

## Annexe 2

### **The Commission and Its Work**

On 28 September 1977 Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, announced at a press conference in New York that he was ready to launch and chair an 'Independent Commission on International Development Issues'. This announcement had been preceded by a large number of private consultations and discussions. The Chairman made a point of emphasizing that the Commission would not interfere in any way with governmental negotiations nor with the ongoing work of international organizations. Rather, such a group would have a supplementary function, to present recommendations which could improve the climate for further deliberations on North-South relations.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim showed great interest in the formation of this Independent Commission, and agreed that he would receive the first copy of the Commission's Report.

The suggestion of creating such a Commission under the chairmanship of Mr Brandt had first been advanced by Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, in a speech in Boston, early in 1977, and he reverted to it in his address to the Annual Meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington in the autumn of that year.

This Commission has been independent. Its members were invited to serve in a private capacity, not under governmental instructions. In addition, its Chairman was anxious that the Third World members should not be in a minority position.

### **The Commissioners**

#### *Chairman*

Willy Brandt Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Federal Chancellor 1969-74, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1966-9, Mayor of Berlin 1957-66, Nobel Peace Prize 1971.

#### *Members*

Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad Kuwait. Member of Governing Body, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, Member of Visiting Committee, Center for Middle East Studies, Harvard University, Director-General of Kuwait Fund for Arabic Economic Development, Trustee, Kuwait Institute of Economic and Social Planning in the Middle East.

Rodrigo Botero Montoya Bogotá, Colombia, Economist, Editor and Publisher of *Estrategia Económica y Financiera*, Minister of Finance 1974-6, Executive Director, Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDESARROLLO) 1970-74, Special Presidential Assistant for Economic Affairs in Bogotá 1966-70.

Antoine Kipsa Dakouré Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. Adviser to the President of Upper Volta since 1976, Coordinating Minister for Drought [293] Control in the Sahel 1973-5, Minister of Planning 1970-76, Minister of Agriculture 1966-70.

Eduardo Frei Montalva Santiago, Chile. Lawyer and Politician, President of the Parliament 1973, Former Chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, President of Chile 1964-70, Minister of Public Works and Transport 1944-5, Author of various books, including most recently *America Latina — Opción y Esperanza* ('Latin America — The Best Hope').

Katharine Graham Washington DC, USA. Chairman of the Board, Washington Post Co. since 1963, Publisher, *Washington Post* 1969-79.

Edward Heath London, United Kingdom. Politician, MP, Prime Minister 1970-74, Leader of the Conservative Party 1965-75, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development 1963-4, Leader of the British Delegation to UNCTAD 1964, Lord Privy Seal at the Foreign Office 1960-63, Minister of Labour 1959-60.

Amir H. Jamal Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Politician, Minister of Finance, Minister of Communications and Transport 1977-9, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning 1975-7, Minister for Commerce and Industries 1972-5, Minister of Finance 1965-72, Minister of Economic Planning 1964-5, Minister of Communications and Power 1962-4.

Lakshmi Kant Jha Srinagar, India. Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Chairman of UN Group of Eminent Persons on Multinational Corporations 1973-5, Ambassador to the USA 1970-73, Governor of Reserve Bank of India 1967-70.

Khatijah Ahmad Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Economist and banker, Managing Director of KAF Discounts Ltd since 1974, Director of Administration and Secretary of National Paddy and Rice Authority 1971-3.

Adam Malik Jakarta, Indonesia. Vice-President, President of National Assembly 1977-8, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1966-77, President of UN General Assembly 1971-2, Minister of Commerce 1963-5, Ambassador to the USSR 1959-63.

Haruki Mori Tokyo, Japan. Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1972-5, Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1970-72, Ambassador to the OECD 1964-7.

Joe Morris Victoria, Canada. President-Emeritus of Canadian Labour Congress and Vice-Chairman of International Labour Organization's Governing Body 1970-77, 1978-9, Chairman, ILO Governing Body 1977-8, Vice-President ICFTU 1976-8.

Olof Palme Stockholm, Sweden, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Prime Minister 1969-76, Minister of Education and Culture 1967-9, Minister of Communications 1965-7, Minister without Portfolio 1963-5.

Peter G. Peterson New York, USA. Chairman of the Board of Lehman Bros. Kuhn Loeb, Secretary of Commerce 1972-3, Assistant to the [294] President of USA for

International Economic Affairs and Exec Director of the Council on International Economic Policy 1971-2.

Edgard Pisani\* Paris, France. Senator, Member of European Parliament, Minister of National Equipment 1966-7, Minister of Agriculture 1961-5, Author: *Déifi du monde — campagne d'Europe, La France dans l'affrontement économique international*.

\*Mr Pisani replaced Mr Pierre Mendès-France, former Prime Minister of France, who had originally been a member and participated in the Commission's work but had to resign for personal reasons in summer 1978.

Shridath Ramphal Georgetown, Guyana. Commonwealth Secretary-General, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice 1972-5, Attorney-General and Minister of State for External Affairs 1966-72.

Layachi Yaker Algiers, Algeria. Ambassador to the USSR, Member of the Central Committee of the Party of the National Liberation Front, Member of Parliament and Vice-President, National People's Assembly 1977-9, Minister of Commerce 1969-77, Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1962-9.

#### *Honorary Treasurer*

Jan P. Pronk The Hague, Netherlands. Member of Parliament 1971-3 and since 1978, Minister for Development Cooperation 1973-7, Research Assistant to Professor Jan Tinbergen 1965-71.

#### *Executive Secretary*

Goran Ohlin Stockholm, Sweden. Professor of Economics at Uppsala University since 1969, Staff Member of the Pearson Commission 1968-9, Fellow of the Development Centre of OECD, Paris 1962-6, Consultant to various international organizations.

#### *Director of the Secretariat*

Dragoslav Avramoviæ Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Senior economic staff positions in World Bank 1965-77, Director, Economics Department, Industrialization Studies, Commodity Studies, Debt Studies, Special Adviser to UNCTAD on Commodity Stabilization 1974-5, before 1953, senior posts Government of Yugoslavia and teaching, University of Belgrade.

Mr Goran Ohlin, Mr Jan Pronk and Mr Dragoslav Avramoviæ became *ex-officio* members of the Commission. Mr Fritz Fischer assisted the Chairman in the preparations to launch the Commission and was responsible for his liaison office in Bonn.

At several meetings Mr Brandt asked Governor Jha to take over the chair temporarily; due to the Chairman's illness, L. K. Jha presided over the whole of the fifth meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He also chaired the New Delhi round-table on Economic Cooperation between Developing Countries. [295]

*Opening Session in Gymnich, Germany, 9-11 December 1977*

At an opening ceremony in the presence of the media, statements were made by the Chairman, President Walter Scheel and Commission member Shridath Ramphal.

William Clark, a Vice-President of the World Bank, was present. The Commission was received by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a discussion. It also met with Egon Bahr, a former Federal Minister, who discussed questions of *détente* and disarmament, and subsequently continued to advise the Chairman on these issues.

In its closed session the Commission had a first overall discussion, adopted its Terms of Reference and set the basis for a frank exchange of views, without detailed minutes and without giving meetings the character of conferences.

**Terms of Reference**

The task of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues is to study the grave global issues arising from the economic and social disparities of the world community and to suggest ways of promoting adequate solutions to the problems involved in development and in attacking absolute poverty. As an independent commission it is free to raise any aspects of the world situation which the Commission considers pertinent and to recommend any measures it finds in the interest of the world economy.

The Commission should pay careful attention to the UN resolutions on development problems and other issues explored in international fora in recent years. It should seek to identify desirable and realistic directions for international development policy in the next decade, giving attention to what in their mutual interest both the developed and the developing countries should do.

In pursuit of those objectives the Commission's work will encompass the following:

1 *The record of development*

The Commission will examine the record of development in the Third World and the influences on it of the international political and economic environment. It will review, firstly, the outcome of past economic growth and the widening disparities of *per capita* income; secondly, the results of that growth within developed and developing countries in terms of employment, inflation, international trade, and other important respects; thirdly, the effects of the recent recession in the industrialized countries on the world economy. Against this background it will examine international action to change the context for development: the record on international trade, including access to markets, terms of trade, and commodity policies, financial cooperation, other capital flows, debt, and the activities of multinational corporations. The need for a new international economic order will be at the centre of the Commission's concern. [296]

## *2 Prospects for the world economy*

The Commission will examine relevant trends in the world economy, particularly for the 1980s but also looking further into the future. It will consider the various projections which have been made, concentrating on the likely prospects for the developing and developed countries under different assumptions about measures adopted by the international community. It will refer to a number of aspects of those prospects including: food and agriculture; industrialization; population growth; development and transfer of technology; problems of exhaustible resources and energy; water supply; environmental and ecological problems. The Commission will pay attention to the question of expenditures on armaments and the political conditions which affect them.

## *3 Roads to a new international economic order*

The Commission will strive above all to carry conviction with decision makers and with public opinion that profound changes are required in international relations, particularly international economic relations. It will consider firstly the restructuring of international trade, including improved commercial and industrial policies, access to markets, commodity policies and economic cooperation among developing countries; secondly, international finance, including private and public sources of credit, and financial cooperation especially in favour of the least developed countries, the international monetary system, debt problems, the role of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and Regional Banks; thirdly, the regulation of the activities of multinational corporations; fourthly, the framework within which bilateral and multilateral economic negotiations are carried out, with special attention to North-South relations; and fifthly, the prospects for a greater involvement of all countries in international development efforts. The Commission will pay attention to the responsibilities of developing countries in their domestic policies, to match the effort for international economic and social justice with efforts to promote the same ends among their own populations. The Commission will devote particular attention to exploring the interdependence of all countries in the world economy and to the need for solutions for world employment problems. Finally the Commission will attempt to shift the framework of debate so that public opinion will be led to see the problem of international development not in terms of 'the rich helping the poor' but of the developing countries achieving a just return for their own productive efforts, and the developed countries working in cooperation with them for the economic and social development of all nations.

### *Eminent Persons*

At the Gymnich meeting a roster of Eminent Persons was discussed to be invited to testify or submit their views:

Angelos Angelopoulos, Greece  
Roberto Campos, Brazil  
Guido Carli, Italy  
Claude Cheysson, France  
Harlan Cleveland, USA  
John Crawford, Australia

Luis Echeverria, Mexico  
Erhard Eppler, Germany (FR)  
Robert Gardiner, Ghana  
Mahbub ul Haq, Pakistan  
Crown Prince Hassan, Jordan  
Enrique Iglesias, Uruguay  
Lal Jayawardena, Sri Lanka  
Henry Kissinger, USA  
W. Arthur Lewis, Jamaica  
Donald Macdonald, Canada  
Raul Prebisch, Argentina  
Ibrahim Abdul Rahman Hilmy, Egypt  
Maurice Strong, Canada  
Inga Thorsson, Sweden  
Jan Tinbergen, Netherlands  
Joop den Uyl, Netherlands  
Barbara Ward, United Kingdom  
Takeshi Watanabe, Japan  
Takeo Miki, Japan

#### *Secretariat*

In January 1978 a Secretariat took up its work in Geneva. The Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director of the Secretariat became co-responsible for draft proposals and other documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the use of the Commission.

#### *Staff of the Commission*

Goran Ohlin, Executive Secretary, Dragoslav Avramoviæ, Director of the Secretariat, Liaqat Ali, Robert H. Cassen, S. Guhan, Javad Khalilzadeh-Shirazi, Martha F. Loutfi, Justinian F. Rweyemamu, Gerhard G. Thiebach, Fritz Fischer, Special Assistant to the Chairman, Michael Hofmann (Bonn), Anthony Sampson, Editorial Adviser, Nicholas Harman, Press Consultant. Interpreters: Norman Edwards, Irène Testot-Ferry, Claire Tolnay-Gaucheron, André Gaucheron, Marie-France Skuncke. Research Assistants: Eshetou Mengesha, Nimala Perera, Mary Ann Knotts. Administration and General Services: Jagge Andersen, Samuel Amalemba, Judy Barnes, Jeanne Berkeley, Christa Bigler, Annie Degraeve, Margaret Ducommun, Susan Evans, Janette Ferguson, Rosa Ganose, Oonagh Guyonnet, Philippa Heale, Ernest Kurt, Jelka de Marsano, Jean-Pierre Ruchti, Christel Siebel-Wolters, Ulla Tabatabay, Nuria Tarre-Cancellieri, Jennifer Weeks.

#### *Talks in India and Japan*

Together with Commission members L. K. Jha and Shridath Ramphal the Chairman released an extensive press statement about the start of the Commission on the occasion of a visit to New Delhi in December 1977, which he made a few days after the first meeting in Gynnich. The Indian author ties were informed and consulted.

Prior to the Delhi visit, the Chairman had been to Tokyo and discussed problems with the Prime Minister and other Japanese leaders. A visit was also paid to the UN University.

*Second Meeting, Mont-Pèlerin, Switzerland, 10-12 March 1978*

The Commission's main discussion focused on its work programme and on the notion of 'mutuality of interests' as the underlying concept for the Report; the latter would not cover all economic subjects presently under negotiation, but it would also examine other areas, such as disarmament and development, as well as a greater universality of global efforts through increased participation by eastern countries.

At the beginning of this meeting, Messrs Claude Cheysson, Mahbub ul Haq and Jan Tinbergen as Eminent Persons presented their views on major [298] North-South problems. The Commission also met with the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, M Pierre Aubert, and had informal discussions with the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Portugal.

*Third Meeting in Bamako, Mali, 14-17 May 1978*

Prior to this meeting most Commission members took part in a round-table discussion with experts on commodities, held in London at the premises of the Commonwealth Secretariat, which assisted with arrangements for the round-table.

In its plenary session in Mali the Commission focused on the problems of Least Developed Countries and established a Working Group for this purpose, chaired by M Antoine Dakouré from Upper Volta. It also discussed commodity issues, and the problem of 'basic needs'.

The Commission was received by President Traoré. It also heard the views of members of the Government. The Zambian Minister of Education, Mr L. K. H. Goma, and a Director of the African Development Bank made presentations.

*Other African contacts*

Prior to the Mali meeting the Chairman was the guest of the President of Senegal.

Towards the end of 1977 the Chairman was the guest of the Presidents of Tanzania and of Zambia. He also met with other leaders in the region. And in Bonn, he met with the President of Sudan.

Mr Dakouré had consultations about the specific problems of the least developed countries with political leaders and representatives of youth organizations and of the public and private sector in Upper Volta, with prominent West African personalities, with experts and officials of sub-regional African organizations and African diplomats.

*Arab and other Middle Eastern contacts*

After the Mali meeting, the Chairman and some Commissioners met Mr Boumedienne, the late President of Algeria.

In Bonn and elsewhere he had meetings with the Presidents of Egypt, Syria, the Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia and the King of Jordan.

High-ranking Arab guests addressed the Commission at its Vienna meeting (see below).

In December 1979, before the tenth meeting, the Chairman and Commissioners visited Kuwait and Saudi Arabia at the invitation of their Governments. They met with: HH the Emir of Kuwait and HRH Crown Prince Fahd and government representatives.

Contacts were also made with representatives from Israel.

### *The EEC and European capitals*

In July 1978 Mr Brandt had high-level talks with governments in EEC countries (Italy, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark) as well as with the President and members of the Community's Commission.

Austria was included in that 'tour' while meetings with the Prime [299] Ministers of Sweden and Norway, the President of Finland, and the Prime Minister of Spain had been arranged earlier in 1977. In October 1979 Mr Brandt met with both the President and the Prime Minister of Portugal.

### *Soviet Union and Eastern Europe*

The Pearson Report while emphasizing the future importance of Centrally Planned Economies nonetheless refrained from dealing with them in any detail. This Commission felt that it was necessary to devote more attention to these aspects — and not only in the context of disarmament problems.

The Chairman met with Secretary-General Brezhnev in May 1978 and arranged for a meeting of Secretariat members with representatives from the Institute of world Economy and International Relations and colleagues from other research bodies in Moscow, which took place in July 1978.

The Chairman met political leaders from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. The government of the German Democratic Republic was also informed at an expert level.

### *Fourth Meeting in Tarrytown, USA, 25-28 August 1978*

In accordance with its agreed work programme, the Commission discussed the topic of mutual interests' and had an exchange of views on migration and brain drain, on debt, and on food and agriculture.

It listened to three of its Eminent Persons as invited guests: Raul Prebisch, Harlan Cleveland and Henry Kissinger. The Commission also heard statements by Mr Kenneth Dadzie, UN Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation; Mr Idriss Jazairy, Chairman of the UN Committee of the Whole; Ambassador Donald Mills, Chairman of the Group of 77; and Mr Jacques de Larosière, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The Chairman met with Mr Bradford Morse, Administrator of UNDP.

Views of the United States Government were presented by Mr Richard Cooper, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Department of State. Senator Jacob Javits and Mr Orville Freeman, President of the Business International Corporation, also addressed the Commission, and its members met informally with the late former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller.

### *Other North American contacts*

Prior to the launching of the Commission, the Chairman had met with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance. A continuation of these contacts was envisaged in October 1978 but could not be realized because the Chairman fell ill while in Washington.



Other Commission members, especially Mrs Graham, Mr Peterson and Mr Botero, had talks with representatives from the US Administration.

Further, in September 1979 a seminar was held in Ottawa upon the invitation of the Canadian Government with representatives from Canadian business and finance. [300]

#### *Fifth Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24-27 November 1978*

The Commission discussed economic cooperation among developing countries and access for their manufactures to markets in the industrialized countries. Also on the agenda were: non-renewable resources, energy and environment, technology, foreign investment and transnational corporations, and prospects for the 1980s.

As invited guests, the Deputy Prime Minister of Korea, Mr Duck-Woo Nam, the Minister of Trade of Sri Lanka, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, as well as the President of the Asian Development Bank, Mr Tarochi Yoshida, addressed the Commission, and the discussion focused on national development strategies and on possibilities of increased regional cooperation.

Following a meeting with Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn, these questions were also discussed in a working session with members of the Malaysian Government.

#### *Other contacts in the Asian and Pacific region*

Prior to the Kuala Lumpur meeting most Commission members took part in a round-table discussion in Delhi devoted to the question of greater cooperation among developing countries. The Working Group on Least Developed Countries also met on that occasion.

Upon conclusion of the meeting in Malaysia, groups of Commissioners conducted high-level talks in Singapore, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Japan.

The Commission's Executive Secretary discussed North-South issues with experts in Canberra and Sydney, and the Chairman met with the Australian Prime Minister in Bonn.

#### *Discussions in China*

At the invitation of the People's Republic of China, the Honorary Treasurer and Secretariat members held discussions in Peking in August 1979. Mr Peterson had paid a visit to China in April, 1979. In, September 1979 Commission member Mr Heath conducted high-level talks there. The Chairman also met with Prime Minister Hua who was in Bonn in October 1979.

#### *Modifications of venues and contacts*

Due to his illness, which ruled out air travel for a period, Mr Brandt to his regret had to limit himself to holding discussions in Europe rather than continuing to visit other parts of the world. The envisaged plenary meeting in Latin America could not be held; but the Latin American members of the Commission maintained contacts in this area and personalities from Latin America were invited to other venues.

In December 1979 a delegation of the Commission visited Kuwait and Saudi Arabia where a plenary meeting had originally been envisaged.

*Sixth Meeting, Mont-Pèlerin,, Switzerland, 22-26 February 1979*

With the participation of Mrs Inga Thorsson, the Commission discussed the relationship between disarmament and development. It had an [301] exchange of views on the international financial and monetary system, as well as on the coordination of multilateral aid agencies.

The Commission also met with two other Eminent Persons, Messrs Lal Jayawardena and Angelos Angelopoulos and had discussions with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr Gamani Corea, as well as the Director-General of GATT, Mr Olivier Long.

*Contacts with heads of international and regional organizations*

In April 1979 as a guest of a joint meeting with UN Secretary-General Waldheim and the Heads of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in Geneva, the Chairman continued his previous contacts in this domain. In the course of the Commission's work, Mr Brandt had a chance to talk to many of them individually and he met with high-level representatives from regional organizations such as OECD and EEC.

Other Commission members also exchanged views with representatives of international and regional organizations including the heads of the World Bank and of the IMF.

Several Commission members took part in meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Chairman maintained relations with this Movement and met twice with President Tito.

He also met with the late Pope Paul VI, as well as the Reverend Potter from the World Council of Churches and was encouraged by their sympathy and support as well as by similar convictions shared by other world religious leaders.

*Seventh Meeting in Annecy, France, 2-6 May 1979*

In continuation of earlier discussions, the Commission examined the international financial and monetary system and institutions. Urgent development objectives, including ecological restoration and conservation were studied. Other items of discussion included the question of women in development, of population, as well as the reform of international institutions.

As invited guests two Eminent Persons, Dame Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) and Mr Maurice Strong, addressed the Commission. From Latin America, President Ortiz Mena of the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as Mr Carlos Massad, Adviser to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, addressed the Commission.

*Other contacts with Latin America and the Caribbean*

The Chairman met with the Presidents of Mexico and Brazil as well as the Prime Minister of Jamaica and had an exchange of views also with political leaders from Venezuela.

Commissioners Eduardo Frei and Rodrigo Botero established high-level contacts with representatives of the Interamerican Development Bank, the Organization of American States and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, ECLA. Mr Frei maintained contact with ECLA headquarters in Santiago during the time of the Commission's work.

Mr Botero met with government representatives in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, as well as in Portugal and Spain. [302]

The Honorary Treasurer of the Commission had an occasion in 1978 to inform the President of Cuba about the Commission's goals and activities.

*Eighth Meeting in Vienna, Austria, 4-9 July 1979*

On the basis of draft material for its Report, the Commission substantially concluded its discussions and focused on the various aspects of energy problems as well as on the problems of the poorest countries, and the discussion on previous subjects was also resumed.

The Commission received two of its Eminent Persons, Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, and the former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr Joop den Uyl. It also met with the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Dr Abd-El Rahman Khane, as well as the following Arab personalities: the Secretary-General of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Dr Ali Attiga, the Deputy Secretary-General of OPEC, Dr Fadhil Al-Chalabi, and the Director-General of the OPEC Special Fund, Dr Ibrahim Shihata.

The Commission was received by Chancellor Kreisky and met with members of his cabinet as well as representatives of the international community in Vienna.

*First editing session (Ninth Meeting) in Brussels, Belgium, 5-9 October 1979*

The Commission discussed the draft text of its Report. The Chairman and some Commissioners had prepared the discussion of the draft papers for the final Report at a preceding meeting in Bonn. In Brussels a concluding discussion was also held on a strategy for long-term, permanent reforms to redress the imbalance between the rich and the poor nations of the world.

The Commission was received by the Belgian Prime Minister.

*Second editing session (Tenth Meeting) in Leeds Castle, Kent, 14-16 December 1979*

An Editorial Group advised by experts was set up under the leadership of Mr Heath and Mr Ramphal, in consultation with the Chairman, to work in London and prepare a complete draft of the Report for submission to the Tenth Meeting.

In a concentrated two days' debate the Commission adopted the final text of the Report and its recommendations. The Chairman informed the public at a press conference in London on 17 December 1979.

*Special volume by the Secretariat*

In addition to the Commission's Report the Secretariat will publish selected papers which formed part of the background to the Commission's deliberations.

*Acknowledgements*

The Commission has drawn encouragement, support and advice from many political leaders, national and international organizations, trade unions, youth organizations, institutes and interested citizens, many of whom offered their advice spontaneously. A word of sincere gratitude is owed to them all. Commission members themselves have

contributed many valuable papers and have established fruitful working contacts through [303] appropriate channels. Also, the contribution of their assistants and collaborators merits recognition.

#### *Financial contributions*

With a generous pledge to guarantee the total costs, the Dutch Government enabled the Commission's work to start; it financed about half of the total expenditure.

The governments of Denmark, Finland, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and the United Kingdom joined in with substantial untied contributions. Regional organizations and Funds, such as the Commission of the European Communities and the OPEC Special Fund assisted. So did Foundations and Research Centres such as the German Marshall Fund of the United States, the Ford Foundation, the Friedrich-Ebert and the Friedrich-Naumann Foundations, Germany (FR), and the International Development Research Center, Canada. Private sources from Germany (FR) and France also contributed smaller amounts.

#### *Other contributions*

The Swiss Government kindly covered the costs of office rent and equipment of the Secretariat in Geneva. Local costs of four Commission meetings were met by the Governments of Germany (Federal Republic), Malaysia, Austria and Belgium. Similarly, the Governments of India, Canada and Germany met the costs of the round-table discussions and preparatory sessions in their capitals. Equally, the costs of the stay of Commission delegations in Singapore, Indonesia, USSR, Republic of Korea, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were met by the host governments. The Commonwealth Secretariat provided office accommodation for the work of the Editorial Group in London.

This wide variety of funds and contributions strengthened the Commission's independence.

Auditing of ICIDI's accounts was carried out by Ernest Kurt, Finance Inspector, Geneva.

#### *Follow-up*

While there will be no formal follow-up after the publication of the Commission's Report, it was nonetheless found to be advisable to have an office where comments, requests, etc. can be dealt with. It was therefore, very much appreciated that — with the assistance of the Dutch Government — the possibility was created to take care of these tasks. The address will be:

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