a) The meager achievements	257
	(i) Resolution 21 (II)	257
	(ii) The World Food Problem	257
	(iii) Primary Commodities	257
	(iv) Resolution 27 (II)	258
	(b) The failures	259
	(c) Relative importance of the various countries	260
5.	UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS BETWEEN UNCTAD II AND UNCTAD III	261
	(a) The generalized scheme of preferences	262
	(i) Division and adoption	262
	(ii) The subsequent history	263
	(b) The International Strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade	265
	(i) The need for a new Strategy	265
	(ii) Problems which complicated its elaboration	265
	(iii) The decision to elaborate the Strategy	266
	(iv) UNCTAD and the Strategy	267
	(v) Last stage of the discussion	268
	(vi) Solemn adoption	269
	(vii) Contribution of other United Nations Organizations and bodies	271
	(viii) The action of all countries throughout the process	271
	(ix) Summary	272
	(c) The attempt to revitalize the Economic and Social Council	272a

		714
6.	THE SECOND MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE 77 (LIMA, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1971)	274
	(a) The Declaration	275
	(b) The Principles	277
	(c) The Programme of Action	280
	(i) Some discrepancies	280
	(ii) The repercussions of the monetary situation	281
	(iii) Repercussions of the regional economic groupings of the developed countries on international trade, including the trade of the developing countries	283
	(iv) Institutional problems	283
	(d) Summary assessment of the Conference	284
7.	UNCTAD III (SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 1972)	285
	(a) The new world political and economic conditions	285
	(b) The preparations for UNCTAD III	286
	(i) The site	286
	(ii) The agenda	286
	(c) The debates	288
	(d) Evaluation of the results	289
E.	<u>THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES</u>	292
1.	ITS ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION	292
2.	THE FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES	298

		715
F.	POSITION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE POST-UNCTAD PERIOD	304
1.	IN THE APPRAISAL OF THE STRATEGY OF THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE	304
	(a) Quite evaluation	305
	(b) Appraisal by the Committee for Development Planning	306
	(c) Appraisal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations	308
	(d) The appraisal of the Economic and Social Council	309
	(e) The appraisal of UNCTAD	311
	(f) The Over-all Appraisal of the General Assembly	312
	(g) Appraisal of the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries	314
2.	THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES	315
	(a) Its Elaboration	315
	(b) Adoption of the Charter	317
3.	PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES	321
4.	THE GATT MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS	326
5.	THE MONETARY PROBLEM	328
6.	THE LAW OF THE SEA	330
	(a) Background	330
	(b) The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea	338
	(c) The Trade and Development Board	342



7.	POSITION OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH RESPECT TO REGIONAL GROUPINGS AND GROUPS	343
	(a) The European Economic Community	344
	(b) The CMEA	349
	(c) Important last minute events	350
8.	THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	352
9.	RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE POSITIONS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	354
	(a) Towards a new international economic order	355
	(i) President Allende	355
	(ii) Presidente Bourguibane	356
	(iii) The Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly	356
	(iv) UNESCO	357
	(b) Primary Commodities	358
	(i) Distorsion of facts	358
	(ii) Non-aligned Countries	359
	(c) The worsening hunger problem and the World Food Conference	362
	(d) The present position of the Third World and the Industrialized Countries	366
	(i) New perspective	366
	(ii) The OPEC Conference	367
	(e) The expansion of economic relations between the underdeveloped countries	368
	(i) Integration efforts	368
	(ii) The expansion of Inter-regional Economic Relations	369
	(iii) Assistance from oil producing countries	370
	(iv) Ayacucho (December, 1974)	372

## CHAPTER IV

THE PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION  
WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1.	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	533
2.	THE PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA	534
3.	THE INFORMATION ISSUED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	536
4.	EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC OPINION WITH RESPECT WITH RESPECT TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS ROLE IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	540
	(a) In the industrialized countries	542
	(i) The common man	542
	(ii) The Intelligentsia	542
	(iii) Non-governmental organizations	543
	(iv) Parliaments	544
5.	THE INFLUENCE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC ON DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE UNITED NATIONS	545
	(a) Industrial countries	546
	(b) The underdeveloped countries	548
6.	THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT ATTITUDES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	551

## CHAPTER III

THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM.  
PRESENT POSITION OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

A.	THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT	374
1.	INITIAL POSITIONS AND THEIR HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	374
2.	SUBSEQUENT EVOLUTION OF WESTERN POLICY	376
3.	ANALOGIES AND CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIFIC FIELDS OF ACTION	378
	(a) Concepts	378
	(b) International Trade	379
	(c) External Financing	380
	(d) Transfer of Technology and Shipping	382
4.	QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES IN THE POSITION OF SOME WESTERN COUNTRIES	383
	(a) The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United Kingdom	384
	(b) The United States	386
	(c) France	391
	(d) The Nordic Countries, Canada and the Netherlands	392
5.	DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE	393
6.	THE POSITION OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES	394
	(a) Policy of Financial and Technical Assistance	394
	(b) Trade relations	399
	Table - Growth of Trade between the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries	402
	Table - Geographical distribution of foreign trade of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe	404

		718
B.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	407
1.	PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S POINT FOUR	407
2.	THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	409
3.	THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND	413
4.	THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)	416
	(a) UNDP is established	416
	(b) Towards the restructuration of UNDP (1967-1971)	418
	(c) "A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System" by Sir Robert Jackson	419
	(1) General Considerations	419
	(ii) Propositions	422
	(d) The Consensus which changed the structure of the UNDP	425
	(i) The United Nations Development Co-operation cycle	426
	(ii) The Organization of the UNDP	428
	(iii) Financial arrangements	431
	(iv) The capacity of the Specialized Agencies	431
5.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: MULTILATERAL VS. BILATERAL	433
	(a) When bilateral assistance is advisable	434
	(b) The relative cost of multilateral and bilateral assistance	436





		720
D.	POPULATION PROBLEMS	458
	Table - Growth of world population 1750-2000	
1.	THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS	460
2.	THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION	462
3.	THE FIRST ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	464
	(a) ECOSOC sets up the Population Commission	465
	(b) The Specialized Agencies	467
	( i ) UNESCO	467
	(ii) ILO	467
	(iii) The WHO	467
4.	THE FIRST WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (ROME,1954)	469
5.	THE IMPACT OF THE CENSUSES TAKEN DURING THE SIXTIES	471
	(a) The industrialized countries	472
	(b) The underdeveloped countries	473
	(c) The socialist countries	474
	(d) Some religions	475
	(e) Another influential factor: the status of women	476
6.	THE UNITED NATIONS BEGINS TO ACT	477
	(a) The Swedish initiative	477
	(b) Hunger: the involvement of the FAO	478
7.	THE SECOND WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (BELGRADE,1965)	479
	(a) U Thant's influence helps change the attitude of the United Nations	480
	(b) The Conference	481

		721
8.	UNITED NATIONS ACTION PROGRAMMES AFTER 1965	483
	(a) The work of different organisations	483
	(i) The WHO	483
	(ii) UNESCO	483
	(iii) The FAO	483
	(iv) The ILO	484
	(v) UNICEF	484
	(vi) The World Bank	484
	(vii) The General Assembly and other Bodies	484
	(b) The United Nations Fund for population activities	486
	(c) The international development strategy	487
9.	THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE (BUCHAREST, 1974)	488
	(a) Preparatory work	489
	(b) The Conference	491
	(c) Parallel activities	494
	Sources	495
E.	THE OECD, THE DAC AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	496
1.	A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE BACKGROUND	496
2.	THE DAC	497
	(a) The cohesion of its members	497
	(b) The annual report of DAC	498
3.	THE CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT	499
F.	THE INFLUENCE OF IDEOLOGIES ON ASSISTANCE	500
1.	THE MOTIVES OF CO-OPERATING GOVERNMENTS	500
	(a) The particular case of the United States	503
	(b) The particular case of the centrally planned economies	504
2.	THE EFFECT OF THE IDEOLOGY OF THE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES	505

		722
6.	RECENT ECONOMIC EVENTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	506
1.	THE "ENERGY CRISIS"	507
	(a) In the developed countries	507
	Table - Profits of the major oil companies	508
	(b) In the underdeveloped countries which are not oil-producers	510
	(c) In the member countries of CMEA	511
	Table - Production of raw fuels in the CMEA countries	511
2.	INFLATION	512
	Table - Consumer price indexes	513
3.	DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES	518
	(a) On recession	518
	(b) On the energy problem	519
4.	LAST-MINUTE EVENTS	522
	(a) The Conference of the Developing Countries on Raw Materials, Dakar, 3 - 6 February 1975	522
	(i) The Dakar Declaration	522
	(ii) The Programme of Action	525
	(iii) The Resolutions	527
	(iv) The new awareness becomes stronger	528
	(b) Meeting of the International Energy Agency in Brussels	530
	(c) Meeting of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities	531
	(d) A provisional appraisal of the controversy	532



## CHAPTER V

## THE INSTITUTIONS

A.	A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION	554
B.	CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	558
1.	THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION	558
	(a) Origin and first steps	559
	(b) The FAO from 1948 to 1957	563
	(c) Eleven years with B. R. Sen	564
	(d) The present situation	566
2.	THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION	568
	(a) Birth and first steps	568
	(b) During the Second World War	570
	(c) The Declaration of Philadelphia	571
	(d) Some achievements	572
	(e) Technical co-operation	573
	(f) The anachronistic structure	574
	(g) Obstacles due to the obsolete structure	577
	(h) What lies ahead for the ILO?	579
3.	THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	580
4.	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	584
	(a) The birth of UNESCO	584
	(b) Its responsibilities	585
	(c) Its work	587

		725
C.	CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM	590
1.	THE EARLY SINS OF THE SYSTEM	590
2.	THE RAPHAZARD PROLIFERATION OF AGENCIES	593
3.	THE SHORTCOMINGS OF CO-ORDINATION	594
	(a) General considerations	594
	(b) Administrative co-ordination	595
	(c) Co-ordination between government bodies	597
	(d) Co-ordination between governments	600
4.	ABUSE OF GEOGRAPHIC CENTRALIZATION	602
D.	THE CAUSES OF THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS	605
1.	THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENTS	605
	(a) The lack of real political support from the industrialized countries	605
	(b) Ignorance or an inadequate sense of responsibility on the part of many underdeveloped countries. Some examples	608
3.	SHORTCOMINGS OF THE SECRETARIAT	610
	(a) The provisions of the Charter	610
	(b) The actual situation	613
	(1) Recruitment and promotion of staff	613
	(2) Bureaucratism and the loss of a sense of purpose	618

		726
E.	GENERAL POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION	620
1.	THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES	622
2.	THE INDUSTRIALIZED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES	624
3.	COUNTRIES WITH CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	627

### THIRD PART

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

	GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AS A BACKGROUND FOR RECOMMENDATIONS	630
1.	FOREWORD	631
2.	THE RADICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS AND ITS IMPACT IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS	633
	(i) New actors in the world scene	635
	(ii) New approaches to "planetary" problems	636
3.	THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER	639
4.	THE INDISPUTABLE BASIC ELEMENTS OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER	643
5.	A NEW CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT	645
6.	IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT	649

		727
7.	THE NEW CONCEPTS OF CO-OPERATION -- SELF "RELIANCE"	652
8.	THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO CO-OPERATION, DECLARATION AND FACTS	655
9.	CONFRONTATION OR NEGOTIATIONS ?	657
10.	SOME FEATURES OF A NEW TYPE OF CO-OPERATION	660
11.	THE NEED FOR STRUCTURAL REFORMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	662
12.	HOW I SEE THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	666
	RECOMMENDATIONS	669
	PROPOSALS	670
A.	THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	670
1.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE INTERNATIONAL POLICIES IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS	670
2.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND THE WESTERN COUNTRIES, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND RELATIONS AMONG THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES THEMSELVES	670
A.	THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES SHOULD	671
	(a) Set development objectives, mobilize to the maximum extent their internal human, natural and economic resources	671
	(b) Intensify regional collaboration	672
	(c) Intensify co-operation among themselves	673



		728
	(d) Consolidate their unity	674
	(e) Encourage studies and discussions at non-governmental level	675
	(f) Seek negotiations with the industrialised countries	676
	(g) Intensify their economic and trade relations with the socialist countries	677
3.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES (AND NOT JUST THEIR GOVERNMENTS) AND THE UNITED NATIONS	679
	(a) Governments	679
	(b) The non-governmental sector and the United Nations System	682
4.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE COLLABORATION OF GOVERNMENTS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, ESPECIALLY IN THE CO-ORDINATION OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	684
5.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES, PARTICULARLY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, THE ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIONAL BODIES	687
B.	THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	689
1.	PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE CO-OPERATION OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WITH THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	689

		729
C.	PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	693
1.	STRUCTURE	694
2.	CO-ORDINATION	699
3.	PROCEDURES	701
	(a) Government action	701
	(b) Agency action	701
	(c) In the Secretariats	702
	A FINAL WORD	704