

No. 23432

MULTILATERAL

Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (with annexes). Concluded at Vienna on 8 April 1979

*Authentic texts: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.
Registered ex officio on 21 June 1985.*

MULTILATÉRAL

Acte constitutif de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (avec annexes). Conclu à Vienne le 8 avril 1979

*Textes authentiques : anglais, français, arabe, chinois, russe et espagnol.
Enregistré d'office le 21 juin 1985.*

CONSTITUTION¹ OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to this Constitution,
In conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,

¹ Came into force on 21 June 1985, when at least 80 States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they had agreed after consultation among themselves, that the Constitution shall enter into force, in accordance with article 25 (1):

State	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or approval (AA)	Date of the notification under article 25 (1)	State	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or approval (AA)	Date of the notification under article 25 (1)
Afghanistan	9 September 1981	10 June 1985	Madagascar	18 January 1980	10 June 1985
Algeria	6 November 1980	10 June 1985	Malaysia	28 July 1980	10 June 1985
Argentina	6 March 1981	10 June 1985	Malta	4 November 1982	10 June 1985
Australia*	12 July 1982	10 June 1985	Mauritius	9 December 1981	10 June 1985
Austria	14 May 1981	10 June 1985	Mexico	21 January 1980	10 June 1985
Barbados	30 May 1980	10 June 1985	Mongolia*	3 June 1985 A	10 June 1985
Belgium	18 November 1981	10 June 1985	Netherlands	10 October 1980 A	10 June 1985
Bolivia	9 January 1981	10 June 1985	(For the Kingdom of Europe and the Netherlands Antilles.)		
Brazil	10 December 1980	10 June 1985	Niger	22 August 1980	20 May 1985
Bulgaria*	5 June 1985	5 June 1985	Nigeria	19 December 1980	10 June 1985
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	17 June 1985	17 June 1985	Norway	13 February 1981	10 June 1985
Cameroon	18 August 1981	20 June 1985	Oman	6 July 1981	10 June 1985
Canada	20 September 1983	10 June 1985	Pakistan	29 October 1979	10 June 1985
Cape Verde	27 November 1984	10 June 1985	Panama	23 July 1980	19 June 1985
Chile	12 November 1981	7 June 1985	Peru	13 September 1982	10 June 1985
China	14 February 1980 AA	17 June 1985	Philippines	7 January 1980	10 June 1985
Cuba	16 March 1981	10 June 1985	Poland	5 March 1985	14 June 1985
Cyprus	28 April 1983	10 June 1985	Portugal	21 May 1984	10 June 1985
Czechoslovakia*	29 May 1985	19 June 1985	Republic of Korea	30 December 1980	14 June 1985
Denmark	27 May 1981	10 June 1985	Romania	28 November 1980	10 June 1985
Dominican Republic	29 March 1983	20 June 1985	Rwanda	18 January 1983	10 June 1985
Ecuador	15 April 1982	10 June 1985	Senegal	24 October 1983	13 June 1985
Egypt	9 January 1981	10 June 1985	Spain	21 September 1981	10 June 1985
Ethiopia	23 February 1981	21 June 1985	Sri Lanka	25 September 1981	10 June 1985
Finland	5 June 1981	10 June 1985	Sweden	28 July 1980	10 June 1985
France	30 March 1982	10 June 1985	Switzerland	10 February 1981	10 June 1985
German Democratic Republic*	24 May 1985	24 May 1985	Syrian Arab Republic	6 December 1982	12 June 1985
Germany, Federal Republic of	13 July 1983	10 June 1985	Thailand	29 January 1981	10 June 1985
(With a declaration of application to Berlin (West).)			Tunisia	2 February 1981	13 June 1985
Greece	10 June 1983	10 June 1985	Turkey	5 May 1982	10 June 1985
Guatemala	8 July 1983	14 June 1985	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	10 June 1985	10 June 1985
Guinea	23 June 1980	11 June 1985	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	22 May 1985	22 May 1985
Guinea-Bissau	17 March 1983	14 June 1985	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 July 1983	10 June 1985
Honduras	3 March 1983	13 June 1985	United Republic of Tanzania	3 October 1980	10 June 1985
India	21 January 1980	17 June 1985	United States of America*	2 September 1983	10 June 1985
Indonesia	10 November 1980	10 June 1985	Uruguay	24 December 1980	10 June 1985
Ireland	17 July 1984	10 June 1985	Venezuela	28 January 1983	10 June 1985
Israel*	25 November 1983	24 April 1985	Yugoslavia	8 February 1980	10 June 1985
Italy*	25 March 1985	10 June 1985	Zambia	15 May 1981	10 June 1985
Ivory Coast	4 November 1981	21 June 1985			
Jamaica	10 December 1982	21 June 1985			
Japan	3 June 1980 A	10 June 1985			
Kenya	13 November 1981	10 June 1985			
Lesotho	18 June 1981	10 June 1985			
Luxembourg	9 September 1983	10 June 1985			

(Continued on page 5)

Bearing in mind the broad objectives in the resolutions adopted by the sixth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the establishment of a New International Economic Order,¹ in the UNIDO Second General Conference's Lima Declaration and Plan of Action for Industrial Development and Co-operation,² and in the resolution of the seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Development and International Economic Co-operation,³

Declaring that:

It is necessary to establish a just and equitable economic and social order to be achieved through the elimination of economic inequalities, the establishment of rational and equitable international economic relations, implementation of dynamic social and economic changes and the encouragement of necessary structural changes in the development of the world economy,

Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of growth essential to rapid economic and social development, in particular of developing countries, to the improvement of the living standards and the quality of life of the peoples in all countries, and to the introduction of an equitable economic and social order,

It is the sovereign right of all countries to achieve their industrialization, and any process of such industrialization must conform to the broad objectives of self-sustaining and integrated socio-economic development, and should include the appropriate changes which would ensure the just and effective participation of all peoples in the industrialization of their countries,

As international co-operation for development is the shared goal and common obligation of all countries it is essential to promote industrialization through all possible concerted measures including the development, transfer and adaptation of technology on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels,

All countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems, are determined to promote the common welfare of their peoples by individual and collective actions aimed at expanding international economic co-operation on the basis of sovereign equality, strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, securing their equitable share in total world industrial production and contributing to international peace and security and the prosperity of all nations, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

(Footnote 1 continued from page 4)

Subsequently, the Constitution came into force in respect of each of the following States on the date of deposit of their instrument of accession, in accordance with article 25 (2) (c):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of accession</i>
Botswana	21 June 1985
(With effect from 21 June 1985.)	
Saudi Arabia	21 June 1985
(With effect from 21 June 1985.)	
Zimbabwe	21 June 1985
(With effect from 21 June 1985.)	

* See p. 143 of this volume for the texts of the declarations made upon ratification, acceptance, or notification under article 25(1).

¹ See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) in United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/9559)*, pp. 3 and 5.

² United Nations, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, fifty-ninth Session, 1975, E/5696*, p. 2.

³ See resolution 3362 (S-VII) in United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/10301)*, p. 3.

Mindful of these guidelines,

Desiring to establish, within the terms of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, a specialized agency to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Organization"), which shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and with the applicable relationship agreements,

Hereby agree to the present Constitution.

CHAPTER I. OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Organization shall be the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Organization shall also promote industrial development and co-operation on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels.

Article 2. FUNCTIONS

In fulfilment of its foregoing objectives, the Organization shall generally take all necessary and appropriate action, and in particular shall:

(a) Encourage and extend, as appropriate, assistance to the developing countries in the promotion and acceleration of their industrialization, in particular in the development, expansion and modernization of their industries;

(b) In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, initiate, co-ordinate and follow up the activities of the United Nations system with a view to enabling the Organization to play the central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development;

(c) Create new and develop existing concepts and approaches in respect of industrial development on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels, and carry out studies and surveys with a view to formulating new lines of action directed towards harmonious and balanced industrial development, with due consideration for the methods employed by countries with different socio-economic systems for solving industrialization problems;

(d) Promote and encourage the development and use of planning techniques, and assist in the formulation of development, scientific and technological programmes and plans for industrialization in the public, co-operative and private sectors;

(e) Encourage and assist in the development of an integrated and inter-disciplinary approach towards the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries;

(f) Provide a forum and act as an instrument to serve the developing countries and the industrialized countries in their contacts, consultations and, at the request of the countries concerned, negotiations directed towards the industrialization of the developing countries;

(g) Assist the developing countries in the establishment and operation of industries, including agro-related as well as basic industries, to achieve the full utilization of locally available natural and human resources and the production of goods for domestic and export markets, as well as contribute to the self-reliance of these countries;

(h) Serve as a clearing-house for industrial information and accordingly collect and monitor on a selective basis, analyse and generate for the purpose of dissemination information on all aspects of industrial development on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels including the exchange of experience and technological achievements of the industrially developed and the developing countries with different social and economic systems;

(i) Devote particular attention to the adoption of special measures aimed at assisting the least-developed, land-locked, and island developing countries, as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, without losing sight of the interest of the other developing countries;

(j) Promote, encourage and assist in the development, selection, adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology, with due regard for the socio-economic conditions and the specific requirements of the industry concerned, with special reference to the transfer of technology from the industrialized to the developing countries as well as among the developing countries themselves;

(k) Organize and support industrial training programmes aimed at assisting the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed at various phases for their accelerated industrial development;

(l) Advise on and assist, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the developing countries in the exploitation, conservation and local transformation of their natural resources for the purpose of furthering the industrialization of developing countries;

(m) Provide pilot and demonstration plans for accelerating industrialization in particular sectors;

(n) Develop special measures designed to promote co-operation in the industrial field among developing countries and between the developed and developing countries;

(o) Assist, in co-operation with other appropriate bodies, the regional planning of industrial development of the developing countries within the framework of regional and subregional groupings among those countries;

(p) Encourage and promote the establishment and strengthening of industrial, business and professional associations, and similar organizations which would contribute to the full utilization of the internal resources of the developing countries with a view to developing their national industries;

(q) Assist in the establishment and operation of institutional infrastructure for the provision of regulatory, advisory and development services to industry;

(r) Assist, at the request of Governments of the developing countries, in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

CHAPTER II. PARTICIPATION

Article 3. MEMBERS

Membership in the Organization is open to all States which associate themselves with the objectives and principles of the Organization:

(a) States members of the United Nations or of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with Article 24 and paragraph 2 of Article 25;

- (b) States other than those referred to in subparagraph (a) may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 24 and subparagraph 2 (c) of Article 25, after their membership has been approved by the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Article 4. OBSERVERS

1. Observer status in the Organization shall be open, upon request, to those enjoying such status in the General Assembly of the United Nations, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Conference has the authority to invite other observers to participate in the work of the Organization.

3. Observers shall be permitted to participate in the work of the Organization in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 5. SUSPENSION

1. Any Member of the Organization that is suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations shall automatically be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the Organization.

2. Any Member that is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the Organization if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the assessed contributions due from it for the preceding two fiscal years. Any organ may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote in that organ if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Article 6. WITHDRAWAL

1. A Member may withdraw from the Organization by depositing an instrument of denunciation of this Constitution with the Depositary.

2. Such withdrawal shall take effect on the last day of the fiscal year following that during which such instrument was deposited.

3. The contributions to be paid by the withdrawing Member for the fiscal year following that during which such instrument was deposited shall be the same as the assessed contributions for the fiscal year during which such deposit was effected. The withdrawing Member shall in addition fulfil any unconditional pledges it made prior to such deposit.

CHAPTER III. ORGANS

Article 7. PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

1. The principal organs of the Organization shall be:

- (a) The General Conference (referred to as the “Conference”);
- (b) The Industrial Development Board (referred to as the “Board”);
- (c) The Secretariat.

2. There shall be established a Programme and Budget Committee to assist the Board in the preparation and examination of the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget of the Organization and other financial matters pertaining to the Organization.

3. Other subsidiary organs, including technical committees, may be established by the Conference or the Board, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

Article 8. GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. The Conference shall consist of representatives of all Members.

2. (a) The Conference shall hold a regular session every two years, unless it decides otherwise. Special sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of the Board or of a majority of all Members.

(b) Regular sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Conference. The Board shall determine the place where a special session is to be held.

3. In addition to exercising other functions specified in this Constitution, the Conference shall:

- (a) Determine the guiding principles and the policies of the Organization;
- (b) Consider reports of the Board, of the Director-General and of the subsidiary organs of the Conference;
- (c) Approve the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget of the Organization in accordance with Article 14, establish the scale of assessments in accordance with Article 15, approve the financial regulations of the Organization and supervise the effective utilization of the financial resources of the Organization;
- (d) Have the authority to adopt, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, conventions or agreements with respect to any matter within the competence of the Organization and to make recommendations to the Members concerning such conventions or agreements;
- (e) Make recommendations to Members and to international organizations with respect to matters within the competence of the Organization;
- (f) Take any other appropriate action to enable the Organization to further its objectives and carry out its functions.

4. The Conference may delegate to the Board such of its powers and functions as it may consider desirable, except for those provided for in: Article 3, subparagraph (b); Article 4; Article 8, subparagraphs 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d); Article 9, paragraph 1; Article 10, paragraph 1; Article 11, paragraph 2; Article 14, paragraphs 4 and 6; Article 15; Article 18; Article 23, subparagraphs 2 (b) and 3 (b); and Annex I.

5. The Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each Member shall have one vote in the Conference. Decisions shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting unless otherwise specified in this Constitution or in the rules of procedure of the Conference.

Article 9. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

1. The Board shall consist of 53 Members of the Organization elected by the Conference, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. In electing the members of the Board the Conference shall observe the following distribution of seats: 33 members of the Board shall be elected from the States listed in Parts A and C, 15 from the States listed in Part B, and 5 from the States listed in Part D of Annex I to this Constitution.

2. Members of the Board shall hold office from the close of the regular session of the Conference at which they were elected until the close of the regular session of the Conference four years thereafter, except that the members elected at the first session shall hold office from the time of such election and one half shall hold office only until the close of the regular session two years thereafter. Members of the Board may be re-elected.

3. (a) The Board shall hold at least one regular session each year at such times as it may determine. Special sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of a majority of all members of the Board.

(b) Sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

4. In addition to exercising other functions specified in this Constitution or delegated to it by the Conference, the Board shall:

- (a) Acting under the authority of the Conference, review the implementation of the approved programme of work and of the corresponding regular budget and operational budget, as well as of other decisions of the Conference;
- (b) Recommend to the Conference a scale of assessments for regular budget expenditures;
- (c) Report to the Conference at each regular session on the activities of the Board;
- (d) Request Members to furnish information on their activities related to the work of the Organization;
- (e) In accordance with the decisions of the Conference and having regard to circumstances arising between sessions of the Board or the Conference, authorize the Director-General to take such measures as the Board deems necessary to meet unforeseen events with due regard to the functions and financial resources of the Organization;
- (f) If the office of Director-General becomes vacant between sessions of the Conference, appoint an Acting Director-General to serve until the next regular or special session of the Conference;
- (g) Prepare the provisional agenda for the Conference;
- (h) Undertake such other functions as may be required to further the objectives of the Organization subject to the limitations stipulated in this Constitution.

5. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting unless otherwise specified in this Constitution or in the rules of procedure of the Board.

7. The Board shall invite any Member not represented on the Board to participate without vote in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 10. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

1. The Programme and Budget Committee shall consist of 27 Members of the Organization elected by the Conference, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. In electing the members of the Committee the Conference shall observe the following distribution of seats: 15 members of the Committee shall be elected from the States listed in Parts A and C, 9 from the States listed in Part B, and 3 from the States listed in Part D of Annex I to this Constitution. In designating their representatives to serve on the Committee, States shall take into account their personal qualifications and experience.

2. Members of the Committee shall hold office from the close of the regular session of the Conference at which they were elected until the close of the regular session of the Conference two years thereafter. Members of the Committee may be re-elected.

3. (a) The Committee shall hold at least one session each year. Additional sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of the Board or the Committee.

(b) Sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

4. The Committee shall:

(a) Perform the functions assigned to it in Article 14;

(b) Prepare the draft scale of assessments for regular budget expenditures, for submission to the Board;

(c) Exercise such other functions with respect to financial matters as may be assigned to it by the Conference or the Board;

(d) Report to the Board at each regular session on all activities of the Committee and submit advice or proposals on financial matters to the Board on its own initiative.

5. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Article II. SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat shall comprise a Director-General, as well as such Deputy Directors-General and other staff as the Organization may require.

2. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Conference upon recommendation of the Board for a period of four years. He may be reappointed for a further term of four years, after which he shall not be eligible for reappointment.

3. The Director-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. Subject to general or specific directives of the Conference or the Board, the Director-General shall have the over-all responsibility and authority to direct the work of the Organization. Under the authority of and subject to the control of the Board, the Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization and functioning of the staff.

4. In the performance of their duties the Director-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action that might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. Each Member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

5. The staff shall be appointed by the Director-General under regulations to be established by the Conference upon recommendation of the Board. Appointments at the level of Deputy Director-General shall be subject to approval by the Board. The conditions of service of staff shall conform as far as possible to those of the United Nations common system. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in determining the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on a wide and equitable geographical basis.

6. The Director-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Conference, of the Board and of the Programme and Budget Committee, and shall perform such other

functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. He shall prepare an annual report on the activities of the Organization. In addition, he shall submit to the Conference or to the Board, as appropriate, such other reports as may be required.

CHAPTER IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Article 12. EXPENSES OF DELEGATIONS

Each Member and observer shall bear the expenses of its own delegation to the Conference, to the Board or to any other organ in which it may participate.

Article 13. COMPOSITION OF BUDGETS

1. The activities of the Organization shall be carried out in accordance with its approved programme of work and budgets.

2. The expenditures of the Organization shall be divided into the following categories:

- (a) Expenditures to be met from assessed contributions (referred to as the "regular budget"); and
- (b) Expenditures to be met from voluntary contributions to the Organization, and such other income as may be provided for in the financial regulations (referred to as the "operational budget").

3. The regular budget shall provide for expenditures for administration, research, other regular expenses of the Organization and for other activities, as provided for in Annex II.

4. The operational budget shall provide for expenditures for technical assistance and other related activities.

Article 14. PROGRAMME AND BUDGETS

1. The Director-General shall prepare and submit to the Board through the Programme and Budget Committee, at a time specified in the financial regulations, a draft programme of work for the following fiscal period, together with the corresponding estimates for those activities to be financed from the regular budget. The Director-General shall, at the same time, submit proposals and financial estimates for those activities to be financed from voluntary contributions to the Organization.

2. The Programme and Budget Committee shall consider the proposals of the Director-General and submit to the Board its recommendations on the proposed programme of work and corresponding estimates for the regular budget and the operational budget. Such recommendations of the Committee shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

3. The Board shall examine the proposals of the Director-General together with any recommendations of the Programme and Budget Committee and adopt the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget, with such modifications as it deems necessary, for submission to the Conference for consideration and approval. Such adoption shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

4. (a) The Conference shall consider and approve the programme of work and the corresponding regular budget and operational budget submitted to it by the Board, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

(b) The Conference may make amendments in the programme of work and the corresponding regular budget and operational budget, in accordance with paragraph 6.

5. When required, supplementary or revised estimates for the regular budget or operational budget shall be prepared and approved in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 above and the financial regulations.

6. No resolution, decision or amendment involving expenditure, which has not already been considered in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be approved by the Conference unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Director-General. No resolution, decision or amendment in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Director-General shall be approved by the Conference until the Programme and Budget Committee and subsequently the Board, meeting concurrently with the Conference, have had an opportunity to act in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. The Board shall submit its decisions to the Conference. The approval by the Conference of such resolutions, decisions and amendments shall require a two-thirds majority of all Members.

Article 15. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Regular budget expenditures shall be borne by the Members, as apportioned in accordance with a scale of assessment established by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Programme and Budget Committee.

2. The scale of assessments shall be based to the extent possible on the scale most recently employed by the United Nations. No Member shall be assessed more than twenty-five per cent of the regular budget of the Organization.

Article 16. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ORGANIZATION

Subject to the financial regulations of the Organization, the Director-General, on behalf of the Organization, may accept voluntary contributions to the Organization, including gifts, bequests and subventions, made to the Organization by governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations or other non-governmental sources, provided that the conditions attached to such voluntary contributions are consistent with the objectives and policies of the Organization.

Article 17. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

In order to increase the resources of the Organization and to enhance its ability to meet promptly and flexibly the needs of the developing countries, the Organization shall have an Industrial Development Fund which will be financed through the voluntary contributions to the Organization provided for in Article 16, and other income as may be provided for in the financial regulations of the Organization. The Director-General shall administer the Industrial Development Fund in accordance with the general policy guidelines governing the operations of the Fund that are established by the Conference, or by the Board acting on behalf of the Conference, and in accordance with the financial regulations of the Organization.

CHAPTER V. CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

Article 18. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The Organization shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. Any agreement concluded in accordance with Article 63 of the Charter shall require the

approval of the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Article 19. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Director-General may, with the approval of the Board and subject to guidelines established by the Conference:

- (a) Enter into agreements establishing appropriate relationships with other organizations of the United Nations system and with other intergovernmental and governmental organizations,
- (b) Establish appropriate relations with non-governmental and other organizations the work of which is related to that of the Organization. When establishing such relations with national organizations the Director-General shall consult with the governments concerned.

2. Subject to such agreements and relations, the Director-General may establish working arrangements with such organizations.

CHAPTER VI. LEGAL MATTERS

Article 20. SEAT

1. The seat of the Organization shall be Vienna. The Conference may change the seat by a two-thirds majority of all Members.

2. The Organization shall conclude a headquarters agreement with the Host Government.

Article 21. LEGAL CAPACITY, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and for the fulfilment of its objectives. Representatives of Members and officials of the Organization shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

2. The legal capacity, privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph 1 shall:

(a) In the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies¹ in respect of the Organization, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Board;

(b) In the territory of any Member that has not acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies in respect of the Organization but has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,² be as defined in the latter Convention, unless such State notifies the Depositary on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession that it will not apply this Convention to the Organization; the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall cease to apply to the Organization thirty days after such State has so notified the Depositary;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 33, p. 261. For the final and revised texts of annexes published subsequently, see vol. 71, p. 318; vol. 79, p. 326; vol. 117, p. 386; vol. 275, p. 298; vol. 314, p. 308; vol. 323, p. 364; vol. 327, p. 326; vol. 371, p. 266; vol. 423, p. 284; vol. 559, p. 348; vol. 645, p. 340; vol. 1057, p. 320, and vol. 1060, p. 337.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 15, and vol. 90, p. 327 (corrigendum to vol. 1, p. 18).

(c) Be as defined in other agreements entered into by the Organization.

Article 22. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

1. (a) Any dispute among two or more Members concerning the interpretation or application of this Constitution, including its annexes, that is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the Board unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement. If the dispute is of particular concern to a Member not represented on the Board, that Member shall be entitled to be represented in accordance with rules to be adopted by the Board.

(b) If the dispute is not settled pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) to the satisfaction of any party to the dispute, that party may refer the matter:

either, (i) if the parties so agree:

(A) to the International Court of Justice; or

(B) to an arbitral tribunal;

or, (ii) otherwise, to a conciliation commission.

The rules concerning the procedures and operation of the arbitral tribunal and of the conciliation commission are laid down in Annex III to this Constitution.

2. The Conference and the Board are separately empowered, subject to authorization from the General Assembly of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question arising within the scope of the Organization's activities.

Article 23. AMENDMENTS

1. At any time after the second regular session of the Conference any Member may propose amendments to this Constitution. Texts of proposed amendments shall be promptly communicated by the Director-General to all Members and shall not be considered by the Conference until ninety days after the dispatch of such communication.

2. Except as specified in paragraph 3, an amendment shall come into force and be binding on all Members when:

(a) It is recommended by the Board to the Conference;

(b) It is approved by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all Members; and

(c) Two-thirds of the Members have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment with the Depositary.

3. An amendment relating to Article 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 or 23 or to Annex II shall come into force and be binding on all Members when:

(a) It is recommended by the Board to the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all members of the Board;

(b) It is approved by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all Members; and

(c) Three-fourths of the Members have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment with the Depositary.

Article 24. SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL AND ACCESSION

1. This Constitution shall be open for signature by all States specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 3, until 7 October 1979 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs

of the Republic of Austria and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters in New York until the date this Constitution enters into force.

2. This Constitution shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of such States shall be deposited with the Depositary.

3. After the entry into force of this Constitution in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 25, States specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 3 that have not signed this Constitution, as well as States approved for membership pursuant to subparagraph (b) of that Article, may accede to this Constitution by depositing instruments of accession.

Article 25. ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Constitution shall enter into force when at least eighty States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depositary that they have agreed, after consultations among themselves, that this Constitution shall enter into force.

2. This Constitution shall enter into force:

- (a) For States that participated in the notification referred to in paragraph 1, on the date of the entry into force of this Constitution;
- (b) For States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval before the entry into force of this Constitution but did not participate in the notification referred to in paragraph 1, on such later date on which they notify the Depositary that this Constitution shall enter into force for them;
- (c) For States that deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of this Constitution, on the date of such deposit.

Article 26. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. The Depositary shall convene the first session of the Conference, to be held within three months following the entry into force of this Constitution.

2. The rules and regulations governing the organization established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI)¹ shall govern the Organization and its organs until such time as the latter may adopt new provisions.

Article 27. RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made in respect of this Constitution.

Article 28. DEPOSITARY

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Constitution.

2. In addition to notifying the States concerned, the Depositary shall notify the Director-General of all matters affecting this Constitution.

Article 29. AUTHENTIC TEXTS

This Constitution shall be authentic in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-First Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316)*, p. 24.

ANNEX I

LISTS OF STATES

1. If a State that is not listed in any of the lists below becomes a Member, the Conference shall decide, after appropriate consultations, in which of those lists it is to be included.
2. The Conference may at any time, after appropriate consultations, change the classification of a Member as listed below.
3. Changes in the lists below that are made in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 shall not be considered amendments within the meaning of Article 23.

LISTS

[The lists of States to be included by the Depositary in this Annex are the lists determined by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of paragraph 4 of section II of its resolution 2152 (XXI), as in effect on the date this Constitution enters into force.]

ANNEX II

THE REGULAR BUDGET

A. 1. Administration, research and other regular expenses of the Organization shall be deemed to include:

- (a) Interregional and regional advisers;
- (b) Short-term advisory services provided by the staff of the Organization;
- (c) Meetings, including technical meetings, provided for in the programme of work financed from the regular budget of the Organization;
- (d) Programme support costs arising from technical assistance projects, to the extent that these costs are not reimbursed to the Organization by the source of financing of such projects.

2. Concrete proposals conforming to the above provisions shall be implemented after consideration by the Programme and Budget Committee, adoption by the Board and approval by the Conference, in accordance with Article 14.

B. In order to improve the effectiveness of the Organization's programme of work in the field of industrial development, the regular budget shall also finance other activities heretofore financed out of Section 15 of the United Nations Regular Budget, in the amount of 6 per cent of the total of the regular budget. These activities shall strengthen the Organization's contribution to the United Nations development system taking into account the importance of utilizing the United Nations Development Programme country programming process, which is subject to the consent of the countries concerned, as a frame of reference for these activities.

ANNEX III

RULES CONCERNING ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS AND CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS

Unless otherwise agreed by all the Members parties to a dispute that has not been settled pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 22 and that has been referred to an arbitral tribunal pursuant to subparagraph 1 (b) (i) (B) of Article 22 or to a conciliation commission pursuant to subparagraph 1 (b) (ii), the following rules shall govern the procedures and operation of such tribunals and commissions:

1. *Initiation.* Within three months of the conclusion by the Board of its consideration of a dispute referred to it pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 22 or, if it does not conclude its consideration within eighteen months of such referral, then within twenty-one months of such referral, all the parties to the dispute may notify the Director-General that they wish to refer the dispute to an arbitral tribunal or any such party may notify the Director-General that it wishes to refer the dispute to a conciliation commission. If the parties had agreed on another mode of settlement, then such notification may be made within three months of the conclusion of that special procedure.

2. *Establishment.* (a) The parties to the dispute shall, by their unanimous decision, appoint, as appropriate, three arbitrators or three conciliators, and shall designate one of these as President of the tribunal or commission.

(b) If within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph 1 above one or more members of the tribunal or commission have not been so appointed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, at the request of any party, within three months of such request designate any members, including the President, then still required to be appointed.

(c) If a vacancy arises on the tribunal or commission, it shall be filled within one month in accordance with paragraph (a) or thereafter in accordance with paragraph (b).

3. *Procedures and Operation.* (a) The tribunal or commission shall determine its own rules of procedure. All decisions on any question of procedure or substance may be reached by a majority of the members.

(b) The members of the tribunal or commission shall receive remuneration as provided in the financial regulations of the Organization. The Director-General shall provide any necessary secretariat, in consultation with the President of the tribunal or commission. All expenses of the tribunal or commission and its members, but not of the parties to the dispute, shall be borne by the Organization.

4. *Awards and Reports.* (a) The arbitral tribunal shall conclude its proceedings by an award, which shall be binding on all the parties.

(b) The conciliation commission shall conclude its proceedings by a report addressed to all the parties to the dispute, which shall contain recommendations to which these parties shall give serious consideration.

In the name of Afghanistan:
Au nom de l'Afghanistan :

باسم افغانستان :

代表阿富汗:

От имени Афганистана:
En nombre del Afganistán:

[BISMALLAH SAHAK]
2/13/80

In the name of Albania:
Au nom de l'Albanie :

باسم البانيا :

代表阿尔巴尼亚:

От имени Албании:
En nombre de Albania:

In the name of Algeria:
Au nom de l'Algérie :

باسم الجزائر :

代表阿尔及利亚:

От имени Алжира:
En nombre de Argelia:

[BEDJAOU]
New York, le 22 octobre 1979

In the name of Angola:
Au nom de l'Angola :

باسم أنغولا :

代表安哥拉:

От имени Анголы:
En nombre de Angola:

[ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO]
3/Sept/82

In the name of Antigua and Barbuda:

Au nom d'Antigua-et-Barbuda :

باسم أنتيغا وبربودا :

代表安提瓜和巴布达:

От имени Антигуа и Барбуды:

En nombre de Antigua y Barbuda:

[LLOYDSTON JACOBS]

Sept. 8, 1982

In the name of Argentina:

Au nom de l'Argentine :

باسم الأرجنتين :

代表阿根廷:

От имени Аргентины:

En nombre de la Argentina:

[CARLOS WASHINGTON PASTOR]

In the name of Australia:

Au nom de l'Australie :

باسم استراليا :

代表澳大利亚:

От имени Австралии:

En nombre de Australia:

[HAROLD DAVID ANDERSON]

3 March 1980

In the name of Austria:

Au nom de l'Autriche :

باسم النمسا :

代表奥地利:

От имени Австрии:

En nombre de Austria:

[WOLFGANG WOLTE]

3 October 1979

In the name of the Bahamas:

Au nom des Bahamas :

: باسم البهاما

代表巴哈马:

От имени Багамских островов:

En nombre de las Bahamas:

In the name of Bahrain:

Au nom de Bahreïn :

: باسم البحرين

代表巴林:

От имени Бахрейна:

En nombre de Bahrein:

In the name of Bangladesh:

Au nom du Bangladesh :

: باسم بنغلاديش

代表孟加拉国:

От имени Бангладеш:

En nombre de Bangladesh:

[K. M. KAISER]

2nd of January 1980

In the name of Barbados:

Au nom de la Barbade :

: باسم بربادوس

代表巴巴多斯:

От имени Барбадоса:

En nombre de Barbados:

[MAPP]

5/30/80

In the name of Belgium:
Au nom de la Belgique :

باسم بلجیقا :

代表比利时：

От имени Бельгии:
En nombre de Bélgica:

[Illegible — Illisible]
5.X.79¹

In the name of Benin:
Au nom du Bénin :

باسم بنین :

代表贝宁：

От имени Бенина:
En nombre de Benin:

[THOMAS BOYA]
4 décembre 1979

In the name of Bhutan:
Au nom du Bhoutan :

باسم بوتان :

代表不丹：

От имени Бутана:
En nombre de Bhután:

[OM PRADHAN]
15 September 1983

In the name of Bolivia:
Au nom de la Bolivie :

باسم بولیویا :

代表玻利维亚：

От имени Боливии:
En nombre de Bolivia:

[SERGIO PALACIOS DE VIZZIO]
New York, 25 de enero de 1980²

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

² New York, 25 January 1980 — New York, le 25 janvier 1980.

In the name of Botswana:
Au nom du Botswana :

باسم بوتسوانا :

代表博茨瓦纳：

От имени Ботсваны:
En nombre de Botswana:

In the name of Brazil:
Au nom du Brésil :

باسم البرازيل :

代表巴西：

От имени Бразилии:
En nombre del Brasil:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Bulgaria:
Au nom de la Bulgarie :

باسم بلغاريا :

代表保加利亚：

От имени Болгарии:
En nombre de Bulgarie:

[BORIS TSVETKOV]
6.I.1981¹

In the name of Burma:
Au nom de la Birmanie :

باسم بورما :

代表缅甸：

От имени Бирмы:
En nombre de Birmanie:

¹ 6 January 1981 — 6 janvier 1981.

In the name of Burundi:

Au nom du Burundi :

باسم بوروندي :

代表布隆迪:

От имени Бурунди:

En nombre de Burundi:

[SIMBANANIYE ARTHÉMON]

Le 25 janvier 1980

In the name of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie :

باسم جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国:

От имени Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia:

[ANATOLY NIKITICH SHELDON]

10 декабря 1980 г.¹

In the name of Canada:

Au nom du Canada :

باسم كندا :

代表加拿大:

От имени Канады:

En nombre del Canadá:

[GÉRARD PELLETIER]

31 août 1982

In the name of Cape Verde:

Au nom du Cap-Vert :

باسم الرأس الأخضر:

代表佛得角:

От имени Островов Зеленого Мыса:

En nombre de Cabo Verde:

[AMARO ALEXANDRE DA LUZ]

Jan. 28/83

¹ 10 December 1980 — 10 décembre 1980.

In the name of the Central African Republic:
 Au nom de la République centrafricaine :

: باسم جمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى

代表中非共和国:

От имени Центральноафриканской Республики:
 En nombre de la República Centrafricana:

[KIBANDA]
 8.01.82¹

In the name of Chad:
 Au nom du Tchad :

: باسم تشاد

代表乍得:

От имени Чада:
 En nombre del Chad:

[RAMADANE BARMA]
 Le 14 avril 1982

In the name of Chile:
 Au nom du Chili :

: باسم شيلي

代表智利:

От имени Чили:
 En nombre de Chile:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of China:
 Au nom de la Chine :

: باسم الصين

代表中国:

От имени Китая:
 En nombre de China:

[YU PEI-WEN]
 6 Sept. 1979

¹ 8 January 1982 — 8 janvier 1982.

In the name of Colombia:
Au nom de la Colombie :

باسم كولومبيا :

代表哥伦比亚:

От имени Колумбии:
En nombre de Colombia:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of the Comoros:
Au nom des Comores :

باسم كومورو :

代表科摩罗:

От имени Коморских островов:
En nombre de las Comoras:

[MTARA MAECHA]
18 mai 1981

In the name of the Congo:
Au nom du Congo :

باسم الكونغو :

代表刚果:

От имени Конго:
En nombre del Congo:

[MONDJO NICOLAS]
New York, le 18 décembre 1979

In the name of Costa Rica:
Au nom du Costa Rica :

باسم كوستاريكا :

代表哥斯达黎加:

От имени Коста-Рики:
En nombre de Costa Rica:

[FERNANDO ZUMBADO JIMÉNEZ]
Enero, 5 1984¹

¹ 5 January 1984 — 5 janvier 1984.

In the name of Cuba:

Au nom de Cuba :

باسم كوبا :

代表古巴:

От имени Кубы:

En nombre de Cuba:

[FLOREAL CHOMON MEDIAVILLA]

Oct. 2, 1979

In the name of Cyprus:

Au nom de Chypre :

باسم قبرص :

代表塞浦路斯:

От имени Кипра:

En nombre de Chipre:

[ANDREAS V. MAVROMMATIS]

17/3/81

In the name of Czechoslovakia:

Au nom de la Tchécoslovaquie :

باسم تشيكوسلوفاكيا :

代表捷克斯洛伐克:

От имени Чехословакии:

En nombre de Checoslovaquia:

[HULINSKY]

26/Nov./1980

In the name of Democratic Kampuchea:

Au nom du Kampuchea démocratique :

باسم كمبوتشيا الديمقراطية :

代表民主柬埔寨:

От имени Демократической Кампучии:

En nombre de Kampuchea Democrática:

In the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:
 Au nom de la République populaire démocratique de Corée :

باسم جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية :

代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国 :

От имени Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики:
 En nombre de la República Popular Democrática de Corea:

[HAN SI HAE]
 Au. 10, 1981¹

In the name of Democratic Yemen:
 Au nom du Yémen démocratique :

باسم اليمن الديمقراطية :

代表民主也门 :

От имени Демократического Йемена:
 En nombre del Yemen Democrático:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Denmark:
 Au nom du Danemark :

باسم الدانمرك :

代表丹麦 :

От имени Дании:
 En nombre de Dinamarca:

[Illegible — Illisible]
 5.10.1979²

In the name of Djibouti:
 Au nom de Djibouti :

باسم جيبوتي :

代表吉布提 :

От имени Джибути:
 En nombre de Djibouti:

[SALEH HAJI FARAH DIRIR]
 Oct. 29, 1981

¹ 10 August 1981 — 10 août 1981.

² 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

In the name of Dominica:
Au nom de la Dominique :

: باسم دومينيكا

代表多米尼加：

От имени Доминики:
En nombre de Dominica:

[FRANKLIN ANDREW MERRIFIELD BARON]
June 8th, 1982

In the name of the Dominican Republic:
Au nom de la République dominicaine :

: باسم الجمهورية الدومينيكية

代表多米尼加共和国：

От имени Доминиканской Республики:
En nombre de la República Dominicana:

[ENRIQUILLO DEL ROSARIO CEBALLOS]
May 8, 1981

In the name of Ecuador:
Au nom de l'Equateur :

: باسم الكواوير

代表厄瓜多尔：

От имени Эквадора:
En nombre del Ecuador:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Egypt:
Au nom de l'Egypte :

: باسم مصر

代表埃及：

От имени Египта:
En nombre de Egipto:

أحمد عثمان
على التمهيد بشرط التمهيد

[AHMED OSMAN]

¹ Under reservation of ratification — Sous réserve de ratification.

In the name of El Salvador:
Au nom d'El Salvador :

باسم السلفادور:

代表萨尔瓦多:

От имени Сальвадора:
En nombre de El Salvador:

[Illegible — Ilisible]

In the name of Equatorial Guinea:
Au nom de la Guinée équatoriale :

باسم غينيا الاستوائية:

代表赤道几内亚:

От имени Экваториальной Гвинеи:
En nombre de Guinea Ecuatorial:

[FLORENCIO MAYE ELA]
03 October 1983

In the name of Ethiopia:
Au nom de l'Éthiopie :

باسم اثيوبيا:

代表埃塞俄比亚:

От имени Эфиопии:
En nombre de Etiopía:

[MOHAMMED HAMID IBRAHIM]
2/18/81

In the name of Fiji:
Au nom de Fidji :

باسم فيجي:

代表斐济:

От имени Фиджи:
En nombre de Fiji:

[FILIPE N. BOLE]
21/12/81

In the name of Finland:
Au nom de la Finlande :

باسم فنلندا :

代表芬兰：

От имени Финляндии:
En nombre de Finlandia:

[SEPPO PIETINEN]
28 September 1979

In the name of France:
Au nom de la France :

باسم فرنسا :

代表法国：

От имени Франции:
En nombre de Francia:

[*Illegible — Ilisible*]
5 octobre 1979

In the name of Gabon:
Au nom du Gabon :

باسم غابون :

代表加蓬：

От имени Габона:
En nombre del Gabón:

[LEON N'DONG]
1.8.80¹

In the name of the Gambia:
Au nom de la Gambie :

باسم غامبيا :

代表冈比亚：

От имени Гамбии:
En nombre de Gambia:

¹ 8 January 1980 — 8 janvier 1980.

In the name of the German Democratic Republic:
 Au nom de la République démocratique allemande :

باسم الجمهورية الديمقراطية الألمانية:

代表德意志民主共和国:

От имени Германской Демократической Республики:
 En nombre de la República Democrática Alemana:

[PETER FLORIN]
 28.5.1981

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany:
 Au nom de la République fédérale d'Allemagne :

باسم جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية:

代表德意志联邦共和国:

От имени Федеративной Республики Германии:
 En nombre de la República Federal de Alemania:

[Illegible — Illisible]
 5 Oct. 1979

In the name of Ghana:
 Au nom du Ghana :

باسم غانا:

代表加纳:

От имени Ганы:
 En nombre de Ghana:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Greece:
 Au nom de la Grèce :

باسم اليونان:

代表希腊:

От имени Греции:
 En nombre de Grecia:

[Illegible — Illisible]
 5.10.1979¹

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

In the name of Grenada:

Au nom de la Grenade :

باسم غرينادا :

代表格林纳达:

От имени Гренады:

En nombre de Granada:

In the name of Guatemala:

Au nom du Guatemala :

باسم غواتيمالا :

代表危地马拉:

От имени Гватемалы:

En nombre de Guatemala:

[EDUARDO CASTILLO ARRIOLA]

13 May 1981

In the name of Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée :

باسم غينيا :

代表几内亚:

От имени Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea:

[IBRAHIMA FOFANA]

Le 29 novembre 1979

In the name of Guinea-Bissau:

Au nom de la Guinée-Bissau :

باسم غينيا - بيساو :

代表几内亚比绍:

От имени Гвинеи-Бисау:

En nombre de Guinea-Bissau:

[GIL FERNANDES]

May 1st, 1980

In the name of Guyana:

Au nom de la Guyane :

باسم غيانا :

代表圭亚那:

От имени Гвианы:

En nombre de Guyana:

[DAVID KARRAN]

7-17-84

In the name of Haiti:

Au nom d'Haïti :

باسم هايتي :

代表海地:

От имени Гаити:

En nombre de Haïti:

[JEAN D. CORADIN]

1-28-81

In the name of the Holy See:

Au nom du Saint-Siège :

باسم الكرسي الرسولي:

代表教廷:

От имени Святейшего престола:

En nombre de la Santa Sede:

In the name of Honduras:

Au nom du Honduras :

باسم هندوراس:

代表洪都拉斯:

От имени Гондураса:

En nombre de Honduras:

[MARIO CARIAS ZAPATA]

5 de Febrero 1980¹

¹ 5 February 1980 — 5 février 1980.

In the name of Hungary:

Au nom de la Hongrie :

: باسم هنغاريا

代表匈牙利:

От имени Венгрии:

En nombre de Hungría:

[PÁL RÁCZ]

26 janvier 1981

In the name of Iceland:

Au nom de l'Islande :

: باسم ايسلندا

代表冰岛:

От имени Исландии:

En nombre de Islandia:

In the name of India:

Au nom de l'Inde :

: باسم الهند

代表印度:

От имени Индии:

En nombre de la India:

[SHRI B. C. MISHRA]

16/11/1979

In the name of Indonesia:

Au nom de l'Indonésie :

: باسم اندونيسيا

代表印度尼西亚:

От имени Индонезии:

En nombre de Indonesia:

[HARYONO NIMPUNO]

28 Sept. 1979

In the name of Iran:

Au nom de l'Iran :

باسم ایران :

代表伊朗:

От имени Ирана:

En nombre del Irán:

[JAMAL SHEMIRANI]

12/11/1980¹

In the name of Iraq:

Au nom de l'Iraq :

باسم العراق :

代表伊拉克:

От имени Ирака:

En nombre del Iraq:

[SALAH OMAR AL-ALI]

26/2/1980

In the name of Ireland:

Au nom de l'Irlande :

باسم ایرلندا :

代表爱尔兰:

От имени Ирландии:

En nombre de Irlanda:

[Illegible — Illisible]

5th October 1979

In the name of Israel:

Au nom d'Israël :

باسم اسرائیل :

代表以色列:

От имени Израиля:

En nombre de Israel:

[Dr. YEHUDA Z. BLUM]

1 November 1982

¹ 12 November 1980 — 12 novembre 1980.

In the name of Italy:

Au nom de l'Italie :

: باسم إيطاليا

代表意大利:

От имени Италии:

En nombre de Italia:

[*Illegible — Illisible*]
5/X/79¹

In the name of the Ivory Coast:

Au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire :

: باسم ساحل العاج

代表象牙海岸:

От имени Берега Слоновой Кости:

En nombre de la Costa de Marfil:

[AMOAKON EDJAMPAN THIEMELE]
21 février 1980

In the name of Jamaica:

Au nom de la Jamaïque :

: باسم جامايكا

代表牙买加:

От имени Ямайки:

En nombre de Jamaica:

[EGERTON RICHARDSON CMG, O. J.]
1st November 1982

In the name of Japan:

Au nom du Japon :

: باسم اليابان

代表日本:

От имени Японии:

En nombre del Japón:

[MASAHIRO NISIBORI]
January 18, 1980

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

In the name of Jordan:
Au nom de la Jordanie :

باسم الأردن :

代表约旦 :

От имени Иордании:
En nombre de Jordania:

[HAZEM NUSEIBEH]
June 29, 1981

In the name of Kenya:
Au nom du Kenya :

باسم كينيا :

代表肯尼亚 :

От имени Кении:
En nombre de Kenya:

[CHARLES G. MAINA]
Oct. 28th 1981

In the name of Kuwait:
Au nom du Koweït :

باسم الكويت :

代表科威特 :

От имени Кувейта:
En nombre de Kuwait:

[ABDULLAH Y. BISHARA]
7th January 1981

In the name of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:
Au nom de la République démocratique populaire lao :

باسم جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية :

代表老挝人民民主共和国 :

От имени Лаосской Народно-Демократической Республики:
En nombre de la República Democrática Popular Lao:

[BOUN OMME SOUTHICHAK]
Le 5 mars 1980

In the name of Lebanon:

Au nom du Liban :

باسم لبنان :

代表黎巴嫩:

От имени Ливана:

En nombre del Líbano:

[ABBAS HAMIYÉ]

In the name of Lesotho:

Au nom du Lesotho :

باسم ليسوتو :

代表莱索托:

От имени Лесото:

En nombre de Lesotho:

[MAKHAOLA NKAU LEROTHOLO]

18th June 1981

In the name of Liberia:

Au nom du Libéria :

باسم ليريا :

代表利比里亚:

От имени Либерии:

En nombre de Liberia:

[WINSTON A. TUBMAN]

30 Jan. 1980

In the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Au nom de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne :

باسم الجماهيرية العربية الليبية :

代表阿拉伯利比亚民众国:

От имени Ливийской Арабской Джамахирии:

En nombre de la Jamahiriya Arabe Libia:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Liechtenstein:

Au nom du Liechtenstein :

باسم لختنشتين :

代表列支敦士登:

От имени Лихтенштейна:

En nombre de Liechtenstein:

In the name of of Luxembourg:

Au nom du Luxembourg :

باسم لكسمبرغ :

代表卢森堡:

От имени Люксембурга:

En nombre de Luxemburgo:

[Illegible — Ilisible]
5-X-1979¹

In the name of Madagascar:

Au nom de Madagascar :

باسم مدغشقر :

代表马达加斯加:

От имени Мадагаскара:

En nombre de Madagascar:

[BLAISE RABETAFIKA]
Le 13 décembre 1979

In the name of Malawi:

Au nom du Malawi :

باسم ملاوى :

代表马拉维:

От имени Малави:

En nombre de Malawi:

[MUWAMBA]
12th February 1980

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

In the name of Malaysia:
Au nom de la Malaisie :

باسم ماليزيا:

代表马来西亚:

От имени Малайзии:
En nombre de Malasia:

[TAN SRI ZAITON IBRAHIM BIN AHMAD]
10th April 1980

In the name of the Maldives:
Au nom des Maldives :

باسم ملديف:

代表马尔代夫:

От имени Мальдивов:
En nombre de Maldivas:

In the name of Mali:
Au nom du Mali :

باسم مالي:

代表马里:

От имени Мали:
En nombre de Malí:

[SEYDOU TRAORE]
23.5.80

In the name of Malta:
Au nom de Malte :

باسم مالطة:

代表马耳他:

От имени Мальты:
En nombre de Malta:

[VICTOR GAUCI]
October 2, 1981

In the name of Mauritania:
Au nom de la Mauritanie :

باسم موريتانيا :

代表毛里塔尼亚:

От имени Мавритании:
En nombre de Mauritanía:

[MOHAMED SAID OULD HAMODY]
New York, le 4 mars 1981

In the name of Mauritius:
Au nom de Maurice :

باسم موريشيوس :

代表毛里求斯:

От имени Маврикия:
En nombre de Mauricio:

[RADHA KRISHNA RAMPHUL]
Sept. 16th, 1981

In the name of Mexico:
Au nom du Mexique :

باسم المكسيك :

代表墨西哥:

От имени Мексики:
En nombre de México:

[MUÑOZ LEDO]
12/Nov./1979

In the name of Monaco:
Au nom de Monaco :

باسم موناكو :

代表摩纳哥:

От имени Монако:
En nombre de Mónaco:

In the name of Mongolia:
Au nom de la Mongolie :

باسم منغوليا :

代表蒙古:

От имени Монголии:
En nombre de Mongolia:

[BUYANTYN DASHTSEREN]
22/12/1980

In the name of Morocco:
Au nom du Maroc :

باسم المغرب:

代表摩洛哥:

От имени Марокко:
En nombre de Marruecos:

[MEHDI MRANI ZENTAR]
Le 25/7/80

In the name of Mozambique:
Au nom du Mozambique :

باسم موزامبيق :

代表莫桑比克:

От имени Мозамбика:
En nombre de Mozambique:

[JOSÉ CARLOS LOBO]
10/11/1982¹

In the name of Nauru:
Au nom de Nauru :

باسم ناورو :

代表瑙鲁:

От имени Науру:
En nombre de Nauru:

¹ 10 November 1982 — 10 novembre 1982.

In the name of Nepal:

Au nom du Népal :

باسم نيبال :

代表尼泊尔 :

От имени Непала:

En nombre de Nepal:

[UDDHAV DEO BHATT]

Aug. 11, 1983

In the name of the Netherlands:

Au nom des Pays-Bas :

باسم هولندا :

代表荷兰 :

От имени Нидерландов:

En nombre de los Países Bajos:

[*Illegible — Illisible*]

5th of October 1979

In the name of New Zealand:

Au nom de la Nouvelle-Zélande :

باسم نيوزيلندا :

代表新西兰 :

От имени Новой Зеландии:

En nombre de Nueva Zelandia:

[H. F. BRYCE HARLAND]

30 May 1985

In the name of Nicaragua:

Au nom du Nicaragua :

باسم نيكاراغوا :

代表尼加拉瓜 :

От имени Никарагуа:

En nombre de Nicaragua:

[VÍCTOR HUGO TINOCO]

Sixteen January 1980

In the name of the Niger:

Au nom du Niger :

باسم النيجر:

代表尼日尔:

От имени Нигера:

En nombre del Níger:

[Illegible — Illisible]

9 avril 1979

In the name of Nigeria:

Au nom du Nigéria :

باسم نيجيريا:

代表尼日利亚

От имени Нигерии:

En nombre de Nigeria:

[Illegible — Illisible]

Ambassador to Austria¹

In the name of Norway:

Au nom de la Norvège :

باسم النرويج:

代表挪威:

От имени Норвегии:

En nombre de Noruega:

[EINAR-FREDRIK OFSTAD]

28/9/79

In the name of Oman:

Au nom de l'Oman :

باسم عمان:

代表阿曼:

От имени Омана:

En nombre de Omán:

[MAHMOUD ABOUL NASR]

6/7/81²

¹ Ambassadeur auprès de l'Autriche.

² 6 July 1981 — 6 juillet 1981.

In the name of Pakistan:

Au nom du Pakistan :

باسم پاکستان :

代表巴基斯坦:

От имени Пакистана:

En nombre del Pakistán:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Panama:

Au nom du Panama :

باسم بنما :

代表巴拿马:

От имени Панамы:

En nombre de Panamá:

[ERNESTO KOREF]

17 de Agosto del 1979¹

In the name of Papua New Guinea:

Au nom de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée :

باسم بابوا غينيا الجديدة :

代表巴布亚新几内亚:

От имени Папуа-Новой Гвинеи:

En nombre de Papua Nueva Guinea:

[RENAGI RENAGI LOHIA]

29.3.85

In the name of Paraguay:

Au nom du Paraguay :

باسم باراغواي :

代表巴拉圭:

От имени Парагвая:

En nombre del Paraguay:

[LUIS GONZÁLEZ ARIAS]

7 October 1980

¹ 17 August 1979 — 17 août 1979.

In the name of Peru:

Au nom du Pérou :

باسم بيرو :

代表秘鲁:

От имени Перу:

En nombre del Perú:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of the Philippines:

Au nom des Philippines :

باسم الفلبين :

代表菲律宾:

От имени Филиппин:

En nombre de Filipinas:

[CARLOS P. ROMULO]

October 12, 1979

In the name of Poland:

Au nom de la Pologne :

باسم بولندا :

代表波兰:

От имени Польши:

En nombre de Polonia:

[RYSZARD FRELEK]

22 of January 1981

In the name of Portugal:

Au nom du Portugal :

باسم البرتغال :

代表葡萄牙:

От имени Португалии:

En nombre de Portugal:

[SERGIO ALEXANDRE AYRES TRINDADE SACADURO CABRAL]

10th September 1979

In the name of Qatar:

Au nom du Qatar :

: باسم قطر

代表卡塔尔:

От имени Катара:

En nombre de Qatar:

In the name of the Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République de Corée :

: باسم جمهورية كوريا

代表大韩民国:

От имени Корейской Республики:

En nombre de la República de Corea:

[SUK HEUN YUN]
7th October, 1980¹

In the name of Romania:

Au nom de la Roumanie :

: باسم رومانيا

代表罗马尼亚:

От имени Румынии:

En nombre de Rumania:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Rwanda:

Au nom du Rwanda :

: باسم رواندا

代表卢旺达:

От имени Руанды:

En nombre de Rwanda:

[MATHIEU NGIRUMPATSE]
Ambassadeur. Vienne, le 28 août 1979²

¹ 7 octobre 1980.

² Ambassador. Vienna, 28 August 1979.

In the name of Saint Lucia:

Au nom de Sainte-Lucie :

باسم سانت لوسيا :

代表圣卢西亚：

От имени Сент-Люсии:

En nombre de Santa Lucia:

[BARRY AUGUSTE]

8 May 1980

In the name of Samoa:

Au nom du Samoa :

باسم ساموا :

代表萨摩亚：

От имени Самоа:

En nombre de Samoa:

In the name of San Marino:

Au nom de Saint-Marin :

باسم سان مارينو :

代表圣马力诺：

От имени Сан-Марино:

En nombre de San Marino:

In the name of Sao Tome and Principe:

Au nom de Sao Tomé-et-Principe :

باسم سان تومي وبرينسيبي :

代表圣多美和普林西比：

От имени Сан-Томе и Принсипи:

En nombre de Santo Tomé y Príncipe:

[ADRIANO CASSANDRA]

New York, 29th November 1983

In the name of Saudi Arabia:

Au nom de l'Arabie saoudite :

باسم المملكة العربية السعودية:

代表沙特阿拉伯:

От имени Саудовской Аравии:

En nombre de Arabia Saudita:

In the name of Senegal:

Au nom du Sénégal :

باسم السنغال:

代表塞内加尔:

От имени Сенегала:

En nombre del Senegal:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Seychelles:

Au nom des Seychelles :

باسم سيشيل:

代表塞舌尔:

От имени Сейшельских островов:

En nombre de Seychelles:

[PIOVINELLA PONTHER]

April 21, 1982

In the name of Sierra Leone:

Au nom de la Sierra Leone :

باسم سيراليون:

代表塞拉勒窝内:

От имени Сьерра-Леоне:

En nombre de Sierra Leona:

[BIRCH M. CONTE]

29.8.79

In the name of Singapore:

Au nom de Singapour :

باسم سنغافوره :

代表新加坡:

От имени Сингапура:

En nombre de Singapour:

In the name of Solomon Islands:

Au nom des Iles Salomon :

باسم جزر سليمان :

代表所罗门群岛:

От имени Соломоновых Островов:

En nombre de las Islas Salomón:

In the name of Somalia:

Au nom de la Somalie :

باسم الصومال :

代表索马里:

От имени Сомали:

En nombre de Somalia:

[AHMED MOHAMED ADAN]

Ambassador

Permanent Representative of the Somali
Democratic Republic¹

21/3/1980

In the name of South Africa:

Au nom de l'Afrique du Sud :

باسم افريقيا الجنوبية :

代表南非:

От имени Южной Африки:

En nombre de Sudáfrica:

¹ Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République démocratique de Somalie.

In the name of Spain:
Au nom de l'Espagne :

: باسم اسبانيا

代表西班牙:

От имени Испании:
En nombre de España:

[JAIME DE PINIÉS Y RUBIO]
21 Enero 1980¹

In the name of Sri Lanka:
Au nom de Sri Lanka :

: باسم سری لانکا

代表斯里兰卡:

От имени Шри Ланки:
En nombre de Sri Lanka:

[B. J. FERNANDO]
31st October 1979

In the name of the Sudan:
Au nom du Soudan :

: باسم السودان

代表苏丹:

От имени Судана:
En nombre del Sudán:

[OMER YOUSIF BIRIDO]
27th June 1979

In the name of Suriname:
Au nom du Suriname :

: باسم سورينام

代表苏里南:

От имени Суринама:
En nombre de Suriname:

[HENRICUS A. F. HEIDWEILLER]
September 19, 1980

¹ 21 January 1980 — 21 janvier 1980.

In the name of Swaziland:

Au nom du Swaziland :

باسم سوازيلندا :

代表斯威士兰：

От имени Свазиленда:

En nombre de Swazilandia:

[N. M. MALINGA]

14th Jan. 1980

In the name of Sweden:

Au nom de la Suède :

باسم السويد :

代表瑞典：

От имени Швеции:

En nombre de Suecia:

[CLAES WOLLIN]

28/9/79

In the name of Switzerland:

Au nom de la Suisse :

باسم سويسرا :

代表瑞士：

От имени Швейцарии:

En nombre de Suiza:

[RENÉ KELLER]

19 septembre 1979

In the name of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Au nom de la République arabe syrienne :

باسم الجمهورية العربية السورية :

代表阿拉伯叙利亚共和国：

От имени Сирийской Арабской Республики:

En nombre de la República Árabe Siria:

[SAMIR MANSOURI]

1-Feb.-80

In the name of Thailand:
Au nom de la Thaïlande :

باسم تايلاند :

代表泰国：

От имени Таиланда:
En nombre de Tailandia:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Togo:
Au nom du Togo :

باسم توغو :

代表多哥：

От имени Того:
En nombre del Togo:

[AKANYI-AWUNYO KODJOVI]
New York, 20 Décembre 1979

In the name of Tonga:
Au nom des Tonga :

باسم تونغا :

代表汤加：

От имени Тонга:
En nombre de Tonga:

In the name of Trinidad and Tobago:
Au nom de la Trinité-et-Tobago :

باسم ترينيداد وتوباغو :

代表特立尼达和多巴哥：

От имени Тринидада и Тобаго:
En nombre de Trinidad y Tabago:

[FRANK O. ABDULLAH]
14 April 1980

In the name of Tunisia:

Au nom de la Tunisie :

باسم تونس :

代表突尼斯：

От имени Туниса:

En nombre de Túnez:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Turkey:

Au nom de la Turquie :

باسم تركيا :

代表土耳其：

От имени Турции:

En nombre de Turquía:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of Uganda:

Au nom de l'Ouganda :

باسم أوغندا :

代表乌干达：

От имени Уганды:

En nombre de Uganda:

[Illegible — Illisible]

In the name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :

باسم جمهورية أوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国：

От имени Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

[VLADIMIR A. KRAVETS]

12 декабря 1980 г.¹

¹ 12 December 1980 — 12 décembre 1980.

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
 Au nom de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :

باسم اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفياتية:

代表苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟:

От имени Союза Советских Социалистических Республик:
 En nombre de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

[O. TROYANOVSKY]
 8 December 1980

In the name of the United Arab Emirates:
 Au nom des Emirats arabes unis :

باسم الامارات العربية المتحدة:

代表阿拉伯联合酋长国:

От имени Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов:
 En nombre de los Emiratos Arabes Unidos:

[FAHIM AL QASIMI]
 4 Dec. 1981

In the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
 Au nom du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :

باسم المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى وايرلندا الشمالية:

代表大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国:

От имени Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:
 En nombre del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

[DONALD McDONALD JORDON]
 5 October 1979

In the name of the United Republic of Cameroon:
 Au nom de la République-Unie du Cameroun :

باسم جمهورية الكاميرون المتحدة:

代表喀麦隆联合共和国:

От имени Объединенной Республики Камерун:
 En nombre de la República Unida del Camerún:

[FERDINAND OYONO]
 8 juillet 1980

In the name of the United Republic of Tanzania:
Au nom de la République-Unie de Tanzanie :

باسم جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة :

代表坦桑尼亚联合共和国：

От имени Объединенной Республики Танзания:
En nombre de la República Unida de Tanzania:

[SALIM AHMED SALIM]
12 May 1980

In the name of the United States of America:
Au nom des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

باسم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية :

代表美利坚合众国：

От имени Соединенных Штатов Америки:
En nombre de los Estados Unidos de América:

[DONALD F. MCHENRY]
17 January 1980

In the name of the Upper Volta:
Au nom de la Haute-Volta :

باسم فولتا العليا :

代表上沃尔特：

От имени Верхней Вольты:
En nombre del Alto Volta:

[GEORGE AÏSSE MENSAH]
Le 16 novembre 1979

In the name of Uruguay:
Au nom de l'Uruguay :

باسم أوروغواي :

代表乌拉圭：

От имени Уругвая:
En nombre del Uruguay:

[EDMUNDO NARANCIO]
May-5-80

In the name of Venezuela:

Au nom du Venezuela :

باسم فنزويلا :

代表委内瑞拉:

От имени Венесуэлы:

En nombre de Venezuela:

[*Illegible — Illisible*]
5.X.79¹

In the name of Viet Nam:

Au nom du Viet Nam :

باسم فيت نام :

代表越南:

От имени Вьетнама:

En nombre de Viet Nam:

[NGUYEN NGOC DUNG]
16 juin 1981

In the name of Yemen:

Au nom du Yémen :

باسم اليمن :

代表也门:

От имени Йемена:

En nombre del Yemen:

[MOHAMED SALLAM]

باسم الجمهورية العربية اليمنية

² ١٩٧٩/٧/١٩

In the name of Yugoslavia:

Au nom de la Yougoslavie :

باسم يوغوسلافيا :

代表南斯拉夫:

От имени Югославии:

En nombre de Yugoslavia:

[*Illegible — Illisible*]

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

² In the name of the Yemen Arab Republic, 19 July 1979 — Au nom de la République arabe du Yémen, le 19 juillet 1979.

In the name of Zaire:

Au nom du Zaïre :

باسم زائير :

代表扎伊尔 :

От имени Заира:

En nombre del Zaire:

[KAMANDA WA KAMANDA]

Le 21 janvier 1980

In the name of Zambia:

Au nom de la Zambie :

باسم زامبيا :

代表赞比亚 :

От имени Замбии:

En nombre de Zambia:

[*Illegible — Illisible*]

5/10/79²

¹ 5 October 1979 — 5 octobre 1979.

DECLARATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE (A) OR NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 25(1) (N)

DÉCLARATIONS FAITES LORS DE LA RATIFICATION, DE L'ACCEPTATION (A), OU DE LA NOTIFICATION EN VERTU DU PARAGRAPHE 1 DE L'ARTICLE 25(N)

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIE

“In accordance with section 43 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, UNIDO will be accorded the same privileges and immunities as are accorded by Australia to other specialized agencies.

Conformément à la section 43 de la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des institutions spécialisées, l'Australie accordera à l'ONUDI les mêmes privilèges et immunités que ceux qu'elle accorde aux autres institutions spécialisées.

Until the Constitution enters into force the Government of Australia will continue to accord to UNIDO the privileges and immunities in accordance with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946.”

Jusqu'à ce que la Constitution de l'ONUDI entre en vigueur, le Gouvernement australien continuera d'accorder à cette organisation les privilèges et immunités auxquels elle a droit en vertu de la Convention sur les privilèges et les immunités des Nations Unies, adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 13 février 1946.

BULGARIA

BULGARIE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

“The People's Republic of Bulgaria ratifies the Constitution of UNIDO proceeding from the consensus confirmed in General Assembly resolution 39/231 concerning the conditions for the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations.¹ My Government attaches particular importance to the consensus on equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat post allocation, including the employment of one Deputy Director-General from the group of socialist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that the strict and complete observance of this consensus would furnish the conditions for respecting the interests of all members of UNIDO on the basis of the principle of universality.

La République populaire de Bulgarie ratifie l'Acte constitutif de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel sur la base du consensus, confirmé par la résolution 39/231 de l'Assemblée générale, concernant les conditions de transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée des Nations Unies¹. Le Gouvernement bulgare attache une importance particulière au consensus relatif à la nécessité d'assurer une représentation géographique équitable dans la répartition des postes au secrétariat et notamment à la nomination d'un directeur général adjoint ressortissant du Groupe des pays socialistes. La République populaire de Bulgarie est d'avis qu'en s'en tenant strictement et intégralement à ce consensus on satisfera aux conditions requises pour que soient respectés les intérêts de tous les membres de l'ONUDI eu égard au principe de l'universalité.

The activities of UNIDO on behalf of the industrial development of the developing countries should be aimed at promoting

Les activités de l'ONUDI intéressant le développement industriel des pays en développement doivent viser à promouvoir la

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51)*, p. 174.

¹ Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, trente-neuvième session, Supplément n° 51 (A/39/51)*, p. 183.

international co-operation in the field of industrial development and should be based on the principles and norms of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,¹ the Declaration on establishing the New International Economic Order, [and] the Lima and New Delhi² Declarations on international co-operation in this field. The activities of UNIDO should pursue as a lasting goal the attainment of economic independence for the developing countries.

The Bulgarian Government is of the view that in order to achieve the above goals, international economic relations, including those in the industrial field, should be based on their radical restructuring through strengthening the state-owned and cooperative sectors of the economy and the creation of diversified industry in the developing countries which serves their national objectives as well as their plans for economic and social development.

The maintenance of international peace and security are a prerequisite for the accelerated industrial development of the developing countries and for fostering international co-operation. Through its decisions and practical activities, UNIDO should actively contribute to the strengthening of world peace and security, to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, as well as to the creation of conditions for the rechanneling of non-productive expenditures for the purposes of economic development and international co-operation in the industrial field.

UNIDO should vigorously oppose the use of economic measures and sanctions as a means of exerting political and economic pressures against sovereign States and should resist the attempts of the imperialist forces to preserve and expand their exploitation of the developing countries. For this purpose,

coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel et doivent être fondées sur les principes et les règles figurant dans la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats¹, dans la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et dans les Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi² concernant la coopération internationale dans ce domaine. Les activités de l'ONUDI devraient avoir comme objectif durable que les pays en développement parviennent à l'indépendance économique.

Le Gouvernement bulgare est d'avis que pour réaliser les objectifs ci-dessus il convient de restructurer radicalement les relations économiques internationales, y compris les relations industrielles, en renforçant le secteur public et le secteur coopératif de l'économie et en créant dans les pays en développement une industrie diversifiée qui serve leurs objectifs nationaux et leurs plans de développement économique et social.

Le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales est une condition préalable de l'accélération du développement industriel des pays en développement et de la promotion de la coopération internationale. Dans ses décisions et ses activités concrètes, l'ONUDI devrait contribuer activement à renforcer la paix et la sécurité mondiales, à faire cesser la course aux armements et à réaliser le désarmement, de même qu'à créer les conditions nécessaires pour réaffecter les dépenses non productives au développement économique et à la coopération internationale dans le domaine industriel.

L'ONUDI devrait s'opposer vigoureusement à l'emploi de mesures et de sanctions économiques comme moyen d'exercer des pressions politiques et économiques sur des Etats souverains, et elle devrait résister aux tentatives des forces impérialistes visant à perpétuer et à développer l'exploitation des

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, volume 1, Supplement No. 31 (A/9631)*, p. 50.

² *Ibid.*, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7*, p. 38.

¹ Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, vingt-neuvième session, volume 1, Supplément n° 31 (A/9631)*, p. 53.

² *Ibid.*, *Documents officiels du Conseil économique et social, cinquante-neuvième session, Supplément n° 7*, p. 41.

of particular importance is the active co-operation of UNIDO in establishing an effective control over the activities of transnational corporations for limiting the negative consequences of their activities for the overall socio-economic development of the developing countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that UNIDO should not allow the spending of resources under programmes and projects which might be used to facilitate the penetration by foreign private capital of the developing countries to the detriment of their national interests.

It is the view of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that the resources of UNIDO's regular budget should be expended in a rational and economic fashion, whereas the amount of the regular budget should be maintained at the predetermined level.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm the position of my Government, as expressed on 7 April 1979 in the statement made by the delegations of the socialist countries at the United Nations conference on conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, with regard to the question of using the resources of UNIDO's regular budget for providing technical assistance.

As in the past, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to give active support to the efforts of the developing countries for their industrialization, as well as to the activities of UNIDO in this field, aimed at the restructuring of international economic relations and international industrial co-operation on a just and democratic basis.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria hopes that in its practical work UNIDO would strive after realizing the foregoing considerations, as well as the considerations voiced by my Government during the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency."

pays en développement. A cette fin, il importe particulièrement que l'ONUDI coopère activement à l'établissement d'un contrôle efficace des activités des sociétés transnationales en vue de limiter les conséquences préjudiciables de ces activités pour le développement socio-économique d'ensemble des pays en développement.

La République populaire de Bulgarie estime que l'ONUDI ne devrait pas autoriser de dépenses au titre de programmes et de projets qui pourraient faciliter la pénétration de capitaux privés étrangers dans les pays en développement, contrairement à leurs intérêts nationaux.

De l'avis de la République populaire de Bulgarie, les ressources du budget ordinaire de l'ONUDI devraient être dépensées de façon rationnelle et économique et le budget ordinaire maintenu au niveau prédéterminé.

Je saisis cette occasion pour réaffirmer la position de mon Gouvernement, telle qu'elle se trouve exprimée dans la déclaration faite le 7 avril 1979 par les délégations des pays socialistes lors de la Conférence des Nations Unies pour la constitution de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel en institution spécialisée, à propos de l'utilisation des ressources du budget ordinaire de l'ONUDI pour la fourniture d'assistance technique.

La République populaire de Bulgarie continuera, comme par le passé, d'appuyer activement les efforts d'industrialisation des pays en développement et les activités connexes de l'ONUDI qui visent à restructurer, sur une base juste et démocratique, les relations économiques internationales et la coopération internationale dans le domaine industriel.

La République populaire de Bulgarie exprime l'espoir que, dans la pratique, l'ONUDI s'efforcera de tenir compte des considérations susmentionnées comme de celles qui ont été exposées par le Gouvernement bulgare au cours des consultations sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée.

принципиальное несогласие с расходованием средств регулярного бюджета Организации на цели оказания технической помощи.

В связи с положением Устава ЮНИДО о расходовании 6 процентов ее регулярного бюджета на техническую помощь Белорусская ССР заявляет, что соответствующая часть ее взноса в бюджет ЮНИДО в конвертируемой валюте будет зачисляться на отдельный счет во Внешторгбанке СССР. За счет этих сумм Республика будет участвовать в оказании технической помощи заинтересованным странам по линии ЮНИДО.

Белорусская ССР твердо рассчитывает на то, что принципиальные соображения по вопросам деятельности ЮНИДО, высказанные в настоящем заявлении и в ходе консультаций по преобразованию ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение, будут должным образом учтены и реализованы.

От выполнения достигнутых договоренностей, от характера и направленности практической деятельности ЮНИДО, от реального соблюдения в Организации основополагающих решений ООН по вопросам международного экономического сотрудничества и перестройки международных экономических отношений на справедливой и демократической основе будут зависеть характер и масштабы нашего сотрудничества с ЮНИДО.»

[TRANSLATION]

In ratifying the Constitution of UNIDO, the Byelorussian SSR assumes that the agreements on the condition for the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency that were confirmed in General Assembly resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984 will be fully and strictly observed, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries. Fulfilment of those conditions will make it possible to ensure the universal character of UNIDO's activities in the interests of all its member countries.

The determination of the members of UNIDO, as expressed in the Organization's Constitution, to contribute to international peace and security and to the prosperity of all nations should be reflected in its decisions and its practical activities, since only under conditions of peace, and only when real disarmament measures are implemented, can significant additional resources be released for the needs of economic and social development, including the industrialization of the developing countries.

[TRADUCTION]

En ratifiant la Constitution de l'ONUDI, la RSS de Biélorussie considère que les accords confirmés par la résolution 39/231 de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 18 décembre 1984, sur les conditions relatives à la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, y compris l'accord sur la répartition géographique équitable des postes et en particulier l'attribution aux pays socialistes d'un des postes de directeur général adjoint, seront pleinement et strictement respectés. Cela garantira le caractère universel des activités de la nouvelle organisation, dans l'intérêt de tous les pays membres de l'ONUDI.

Dans l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI, les Etats parties expriment leur détermination de contribuer à la paix et à la sécurité internationales et à la prospérité de tous les peuples; cette détermination doit trouver son expression dans les résolutions de l'Organisation et dans ses activités concrètes car ce n'est que dans des conditions de paix et par l'application de véritables mesures de désarmement qu'on peut libérer d'importantes ressources supplémentaires aux fins du développement économique et social, y compris l'industrialisation des pays en développement.

In our view, UNIDO activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation. Those goals can be achieved only by means of a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes for social and economic development.

UNIDO must oppose the policies of those States that are striving not only to maintain but also to increase the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries, must combat the acts of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail and interference in the internal affairs of States that are perpetrated by the forces of imperialism, and must promote the establishment of effective control over the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economies of developing countries and on international economic relations and development as a whole.

The Byelorussian SSR bases its position on the need to apply consistently in practice the provision of the UNIDO Constitution that relates to the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the Organization may be utilized, and on the need not to permit the expenditure of resources for programmes and projects, including "advisory services", that could serve for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. In order to ensure the effective and economical use of the resources of the regular budget, the level of that budget must be established on a stable basis.

A notre avis, les activités de l'ONUDI visant à contribuer au développement industriel des pays en développement et à leur accession à l'indépendance économique doivent se fonder sur les dispositions et principes progressistes de la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, de la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et des Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi sur la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel. Ces objectifs ne peuvent être réalisés qu'au moyen d'une transformation radicale des relations économiques internationales actuellement inéquitables, de la mise en œuvre de changements socio-économiques progressistes, du renforcement du secteur public dans l'économie et de l'exécution de plans et programmes nationaux de développement socio-économiques.

L'ONUDI doit s'opposer à la politique des Etats qui s'efforcent non seulement de perpétuer, mais encore de renforcer l'exploitation néo-colonialiste des pays en développement et combattre les actes d'agression économique, de diktat, de chantage, d'ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des Etats perpétrés par les forces impérialistes et elle doit contribuer à l'instauration d'un contrôle efficace des activités des sociétés transnationales dans le but d'en limiter les conséquences néfastes pour l'économie des pays en développement, les relations économiques internationales et le développement en général.

La RSS de Biélorussie fonde sa position sur la nécessité de s'en tenir strictement dans la pratique à la disposition de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI relative aux buts pour lesquels le budget ordinaire et le budget opérationnel de l'Organisation peuvent être utilisés et sur la nécessité d'empêcher qu'aucune ressource ne soit affectée à des programmes et projets, y compris « des services consultatifs », qui pourraient favoriser la pénétration de capitaux privés étrangers dans l'économie des pays en développement. Afin de garantir une utilisation efficace et économique des ressources du budget ordinaire, le niveau dudit budget doit être établi sur une base stable.

At the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, the delegations of the socialist countries announced on 7 April 1979 their opposition in principle to the use of funds from the Organization's regular budget for the provision of technical assistance.

In connection with the provision of the UNIDO Constitution on the allocation of 6 per cent of the regular budget to technical assistance, the Byelorussian SSR states that the corresponding portion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account in the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Republic will make use of those funds to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Byelorussian SSR firmly expects that its position of principle on the activities of UNIDO, as contained in this statement and as expressed in the course of the consultations on the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, will be duly taken into account and acted upon.

The nature and extent of our co-operation with UNIDO will depend on the implementation of the agreements reached, on the nature and direction of the practical activities of UNIDO and on that Organization's real observance of the basic United Nations decisions relating to international economic development and the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic proceeds herein from the assumption that in its activities the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will fully respect the United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/231 on the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency, including the mutual agreement of States on their just

Les délégations des pays socialistes à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la constitution de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée ont exprimé le 7 avril 1979 leur opposition de principe à l'utilisation des ressources du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation aux fins de la fourniture d'assistance technique.

S'agissant de la disposition de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI qui prévoit l'affectation de 6 p. 100 du budget ordinaire à l'assistance technique, la RSS de Biélorussie déclare que la partie correspondante de sa contribution en monnaie convertible au budget de l'ONUDI sera créditée à un compte distinct de la Banque du commerce extérieur de l'URSS. La RSS de Biélorussie utilisera ces fonds pour participer à la fourniture, par l'intermédiaire de l'ONUDI, d'une assistance technique aux pays intéressés.

La RSS de Biélorussie compte fermement que ses positions de principe sur les activités de l'ONUDI, telles qu'elles ont été exposées dans la présente déclaration et au cours des consultations sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, seront dûment prises en considération et mises en pratique.

La nature et l'étendue de la collaboration qu'apportera la RSS de Biélorussie à l'ONUDI dépendront de l'application des accords auxquels on est parvenu, de la nature et de l'orientation des activités concrètes de l'ONUDI et du respect effectif par cette organisation des résolutions fondamentales de l'ONU relatives à la coopération économique internationale et à la restructuration des relations économiques internationales sur une base juste et démocratique.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La République socialiste tchécoslovaque part de l'hypothèse que l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel se conformera pleinement dans ses activités à la résolution 39/231 de l'Assemblée générale sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, en particulier pour ce qui est de l'accord auquel sont parvenus

geographical representation and the distribution of senior posts in the Secretariat of that new Organization, with the understanding that the socialist countries will be represented in the leadership of the Organization by a representative in the post of one of the Deputies of the Director-General. A basis should be created in that way for this Organization to develop its activities to the benefit of all its member States.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expects that the activities of the new United Nations Industrial Development Organization in support of the industrial development of developing countries and in the process of their advancing economic independence will unfold in accordance with the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States as well as of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and declarations adopted at Lima and New Delhi on international cooperation in the field of industrial development.

These objectives can only be attained by means of restructuring the present international economic relations, strengthening confidence among all States, securing conditions for the implementation of progressive socio-economic changes in the world, and strengthening the state sector in the economies of the developing countries.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization must play an important role in strengthening the national sovereignty of the developing countries in the economic sphere and in the process of struggle against all forms of neocolonialist oppression and exploitation by some States. Care must be taken that funds from the regular and operational budgets of the Organization be not expended on such activities of the Organization that could facilitate the penetration of private capital, especially that of transnational corporations, into the developing countries.

The activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization can be much more productive if they unfold in a

les Etats concernant une représentation géographique équitable et la répartition des postes de rang supérieur au secrétariat de la nouvelle Organisation — étant entendu que les pays socialistes seront représentés à la direction de l'Organisation par un des directeurs généraux adjoints. C'est en opérant sur cette base qu'on fera en sorte que l'Organisation fonctionne dans l'intérêt de tous les Etats membres.

La République socialiste tchécoslovaque compte que les activités déployées par la nouvelle Organisation pour appuyer le développement industriel des pays en développement et l'essor de leur indépendance économique respecteront les dispositions et principes progressistes inscrits dans la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, dans la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et dans les Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi sur la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel.

Seule la restructuration des relations économiques internationales actuelles permettra, avec le renforcement de la confiance entre tous les Etats, l'instauration de conditions propices à la réalisation de progrès socio-économiques à l'échelle mondiale et le renforcement du secteur public des économies des pays en développement, d'atteindre ces objectifs.

L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel a un rôle important à jouer pour aider les pays en développement à renforcer leur souveraineté nationale sur le plan économique et à lutter contre toutes les formes d'oppression et d'exploitation néo-colonialistes exercées par certains Etats. Il faudra veiller à ce que le budget ordinaire et le budget opérationnel de l'Organisation ne soient pas utilisés pour financer des activités qui pourraient favoriser la pénétration du capital privé, notamment de capitaux de sociétés transnationales, dans les pays en développement.

Les activités de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel seront d'autant plus productives qu'elles se

climate of universal peace and disarmament. In such case a part of the means now so unproductively spent on ever new rounds of the arms race could be used for social and economic development, including the process of industrialization. The importance and the timeliness of this task have been reaffirmed in the Declaration on the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation¹ adopted at the economic summit meeting of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in June 1984. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization must play an important role in strengthening peace, international security, disarmament and cooperation among nations.

The current complicated international situation urgently requires that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization implement its activities while striving for maximum effectiveness, maintaining its regular and operational budgets on just and well-balanced principles, fully in accordance with the principal tasks of the Organization.

At the Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the delegations of the socialist countries expressed their fundamental disagreement with the use of funds from the regular budget for the granting of technical assistance.

The Statute of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization provides that six per cent of the Organization's regular budget will be allocated for technical assistance. In this context, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic wishes to advise that it will deposit the corresponding part of its contribution to the budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a special account with the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank to be used for technical assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. These funds will finance technical assistance provided by the

dérouleront dans un climat de paix et de désarmement universels. Une part des ressources actuellement dépensées en pure perte pour une course aux armements sans cesse relancée pourrait ainsi être utilisée pour le développement économique et social et, notamment, pour l'industrialisation. L'importance et l'actualité de cette tâche ont été réaffirmées dans la Déclaration sur le maintien de la paix et la coopération économique internationale¹ adoptée lors de la réunion économique au sommet des pays membres du Conseil d'assistance économique mutuelle tenue en juin 1984. La nouvelle Organisation a un rôle important à jouer dans le renforcement de la paix, de la sécurité internationale, du processus de désarmement et de la coopération entre nations.

La complexité de la situation internationale actuelle exige que la nouvelle Organisation agisse dans un souci d'efficacité maximale, et en fixant d'une manière juste et équilibrée les budgets ordinaire et opérationnel de façon à pouvoir s'acquitter pleinement des tâches qui lui incombent au premier chef.

Lors de la Conférence sur la constitution de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel en institution spécialisée, les délégations des pays socialistes se sont déclarées fondamentalement opposées à l'utilisation de fonds du budget ordinaire pour la fourniture d'une assistance technique.

L'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI stipule que 6 p. 100 du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation seront consacrés à l'assistance technique. A cet égard, la République socialiste tchécoslovaque donne avis qu'elle déposera la partie correspondante de sa contribution au budget de l'ONUDI sur un compte spécial de la Banque commerciale tchécoslovaque. Les fonds ainsi déposés serviront à financer l'assistance technique fournie par la République socialiste tchécoslo-

¹ United Nations, *General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, A/39/323, 25 June 1984, p. 11.*

¹ Nations Unies, *Assemblée générale, trente-neuvième session, A/39/323, 25 juin 1984, p. 12.*

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to developing countries through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic earnestly trusts that the mentioned positions of principle concerning the activities of the Organization and the conclusions reached in consultations on the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency will be taken into account and will be implemented in the activities of the Organization. It is convinced at the same time that the implementation of these positions will create a basis for the continued successful activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and for Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the Organization."

*GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC*

"With regard to the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency the German Democratic Republic declares its intention to contribute constructively to the implementation of the objectives embodied in the Constitution concerning the international co-operation in the field of industrial development. It expresses the expectation that the new organization's activities should be conducted on a universal basis and that all States should be enabled to co-operate on an equal footing. In this light the GDR considers it necessary that the consensus confirmed in resolution 39/231 of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session concerning the conditions for the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, including the consensus on an equitable geographical representation in the Secretariat structure, in particular the employment of one Deputy Director-General from the Group of socialist countries, will be completely and strictly honoured.

vaque aux pays en développement par l'intermédiaire de l'ONUDI.

La République socialiste tchécoslovaque espère vivement que l'Organisation tiendra compte dans ses activités des positions de principe exposées ci-dessus au sujet desdites activités, ainsi que des conclusions auxquelles ont abouti les consultations sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, et qu'elle s'y conformera dans ses actes. Elle est convaincue par ailleurs que, ce faisant, on créera la base qui permettra à l'ONUDI de continuer de s'acquitter de son rôle avec succès, et à la Tchécoslovaquie de coopérer avec elle.

*RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE
ALLEMANDE*

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Dans le contexte de la transformation de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI) en institution spécialisée, la République démocratique allemande déclare qu'elle entend contribuer d'une manière constructive à la mise en œuvre des objectifs inscrits dans l'Acte constitutif de cette organisation au regard de la coopération internationale en matière de développement industriel. La République démocratique allemande compte que la nouvelle organisation mènera ses activités en se fondant sur le principe de l'universalité et que tous les Etats se verront donner la possibilité de coopérer à ses travaux dans des conditions d'égalité. A cet égard, la République démocratique allemande juge nécessaire que soit intégralement et strictement respecté le consensus, confirmé par l'Assemblée générale dans sa résolution 39/231, qui s'est dégagé au sujet des conditions dans lesquelles l'ONUDI se transformerait en institution spécialisée, y compris pour ce qui est d'une représentation géographique équitable au sein du secrétariat — s'agissant notamment de la nomination d'un directeur général adjoint provenant du groupe des pays socialistes.

The GDR regards it as an essential task for the new organization to perform its activities consistently in accordance with the recommendations and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and of the Lima and New Delhi Declarations regarding international co-operation in the field of industrial development. The accelerated industrialization requires, as a matter of priority, such activities as will assist the developing countries in strengthening the public sector in industry, State planning, and the implementation of progressive socio-economic transformations. The GDR holds the position that UNIDO should act against neocolonialist exploitation and work for overcoming the developing countries' disadvantaged situation in international economic relations. Of particular significance will be UNIDO's active support in the establishment of effective control over the operations of transnational corporations in order to restrict their negative influence on the industrial development of developing countries.

It ought to be an essential obligation for UNIDO, the GDR believes, to make appropriate efforts for fulfilling a task embodied in its Constitution: to contribute to international peace and security and the prosperity of all nations. Steps to this end in full conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolutions, in particular 39/151 E¹ and 39/10,² would have a favourable impact on the general conditions for industrialization and international industrial co-operation. Only with the implementation of effective disarmament measures will it be possible to reallocate significant additional resources for economic and social purposes, including the industrialization of developing countries. The importance and topicality of this task

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/39/51)*, p. 91.

² *Ibid.*, p. 21.

La République démocratique allemande estime qu'une des responsabilités essentielles de la nouvelle organisation consiste à mener ses activités en s'en tenant strictement aux recommandations et principes consignés dans la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et les Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi concernant la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel. Si l'on veut accélérer l'industrialisation, il faut donner la priorité à des activités dont l'objet est d'apporter une assistance aux pays en développement en matière de renforcement du secteur industriel public, de planification d'Etat et de mise en œuvre de transformations socio-économiques progressives. La position de la République démocratique allemande est que l'ONUDI devrait combattre l'exploitation néo-colonialiste et s'efforcer de mettre fin à la situation désavantageuse des pays en développement dans les relations économiques internationales. Il sera important en particulier que l'ONUDI appuie activement la mise en place d'un contrôle effectif des opérations des sociétés transnationales qui tendent à limiter leur influence néfaste au regard du développement industriel des pays en développement.

De l'avis de la République démocratique allemande, une des obligations essentielles de l'ONUDI consisterait à faire les efforts voulus pour accomplir la tâche que lui assigne son acte constitutif de contribuer à la paix et à la sécurité internationales et à la prospérité de toutes les nations. En prenant des mesures à cette fin en pleine conformité avec les résolutions de l'Assemblée générale — avec les résolutions 39/151 E¹ et 39/10² notamment — on modifierait favorablement les conditions générales du processus d'industrialisation et de la coopération industrielle internationale. Seule la mise en œuvre de mesures de désarmement effectives permettra de libérer des ressources additionnelles substantielles à des fins écono-

¹ Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, trente-neuvième session, Supplément n° 51 (A/39/51)*, p. 96.

² *Ibid.*, p. 22.

was reaffirmed by the GDR together with the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the Declaration on the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Co-operation of 16 June 1984.

From the GDR's point of view it is necessary that in the conduct of its programme activities and budget operations UNIDO will faithfully observe the relevant provisions of its Constitution, notably in regard to the specific use of the regular and operational budgets, and take care that the regular budget resources at a stable level will be used effectively and economically. The German Democratic Republic expects that the foregoing considerations of principle, already expressed in the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, will be duly taken into account in UNIDO's activities."

ISRAEL

"The Government of the State of Israel, in accordance with article 21 [2] (b) of the said Constitution, will not apply the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization."

ITALY

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Italian Government will apply the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 2 (b), of the Constitution.

The Italian Government reserves the right to take into account the tax-free emoluments paid by the United Nations Industrial Development

et sociales, parmi lesquelles l'industrialisation des pays en développement. La République démocratique allemande a, de concert avec les autres pays membres du Conseil d'assistance économique mutuelle, réaffirmé l'importance et l'actualité de cette tâche dans la Déclaration intitulée « Maintien de la paix et coopération économique internationale », en date du 16 juin 1984.

La République démocratique allemande estime nécessaire que les activités de programme et les opérations budgétaires de l'ONUDI obéissent strictement aux dispositions pertinentes de son acte constitutif, en particulier pour ce qui est d'une utilisation exacte des ressources du budget ordinaire et de celles du budget opérationnel, et qu'on fasse en sorte de gérer efficacement et économiquement les ressources du budget ordinaire — qu'on maintiendra à un niveau stable. La République démocratique allemande s'attend qu'il sera dûment tenu compte dans les activités de l'ONUDI des considérations de principe susénoncées, lesquelles ont déjà été formulées lors des consultations relatives à la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée.

ISRAËL

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat d'Israël, conformément au paragraphe 2 b de l'article 21 dudit Acte constitutif, n'appliquera pas la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies à l'Organisation des Nations Unies sur le développement industriel.

ITALIE

« Le Gouvernement italien appliquera, aux termes du paragraphe 2 b de l'article 21 de l'Acte constitutif, la Convention sur les privilèges et les immunités des Nations Unies du 13 février 1946.

Le Gouvernement italien se réserve la possibilité de prendre en considération les émoluments exempts d'impôts, versés par

opment Organization (UNIDO) to its officials who are nationals or permanent residents of Italy for the purpose of calculating the amount of tax to be levied on income from other sources.

l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI) à ses fonctionnaires ressortissants italiens ou résidents permanents en Italie, pour le calcul du montant de l'impôt à percevoir sur les revenus d'autres sources.»

MONGOLIA (A)

MONGOLIE (A)

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«МНР всегда придавала и придает важное значение деятельности ООН в области промышленного развития. Поэтому она поддерживает предложение о преобразовании ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение ООН с пониманием, что такой шаг расширит ее возможности в содействии промышленному развитию, достижению и укреплению экономической независимости развивающихся стран на основе прогрессивных положений и принципов Хартии экономических прав и обязанностей государств, Декларации по установлению нового международного экономического порядка, Лимской и Делийской деклараций по международному сотрудничеству в области промышленного развития.

Поддерживая ЮНИДО, как специализированное учреждение ООН, Правительство МНР считает, что для полного достижения целей и осуществления функций, закрепленных в Уставе, ЮНИДО должна активно содействовать коренной перестройке существующих несправедливых международных экономических отношений, проведению прогрессивных социально-экономических преобразований, укреплению государственного сектора экономики, осуществлению национальных планов и программ социально-экономического развития.

ЮНИДО должна противодействовать любым формам экономической агрессии, диктата, шантажа, вмешательства во внутренние дела государств, неокOLONIALISTСКОЙ эксплуатации развивающихся стран, осуществляемых силами империализма, в частности, транснациональными корпорациями.

ЮНИДО призвана также содействовать решению ключевых проблем современности — обеспечению и укреплению международного мира и безопасности, осуществлению практических мер по разоружению, что высвобождает дополнительные средства на развитие развивающихся стран.

МНР, в свете вышеупомянутых соображений, готова содействовать деятельности ЮНИДО и развитию сотрудничества между ее странами-членами. Она выражает уверенность, что плодотворное сотрудничество между МНР и ЮНИДО, которое существует уже на протяжении многих лет получит дальнейшее развитие.»

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

The Mongolian People's Republic has always attached and continues to attach great significance to the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development. For this reason, it supports the proposal to convert UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations, on the understanding that this step will enhance its capa-

La République populaire mongole n'a jamais cessé d'accorder une grande importance à l'action de l'ONU dans le domaine du développement industriel. C'est pourquoi elle appuie la proposition de transformer l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée des Nations Unies, étant entendu qu'elle pourra ainsi davantage contribuer au déve-

bility for the promotion of industrial development and for the attainment and consolidation of the economic independence of the developing countries on the basis of the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international co-operation in the field of industrial development.

In supporting UNIDO as a specialized agency of the United Nations, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that, for the full attainment of the purposes and the performance of the functions specified in the Constitution, UNIDO should actively promote a radical restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the introduction of progressive social and economic transformations, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes of social and economic development.

UNIDO must oppose any form of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail, interference in the internal affairs of States and neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries practised by the forces of imperialism and in particular by the transnational corporations.

UNIDO is also called on to promote the solution of the key problems of today—the establishment and strengthening of international peace and security and the adoption of practical disarmament measures, which will release additional resources for the development of the developing countries.

In the light of the above considerations, the Mongolian People's Republic is prepared to support the activities of UNIDO and the development of co-operation between its member countries. It is confident that the fruitful co-operation between the Mongolian People's Republic and UNIDO which has already existed for many years will be further expanded.

veloppement industriel et aider les pays en développement à accéder à l'indépendance économique et à renforcer cette indépendance, sur la base des dispositions et principes progressistes de la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, de la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et des Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi concernant la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel.

Tout en appuyant la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, le Gouvernement mongol estime que pour atteindre pleinement les buts et mener à bien les fonctions prévues dans son Acte constitutif, l'ONUDI doit contribuer activement à la restructuration radicale des relations économiques internationales qui sont à l'heure actuelle inéquitables, à la mise en œuvre de transformations socio-économiques progressistes, au renforcement du secteur public de l'économie et à l'exécution de plans et de programmes nationaux de développement socio-économique.

L'ONUDI doit s'opposer à toute forme d'agression économique, de diktat, de chantage, d'ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des Etats et d'exploitation néo-colonialiste des pays en développement perpétrés par les forces de l'impérialisme et en particulier par les sociétés transnationales.

L'ONUDI est également appelée à contribuer à la solution des problèmes clefs du moment, que sont le maintien et le renforcement de la paix et de la sécurité internationales et l'application de mesures pratiques de désarmement qui libéreraient des ressources additionnelles pour le développement des pays en développement.

Compte tenu des considérations qui précèdent, la République populaire mongole est prête à contribuer aux travaux de l'ONUDI et au développement de la coopération entre les pays qui en sont membres. Elle se déclare convaincue que la coopération fructueuse qui existe depuis de nombreuses années déjà entre la République populaire mongole et l'ONUDI se développera encore.

на Конференции ООН по преобразованию ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение. В связи с положением о расходовании шести процентов регулярного бюджета Организации на оказание технической помощи, содержащимся в Приложении II Устава ЮНИДО, Украинская ССР заявляет, что соответствующая часть ее взноса в бюджет ЮНИДО в конвертируемой валюте будет зачисляться на отдельный счет во Внешторгбанке СССР. За счет этой части взноса УССР будет участвовать в оказании технической помощи заинтересованным странам по линии ЮНИДО.

Украинская ССР выступает за универсальный характер деятельности новой Организации в интересах всех участвующих в ней стран. Осуществление этого важнейшего принципа способствовало бы выполнению в полном объеме резолюции 39/231 39-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, подтверждающей договоренность об условиях преобразования ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение, в том числе договоренность о справедливом географическом распределении постов, в частности предоставлении одного из постов заместителей генерального директора социалистическим странам. . .»

[TRANSLATION]

The Ukrainian SSR supports the purposes and principles of UNIDO's activities, as stated in the UNIDO Constitution, and believes that their implementation requires a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the establishment of a new international economic order on an equitable and democratic basis, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the carrying out of national plans and programmes for economic and social development.

UNIDO's activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation.

To these ends, UNIDO must actively and firmly oppose the attempts of imperialist forces to interfere in the internal affairs of States and must combat acts of economic aggression, diktat and blackmail. UNIDO should work against the policies of those

[TRADUCTION]

Soutenant les buts et principes de l'action de l'ONUDI énoncés dans son Acte constitutif, la RSS d'Ukraine estime que ceux-ci ne peuvent être réalisés qu'au moyen d'une transformation radicale des relations économiques internationales, actuellement inéquitables, de l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international sur une base égalitaire et démocratique, de la mise en œuvre de changements socio-économiques progressistes, du renforcement du secteur public dans l'économie et de l'exécution de plans et programmes nationaux de développement socio-économique.

Les activités de l'ONUDI visant à contribuer au développement industriel des pays en développement et à leur accession à l'indépendance économique doivent se fonder sur les dispositions et principes progressistes de la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, de la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international, et des Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi sur la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel.

A cette fin, l'Organisation doit s'opposer activement et résolument aux tentatives des forces impérialistes pour s'ingérer dans les affaires intérieures des Etats et combattre les actes d'agression économique, de diktat et de chantage. Elle doit lutter contre la poli-

States and economic circles which are endeavouring not only to continue but also to expand the neocolonialist plundering of the developing countries. In this connection, UNIDO should take active steps to establish effective control over the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economic development of the developing countries and on international economic relations in general.

The Ukrainian SSR attaches primary importance to the need for implementing the provisions of the UNIDO Constitution which declare the determination of member countries to promote international peace and security and the prosperity of all peoples.

It is firmly convinced that a cessation of the arms race and a transition to real disarmament measures would make possible the release of significant additional resources to meet the needs of social and economic development, including the industrialization of the developing countries.

The Ukrainian SSR emphasizes that it is essential to comply strictly, in the practical activities of UNIDO, with the provisions of its Constitution concerning the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the Organization may be utilized. UNIDO should take steps to prevent the expenditure of resources on programmes and projects, including "advisory services", that could be used for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. Fixing the levels of the regular budget on a stable basis will enable the Organization to make sure that the budget is more effectively and rationally used.

With regard to the expenditure of UNIDO regular budget resources for technical assistance, the Ukrainian SSR's position of principle has been stated in the joint declaration issued by the delegations of the socialist countries on 7 April 1979 at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of

tique des Etats et des milieux économiques qui s'efforcent non seulement de perpétuer, mais encore de renforcer le pillage néocolonialiste des pays en développement. A cet égard, l'ONUDI doit entreprendre activement d'instaurer un contrôle efficace des activités des sociétés transnationales dans le but d'en limiter les conséquences néfastes pour le développement économique des pays en développement et les relations économiques internationales en général.

La RSS d'Ukraine considère que'il est d'une importance primordiale que soient mises en œuvre les dispositions de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI dans lesquelles les Etats parties expriment leur détermination de contribuer à la paix et à la sécurité internationales et à la prospérité de tous les peuples.

Elle est profondément convaincue que la cessation de la course aux armements et le passage à des mesures concrètes dans le domaine du désarmement permettraient de libérer d'importantes ressources supplémentaires aux fins du développement socio-économique, y compris l'industrialisation des pays en développement.

La RSS d'Ukraine souligne la nécessité de s'en tenir strictement, dans l'activité pratique de l'ONUDI, à la disposition de l'Acte constitutif relative aux buts pour lesquels le budget ordinaire et le budget opérationnel de l'Organisation peuvent être utilisés. Il convient que l'ONUDI prenne des mesures pour empêcher que des ressources ne soient affectées à des programmes et projets, y compris des « services consultatifs », qui pourraient favoriser la pénétration de capitaux privés étrangers dans l'économie des pays en développement. La stabilisation du niveau du budget ordinaire permettra à l'Organisation d'en assurer une utilisation plus efficace et plus rationnelle.

En ce qui concerne l'utilisation des ressources du budget ordinaire de l'ONUDI pour la fourniture d'assistance technique, la position de principe de la RSS d'Ukraine est exposée dans la Déclaration commune des délégations des pays socialistes publiée le 7 avril 1979 lors de la Conférence des

UNIDO as a Specialized Agency. In connection with the provision in annex II of the UNIDO Constitution that 6 per cent of the regular budget of the Organization should be allocated to technical assistance, the Ukrainian SSR declares that the corresponding portion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account at the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Ukrainian SSR will make use of that portion of its contribution to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Ukrainian SSR advocates keeping the new Organization's activities universal in character in the interests of all its member countries. The realization of this very important principle would help to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/231 of 18 December 1984, which confirms the agreement on the conditions for the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries.

The Ukrainian SSR wishes to express its conviction that the considerations with regard to the activities of the new Organization put forward in this statement and expressed in the course of the consultations on the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency will be duly taken into account and reflected in UNIDO's practical activities.

*UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS*

Nations Unies sur la constitution de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée. S'agissant de la disposition de l'annexe II de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI qui prévoit l'affectation de 6 p. 100 du budget ordinaire à l'assistance technique, la RSS d'Ukraine déclare que la partie correspondante de sa contribution en monnaie convertible au budget de l'ONUDI sera inscrite à un compte distinct à la Banque du commerce extérieur de l'URSS. La RSS d'Ukraine utilisera ces fonds pour participer à la fourniture, par l'intermédiaire de l'ONUDI, d'une assistance technique aux pays intéressés.

La RSS d'Ukraine estime que les activités de la nouvelle Organisation devraient avoir un caractère universel et être exercées dans l'intérêt de tous les pays qui en font partie. Le respect de ce principe extrêmement important permettrait de mettre en œuvre intégralement la résolution 39/231 de l'Assemblée générale, en date du 18 décembre 1984, confirmant l'accord sur les conditions relatives à la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, notamment l'entente sur la répartition géographique équitable des postes et en particulier l'attribution aux pays socialistes d'un des postes de directeur général adjoint.

La RSS d'Ukraine est convaincue que les observations relatives aux activités de la nouvelle Organisation qui ont été exposées dans la présente déclaration et au cours des consultations sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée seront dûment prises en considération et reflétées dans les activités concrètes de l'ONUDI.

*UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES*

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«Совершая этот акт, Советская Сторона исходит из того, что подтвержденные резолюцией 39-й сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН (39/231) договоренности об условиях преобразования ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение, включая договоренность о справедливом географическом распределении постов, и в частности предоставлении одного из постов заместителя генерального директора социалистическим странам, будут полностью и неукоснительно соблюдаться. Это позволит обеспечить универсальный характер деятельности новой организации в интересах всех участвующих в ней стран.

Советский Союз твердо рассчитывает на то, что принципиальные соображения по вопросам деятельности ЮНИДО, высказанные в настоящем заявлении и в ходе консультаций по преобразованию ЮНИДО в специализированное учреждение, будут должным образом учтены и реализованы. От выполнения достигнутых договоренностей, от характера и направленности практической деятельности ЮНИДО, от реального соблюдения в Организации основополагающих решений ООН по вопросам международного экономического сотрудничества и перестройки международных экономических отношений на справедливой и демократической основе будут зависеть характер и масштабы сотрудничества СССР с этой организацией.»

[TRANSLATION]

In taking this action, the Soviet side assumes that the agreements on the conditions for converting UNIDO into a specialized agency which were confirmed in General Assembly resolution 39/231, including the agreement on the equitable geographical distribution of posts and, in particular, the allocation of one of the posts of Deputy Director-General to the socialist countries, will be fully and strictly observed. This will ensure the universal character of the new organization's activities in the interest of all countries members of UNIDO.

UNIDO activities aimed at promoting industrial development in the developing countries and at those countries' attainment of economic independence must be based on the progressive provisions and principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Lima and New Delhi Declarations on international industrial development co-operation.

The Soviet Union believes that those goals can be achieved only by means of a fundamental restructuring of the existing unjust international economic relations, the conduct of progressive social and economic reforms, the strengthening of the State sector of the economy and the implementation of national plans and programmes for social and economic development.

UNIDO must combat the acts of economic aggression, diktat, blackmail and interference in the international affairs of States which are perpetrated by the forces of im-

[TRADUCTION]

En prenant cette mesure, l'Union soviétique considère que les accords confirmés par la résolution 39/231 de l'Assemblée générale sur les conditions relatives à la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, y compris l'accord sur la répartition géographique équitable des postes et en particulier l'attribution aux pays socialistes d'un des postes de directeur général adjoint, seront pleinement et strictement respectés. Cela garantira le caractère universel des activités de la nouvelle organisation, dans l'intérêt de tous les pays membres de l'ONUDI.

Les activités de l'ONUDI visant à contribuer au développement industriel des pays en développement et à leur accession à l'indépendance économique doivent se fonder sur les dispositions et principes progressistes de la Charte des droits et devoirs économiques des Etats, de la Déclaration concernant l'instauration d'un nouvel ordre économique international et des Déclarations de Lima et de New Delhi sur la coopération internationale dans le domaine du développement industriel.

L'Union soviétique estime que ces objectifs ne peuvent être réalisés qu'au moyen d'une transformation radicale des relations économiques internationales actuellement inéquitables, de la mise en œuvre de changements socio-économiques progressistes, du renforcement du secteur public dans l'économie et de l'exécution de plans et programmes nationaux de développement socio-économique.

L'ONUDI doit combattre les actes d'agression économique, de diktat, de chantage, d'ingérence dans les affaires intérieures des Etats perpétrés par les forces impérialistes.

perialism. It must oppose the policies of those States which are striving not only to maintain but also to increase the neo-colonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

Of particular significance is UNIDO's active promotion of the establishment of effective control of the activities of transnational corporations with a view to restricting their negative influence on the economy of developing countries and on international economic relations and development as a whole.

In the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the members of UNIDO express their determination to contribute to international peace and security and to the prosperity of all nations; that determination should be reflected in the Organization's decisions and in its practical activities. Only under conditions of peace, and only when real disarmament measures are implemented, can significant additional resources be released for the needs of economic and social development, including the industrialization of the developing countries. The importance and urgency of that task was reaffirmed in the Declaration entitled "Maintenance of peace and international economic co-operation" adopted at the high-level Economic Conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in June 1984.

The Soviet Union bases its position on the need to apply consistently in practice the provision of the Constitution of UNIDO with regard to the purposes for which the regular and operational budgets of the Organization may be utilized, and on the need not to permit the expenditure of resources for programmes and projects, including "advisory services", which could serve for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries. In order to ensure the effective and economical use of the resources of the regular budget, the level of that budget must be established on a stable basis.

Elle doit s'opposer à la politique des Etats qui s'efforcent non seulement de perpétuer, mais encore de renforcer l'exploitation néo-colonialiste des pays en développement.

La contribution active de l'ONUDI à l'instauration d'un contrôle efficace des activités des sociétés transnationales dans le but d'en limiter les conséquences néfastes pour l'économie des pays en développement et pour les relations économiques internationales et le développement en général revêt une importance particulière.

Dans l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI, les Etats parties expriment leur détermination de contribuer à la paix et à la sécurité internationales et à la prospérité de tous les peuples; cette détermination doit trouver son expression dans les résolutions de l'Organisation et dans ses activités concrètes. Ce n'est que dans des conditions de paix et par l'application de véritables mesures de désarmement que l'on peut libérer d'importantes ressources supplémentaires aux fins du développement économique et social, y compris l'industrialisation des pays en développement. L'importance et l'actualité de cette tâche ont été réaffirmées dans la Déclaration intitulée « Maintien de la paix et coopération économique internationale », adoptée en juin 1984 à la Conférence économique de haut niveau des pays membres du Conseil d'assistance économique mutuelle.

L'Union soviétique fonde sa position sur la nécessité de s'en tenir strictement dans la pratique à la disposition de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI relative aux buts pour lesquels le budget ordinaire et le budget opérationnel de l'Organisation peuvent être utilisés et sur la nécessité d'empêcher qu'aucune ressource ne soit affectée à des programmes et projets, y compris « des services consultatifs », qui pourraient favoriser la pénétration de capitaux privés étrangers dans l'économie des pays en développement. Afin de garantir une utilisation efficace et économique des ressources du budget ordinaire, le niveau dudit budget doit être établi sur une base stable.

At the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, the delegations of the socialist countries announced, on 7 April 1979, their opposition in principle to the use of funds from the regular budget of UNIDO for the provision of technical assistance.

In connection with the provision of the Constitution of UNIDO on the allocation of 6 per cent of the regular budget to technical assistance, the Soviet Union states that the corresponding promotion of its convertible currency contribution to the UNIDO budget will be credited to a separate account in the Foreign Trade Bank of the USSR. The Soviet Union will make use of those funds to participate in the provision through UNIDO of technical assistance to interested countries.

The Soviet Union firmly expects that its positions of principle on the activities of UNIDO, as contained in this statement and as expressed in the course of the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, will be duly taken into account and acted upon. The nature and the extent of the Soviet Union's co-operation with UNIDO will depend on the implementation of the agreements reached, on the nature and direction of the practical activities of UNIDO and on that organization's real observation of the basic United Nations decisions relating to international economic development and the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis.

*UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA*

“(1) As used in Article 1 of the Constitution, the phrase ‘new international economic order’,

(A) Is an evolving concept with no fixed meaning;

(B) Reflects the continuing goal of members of the United Nations to find new or more effective ways of handling international

Les délégations des pays socialistes à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur la constitution de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée ont exprimé le 7 avril 1979 leur opposition de principe à l'utilisation des ressources du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation aux fins de la fourniture d'assistance technique.

S'agissant de la disposition de l'Acte constitutif de l'ONUDI qui prévoit l'affectation de 6 p. 100 du budget ordinaire à l'assistance technique, l'Union soviétique déclare que la partie correspondante de sa contribution en monnaie convertible au budget de l'ONUDI sera créditée à un compte distinct de la Banque du commerce extérieur de l'URSS. L'Union soviétique utilisera ces fonds pour participer à la fourniture, par l'intermédiaire de l'ONUDI, d'une assistance technique aux pays intéressés.

L'Union soviétique compte fermement que ses positions de principe sur les activités de l'ONUDI, telles qu'elles ont été exposées dans la présente déclaration et au cours des consultations sur la transformation de l'ONUDI en institution spécialisée, seront dûment prises en considération et mises en pratique. La nature et l'étendue de la collaboration qu'apportera l'URSS à l'ONUDI dépendront de l'application des accords auxquels on est parvenu, de la nature et de l'orientation des activités concrètes de l'ONUDI et du respect effectif par cette organisation des résolutions fondamentales de l'ONU relatives à la coopération économique internationale et à la restructuration des relations économiques internationales sur une base juste et démocratique.

*ÉTATS-UNIS
D'AMÉRIQUE*

[TRANSDUCTION — TRANSLATION]

1) L'expression « nouvel ordre économique international », telle qu'elle figure à l'article 1 de la Constitution,

A) Désigne un concept en évolution sans signification déterminée;

B) Reflète le but permanent que se sont fixé les Etats Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies de trouver des moyens nou-

economic relations and is subject to interpretation by all such members; and

(C) Is not legally defined by the Constitution or by any resolution of the sixth or seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations or by the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

(2) The entry into force of the Constitution with respect to the United States of America does not abrogate or rescind any reservation made by the United States of America to any resolution, declaration, or plan of action referred to in the Constitution.”

*UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA (N)*

“In connection with the aforesaid notification, the United States wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the understandings set forth in its instrument of ratification of the new UNIDO Constitution, deposited with the Secretary-General on September 2, 1983.

Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Constitution provides for its entry into force ‘when at least eighty States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depositary that they have agreed, after consultation among themselves, that the Convention shall enter into force.’ The Permanent Missions of several States, including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the People’s Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have inserted in their Article 25 notices or otherwise indicated their individual views as to how the organization’s goals should be achieved, characterizations of the results of the consultations, and statements as to how those States intend to apply certain articles of the Constitution. The United States considers that such unilateral statements cannot vary the legal rights or obligations of the Parties

veaux ou plus efficaces d’assurer la conduite des relations économiques internationales et peut être interprétée par chacun de ces Etats; et

C) N’est pas juridiquement définie dans la Constitution, ni dans aucune des résolutions de la sixième ou de la septième sessions extraordinaires de l’Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, ni dans la Déclaration de Lima et dans le Plan d’action de l’Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel.

2) L’entrée en vigueur de la Constitution en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d’Amérique n’entraîne pas l’annulation des réserves que ceux-ci ont pu faire à l’égard de toute résolution, déclaration ou plan d’action mentionnés dans la Constitution.

*ÉTATS-UNIS
D’AMÉRIQUE (N)*

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

En relation avec cette notification, les Etats-Unis souhaitent appeler l’attention du Secrétaire général sur les interprétations contenues dans leur instrument de ratification du nouvel Acte constitutif de l’ONUDI, déposé auprès du Secrétaire général le 2 septembre 1983.

Le paragraphe 1 de l’article 25 de l’Acte constitutif dispose que celui-ci entrera en vigueur « lorsque au moins quatre-vingts Etats ayant déposé leur instrument de ratification, d’acceptation ou d’approbation auront avisé le Dépositaire qu’ils se sont mis d’accord, après s’être consultés, pour que [. . .] l’Acte constitutif entre en vigueur ». Les missions permanentes de plusieurs Etats, notamment celles de la République socialiste tchécoslovaque, de la République démocratique allemande, de la République populaire de Bulgarie et de l’Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, ont consigné dans les notifications qu’elles ont effectuées en vertu de l’article 25 de l’Acte constitutif ou dans d’autres documents leurs vues respectives concernant la façon dont il conviendrait de réaliser les buts de l’Organisation, la façon dont elles interprètent les résultats des consultations, et certaines déclarations sur l’ap-

to the Constitution or of UNIDO. The United States also considers that such statements do not modify the provisions established for the functioning of the organization or in any way prejudice the decisions to be adopted by UNIDO.”

plication que les Etats intéressés entendent faire de certains articles de l'Acte constitutif. Les Etats-Unis estiment que des déclarations unilatérales de ce type ne sauraient affecter les droits ou obligations stricts des Parties à l'Acte constitutif non plus que ceux de l'ONUDI elle-même. Les Etats-Unis estiment en outre que des déclarations de ce genre ne sauraient modifier les modalités prévues pour le fonctionnement de l'Organisation ni préjuger en rien des décisions que devra adopter l'ONUDI.