

**Development Research  
Institutes  
and the  
New International Economic  
Order**

Report of a meeting of Representatives  
of Development Research Institutes  
Geneva, 10 to 12 July 1975

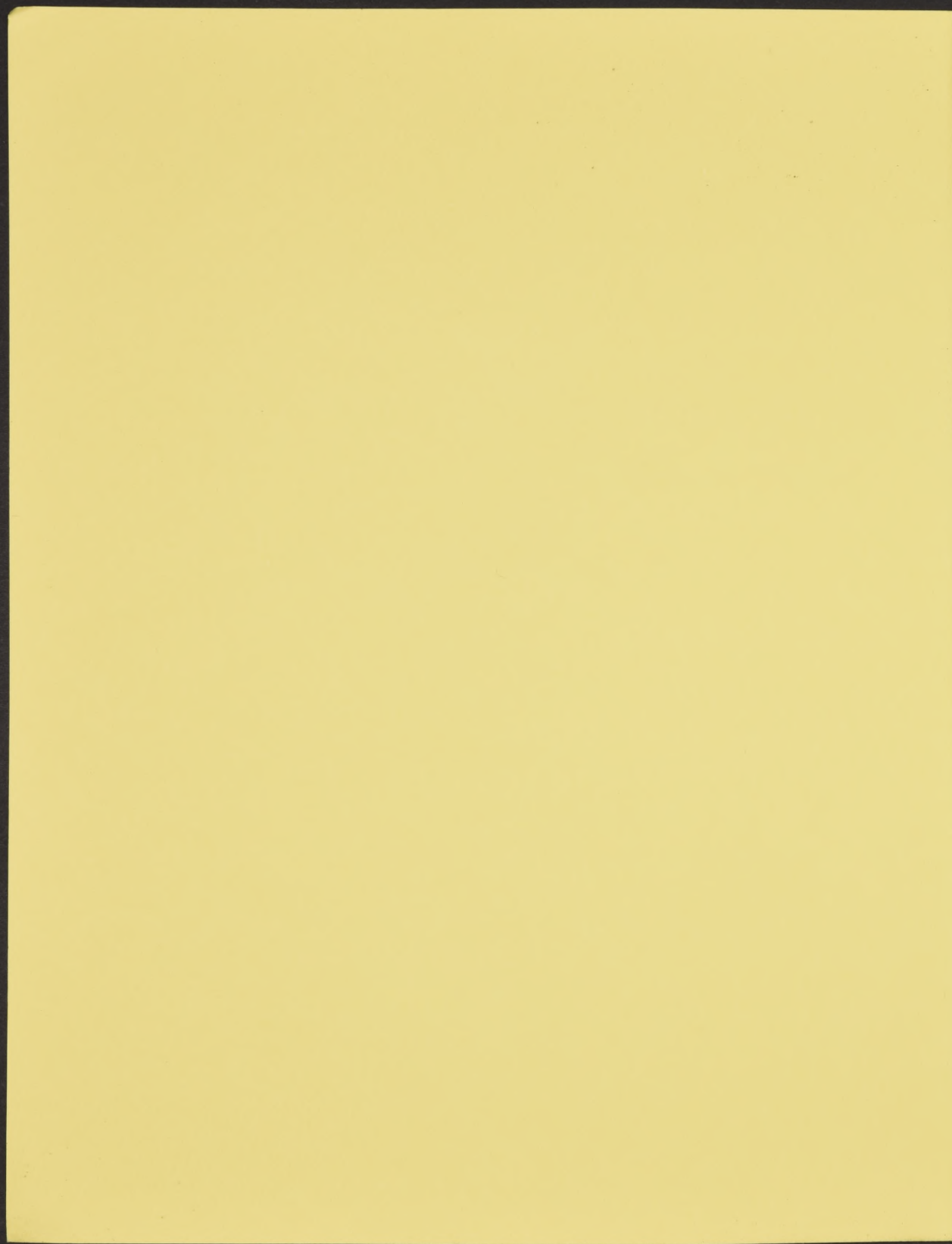


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Unctad

August 1975

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Study of the  
Public Lands of the  
State of Nevada

Author: [Name]  
Title: [Title]  
Office: [Office]  
Date: [Date]  
Place: [Place]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1964

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## INTRODUCTION

A group of academics, scholars and other professional economists met informally in Geneva from 10 to 12 July 1975 to consider the role of development research institutions in the preparations for the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, due to be held in Nairobi in May 1976. The meeting was organized by UNCTAD and financed by the International Development Research Centre. The participants represented institutions in 21 countries with different socio-economic systems and at different stages of economic development.

The meeting was designed to provide an overview of ongoing work in UNCTAD and present an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on some of the substantive issues which have relevance for the fourth session of the Conference. It also provided an occasion for participants to examine how the institutions they represented could involve themselves in activities concerned with UNCTAD IV, and what programmes they could organize and sponsor in their own countries with this end in view. Finally, an important objective of the meeting was to enable participants to consider the long-term possibilities for collaboration and interaction between research institutes and UNCTAD.

The agenda of the meeting contained two main parts, the first being devoted to a presentation of UNCTAD programmes and a brief discussion of a number of substantive issues. The second part concentrated on the contribution which research institutes could make to the activities of UNCTAD, in relation both to the fourth session of the Conference and to long-term research needs in the field of trade and development.

The Secretary-General, in his opening address, briefly surveyed the main initiatives that had been taken by UNCTAD within its area of competence and provided a broad framework within which discussions at the meeting were organized. The presentations made by members of the UNCTAD secretariat at each of the sessions further elaborated on the Secretary-General's introductory remarks and outlined the latest developments in UNCTAD programmes dealing with six major issues in international economic relations.

The Secretary-General also drew attention to some of the procedural changes that had been introduced to make the fourth session of the Conference an effective forum for negotiations and decision-making. The duration of the Conference itself has been limited to four weeks to enable high-ranking representatives to be present for a substantial part of the deliberations. The Conference will be preceded by a special session of the Trade and Development Board open to the full membership of UNCTAD. This meeting would be in the nature of a pre-Conference negotiating session which it is hoped will prepare the ground for intergovernmental decisions. Another significant innovation that has been suggested is the adoption of a selective agenda which will concentrate on issues of fundamental importance in trade and development.

The focus on negotiation and decision-making at the Conference highlights the importance of the preparatory phase. It is in this context that non-governmental organizations, research institutes and the intellectual communities generally could play a critical role in helping to create within their own countries the framework within which constructive thinking could take place on the major development issues.

In the limited time that was available for the substantive discussions, participants confined themselves to commenting on selected aspects of the programmes which they found significant. Although the discussion was not expected to provide any comprehensive critique or in-depth analysis of the programmes outlined, it represented a valuable and interesting cross section of the views of researchers and scholars who had worked in the fields concerned. The account of the discussion which follows summarizes the perceptions and insights which are of particular relevance to a critical evaluation of UNCTAD programmes, as well as for research and further inquiry.



CHAPTER I

Major issues in trade and development - Summary of discussions

A. Commodities

The first session was devoted to the proposed integrated programme for commodities. The Secretary-General, in his opening remarks, and the representatives of the UNCTAD secretariat in their presentation, emphasized that the problems of trade in primary commodities were foremost among UNCTAD's concerns. In most developing economies the commodity sector still remains the main source of external resources which are vitally needed for development, and to the extent that this sector remains weak all other efforts of the international community at helping the development process are likely to be undermined and frustrated. Past efforts in this field have been limited to approaches which deal with single commodities and have proved ineffective in attacking the inherent instability and weakness of the commodity sector as a whole. The new initiative taken by UNCTAD involves an integrated approach to the commodity problem. It seeks to create a set of instruments and mechanisms at the international level which will be available to the main commodities in the export trade of developing countries for the stabilization of prices and the effective management of the markets.

The integrated programme contains five inter-related components: arrangements for the operation of international buffer stocks; the creation of a common fund for the acquisition of stocks; a scheme of multilateral commitments on purchases and supplies; an expanded system of compensatory finance; and effective measures for increasing the share of developing countries in the processing of raw materials.

It was generally conceded that although failure had attended most past efforts to deal with the problems of individual commodities, recent developments in the international economy, including unprecedented inflation in developed market economies, the crisis following upon the rise in energy prices, and the associated need felt by developed countries to obtain assurances of supplies of essential raw materials - together with a new awareness of their bargaining power on the part of developing countries - had contributed to a more propitious international climate for dealing with the commodity problem in an integrated manner. An approach relying essentially on schemes of compensatory finance and direct transfer of resources to deal with problems of "weak" commodities, and favouring the continuance of the prevailing market system, was seriously questioned during the discussion and the need to effect more fundamental changes in the structure of commodity markets found general acceptance.

One participant emphasized the need to underpin any programme for price stabilization with a scheme for commodity price indexation. He pointed out that indexation was an accepted practice in many spheres - wage fixation, agricultural price supports in developed countries - and that it could not be dismissed as impractical in the case of primary commodities. More serious efforts should be made by research institutions to demonstrate its technical feasibility.

Several participants pointed to the need to elaborate on the criteria for the selection of commodities in the integrated programme and to evaluate its impact on the least developed countries. In this connexion, it was emphasized that the International Development Strategy, in its focus on the eradication of world poverty, accorded very high priority to raising the living standards of the poorest countries and that the integrated programme needed to be evaluated within this framework as well.

Participants agreed that there were many areas in the commodity field in which research institutions could be active. These included the system of marketing and distribution of commodities; the structure and methods of pricing; the vertical distribution of profit, value added, and the distribution of the benefits of productivity increases in the commodity sector; and the role of transnational corporations in commodity trade.

## B. Transfer of Technology

The UNCTAD effort in this area has been concentrated on a few specific programmes: the development of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology, which takes into account the restrictive practices of enterprises owning and supplying the technology and the special position of the developing countries as the weak and dependent partners in trade in technology; the revision of the international convention and the national legal structures relating to patents; and the creation of an institutional infrastructure which would promote technological self-reliance among developing countries. The last component, which envisages the establishment of appropriate regional transfer of technology centres, is in its formative stages. Another aspect of the work of UNCTAD in this field relates to the brain drain, which can be viewed as a reverse flow of technology from the third world to developed countries. The possibility of recognizing and including this flow in national accounting systems, and devising ways of compensating for it, is also being explored.

In the research of UNCTAD into juridical structures and trading practices in the field of technology, participants recognized a major area in which developing countries could strengthen their negotiating capability and promote their technological independence. They also emphasized the importance of factors bearing on the acquisition of appropriate technologies by the countries of the third world, and the linkages between technology transfer, national scientific research and technological collaboration among third world countries in the process of developing self-reliance in technology. Participants also stressed the need for measures to promote the exchange of appropriate technology among developing countries. Further research could be directed at the unpackaging and re-combination of different components in the technology "package" that would help developing countries to acquire technology in the most economical and appropriate combinations. Further comparative analysis of relevant case studies would throw more light on the process of transfer. There was also a need to gain more knowledge of the structure of the markets for capital goods, the degree of concentration in them, and their effects on the terms of trade. In regard to the reverse flow of technology, research institutes could address themselves to the complex methodological problems of evaluating costs and benefits and accounting for the relevant flows.

### C. Manufactures

Both the Secretary-General's opening comments and the presentation by the UNCTAD secretariat at the session on this topic emphasized that, while a strong commodity sector is needed as a stable base for development, it is the manufacturing sector that acts as the dynamic element in the transformation of the economies of developing countries. Therefore, the trade implications of the industrialization of developing countries are necessarily central to the concern of UNCTAD. The focus of the activities of UNCTAD in the past has been to reduce or eliminate barriers to the export trade of developing countries in manufactured goods. This has included the generalized system of preferences; efforts aimed at the removal of non-tariff barriers affecting manufactured exports from developing countries; technical assistance to developing countries to improve their negotiating capability in the multilateral trade negotiations; and initiatives to widen the scope of industrial adjustment policies in developed countries. A brief account of the growth of quantitative restrictions in the textile sector was given by the secretariat, highlighting the manner in which attempts made by developing countries to expand their share in world trade in manufactures were being thwarted in a field in which these countries enjoyed definite comparative advantages. Any future programme in the field of manufactures would undoubtedly need to enlarge the scope and improve the effectiveness of the measures already taken.

There has, however, been a growing recognition in UNCTAD that the framework of past policies does not provide an adequate basis for a significant breakthrough in the manufacturing sectors of developing countries. In the recent studies undertaken by the secretariat, there is a search for a more comprehensive approach in which access to markets, the thrust for greater technological self-reliance in developing countries, more forward-looking policies of industrial adjustment in developed countries, and the expansion of intra-regional trade in the third world would be mutually reinforcing elements in a composite strategy for world trade in manufactures and the industrialization of developing countries. In this connexion, mention was made of industrial adjustment policies based on more conscious and positive links between the industrial development objectives of developing countries and patterns of change in the developed countries. In regard to the expansion of trade among developing countries, consideration was now being given to the feasibility of a generalized system of preferences which could be operative in the third world as a whole.

In the discussion, the point was made that, despite apparent initiatives to improve access to developed country markets for the manufactured exports of developing countries, there had been in fact an increase in restrictions and barriers to such trade. One participant pointed out, however, that in certain developed countries large sectors of the market that were suitable for the manufactures of developing countries were not subject to import barriers. He argued that more emphasis, therefore, needed to be placed on a study of supply constraints operative in developing countries and on the internal policies and other factors contributing to them.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that there are wide differences among developed countries in regard to the share of developing country products in their total imports. It was suggested that UNCTAD could appropriately examine this aspect in its search for principles and policies in this field. Participants also

commented on the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, and recognized the need for research institutions to address themselves to the wide ranging implications of the target of 25 per cent for the share of developing countries in world industrial production by the turn of the century.

It was noted that there was scope for further systematic research on industrial adjustment in developed countries, which could include criteria for the selection of industries for industrial adjustment and the relevant national policies. The feasibility of long-term commitments in regard to industrial adjustment in developed countries was cited as another area for inquiry. Participants stressed the need for more empirical studies on the impact of the activities of transnational corporations on the industrialization of developing countries and on their trade in manufactures. They also emphasized the importance of collaboration among developing countries in gathering more reliable comparative data and acquiring more detailed knowledge of the policies, methods, and transactions of transnational corporations so as to provide a stronger basis for national policies and negotiations.

#### D. Money and finance

In his opening remarks, on the topic of money and finance and the implications for trade and development, the Secretary-General underlined three issues which were of special significance. The presentation by members of the secretariat further developed these themes. The first area is the question of the reform of the international monetary system. The international community has still to identify and agree on the essential elements of a reformed system which is consistent with the needs of development. A related aspect is the feasibility and desirability of integrating the socialist countries into the world financial system and the modalities for achieving such an integration. The second area relates to flows of long-term capital to developing countries, including both official development assistance and access to international private capital markets. The relative failure of the traditional forms of development assistance, and the various political and other constraints within which they operate, underscore the need for transfer mechanisms that are more automatic and more responsive to development criteria. A third area in which there is a possibility of concrete decisions at the fourth session of the Conference concerns the problem of the external debt of developing countries. The projections that are now being made for developing countries by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank point to an exceptionally critical debt situation arising in the immediate future. In this context, the framework for debt relief, the identification of debt problems, the criteria and principles which should guide relief operations and the institutional measures and modalities that should be adopted are issues to which the Conference may have to address itself.

In the discussion which ensued, one participant expressed the view that the distinctive role of UNCTAD in the field of money and finance had to be defined more clearly. There was agreement that research institutes could work on many of the problems which were engaging the attention of UNCTAD. It was noted that there was need for further research on the ingredients of a reformed international monetary system which would take full account of development needs.

Various mechanisms being proposed to impart greater automaticity to development assistance, such as forms of international taxation (e.g. a tax on non-renewable resources, or income from common property such as the mineral resources of the sea-bed) required further research and critical study before they could be given operational meaning. The factors restricting the access of developing countries to private capital markets constituted another subject for investigation. The situation in which the surplus funds of oil-exporting countries had transformed international capital markets and made the third world as a whole a net lender to developed countries, called for new approaches. New institutional mechanisms had to be found to create conditions which were conducive to the flow of a considerable proportion of these surplus funds to developing countries. Among other possible mechanisms, international assistance for credit guarantees and interest subsidy funds to augment the capital flows to less credit-worthy developing countries deserved further study and elaboration.

#### E. Least developed countries

The introductory presentation on this topic set out and discussed the criteria used in identifying this group of countries, and outlined the approaches being evolved in UNCTAD to deal with the deep-seated problems of structural under-development in these countries. The main emphasis in the work of UNCTAD is two-fold. On the one hand, there are general measures such as the integrated programme for commodities, the generalized system of preferences and the initiatives taken in the field of technology, which have to be assessed in relation to the needs of the least developed countries. As far as possible, modalities have to be found to bring the benefits of these schemes within the reach of these countries. On the other hand, these countries are in need of special measures over and above those envisaged in the generalized schemes. Such special measures need to cover a wide range of inter-related fields including trade, development finance and technical assistance. Possible approaches include a scheme of trade preferences providing greater preferential margins for the hard-core, least developed countries.

In the discussion, there was agreement that the category of least developed needed further disaggregation. There was scope for extensive research on the different characteristics of under-development in these countries and the different types of structural constraints on development which they confront. Reference was made to the acute short supply of managerial skills and the special problems of shipment and transportation faced by land-locked countries. The work already done by UNCTAD on the constraints affecting the absorptive capacity of the least developed countries could also be taken further by research institutes.

#### F. Economic co-operation among developing countries

The presentation on this topic briefly outlined the new approaches being considered in UNCTAD to strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries. In the past, attempts to promote economic co-operation among developing countries were essentially regional and subregional in character, and while these had been relatively successful within their restricted compass, their economic

impact was limited. The share of intra-trade among developing countries in the total external trade of these countries - both globally and on a regional basis - has been declining. The response of developing countries to recent changes in the world economy has given increasing emphasis to the concept of collective self-reliance, a concept within which economic co-operation among developing countries can be conceived in a more comprehensive manner. The emerging strategies seek to deal more fundamentally with the structural dependence of developing economies and go beyond sub-regional and regional boundaries to consider the third world as a whole.

Work in UNCTAD in this area is initially directed at identifying a range of feasible instruments and mechanisms that could give new impetus to economic co-operation among developing countries and impart operational content and significance to the concept of collective self-reliance. Among the possibilities being explored are fiscal harmonization schemes; a system of generalized preferences for developing countries supported by a payments system to promote their mutual trade; planning on a multinational basis; the organization of producers' associations; and mechanisms to facilitate the flow of financial resources from capital-surplus to capital-deficient developing countries.

In the discussion, participants agreed that in all these areas research institutions could provide valuable research contributions. The concept of collective self-reliance had to be defined in relation to the development perspective of the third world over the next quarter of a century. The task of giving substance and meaning to the concept therefore opened up a wide field of study and research.

## CHAPTER II

### Contribution of development research institutes to the activities of UNCTAD

During the second part of the meeting, participants discussed the initiatives taken by UNCTAD to involve research institutes in the preparations for UNCTAD IV and reviewed the activities being planned by institutes which have relevance to this programme. While recognizing the value of the short-term programme relating to the fourth session of the Conference, participants emphasized the importance of long-term research in the fields in which UNCTAD is active. A working group was set up by the meeting to make concrete proposals for participation in the short-term programme and to prepare an indicative list of research topics which would provide the relevant orientation and direction to long-term research collaboration between the institutes and UNCTAD. The present Chapter contains an account of the conclusions of the working group after these were discussed and endorsed by the plenary meeting.

#### A. Short-term activities in connexion with UNCTAD IV

The meeting was informed about the programme of the UNCTAD secretariat designed to ensure the participation of development research institutes in the preparations for UNCTAD IV. This programme includes seminars, conferences, publications and research-oriented activities at the national, regional and international levels, which have the following inter-related purposes:

- (a) To help in the elaboration and refinement of the conceptual framework of the various UNCTAD proposals in the context of international efforts to move towards a new international economic order, including the identification of possible policy packages and mechanisms which would make the proposals practicable;
- (b) To promote enlightened public opinion on trade and development problems, especially among responsible persons at the national level;
- (c) To contribute towards the formulation of country positions on UNCTAD issues by promoting interchanges between policy-makers and professional economists.

About 40 development research institutes in developed market economy countries, socialist countries and developing countries have been invited to act as "focal points" or centres within their own countries for the organization of activities which would focus national attention on the issues likely to come up at UNCTAD IV. It is expected that institutes will initiate activities involving intellectuals and researchers within their countries in the preparation of papers, journal articles and other publications on issues concerning the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV, and will organize national-level seminars or symposia involving policy-makers and professional economists. Institutes have been asked,

as a minimum programme, to sponsor one national seminar, while, in addition, institutes which publish regular journals have been asked to consider devoting one future issue to UNCTAD themes. The question of what activities would be appropriate to particular conditions in each country, and how exactly such activities would be structured, is to be left to the institutes concerned to decide.

These activities at the national level will be followed by, or lead on to, regional-level seminars or symposia and publications. Associations of research institutes and other related regional bodies in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been requested to sponsor regional level activities. The regional organizations which have agreed to co-operate in the programme include the Asian Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, the Conference of Directors of Economic and Social Research Institutes in Africa (CODESRIA) and the Latin American Social Science Council. In the case of Europe, the European Association of Development Research Institutes, which had already planned to devote its meeting in September 1975 to discussion of various elements of the new international economic order, has agreed to give specific focus to issues which have relevance for UNCTAD IV. It is anticipated that the regional activities will elaborate on and clarify the implications for the various regions of the new global strategies for development. Aside from the papers and publications which might be prepared in connexion with each set of regional activities, it is planned to bring out a publication which would distil the different approaches to and orientations of international development policies in the various regions.

A programme of activities is also being planned which would involve interaction among researchers from the three regions of the developing world (Asia, Africa and Latin America). These activities, including a Third World Seminar, would help to elaborate more concretely such concepts as "collective self-reliance" and elucidate other issues related to the changing prospects of third world development and to new international strategies for development. The Third World Forum has been invited and has agreed, in principle, to assist in launching these activities for the developing countries.

The various activities at the national, regional and inter-regional levels will culminate in a set of activities organized from the global or international perspective, including an international seminar and a publication based on the interchange and dialogue at the seminar. It is envisaged that this seminar would be organized by the Society for International Development. It is anticipated that, against the background and positions emerging from the discussion of issues at the national and regional levels, the activities and dialogue at the international level would be able to stimulate new thinking on global strategies for international development in the next quarter of a century.

With respect to documentation, the UNCTAD secretariat is able to provide institutes on request with relevant documents concerning UNCTAD issues and programmes. In regard to financial assistance, UNCTAD anticipates that research institutions, especially those in the developed countries, will be able to provide, or arrange for, their own financing to cover the expenses of these activities. In the case of those research institutes of developing countries which have difficulties in raising funds to support their planned activities, UNCTAD would arrange for finances which would help to defray their expenses. In regard to regional and international activities, UNCTAD would arrange for finances to cover



the expenses entailed.

Following the explanatory presentation of the foregoing UNCTAD programme, there was an exchange of views with the participants. The group of development researchers expressed general endorsement and support for the programme. The participants welcomed the opportunity of collaborating with the UNCTAD secretariat both in the preparations for UNCTAD IV and in a long-term programme of research activities.

The group observed that applied research involved a number of dimensions, inter alia:

- (a) Carrying out long-term research and studies on various problem areas;
- (b) Commenting on policy proposals with the aid of specialist knowledge and analytical experience;
- (c) Seeing that the results of applied research are known to policy-makers;
- (d) Ensuring that there is interaction between researchers and policy-makers so that their contributions to understanding and solving problems are integrated and complementary.

In this context, the participants felt that in the limited time available before UNCTAD IV, no new research effort could be launched within their own institutes that would go beyond the studies already under way in UNCTAD and elsewhere. The group thought, therefore, that the contributions which research institutes could make to the short-term task of preparing for the fourth session of the Conference would lie in analytical comments and the evaluation of new policy proposals, and in the elucidation of the problems and issues involved. Recognizing that the need for additional discussion, information, debate and understanding of trade and development problems is general to almost all countries, the group felt that the most important immediate contribution which research institutes could make would be those listed under (c) and (d) above.

In this respect, the group recommended that research institutes and academic groups initiate activities which would promote an interchange of views between policy-makers and professional economists. Among the activities they suggested were:

- (a) Discussion and dialogue with politicians, businessmen and labour leaders, journalists and others active in the field of mass communication, civil servants and non-governmental organizations, within the framework of seminars, workshops and less formal small group meetings;
- (b) Special issues of institute bulletins and journals focusing on development issues;

- (c) Articles in professional and more widely circulated publications.

The group felt that the appropriate objectives of these endeavours were to promote a better understanding of issues, costs, benefits and technical considerations, and a more realistic and informed set of policy positions on the part of Governments.

The group recommended that the UNCTAD secretariat could assist research institutes in carrying out the above activities by:

- (a) Assuring prompt dissemination to research institutes of its documents containing new studies and policy proposals;
- (b) Providing more semi-technical papers on trade and development issues which would be readable and accessible to the intelligent layman;
- (c) Disseminating information regarding conferences and publications related to UNCTAD issues in the context of moving towards the establishment of a new international economic order.

**B. Relationship of research institutes with the UNCTAD secretariat on longer-term research issues**

The other general subject on which there was an exchange of views was long-term collaboration and interaction between research institutes and the UNCTAD secretariat. Several points for consideration were mentioned: first, how research could relate to applied policy in the short run, that is, how to increase the application of research results in the formulation of policies; secondly, how to reorient research programmes so that they are likely to provide more effective results for use in policy decisions; and thirdly, how to further ongoing interaction between research institutes and international agencies, such as UNCTAD, which operate in the field of trade and development; between research institutes and public opinion; between research institutes in different countries; and particularly, between research institutes in the less developed and the more developed countries.

With this perspective, focusing on the longer term challenges, the group stressed the importance of, and need for, identification of research priorities and the elaboration of practical modes of collaboration between institutes and UNCTAD. In order to further an international research network on trade and development problems, the researchers called for an exchange of information on current and planned research programmes and on publications containing the results of research. As a mechanism for realizing this exchange, the group suggested that the UNCTAD secretariat could serve as a clearing house for research under way or being planned by development research institutes around the world. In this connexion it was proposed that UNCTAD might issue periodically a newsletter or checklist on research activities, including its own research and studies, which could be circulated to all interested institutes. The participants pointed out several benefits which would arise from a newsletter or checklist of this kind. First, it would help to avoid duplication of research efforts, for researchers would have information on the topics on which others were working. Secondly, it would make it easier for researchers to contact their counterparts in other countries, with whom they could collaborate in research on

particular topics. And thirdly, such a list would be useful not only to UNCTAD but also to other organizations in locating intellectual expertise around the world on topics in the trade and development field.

On the question of research priorities, the group felt that the exchange of views with Directors of Divisions of the UNCTAD secretariat on the wide range of major trade and development issues had been very helpful in identifying gaps in current knowledge and understanding of trade and development problems, and hence, areas which needed more research attention. On the basis of this, the group thought it would be of value to produce a list of topics which would offer some guidance to research institutes on issues which merit particular research attention. It was also suggested that the list might be used by research institutes to report on their research activities and also to identify such research work as could be carried out before UNCTAD IV. The list which is reproduced in Annex II to the present report was drafted by a small working party and was amended and approved by the group of researchers. The group recommended that the list be made public with the following disclaimers: first, that the list did not pretend to be exhaustive, nor was there any claim that work was not currently being done on some of the topics; secondly, that no priority ordering had been given to the topics within the list; and lastly, that the list included both subjects which warranted research in the conventional sense, and subjects which required extending the concept of research to devising and formulating practicable new strategies, policies and institutions as well as analyzing and proposing modifications of existing ones.

Regarding other modes of promoting long-term research collaboration between the UNCTAD secretariat and research institutes, the group proposed, inter alia:

- (a) That the secretariat identify and establish contact with research institutes which would benefit from receiving all UNCTAD documents as soon as they are published, and place them on its mailing list;
- (b) That the secretariat assist in developing collaboration on the basis of equality between research institutes in developed and developing countries by commissioning studies to be undertaken jointly by research institutes from different parts of the world; and
- (c) That, after UNCTAD IV, a similar meeting of researchers be convened by the secretariat in order to identify new directions in the trade and development field in which applied research might be particularly fruitful.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. Opening address by Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD
2. Review of major trade and development problems and identification of new approaches to their solution
  - (a) Primary and processed commodities
  - (b) Transfer of technology
  - (c) Trade in manufactured goods
  - (d) Development finance and international monetary issues
  - (e) Least developed and land-locked developing countries
  - (f) Economic co-operation among developing countries
3. Discussion: Organization of activities at the national level by research institutes and other academic groups to promote enlightened public understanding of issues likely to come up at UNCTAD IV.

ANNEX II

SELECTED LIST OF TOPICS IN THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FIELD REQUIRING FURTHER STUDY  
AND RESEARCH

I. COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

- A. New avenues for economic co-operation among developing countries
1. Clarification and elaboration of the meaning of "collective self-reliance"
  2. Catalogue of concrete possibilities for economic co-operation
  3. Detailed case studies of co-operation ventures - success and failure of recent schemes - with a view to developing institutional models for co-operation
- B. Intra - third world trade
1. Constraints on the development of intra-third world trade and ways to overcome them
  2. Feasibility study of payments arrangements embracing the third world as a whole designed to promote the mutual trade of developing countries
- C. Monetary and financial co-operation
1. Assessment of regional monetary agreements and payment schemes:
    - (a) Problems facing these agreements
    - (b) Ways of strengthening their impact and efficiency
  2. Feasibility study of new financial intermediation schemes among less developed countries for intra - third world capital flows

D. Regional integration

1. Study of dynamics of integration processes, e.g. problems associated with transition from one kind of integration to another
2. Feasibility study of integrated multi-country planning of the industrial sector on a regional or sub-regional basis
3. Distribution of benefits and costs from integration and co-operative schemes both (a) among members, and (b) between members collectively and others (also, development of techniques of measurement)
4. Regional integration and transnational corporations:
  - (a) Study of the role of transnational corporations in regional integration arrangements and implications of that role
  - (b) Transfer pricing and its implications in integration schemes

E. Other forms of co-operation in trade policy

1. Case studies of producers' associations: factors affecting viability; techniques for supply management; impact on transnational corporations; benefits and costs
2. Feasibility of purchasers' associations, particularly for poor countries in the purchasing of goods and technology, on a regional and/or sub-regional basis

F. Co-operation in scientific research and technological development

Study of potential for transfers and co-operative build-up in science and technology among developing countries.

## II. TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

### A. Technological dependence

1. Study of problems surrounding the creation of technological capability, including creation of new alternative technologies distinct from existing intermediate types
2. Study of the cultural impact of technological transfers, including effect on domestic R and D capacity

### B. Factors affecting the transfer of technology to developing countries

1. Further study of the patent system
2. Further study of the trade mark system and its implications
3. Catalogue of restrictive practices in industrial countries with respect to transfer of technology, including legislation restricting transfer
4. Study of the role, biases and effects of international financial institutions in technology transfer
5. Study of the role of consultancy (both third world and foreign-based) in technology transfers

### C. Reverse transfer of technology

1. Assessment of the nature of the market for highly trained personnel, including data collection on total human capital flows between developed and less developed countries
2. Study of possible compensation schemes for net transfer of human capital (i.e. brain drain)

### D. Transnational corporations and transfer of technology

1. Study of intra-firm trade in technology within transnational corporations
2. Study of transfer pricing arrangements within the field of technology
3. Case studies of the possibility of unpackaging investment packages containing technology, capital and management
4. Case studies of possible unpackaging of technological packages themselves

### E. International policies for transfer of technology

1. Further study of the code of conduct on the transfer of technology; implications for developing countries; and potential for special preferential arrangements in such a code

2. Systematic comparative studies of contents of existing registers of technology transfer contracts; possibilities of internationalization of registers
3. Study of issues surrounding creation of documentation centres for technological information

### III. COMMODITIES

#### A. Stabilization of commodity prices

1. Further study of stabilization schemes and the implications of the selection of various minimum and maximum prices, i.e. floor and ceiling prices
2. Stocking arrangements - management, size, rules, costs and other issues surrounding the running of buffer stocks
3. Further study or reconsideration of Kaldor - Hart commodity reserve proposals
4. Assessments of benefits and costs of shifting from a case-by-case approach to an integrated commodity programme
5. Criteria for selection of commodities to be covered by an integrated commodity programme
6. Further study of issues surrounding indexation, its meaning, feasibility, desirability
7. Detail study of Stabex (Lomé Convention) and alternative commodity income stabilization schemes
8. Study of transport systems and freight rates, and their implications for commodity arrangements

#### B. Processing of raw materials

1. Further study of issues surrounding processing of raw materials by developing countries
2. Ways of reducing effective protection in advanced countries affecting the processed products of developing countries

#### C. Diversification

1. Assessment of diversification schemes and their possible link with proposed commodity arrangements
2. Study of State trading arrangements and their relation to diversification possibilities



- D. Supply constraints
  - 1. Assessment of constraints on supply of commodities in developing countries
  - 2. Access to supply: study of supply guarantee schemes
- E. Study of issues surrounding commodity trade between countries having different economic and social systems

#### IV. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TRADE IN MANUFACTURED GOODS

- A. Global strategies for accelerated industrial development
  - 1. Further study of the implications and feasibility of meeting the targets set in the Lima Declaration (i.e. increasing the share of developing countries in world industrial production from 7 to 25 per cent), both for developing and developed countries
  - 2. Assessment of industrial adjustment policies of developed countries and how they could be strengthened
- B. Access to developed country markets
  - 1. Study of issues surrounding access to markets, country-by-country, product-by-product
  - 2. Assessment of role of transnational firms in market access
- C. Export promotion
  - 1. Assessment of internal policies affecting export capabilities, including export duties, exchange rates, etc.
  - 2. Case studies of export promotion schemes, including tax- and tariff-free zones
  - 3. Assessment of impact of trade credits in manufactured goods trade
  - 4. Feasibility studies of vertically integrated industries on national or regional basis - i.e., industries using primarily local resources as inputs and producing goods for local or regional, third world, and industrial countries' markets.
- D. Other factors connected with manufactured goods trade
  - 1. Further study of transport systems and their role in trade in manufactured goods
  - 2. Study of international distribution of gains from manufactured goods trade, including market structure aspects

V. MONEY AND FINANCE

A. External debt problems

1. Criteria for assessing debt burden
2. Criteria for debt relief assistance; principles for debt moratoria and their implications

B. Development finance - net capital flows

1. Further study of issues surrounding the restructuring of the present aid system: distribution criteria, automatic versus discretionary official development assistance
2. Further study of petro-dollars: volume, direction and conditions associated with their flows; and possibilities of more effective mobilization for development
3. Further study of capital flows in all directions: between developing and developed countries, and among developing countries

C. Access to private capital markets

1. Assessment of obstacles preventing effective access of developing countries to private capital markets in developed countries; including criteria employed by financial institutions in their lending decisions
2. Assessment of relative advantages of equity as compared with loan capital, including more information and better measurements of private portfolio capital flows

D. International monetary reform

1. Study of alternative institutional mechanisms for increasing the participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of international monetary and financial institutions
2. Assessment of the possibilities and implications of participation of socialist countries in international financial institutions

VI. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

- A. Criteria for classifying countries into least developed category and assessment of the desirability of so doing
- B. Constraints on development
  - 1. Further study of factors affecting absorptive capacity for different kinds of aid
  - 2. Further study of intra-country income distributions and their social and economic impact
- C. Special measures in favour of least developed countries

Assessment of the feasibility of super-preferences for least developed countries in all spheres: finance, trade, aid, etc.

ANNEX III

SOME FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES RELATED TO THE  
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND UNCTAD IV

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Organizers</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Pre-UNCTAD IV Seminar (involving U.K. politicians, business-men and labour groups and professional economists)	Institute of Development Studies, Sussex	25 - 26 July 1975	Brighton United Kingdom
Couchiching Conference on the new international economic order	Canadian Institute of Public Affairs	10 - 15 Aug. 1975	Lake Couch- iching Conference Centre, Ontario Canada
Bi-annual General Meeting	Asian Association of Development Research and Training Institutes	17 - 23 Aug. 1975	Australian National University, Canberra Australia
Halifax Conference: Canada and the new international economic order (participants from business, government and the academic community)	St. Mary's University Halifax, N.S.	27 - 29 Aug. 1975	St. Mary's University Nova Scotia Canada
Annual Conference 1975: The New International Economic Order - Economic, social and political implications	European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes	11 - 13 Sep. 1975	Linz Austria
Annual European Regional Conference 1975: World structures and development - strategies for change	Society for International Development	15 - 17 Sep. 1975	Linz Austria
Seminar on UNCTAD IV issues	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research - University of Ghana, P.O. Box 74 Legon, Ghana	September 1975	Ghana

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Organizers</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Symposium: Raw materials and the future	Austrian Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry and Ministry of Science and Research	24 - 25 Oct. 1975	Vienna Austria
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics	October 1975	Dacca Bangladesh
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Institute of Economic Growth	October 1975	New Delhi India
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	National Institute of Economic and Social Research and Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education and Information	October 1975	Djakarta Indonesia
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Malaysian Economic Association and Malaysian Centre of Development	October 1975	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Pakistan Institute of Development Studies	October 1975	Islamabad Pakistan
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Economic Faculty of the Ateneo de Manila University	October 1975	Manila Philippines
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Marga Institute	October 1975	Colombo Sri Lanka
Seminar on the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Economics faculty of Thammasat University and Chulalongkorn University	October 1975	Bangkok Thailand
National Information Campaign: "Third World Weeks"	Vienna Institute for Development	9 - 21 Nov. 1975	throughout Austria
Regional Seminar for Asia on issues related to UNCTAD IV	Asian Association of Development Research and Training Institutes	November 1975	Singapore

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Organizers</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Regional Seminar for Latin America on issues related to UNCTAD IV	Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO)	27 - 29 Nov. 1975	Quito Ecuador
Seminar in Yugoslavia on trade and development issues related to UNCTAD IV	Foreign Trade Research Institute, Institute of International Politics and Economics, Institute for Developing Countries of Zagreb and the Centre for Developing Countries Studies at the Faculty of Political Sciences of Ljubljana	November 1975	Belgrade Yugoslavia
Seminar on energy, raw materials and the place of the developing countries in the international division of labour	Polish Institute of International Affairs	Autumn 1975	Warsaw Poland
Conference: New Economic Order	Association Française des Sciences Economiques	18 Dec. 1975	Paris France
Symposium: Trade adjustment policies	OECD Development Centre	December 1975	Paris France
Seminar on transfer of technology and the new economic order	UNCTAD IV Group (formed by the Seminar on Development Problems University of Ghent, in co-operation with the Belgian Association for the United Nations "Third World Shop" and others	before end 1975	Ghent Belgium
Seminar on issues related to UNCTAD IV	Institut de recherches en économie de la production and Institut d'étude du développement économique et social	late 1975	Paris France

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Organizers</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>
Series of seminars (to which United States Government officials and Members of Congress are always invited)	Overseas Development Council	ongoing	Washington D.C. United States
Seminar on issues related to the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Kuwait Economic Society, Arab Planning Institute and the Faculty of Economics of Kuwait University	February 1976	Kuwait
Third World Forum Seminar on "Collective Self-Reliance"	Third World Forum	February 1976	Lima Peru
Seminar: The positions of Group B countries	Vienna Institute for Development	mid-February 1976	Austria
Seminar on issues related to the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Institute for World Economics	(*)	Budapest Hungary
Seminar on issues related to the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, Universidad Central, Caracas	(*)	Caracas Venezuela
Seminar on issues related to the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research	(*)	Ibadan Nigeria
Seminar on issues related to the new international economic order and UNCTAD IV	Institute of Social and Economic Research University of West Indies	(*)	Kingston Jamaica

(\*) Date not yet determined

ANNEX IV

SELECTED LIST OF UNCTAD DOCUMENTS

<u>General</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
New directions in international trade and development policies: Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD	January 1975	TD/B/530
Trends and policies in the first four years of the Second Development Decade: The recent economic experience of developing countries in relation to the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy	February 1975	TD/B/530/Add.1 (Part I)
Review of the implementation of policy measures envisaged in the International Development Strategy	February 1975	TD/B/530/Add. (Part II)
Statistical annex: Tables relating to financial flows and to the least developed and land-locked developing countries	February 1975	TD/B/530/Add.1 (Part II) Annex
<u>Commodities</u>		
An integrated programme for commodities	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/66
The role of international commodity stocks	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/166/Supp.1
A common fund for the financing of commodity stocks	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/166/Supp.2
The role of multilateral commitments in commodity trade	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/166/Supp.3
Compensatory financing of export fluctuations in commodity trade	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/166/Supp.4
Trade measures to expand processing of primary commodities in developing countries	December 1974	TD/B/C.1/166/Supp.5
A common fund for the financing of commodity stocks: amounts, terms and prospective sources of finance	June 1975	TD/B/C.1/184



	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
Recent developments in international commodity arrangements relevant to the elaboration of an integrated programme for commodities	June 1975	TD/B/C.1/185
The role of multilateral commitments in international commodity trade	June 1975	TD/B/C.1/186
Progress report on storage costs and warehouse facilities	June 1975	TD/B/C.1/187
An integrated programme for commodities: The impact on imports, particularly of developing countries	June 1975	TD/B/C.1/189
International arrangements for individual commodities within an integrated programme	July 1975	TD/B/C.1/188
Indexation	July 1975	TD/B/563

Transfer of technology

UNCTAD and the transfer of technology: a background note	8 July 1975	
Major issues arising from the transfer of technology to developing countries	March 1975	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.2
The reverse transfer of technology: Economic effects of the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries (brain drain)	May 1975	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.1
The role of the patent system in the transfer of technology to developing countries	May 1975	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.D.6
The possibility and feasibility of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology	June 1974	TD/B/C.6/AC.1/22

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
<u>Trade in manufactured goods</u>		
Statement by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD at the 109th meeting of the Committee on Manufactures on 2 July 1975	3 August 1975	
A comprehensive policy for strengthening and diversifying the exports of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures	June 1975	TD/B/C.2/153
Review of major developments in the area of restrictive business practices	April 1975	TD/B/C.2/159
Operations and effects of the generalized system of preferences (GSP)	Sept. 1974	TD/B/C.5/15
Second general report on the implementation of the GSP	April 1974	TD/B/C.5/22 and Corr. 1
Report on the experience of developing countries under the GSP	March 1974	TD/B/C.5/24
<u>Development finance and international monetary issues</u>		
Present institutional arrangements for debt renegotiations	February 1975	TD/B/C.3/AC.8/13
Report on the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Governmental Experts on the debt problems of developing countries on its third session	March 1975	UN Publications Sales No. E.75.II.D.14
The concepts of the present aid flow targets	May 1975	United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.D.8
Financial flows to developing countries	June 1975	TD/B/556
Money, finance and development: paper on international monetary reform	May 1974	TD/B/479
Interdependence of money, trade and finance: the balance of payments adjustment process in the current world economic situation	July 1975	TD/B/571 and Add. 1
Fluctuating exchange rates and the developing countries	July 1975	TD/B/555 and Add. 1

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document symbol</u>
Inflationary process in the international economy and their impact on developing countries	August 1975	TD/B/558 and TD/B/579

Least developed and landlocked developing countries

Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries: Issues for consideration by the Inter-governmental Group	June 1975	TD/B/AC.17/2
The economic situation and performance of the least developed countries; commercial policy and other special measures	June 1975	TD/B/AC.17/3 (Parts I and II)
Financial and technical assistance measures	June 1975	TD/B/AC.17/3 (Parts III and IV)
Statistical Annex	June 1975	TD/B/AC.17/3/Add.1
Agriculture, Natural Resources and Industry in Least Developed Countries: some indications of potential	May 1975	TD/B/AC.17/4
An assessment of constraints to development and the role of external assistance in the least developed countries	June 1975	TD/E/AC.17/Misc. 1
A transport strategy for landlocked developing countries (Report of an Expert Group)	June 1974	United Nations publication: Sales No.: E.74.II.D.5

Economic co-operation among developing countries

Main problems of trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries	February 1972	TD/110
A strategy for strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries	June 1975	TD/B/557

ANNEX V

SOME RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS ON THE NEW  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND UNCTAD IV ISSUES

A. Publications

"What now, another development", Development Dialogue, 1975, No. 1/2

Available in English, French and Spanish from:

Mr. Sven Hamrell, Executive Director  
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation  
2 Ovre Slottsgatan  
Uppsala, Sweden

Available in German from:

Professor Arne Haselbach, Director  
Vienna Institute for Development  
Kärtnerstrasse 25, Vienna, Austria

"Toward an efficient and equitable new international economic order" by R.N. Green  
and H.W. Singer. (English to appear in World Development, United Kingdom)

Available from:

Professor Hans Singer  
Institute of Development Studies  
University of Sussex  
Falmer, Brighton, U.K.

Report of the Algiers Symposium on the New International Economic Order, 24-27 June 1975

Available in English, French and Spanish from:

Dr. Hernán Santa Cruz, President  
Centre International pour le Développement  
165, Avenue Charles de Gaulle  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

A world divided: The less developed countries in the world economy,

ed. C.K. Helleiner (Cambridge University Press) To be issued as a paperback in  
January 1976.

New Internationalist, September 1975, Special issue on the new international economic  
order and publicity kit for the seventh special session of the General Assembly

Available from:

New Internationalist  
Stage House, High Street  
Benson, Oxon, United Kingdom

Latin American world model, ed. Amilcar Herrera (Bariloche Foundation)

Publishers: Penguin (English)  
Le Seuil (French)  
Siglo XXI (Spanish)

Towards a new world order, ed. Samir Amin (Third World Forum)

To be published in several languages, autumn 1975

Available from:

Dr. Samir Amin, Director  
Institut de Développement  
Economique et de la Planification  
Dakar, Sénégal

Report of the Hague Symposium on a new international economic order

Available from:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
The Hague  
Netherlands

International division of labour and internal industrial structures,

Institut de Recherches en Economie de la Production (Paris and Nanterre). To be published in December 1975.

B. Special issues of journals

Revue Tiers Monde (Special issue devoted to UNCTAD themes, forthcoming)

Tydschrift Von Diplomatie (Special issue on UNCTAD IV, December 1975, Brussels)

De Nieuwe Ossud (Special issue on UNCTAD IV, February 1976, Brussels)

International Problems (Special issue devoted to UNCTAD IV themes, December 1975)

Institute of International Politics and Economics  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Market - Money - Capital (Special issue devoted to UNCTAD themes, forthcoming)

Foreign Trade Research Institute  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Development and Change (Special issue devoted to UNCTAD themes, forthcoming)

Institute of Social Studies  
The Hague, Netherlands

Economic and Social Affairs (Special issues devoted to UNCTAD IV themes, January and April 1976)

Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research  
Ghana

Bangladesh Development Studies (Special issue devoted to UNCTAD IV themes, forthcoming)

Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies  
Bangladesh

Neue Entwicklungspolitik (Special issue on the new international economic order and the Dag Hammarskjöld Report, forthcoming)

Vienna Institute for Development  
Austria

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