APPENDICES
### APPENDIX - I

#### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

<table>
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<tr>
<td>World economy regulated by &quot;free market forces&quot; shaped by large multinational firms and U.S. foreign aid.</td>
<td>World economy regulated by governments acting in their national self-interest.</td>
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<td>Imports of manufactured products by the industrial nations determined mainly by price competition. Growth in imports and world trade therefore outstrips the rate of domestic economic growth.</td>
<td>Industrial imports increasingly regulated by quota agreements based on fixed market shares. Growth in imports therefore held down to the rate of growth in domestic demand.</td>
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<td>Foreign aid provided by industrial nations (subject to U.S. (veto)) to Third World Countries primarily to develop their export sectors or to subsidize their food dependency.</td>
<td>OPEC provides aid to Third World for development of regional self-sufficiency, especially in agriculture, primarily using European technology.</td>
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<td>World trade develops pattern of dependency by encouraging Third World food deficits and industrial nation raw-material deficits.</td>
<td>Third World goal of self-sufficiency reduces world trade in essentials and encourages industrial nations to develop their own resources.</td>
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<td>Private firms from industrial nations invest freely abroad and, in particular, acquire control of Third World raw materials.</td>
<td>Governments regulate foreign investment and control their own raw-materials resource.</td>
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<td>Third World exports priced at their low-cost margin, with export income used mainly to purchase consumable essentials.</td>
<td>Third World exports priced at their high-cost margin and traded for technology and equipment: to produce essentials.</td>
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<td>Multination transfer their profits to their home countries, thereby concentrating the world's saving and investment functions in the industrial nations.</td>
<td>Multination are bought out or taxed, transferring profits to host countries, thereby concentrating world saving and investment functions in Third World countries.</td>
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Foreign-fed industrial affluence in the United States, Europe and Japan provides the base for consumer affluence. Low prices for raw materials provide low per capita incomes in Third World Countries. In Soviet bloc, governments dictate minimal increase in living standards and invest excess productive capacity in weaponry.

Brain drain from Third World to the industrial nations.

Commodities exported by private sector for dollars and sterling.

Fixed currencies, with the U.S. dollar (i.e., Treasury bill) serving as the standard of value.

Trade imbalance between countries settled in intergovernmental credits. World divided into satellites of either Russia or the United States.

Legislative (parliamentary) branch of government has major role; abundant range for party politics.


Profits from raw materials provide higher living standards in Third World countries. In the industrial nations, loss of high profits radically shifts priorities, calling for increased government intervention to manage domestic economy under austerity conditions. Soviet Union maintains minimal growth in living standards and invests excess productive capacity in arms.

Emigration of skilled labour to industrial nations to help develop and educate Third World countries. Commodities bartered by governments, often motivated by diplomatic ends.

Regional-bloc currencies float against one another, with only the European snake tied loosely to gold for purposes of intra-European settlement.

Trade imbalance between regions settled in gold or stock in private firms.

World divided into five major regions, comprising separate nations confederating for purposes of world diplomacy and economics.

Executive branch dominates governments in a crisis atmosphere. This, and coalition government, reduces the role of party politics.

Major spokesmen: Giscard d'Estaing, Houri Boumedienne, Shah of Iran, Sheik Yamani.
SUMMARY OF KEY EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO
THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER
(1971-77)

1971 August : President Nixon announces a devaluation of the
U.S. dollar and a decision to go off the gold-exchange standard as well as a temporary import
surcharge.

December The United States retracts the temporary import
surcharge but only after devaluing for a second
time and inaugurating a modified float for the
dollar.

1973 February : The fluctuating exchange rate system is agreed
upon on a trial basis by the world's major
trading nations

October The Arab-Israeli War leads to the Arab oil
exporters' boycott of countries supporting
Israel.

November- December Rapid increases in the Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil price.

1974 March : Lima Conference of UNIDO, which the LDC
governments dominate and use to endorse
positions on nationalization of foreign assets,
commodity prices, and commodity-producer
cartels.

April- May Sixth Special Session of the UN endorses a
Declaration and Program of Action on the
Establishment of the New International Economic
Order. The program includes sections calling for
increased prices for commodity exporters,
greater food aid and food reserves, use of the
Special Drawing Right-Link proposal, greater
technology transfers from the wealthy to the
LDCs, tighter controls on the activities of
transnational corporations, targets for LDC
industrialization, targets for Official
Development assistance, and special programs for
LDC's most seriously affected by economic
circumstances in the 1970s.

December The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of
States is passed by the UN's Twenty-ninth
General Assembly. The provisions that prove
most controversial were the ones that declared
states had the right to nationalize,
expropriate, and transfer ownership of foreign
property, with the compensation to be determined
by the laws and regulations of the host
government.
1975 February: The first serious intergovernmental discussions of the UNCTAD Integrated Commodity program take place.

April
French President Giscard d'Estaing hosts a conference on North-South questions. The industrialized countries want the topic to be energy supplies and pricing, but the LDCs will not participate unless the energy discussions are linked to issues of raw materials pricing and other development questions. From this meeting, Cooperation (CIEC) is established and meets periodically until May 1977. It becomes the key forum for the North-South economic dialogue.

1975 September: The UN's Seventh Special Session is held and takes on a very different cast from the confrontation positions expressed in the Sixth Special Session. The LDCs take a less antagonistic position, and the United States proposes a broad range of new alternatives: a special development facility of the IMF to stabilize foreign-exchange earnings, establishing consumer-producer forums for each major traded commodity, increased capitalization for the International Finance Corporation, a willingness on the part of the United States to hold and finance the bulk of the world's International grain reserves, the establishment of an International Energy Institute, and greater technological exchange between the developed and developing countries.

1976 January: The formal acceptance (at a special meeting of the IMF in Kingston, Jamaica) of the fluctuating exchange-rate system as the agreed international currency regime. There is also agreement to return some of the IMF member states gold and to sell some gold to generate income to be used for LDCs facing particularly difficult balance-of-payments problems.

May
The UNCTAD - IV Conference is held in Nairobi, Although Kissinger's idea for an International Resources Bank is not accepted, there is agreement to hold discussions on the Integrated Commodity Programme and the Common Fund.

1977 May: The CIEC meeting in Paris adjourn with agreement in principle to establish the Common Fund and for the industrialized countries to contribute $1 billion in special aid funds to LDCs facing particular difficulties. No resolution is reached, however, on energy supply or pricing questions.

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### APPENDIX - III

**RATIO OF DEBIT-SERVICE PAYMENTS<sup>a</sup> TO EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES<sup>b</sup> IN 83 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1965 AND 1970-1973.**

(Percentage)

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**Source:** UNCTAD Secretariat, based on data supplied by the World Bank

**Note:** An Asterisk (*) indicates one of the most seriously affected (MSA) countries.

(a) = Debt-service payments on public and publicly-guaranteed debt

(b) = For certain countries for which exports of goods and services were not available, exports of goods only were used.

(c) = In descending order of average ratio for 1970-1973

(d) = Debt-service ratio less than 0.1 per cent
APPENDIX - IV

THE CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of Second Committee (A/9946)]

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 45 (III) of 18 May 1972, (1) stressed the urgency to establish generally accepted norms to govern international economic relations systematically and recognized that it is not feasible to establish a just order and a stable world as long as a Charter to protect the rights of all countries, and in particular the developing States, is not formulated,

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

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

Bearing in mind the spirit and terms of its resolutions 3201 (S.VI) and 3202 (S.VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which underlined the vital importance of the Charter to be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and stressed the fact that the Charter shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality, and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries,

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

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the following Charter:

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Declaring that it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic order, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social system.

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:
(a) The achievement of more rational and equitable international economic relations and the encouragement of structural changes in the world economy,
(b) The creation of conditions which permit the further expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,
(c) The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,
(d) The establishment and promotion of international economic relations, taking into account the agreed differences in development of the developing countries and their specific needs,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fundamentals of international economic relations

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

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

CHAPTER II

Economic Rights and duties of States

Artical 1

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

Artical 2

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

2. Each State has the right:
   (a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction in accordance with its laws and regulations and in conformity with its national objectives and priorities. No State shall be compelled to grant preferential treatment to foreign investment;
   
   (b) To regulate and supervise the activities of transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction and take measures to ensure that such activities comply with its laws, rules and regulations and conform with its economic and social policies. Transnational corporations shall not intervene in the internal affairs of a host State. Every State should,
with full regard for its sovereign rights, co-operate with other States in the exercise of the right set forth in this subparagraph;

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

Artical 3

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

Artical 4

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social systems. No State shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind based solely on such differences. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State is free to choose the forms of organization of its foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements consistent with its international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation.

Artical 5

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

Artical 6

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

Artical 7

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

Artical 8

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

Artical 9

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

Artical 10

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

Artical 11

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

Artical 12

1. States have the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development. All States engaged in such co-operation have the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings to which
they belong correspond to the provisions of the present Charter and are outward-looking, consistent with their international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and have full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries.

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

Artical 13

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

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

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

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

Artical 14

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

Artical 15

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

Artical 16

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

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

Artical 17

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

Artical 18

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

Artical 19

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

Artical 20

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

Artical 21

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

Artical 22

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

2. In this context, consistent with the aims and objectives mentioned above and taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken in this regard, it should be their endeavor to increase the net amount of financial flows from official sources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof.

3. The flow of development assistance resources should include economic and technical assistance.
Artical 23

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

Artical 24

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

Artical 25

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

Artical 26

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

Artical 27

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

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

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

Artical 28

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

CHAPTER III

Common responsibilities towards the international community

Artical 29

The sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. On the basis of the principles adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December, 1970, all States shall ensure that the exploration of the area and exploitation of its resources are carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the benefits derived therefrom are shared equitably by all States, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries; an international regime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon.

Artical 30

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

Artical 31

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

Artical 32

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

Artical 33

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

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

Artical 34

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

2315th plenary meeting
12 December 1974

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