

Conference on Trade and Development. Difficulties over the date of the Conference were resolved before the Assembly voted on Resolution 1785 (XVII), submitted by the Second Committee, through the acceptance of an amendment introduced by Canada and Peru. This called for the convening of the Conference as soon as possible after the ECOSOC session in July 1963 and, in any event, not later than early in 1964. This Conference is expected to concentrate on methods of improving the trading position of developing countries, including the expansion of markets for primary commodities and semi-manufactured goods, possibilities for stabilizing commodity prices at equitable levels and problems relating to tariffs and other trade barriers. In addition, the Conference will examine the adequacy of existing international institutions in the trade field. A 30-member Preparatory Committee, on which Canada is represented, is already at work making plans for this important Conference (*see* Appendix V(5)).

Canada supported two resolutions bearing specifically on commodity prices, which were adopted at the seventeenth session. The first resolution [1822 (XVII)] expressed the hope that all coffee-trading members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies would find a way to participate in the International Coffee Agreement negotiated at the 1962 United Nations Coffee Conference. This Agreement is designed to achieve stability in world coffee prices and to increase world consumption of coffee. Canada was the second country to ratify it. The second of these resolutions [1829 (XVII)] urged the Commission on International Commodity Trade to complete studies on compensatory financing to stabilize the export receipts of less-developed countries dependent on exports of primary commodities.

Economic Development

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions submitted by the Second Committee aimed at strengthening and facilitating the activities of the United Nations in the economic field.

The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution [1821 (XVII)] recommending that the ECOSOC and the Committee for Industrial Development, in studying the relation between accelerated industrialization and international trade, should take account of the developing countries' urgent needs for steadily increasing income for exports and for capital-goods imports on favourable terms. One resolution [1823 (XVII)], adopted un-animously, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the Regional Economic Commissions. Another [1826 (XVII)] endorsed an appeal directed by the Economic and Social Council to the developed countries to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General,