

Appendix

A.1 Institutional history of the *World Economic and Social Survey*

Historical overview

The World Economic and Social Survey (WESS) is the earliest post-Second World War recurrent publication mandated to record and analyse the performance of the global economy and social development trends and offer relevant policy recommendations. The *Survey* is issued annually pursuant to General Assembly resolution 118 (II) of 31 October 1947, in which the Assembly recommended to the Economic and Social Council:

- “(a) That it consider a survey of current world economic conditions and trends annually, and at such other intervals as it considers necessary, in the light of its responsibility under Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the solution of international economic problems, higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,
- “(b) That such consideration include an analysis of the major dislocations of needs and supplies in the world economy,
- “(c) That it make recommendations as to the appropriate measures to be taken by the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.”

Over time, the WESS underwent several changes in name and several transformations in format. The first *Survey* issued was called the *Economic Report*, with the following subtitle: *Salient Features of the World Economic Situation 1945-47*. That publication was launched at Lake Success, New York, in January 1948. In the preface, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, economist David Owen, expressed his hope that in addition to fulfilling the mandate of the General Assembly, “it [would] also serve students of economics and the general public throughout the world” (p. iii). From 1949 to 1955, the publication was referred to as *The World Economic Report* (WER). In the foreword to *World Economic Report, 1948* (p. iii), it was noted that the *Survey* had assembled “a considerable volume of post-war economic data relating to all regions of the world, not hitherto available *within the compass of a single study*” (emphasis added) and that as added information had become available, it became possible “to give more extensive treatment to economic conditions in underdeveloped countries”.

Starting with the 1955 report, issued in 1956, the *Survey* became known as the *World Economic Survey* (WES) and since 1994, it has borne its present title, *World Economic and Social Survey* (WESS). The year 1999 marked the launching of a companion volume, *World Economic Situation and Prospects* (WESP) devoted to reporting on short-term economic estimates. The *Survey* has been prepared regularly by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN/DESA)—which has also undergone various reforms, including changes of name (see table A.1.1)—in collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system, although the nature and extent of the collaboration have changed over time as those organizations started to publish their own analytical reports.

Although the authors of the WESS were not acknowledged by name until 2007, some of the world’s leading economists have in fact contributed to the various editions of the report (for capsule biographies of those renowned contributors, see appendix A.2). In the fact sheet entitled “The World Economic and Social Survey at sixty”, it was revealed

that the primary author of the 1948 *Report* had been the distinguished economist Michal Kalecki, whose teaching career included an appointment at the University of Cambridge. Hans Singer, a pioneer in the field of development economics, and one of three eminent economists to have joined the new Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations in 1947, was, for several years, a leading member of the team responsible for preparing the report. Throughout its history, the *Survey* has benefited from the written inputs, advice and encouragement of major economists from the academia as well as economists working within other bodies of the United Nations system, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the regional commissions.

Between 1951 and 1958, the *Survey* included, in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 266 (X),^a a companion volume, which reviewed economic conditions in Africa. Between 1951 and 1964, the Secretariat also produced a review of economic conditions in the Middle East as a supplement to the *Survey*. These volumes complemented the regional surveys prepared annually by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).^b

Beginning with the 1953-54 edition, the *World Economic Report* included an examination of the longer-term problems of international trade, in addition to the analysis of contemporary economic conditions. As noted above, in 1956, starting with the 1955 edition, the report came to be known as the *World Economic Survey*. With the issuance of the 1956 *Survey*, in 1957, the report would go on to regularly include analyses of longer-term issues of general interest. This was in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 614 (XXII) D of 9 August 1956, in which the Council affirmed “the desirability of continuing to focus attention in future *Surveys* upon long-term problems of general interest”. The *Survey’s* insightful analyses of longer-term issues offer a comprehensive account of the changing paradigms in development economics; quite often, they have questioned the dominant paradigm and provided alternative perspectives.

As mentioned above, the year 1999 marked the launching by UN/DESA of the first issue of a separate report, *World Economic Situation and Prospects*, pursuant to the Secretary-General’s programme for reform inaugurated in the late 1990s. This is a joint product of UN/DESA, UNCTAD and (beginning in 2005) the five regional commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA). WESP functioned as a year-end update of the *World Economic and Social Survey* until 2004. Over the period beginning in 2005, however, WESP has emerged as the lead publication focused on current economic trends and prospects. Utilizing the United Nations World Economic Forecasting Model,^c it also provides forecasts and policy analysis. In recent years, chapter I of the WESP (on the global

^a In which the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General “to include in the world economic report, to be prepared for the twelfth session of the Council, a special section relating to economic conditions in Africa, using material readily available and such further information as may be provided by the Governments concerned”.

^b The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established in 1958 and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in 1973.

^c The World Economic Forecasting Model, introduced in 2005, succeeded the LINK modelling system, which had been developed initially by the late Professor Lawrence R. Klein of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Klein had been the recipient of the 1980 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Noble. The LINK system featured a modelling approach whereby individual country models were linked together through use of trade and other macroeconomic variables.

economic outlook) has been published in December of each year, while chapters II, III and IV which focus on trade, finance for development, and regional outlooks, respectively, are typically published in January of the same year.^d As shorter-term economic forecasting and analysis are published in the WESP, the WESS has continued to focus on longer-term development issues.

Currently, the core responsibility for the preparation of the *World Economic and Social Survey* falls upon the staff of the Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD) within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The *Survey* has typically focused on the analysis of such longer-term development issues as poverty, climate change, ageing, economic insecurity, development finance, inequalities and international migration. The preparation of the *Survey*, which draws upon background papers written by external experts, thus provides an opportunity for contact between in-house experts at the United Nations and those working in the academia. The *Survey* team also includes researchers from other Divisions of DESA, who may provide background analysis and, depending on the focus of the *Survey* in any given year, contribute to the chapters addressing particular issues. The WESS team also seeks inputs from other United Nations organizations. However, the intensity of collaboration with the wider United Nations system has diminished over time, as the system expanded, and specialized United Nations entities began producing their own analytical reports.

It was the *Survey's* analysis that provided the foundation for the establishment of many specialized organizations of the United Nations and new Secretariat entities. For example, the 1962 and 1963 *Surveys* addressed broad issues of trade as an instrument for economic development of the developing countries and provided critical analytical inputs for discussion at the session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which later became a permanent United Nations organization (established in 1964). Similarly, the focus of the 1961 edition of the *Survey* was industrialization and economic development, and it laid the analytical groundwork for the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1966.

The body of knowledge built up through the development discussions provided in the *Survey* over the last seventy years constitutes an important point of reference for the implementation of strategies for sustainable development. While it is true that history does not repeat itself, past development challenges are in many ways similar to those of the present. By shedding light through its analysis on how these challenges were once dealt with and on the effectiveness of the policies adopted to confront them, the *Survey* has also shed light on the present—and the future. On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the *Survey's* first appearance in print, the claim was made that the *Survey* had “fulfilled its mandate of surveying economic conditions, providing an analysis of the source of ‘dislocations’ and making appropriate recommendations”. On the occasion of celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the *Survey*, the truth of that claim still holds.

^d The latest issue, WESP 2017, is an exception in this regard, as the whole report was published in January 2017.

Table A.1.1
Main responsibilities in the preparation of WESS/WESP/WES/WER, 1945–2017

Department/division/unit	Reports/years
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD) Development Strategy and Policy Unit (DSP)	WESS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014/2015, 2016, 2017
DESA DPAD Global Economic Monitoring Unit	WESP 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017
DESA Development Policy and Planning Office Economic Monitoring and Assessment Unit	WESS 2004, 2005, 2006 WESP 2004, 2005, 2006
DESA DPAD Development Perspectives Branch	WESS 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003
DESA DPAD Economic Assessment and Outlook Branch	WESP 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003
DESA Development Policy Analysis Division International Economic Relations Branch	WESS 1998, 1999
Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis (DESIPA) Macroeconomics Division International Economic Relations Branch Projections and Perspectives Studies Branch	WESS 1996, 1997
DESIPA Macroeconomic and Social Policy Analysis Division Development Analysis Branch/International Economic Relations Branch/ Projections and Perspectives Studies Branch	WES 1993; WESS 1994, 1995
Department of Economic and Social Development (DESD) Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD)	WES 1992
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) General Analysis and Policies Division Development Analysis Branch/International Economic Relations Branch	WES 1979–1980, 1980–1981, 1981–1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991
DIESA Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies Review and Appraisal Branch	WES 1977, 1978
DESA Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies Review and Appraisal Branch	WES 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976
DESA Center for Development Planning, Projections and Policies	WES 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969–1970, 1971, 1972
DESA Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies Current Analysis and Policies Branch	WES 1964
DESA Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies Economic Development Branch	WES 1962, 1963
DESA Division of General Economic Research and Policies	WES 1959, 1960, 1961,
DESA Bureau of Economic Affairs Economic Survey Branch	WES 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958
DESA Bureau of Economic Affairs Economic Survey Branch	WER 1953–1954
Department of Economic Affairs Division of Economic Stability and Development	Economic Report 1945–1947; WER 1948, 1949–1950, 1950–1951, 1951–1952

Source: UN/DESA.

A.2 Notable economists who have contributed to the *World Economic and Social Survey*^a

Although the authors of the earlier issues of the *Survey* remain anonymous, some of the world's leading economists contributed to them. For example, it is known that the famous economist Michal Kalecki was the primary author of the 1948 report. Hans Singer, a pioneer of development economics and one of the three economists to join the new Economics Department of the United Nations in 1947, was a leading member of the team preparing the report for more than a decade. Throughout its history, the *Survey* also benefited from written inputs, advice and encouragement from major academic economists outside the United Nations system as well as economists working in other bodies within the system, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, and the regional commissions. A number of notable economists who have contributed to the *Survey* are listed below.

Kenneth Arrow (1921–2017)

At the time of his retirement, Kenneth Arrow was the Joan Kenney Professor of Economics and Professor of Operations Research at Stanford University. His work focused primarily on economic theory and operations research, including social choice theory, risk bearing, medical economics, general equilibrium analysis, inventory theory, and the economics of information and innovation. Invited by Professor Lawrence Klein and the Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD) of the then Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat to participate in the LINK project, Professor Arrow actively participated in its meetings in the 1990s as an expert and keynote speaker. In 1972, for his pioneering contributions to both general equilibrium theory and welfare theory, he shared the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with Sir John Hicks.

Professor Arrow served on the faculties of the University of Chicago and Harvard and Stanford Universities. Prior to that, he served as a weather officer in the United States Air Corps (1942-1946) and as a research associate at the Cowles Commission for Research in Economics (1947-1949). In addition to the Nobel Prize, he received the John Bates Clark Medal of the American Economic Association and the National Medal of Science and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree from City College in New York and his MA and PhD degrees from Columbia University. In addition, he held approximately 20 honorary degrees.

^a The *Survey* has taken on several names throughout its history. In 1948, it was called the *Economic Report*; from 1949 to 1955, the *World Economic Report*; and from 1956 to 1993, the *World Economic Survey*. Since 1994, it has borne its present title, *World Economic and Social Survey*. The year 1999 witnessed the launch of a companion volume, entitled *World Economic Situation and Prospects*, which reports on short-term economic estimates. The term *Survey* as used here may refer to a publication bearing any of these titles.

Michał Kalecki (1899–1970)

Michał Kalecki was largely self-taught and his theoretical and policy contributions to the field of economics were based on actual observation of economic life and on extensive use of data. Kalecki's work at the Institute for Research on Business Cycles and Prices in Warsaw led to a deepening of his knowledge of economics and the publication in 1933 of a major work, *Essay on the Business Cycle Theory*, which anticipated the theories of John Maynard Keynes. This study portrayed a developed capitalist economy as a demand-determined system where, in the absence of government intervention, involuntary unemployment would be a likely outcome. At the end of the Second World War, Kalecki worked for a period of time at the International Labour Office in Montreal and subsequently in Geneva.

Kalecki was a member of the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York from 1947 to 1954, as Assistant Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development, where he was responsible for the creation and publication of the annual *World Economic Report*. Here he studied the post-war world economy and provided advice to various Governments, including those of Israel (1950) and Mexico (1953). This international exposure bolstered his later interests, in particular in the necessity of using economic analyses to better understand patterns in underdeveloped countries. Profoundly disheartened by the intellectual intolerance that he witnessed during the McCarthyist period in the United States of America, he resigned from his position in New York at the end of 1954 and in 1955, returned to Poland, although he did continue to provide policy advice to newly formed United Nations organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Kalecki was invited for relatively long stays in India (1960) and Cuba (1960), where he advised their Governments on issues related to development planning and financing for development. Frequent travel to Latin America, especially Mexico, exposed him to the development challenges experienced by different countries.

Kalecki's contributions were always grounded in relevant stylized facts, and he sought to examine issues within the context of an entire economy and society, including the underlying political process. This highlights an important feature of his analysis, entailing the fundamental conviction that economics is ultimately about politics and that any analysis of an economy seeking to abstract from the sociopolitical determinants and implications of economic phenomena would be not only inadequate but wrong. His essays attested, in particular, to a broad concern for the distributive implications of economic strategies.

Lawrence R. Klein (1920–2013)

Professor Klein was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1980 for his work in the Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania in creating computer models, to forecast economic trends.

Project LINK, Klein's major initiative, was created at Stanford University in 1968. The project integrates the economic models of different countries within a total system in order to improve the understanding of international economic linkages and economic

forecasts. Further, LINK economic projections are used in the policy analysis and forecasts produced by *World Economic Situation and Prospects*. The project went on to become an international cooperative venture, with the central coordinating facility and software located at the University of Pennsylvania.

Project LINK, which continues to encompass new countries, new economic processes and a longer time horizon, has generated a significant amount of related incremental research by enabling countries to initiate econometric model building projects, by extending “best practice” research to various centres and by demonstrating to official international bodies how to establish interrelationships among different parts of the world economy. Ongoing research activities and biannual meetings of Project LINK, which has become an important research forum for model builders from many countries, have been conducted on an enlarged scale at the United Nations and the University of Toronto.

In the last years of his life, Klein’s research efforts were focused on bringing new participants into the LINK Project, introducing modern econometrics in China and expanding the activities of the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, an organization for which he served as a professional consultant.

José Antonio Ocampo (born 1952)

José Antonio Ocampo is an eminent Colombian economist. Since July 2007, he has been Professor of Professional Practice in International and Public Affairs and Director of the Economic and Political Development Concentration at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University. Most recently, in 2017, Dr. Ocampo was appointed to the board of the Central Bank of Colombia.

From 1989 to 1997, he held several high-level posts within the Government of Colombia, including as Minister of Finance and Public Credit and, in that capacity, as Chair of the Board of the Central Bank; Director of the National Planning Department; and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Dr. Ocampo served in a number of positions in the United Nations, most notably as Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, from 1998 to 2003. He served in 2003-2007 as Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. In that capacity, he chaired the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs and headed the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, which produces a wide range of research and analytical outputs on development issues, leads the follow-up to the major United Nations summits and conferences, and provides substantive and organizational support to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. During his tenure at the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Dr. Ocampo headed the teams responsible for the preparation of the *World Economic and Social Survey* and *World Economic and Social Prospects*, to which he was also a contributing author.

In 2008, Professor Ocampo was awarded the Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought, bestowed by the Global Development and Environment Institute at Tufts University in memory of Wassily Leontief (winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1973). From 2008 to 2010, he was the co-director of the United Nations Development Programme/Organization of American States project entitled “Agenda for a Citizens’ Democracy in Latin America”, and in 2009, he was a member of

the Commission of Experts of the President of the United Nations General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System.

Göran Ohlin (1926–1996)

Göran Ohlin was a Swedish economic historian of great distinction. In the early 1960s, Ohlin was a professor at the Wenner-Gren Centre, Institute for International Economic Studies, University of Stockholm. From 1967 to 1969, he was a member of the staff of the Pearson Commission on International Development and in the 1980s, became the secretary of its successor, the Brandt Commission, chaired by Willy Brandt.

Ohlin served as Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations during 1986-1991 at the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, currently the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. He actively participated in the discussions on debt renegotiation for developing countries, advocating for an orderly debt rollover, with attention to be paid to specific situations and case-by-case solutions. Ohlin also supported a major increase both of special drawing rights by the International Monetary Fund and of lending by the World Bank as a means of improving global liquidity. In his capacity as Assistant Secretary-General, he exercised leadership and offered substantive advice related to the production and publication of the *World Economic Survey*.

Hans Singer (1910–2006)

Before Hans Singer joined the United Nations in 1947, at age 37, he had already been well established in the academic world of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having held positions in the faculty of economics at the universities of Manchester and Glasgow and engaged in a range of diverse research activities. Along with David Owen, who became the first head of the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York, and Walter Oakeshott, Singer engaged in a study of the painful, harsh reality of unemployment in five different cities within the United Kingdom. Living with poor families, he witnessed first-hand the psychological, moral and physical impacts of their situation.

During his 22-year career with the United Nations, Singer worked in the Department of Economic Affairs. He helped lay the foundations for the United Nations Development Programme through his work on the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; undertook assignments for the United Nations Children's Fund; provided the intellectual rationale for the establishment of the World Food Programme; and participated in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

When Singer joined the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Special Adviser within the Bureau of Economic Affairs (a post he held over the period 1955-1965), he was soon engaged in analysing the terms of

trade between developing and developed countries and in advising on and contributing to several editions of the *World Economic Survey*. Singer and Raúl Prebisch of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean formulated the Prebisch-Singer thesis—which explained the consequences of the tendency, under capitalism, towards global inequality—and drew conclusions from their work for international policy. Aspects of Singer’s thinking—e.g., on food aid, social development, industrial strategy and elements of development strategy—have become embodied within the framework of institutions (the World Food Programme, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, among others). Indeed, the conceptualizations of trade and technology, as set out in the Prebisch-Singer hypothesis, remain a driving force behind the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. At a memorial for Singer, former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan referred to him as “a true pioneer and titan in the world of development economics”—one “whose guiding hand is felt to this day in several United Nations entities—from the Secretariat to the United Nations Children’s Fund and the World Food Programme”.

Jomo Kwame Sundaram (born 1952)

Jomo Kwame Sundaram holds the Tun Hussein Onn Chair in International Studies at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia, and is Visiting Senior Fellow at the Khazanah Research Institute, Visiting Fellow at the Initiative for Policy Dialogue, Columbia University, and Adjunct Professor at the International Islamic University, Malaysia.

During the period 2005-2012, Dr. Sundaram served as Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, providing overall guidance related to the *World Economic and Social Survey* and *World Economic Situation and Prospects*. He was appointed Assistant Director-General and Coordinator for Economic and Social Development at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations during 2012-2015.

Jomo was the Research Coordinator for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development during 2006-2012. During 2008-2009, he served as adviser to Miguel d’Escoto Brockmann, President of the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, and as a member of the Commission of Experts of the President of the United Nations General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System (Stiglitz Commission).

Jomo is a leading scholar and expert on the political economy of development, especially in South-East Asia, and has authored or edited over 100 books and translated 12 volumes, in addition to having written many academic papers and articles for the media. He was the founder chair of International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs); was a member of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; and has received several honours and awards for his work, including the 2007 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought.

Before joining the United Nations, Jomo was already recognized as an outspoken intellectual, with unorthodox, non-partisan views. Before the Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998, Jomo had early on been an advocate of appropriate new capital account management measures, which were later introduced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mahathir Mohamad.

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>United Nations Development Decade: a programme for international economic cooperation (I)</p> <p>First United Nations Development Decade (December 1961 – December 1970)</p> <p>Resolution 1710 (XVI) adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “[P]romote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom” and “employ international machinery for the advancement of the economic and social development of all peoples” • Intensify “efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social achievement” 	<p>Growth-oriented objectives/goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For developing countries as a whole, a minimum annual economic growth of 5 per cent in 1970 • Promote economic development in developing countries through industrialization, diversification and highly productive agriculture • Increase exports from developing countries at stable and remunerative prices, and ensure that developing countries obtain an equitable share of earnings from the extraction and marketing of their natural resources <p>Objectives/goals more directly linked to other dimensions of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease in developing countries • Further promote education and vocational and technical training in developing countries 	<p>International economic and development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the flow of public and private development resources, including investment capital, to developing countries on mutually acceptable terms • Improve the use of international institutions and instrumentalities for furthering economic and social development • Provide international assistance, where appropriate, in education and vocational and technical training • Assist developing countries in establishing integrated country plans—including, where appropriate, land reform—for self-sustained growth
<p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Second United Nations Development Decade (January 1971 – December 1980)</p> <p>Resolution 2626 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>“(Create) a more just and rational world economic and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation”</p>	<p>Growth-oriented objectives/goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For developing countries as a whole, average annual growth of GDP of at least 6 per cent and average annual growth of GDP per capita of about 3.5 per cent (assuming an average annual increase of 2.5 per cent in population) • Average annual growth of 4 per cent in agricultural output and of 8 per cent in manufacturing output in developing countries • Average annual growth of 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic saving to GDP, so that this ratio rises to about 20 per cent by 1980 in developing countries • Average annual growth of about 7 per cent in imports and exports in developing countries 	<p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers against exports from developing countries, and support their efforts in economic diversification, and expansion of production and exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods • Conclude international arrangements on commodities • Stimulate and make effective use of foreign private capital, in line with national development objectives • Consider the possibility of establishing a link between special drawing rights allocation and provision of additional development finance for developing countries

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>(continued)</p> <p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Second United Nations Development Decade (January 1971–December 1980)</p> <p>Resolution 2626 (XXV) adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>(continued)</p> <p>Objectives/goals more directly linked to other dimensions of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve more equitable distribution of income and wealth for social justice and efficiency of production; reduce regional, sectoral and social disparities • Foster well-being of children, and ensure full participation of youth and full integration of women in development • Increase share of the working population in modern-type activities and significantly reduce unemployment and underemployment in developing countries • Achieve enrollment of all children of primary school age, improve education quality at all levels and substantially reduce illiteracy • Formulate a coherent national health programme for preventing and treating diseases, and for raising general levels of health and sanitation • Improve levels of nutrition • Expand and improve housing facilities • Safeguard the environment 	<p>(continued)</p> <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide international support to developing countries in accessing technology, diversifying production, securing adequate food supplies and expanding infrastructure • Assist in extending and improving education systems in developing countries • Pursue international cooperation on health planning and establishment of health institutions in developing countries • Provide international assistance in respect of strengthening planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing national development plans • Provide special assistance to least developed countries and landlocked developing countries <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1972, and no later than 1975, advanced countries should transfer financial resources of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of GNP to developing countries; ODA to developing countries should reach a minimum of 0.7 per cent of GNP of developed countries by 1975 • Pursue simplified, effective, untied and expeditious disbursement of ODA • Provide international assistance - including rescheduling and refinancing of existing debts, on appropriate terms and conditions - in preventing debt crises 	<p>(continued)</p> <p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries • Provide assistance to countries, particularly developing countries, with respect to structural imbalance in their external accounts and consequent balance-of-payments difficulties
<p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Third United Nations Development Decade (January 1981–December 1990)</p> <p>Resolution 35/56 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>"[E]stablish a new international economic order based on justice and equity"</p>	<p>Growth-oriented objectives/goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For developing countries as a whole, average annual growth of GDP of 7 per cent and average annual growth of GDP per capita of 4 per cent (assuming an average annual rate of growth of population of 2.5 per cent) 	<p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the responsiveness of the international monetary system to the needs and interests of the developing countries • Provide assistance to countries, particularly developing countries, with respect to structural imbalance in their external accounts and consequent balance-of-payments difficulties

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>(Continued)</p> <p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Third United Nations Development Decade (January 1981–December 1990)</p> <p>Resolution 35/56 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>(Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual growth of at least 4 per cent in agricultural production and of at least 9 per cent in manufacturing production in developing countries • Gross investment and gross domestic saving reach 28 per cent and 24 per cent of GDP, respectively, by 1990 in developing countries • Average annual growth of exports and imports of goods and services of at least 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in developing countries • Substantially reduce inflation so as to help ensure sustained growth • Expand physical and institutional infrastructure in developing countries at rates that fully support the rate of economic growth <p>Objectives/goals more directly linked to other dimensions of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and eliminate poverty and ensure fair distribution of developmental benefits • Ensure full and effective participation by the entire population in all stages of the development process • Increase the opportunities for productive employment • Improve living conditions of children and eliminate child labour in conformity with the relevant international labour conventions • Provide universal education on the broadest possible scale, and eradicate or considerably reduce illiteracy • Eliminate hunger and malnutrition 	<p>(Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and promote developing countries' production and exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods • Reduce or eliminate restrictions on imports from developing countries; progressively reduce or abolish non-tariff barriers • Prevent, with a view to eliminating, negative effects of activities of transnational corporations and promote their positive contributions to development in developing countries • Encourage mutually beneficial foreign direct investment and other sources of private capital • Develop special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system and establish its link with development assistance <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance international cooperation in support of measures on reducing poverty, promoting employment opportunities and providing the right to work through enhanced growth and measures to ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of development and institutional reforms • Develop human resources in developing countries, including through international assistance in the areas of extension services and teacher training • Give or facilitate, as appropriate, the freest and fullest possible access of developing countries to all energy technologies • Pay special attention to pressing problems of least developing countries, landlocked developing countries and developing island countries <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA of developed countries should reach or surpass 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1985 and certainly no later than in the second half of the Decade; the target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter 	<p>(Continued)</p>

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>(continued)</p> <p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Third United Nations Development Decade (January 1981–December 1990)</p> <p>Resolution 35/56 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden the access of the poorest groups of their populations to health facilities and ensure immunization against major infectious diseases for all children • Make safe water and adequate sanitary facilities available to all by 1990 • Reduce infant mortality to less than 120 per 1,000 live births in the poorest countries • Provide basic shelter and infrastructure to all people • Enhance developing countries' capacity to improve their environment, avert environmental degradation and give future generations the benefit of a sound environment; prevent deforestation, erosion, soil degradation and desertification • Encourage rational development, management and utilization of natural resources • Intensify efforts towards the development and expansion of the world's energy resources in the context of a search for a long-term solution to the energy problem, with increasing reliance on new and renewable sources of energy 	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable efforts to be made by donor countries in order to double the flow of ODA to the least developed countries • Substantially increase concessional and non-concessional financial flows to developing countries • Develop new ways and forms of lending compatible with the development priorities and longer-term debt-servicing capacity of developing countries 	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable efforts to be made by donor countries in order to double the flow of ODA to the least developed countries • Substantially increase concessional and non-concessional financial flows to developing countries • Develop new ways and forms of lending compatible with the development priorities and longer-term debt-servicing capacity of developing countries
<p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Fourth United Nations Development Decade (January 1991–December 2000)</p> <p>Resolution 45/199 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>Release "the great potential for development that exists in the developing countries and in the world economy"</p> <p>"[R]everse the adverse trends of the 1980s, address the challenges of the 1990s and move into a more productive decade"</p>	<p>Growth-oriented objectives/goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A surge in the pace of economic growth in the developing countries; a growth rate of 7 per cent would provide conditions for economic transformation, an increase in productive employment, poverty eradication and environmental protection • Accelerate the process of industrialization; rate of industrialization in many developing countries should grow at the rate of 8-10 per cent annually 	<p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change the framework of international economic relations to ensure equitable, full and effective participation of developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of international economic cooperation for development • Reform the international monetary system to improve its responsiveness to the needs and interests of the developing countries

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>(continued)</p> <p>International Development Strategy for the</p> <p>Fourth United Nations Development Decade (January 1991–December 2000)</p> <p>Resolution 45/199 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise agricultural output and strengthen food security and self-reliance in food; food production should grow at the rate of 4 per cent on average annually • Increase domestic savings and investments, and improve return to investments • Foster setting of sound macroeconomic management, nationally and internationally • Contain inflation so as to prevent its adverse economic and social consequences • Improve and modernize infrastructure in areas such as communications and transport, power, and banking and finance, which are crucial for industrialization <p>Objectives/goals more directly linked to other dimensions of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue a development process that is responsive to social needs, seeks a significant reduction in extreme poverty, promotes the development and utilization of human resources and skills, and is environmentally sound and sustainable • Eradicate poverty by ensuring that economic progress is distributed as widely as possible • Enhance participation of men and women in economic and political life, and protect cultural identities • Eradicate illiteracy and build a sound base of primary and secondary education • Develop an institutional base for vocational training • Eliminate starvation and death caused by famine; substantially reduce malnutrition and mortality among children; considerably reduce chronic hunger; and eliminate major nutritional diseases 	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish conditions of openness and fairness within the international trading system, in the interest of all countries • Reduce and remove tariff and non-tariff barriers • Improve developing countries' access to markets for export products, and promote further structural adjustment policies in industrialized countries in view of shifting comparative advantages • Encourage foreign direct investment that furthers mutual interests <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide international assistance for poverty eradication and achieving other broad humanitarian and social goals • Promote international cooperation among developing countries on human resources development • Make substantial and rapid progress in transitioning from the hydrocarbon-based international economy • Examine effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to developing countries • Pay attention to the special situations of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and developing island countries <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase substantially concessional and non-concessional flows to developing countries • Developed countries should reach or surpass the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP, and improve the quality and utilization of aid • All parties involved jointly produce a durable, broad and growth-oriented solution to the problems of external indebtedness; creditor countries should continue reviewing their tax policies and regulatory practices to facilitate commercial debt and debt-service reduction operations 	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish conditions of openness and fairness within the international trading system, in the interest of all countries • Reduce and remove tariff and non-tariff barriers • Improve developing countries' access to markets for export products, and promote further structural adjustment policies in industrialized countries in view of shifting comparative advantages • Encourage foreign direct investment that furthers mutual interests <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide international assistance for poverty eradication and achieving other broad humanitarian and social goals • Promote international cooperation among developing countries on human resources development • Make substantial and rapid progress in transitioning from the hydrocarbon-based international economy • Examine effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to developing countries • Pay attention to the special situations of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and developing island countries <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase substantially concessional and non-concessional flows to developing countries • Developed countries should reach or surpass the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP, and improve the quality and utilization of aid • All parties involved jointly produce a durable, broad and growth-oriented solution to the problems of external indebtedness; creditor countries should continue reviewing their tax policies and regulatory practices to facilitate commercial debt and debt-service reduction operations

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>United Nations Millennium Declaration (September 2000 – December 2015)</p> <p>Resolution 55/2 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p>"[U]phold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level"</p> <p>"[E]stablish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter [of the United Nations]"</p> <p>"[E]nsure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give special attention to primary health care and the prevention of chronic diseases, as well as to general development objectives such as sanitation, safe drinking water and nutrition • All countries take effective action for the protection and enhancement of the environment in accordance with their respective capacities and responsibilities, with particular consideration to the specific needs of developing countries • Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • Achieve universal primary education • Promote gender equality and empower women • Reduce child mortality • Improve maternal health • Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases • Ensure environmental sustainability • Promote a global partnership for development 	<p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop further an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with developing countries, develop strategies for decent and productive work for youth • Address special needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States • Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries, in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies • Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially in information and communications, in cooperation with the private sector <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries • Increase ODA from developed countries

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (continued)

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (September 2015 – December 2030)</p> <p>Resolution 70/1 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive • A world free of fear and violence • A world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity • A world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all 	<p>Growth-oriented goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation <p>Goals more directly linked to other dimensions of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End poverty in all its forms everywhere • End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all • Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all • Reduce inequality within and among countries • Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 	<p>International economic and monetary cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence • Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda • Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 • Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations • Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions <p>International development cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen domestic resource mobilization through international support to developing countries • Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms • Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals • By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by characteristics relevant in national contexts

A.3 A synthesis of the key visions, objectives, goals and areas for global partnership as set forth in the International Development Strategies for the United Nations Development Decades, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development *(continued)*

United Nations Development Decades/United Nations Millennium Declaration/2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Key visions	Selected objectives/goals	Selected areas for global partnership
<p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (September 2015– December 2030)</p> <p>Resolution 70/1 adopted by the General Assembly</p>	<p><i>(continued)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss • Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels • Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development 	<p><i>(continued)</i></p> <p>International development assistance and external debt management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement developed countries' ODA commitments, including the commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries • Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress 	

Source: UN/DESA, elaborated based on official United Nations documents adopted by the General Assembly.

A.4 Major conferences and summits, 1980–2000

Summit/conference	Main objectives
World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980	To assess the disparity between women's guaranteed rights and their capacity to exercise them
International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984	To appraise the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted at the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, and to expand the scope of the Plan of Action to incorporate the latest research and data
World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985	To seek new ways to overcome obstacles to achieving gender equality, development and peace
World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990	To universalise basic education and adopt the World Declaration on Education for All and a Framework for Action
World Summit for Children, New York, 29 and 30 September 1990	To adopt the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and a Plan of Action for implementing the World Declaration
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992	To adopt a global plan of action for promoting sustainable development; and define a set of principles encompassing the rights and responsibilities of States with respect to the environment and development
International Conference on Nutrition Rome, 5-11 December 1992	To discuss ways to eradicate hunger and malnutrition
World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993	To direct education towards full human development and strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994	To hold discussions on and adopt a Programme of Action for national and international action on population and development during the following 20 years
World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995	To address globalization, the changing world economy, poverty, unemployment and social disintegration
Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995	To strengthen the international goal of achieving equality, development and peace for women; and, in that regard, to adopt the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996	To address two themes: "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world"
World Food Summit, Rome, 13-17 November 1996	To provide a forum for discussion on the issue of eradication of hunger; and, in that regard, to adopt the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action
Millennium Summit, New York, 6-8 September 2000	To affirm the collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity. By adopting the United Nations Millennium Declaration, world leaders committed their nations to a new global partnership for reducing extreme poverty

Source: UN/DESA, based on information available at <http://www.un.org/en/events/archives/2008.shtml>.