

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

# TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Committee on Trade and Development  
Sixty-Sixth Session  
26 June 1989

## DRAFT NOTE ON PROCEEDINGS OF SIXTY-SIXTH SESSION

### Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Sixty-Sixth Session of the Committee on Trade and Development was held on 26 June 1989 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador R. Ricupero (Brazil). The Committee adopted the following agenda: review of developments in international trade and in the Uruguay Round; review of the implementation of the provisions of Part IV and of the operation of the Enabling Clause; technical assistance to developing countries in the context of the Uruguay Round; and work of the Sub-Committee on the Trade of Least-Developed Countries.

### Item (i): Review of developments in international trade and in the Uruguay Round

2. The Chairman recalled that in reviewing progress of negotiations in the Uruguay Round the Committee exchanged views on the following points: (i) developments in international trade and in the Uruguay Round; (ii) developments in negotiating bodies of in the Uruguay Round with regard to special and differential treatment, fuller participation and reciprocity; (iii) specific topics in the Uruguay Round of particular relevance to trade between developed and developing countries. For the purpose of reviewing developments in international trade at this meeting Committee members had available the early estimates by the GATT Secretariat on world trade in 1988 and expectations - prospects for 1989 published as document GATT/1453 in February this year. With respect to specific topics of particular relevance to trade between developed and developing countries, the Chairman recalled that during previous reviews of developments in the Uruguay Round the interlinkages between trade, finance

and money had been recognized as being among such topics and proposed that the Committee focus its attention on a general review of issues relating to this topic without any commitment to negotiating positions of governments in the Uruguay Round. Some questions which the Committee might look at in the context of this review would include the following: a) the impact of trade policies including trade liberalization measures on debt and balance-of-payments issues; b) the consequences of the balance-of-payments situation and the indebtedness of developing countries for trade between them and the developed countries, and for the process of trade liberalization and on economic development and growth; c) the importance of closer co-operation on trade and financial problems, and the extent to which closer coordination between trade and monetary and financial policies is needed to deal with debt and payment difficulties of developing countries; d) suggestions on possible further contributions of GATT in this field. The review of such matters might enable the Committee to make a useful contribution by ways of ideas and suggestions which would help delegations in their participation in negotiations while avoiding duplication with work of Negotiating Bodies of the Uruguay Round.

3. The debate under item (i) of the Agenda concentrated on the topic of interlinkages between trade, money and finance. A number of representatives welcomed the opportunity of addressing this topic in the Committee. In the course of discussions various views were put forward, or preliminary comments were made on issues relating to this topic, including possible approaches to deal more effectively with existing problems at both international and national levels. It was understood that this exchange of views was without any prejudice to the negotiating positions of governments in the Uruguay Round.

4. One speaker reiterated the importance attached by his delegation to greater coherence between policies in trade, monetary and financial areas and elaborated on this issue, referring in particular to the indebtedness of developing countries. He pointed out that while the interaction between debt and trade was widely recognized, inconsistencies between policies in these areas still existed as there was no real overall strategy at

international level. One example of inconsistency was provided by those restrictive trade policies of industrialized countries affecting exports of indebted developing countries which would have an adverse impact on banks and ultimately on the economic interests of industrialized countries themselves. However, even if such restrictions would disappear the limited import capacity of industrialized countries had to be borne in mind. Other examples of inconsistencies could be found at domestic level in indebted countries. These inconsistencies were partly due to the fact that national strategies on debt, employment and growth were subject to many external variables. They represented a grave cause of concern as they impaired efforts of indebted countries to cope with the debt problem and made the situation even more complex.

5. The representative further noted that since 1986 the trend in exchange rates had led to a certain stagnation in the growth of indebtedness. Yet its level had exceeded US\$1000 billion and in recent years developing countries had been transferring more funds to industrialized countries than they had been receiving from them. The problem of indebtedness was of such a magnitude that it was unlikely to be solved through a purely financial strategy as currently attempted by certain governments and international financial institutions. The solution could only consist in an overall strategy of debt in which financial and monetary aspects would have an important rôle to play, but which would also include the trade element. Such a strategy would also involve painful adjustments which would have to be made, not only by indebted developing countries where the poor were already bearing the burden of indebtedness and of the policies of economic austerity.

6. Referring to development strategies followed by developing countries since the 1950's which ranged from models involving the strictest management policies to extreme liberalism, the speaker remarked that while in some cases they had resulted in remarkable successes by-and-large, the results of these experiments had been disappointing. Import substitution policies initially pursued by many developing countries afforded protection to domestic industries which increased domestic prices and constricted the

purchasing power of consumers. Thus production had been favoured at the expense of consumption or of internal market absorption capacity. The shortcomings of domestic markets led countries, in the 1970s, to look outside for outlets that their own markets could not provide. This approach, which rested upon the belief that increased exports would favour an internal balance, was often shared by international financial institutions which supported deflationary policies. Such an approach had only worsened the imbalances at the international level. It revealed the essential rôle of domestic markets and that growth in production should not be confused with improved standard of living. Seeking growth could not be an end in itself as it could not in any way substitute for satisfying the basic needs of population such as food, clothing, housing, medical care and education. Their neglect would have serious social repercussions which could undermine development efforts. Today we were witnessing a return to reliance on market mechanisms. While it was true that development could not be decided in an authoritative manner as it required decentralising initiative and decision-making power, past experience with excessive deregulation should not be forgotten either. Noting further that population growth in developing countries would imply the creation of 600 million jobs in the next twenty years the representative said that the resulting increase in production could not in any way be absorbed by solvent foreign markets.

7. In the light of these perceptions, the representative believed that in any choice of development models export income could not be viewed in itself as a solution to all the problems of indebtedness. For that it would be necessary to create strong domestic demand through appropriate economic strategies whose implementation required adequate levels of investments. In this respect the Uruguay Round provided clear opportunities related particularly to the impact that a successful outcome of negotiations on new issues i.e. Services, TRIPs and TRIMs might have on private foreign investment. Yet there was not a unanimous will to negotiate these matters to a successful end. The hesitations of developing

countries in these areas of negotiations were even more surprising given the present reluctance of private banks to transfer new funds to developing countries. It was only through a mutually agreed multilateral framework of disciplines that it would be possible to dispel these misgivings of private banks and big companies, and enhance domestic-demand led economic growth.

8. Acknowledging that public transfer could also play a certain rôle the speaker observed that it could not be a substitute for private investment. Public and private investments had their own ways of being effective. Any strategy for solving the debt problem should foster domestic consumption and growth but should also rely upon mutually agreed disciplines providing a contractual base to safeguard investments. In this connection, the speaker wondered why in certain developing countries such a high amount of private capital as compared to the level of indebtedness was held abroad, instead of being used profitably to restructure their domestic economies. He also observed that at the present level of total indebtedness of developing countries their annual interest rate payments amounted to a sum which varied between US\$52 and US\$56 billion, depending on changes in exchange rates. Therefore, such an important factor could not be neglected in any overall strategy. The representative also remarked that the capacity of indebtedness of developing countries had been saturated as they were not in a position to shoulder any further debt. If there were a levelling of debt it would be for this reason and not because any financial strategy had been adopted. The seriousness of the debt problem was widely recognized. The Uruguay Round offered an opportunity for discussing the interrelationship of policies in the areas of finance, money and trade. The Trade Policy Review Mechanism set up in the negotiations would also provide better understanding and create the necessary awareness of these interlinkages. Developing countries would be best advised to participate fully in the GATT System and in the Uruguay Round negotiations rather than sitting here and going on and on regarding Part IV, the Enabling Clause, Article XVIII: B and other provisions of the GATT, all of which were of minimal importance compared with the enormity of the task.

9. Several speakers reaffirmed that interlinkages between trade, money and finance were particularly relevant in the case of many developing

bearing on the trade between them and developed countries. It was recalled that the debt problem had had tremendous adverse effects on economic development and growth in indebted developing countries and was putting at risk the social stability in a number of these countries. The ability of developing countries to contribute to the expansion of world trade had been drastically impaired as a result of import contraction policies that many indebted countries had to pursue; this situation had negative effects on the trade of developed countries also. The export performance of indebted countries and their financial and payments position had been adversely affected by the proliferation of grey-area measures, increasing recourse to unilateralism, and growing difficulties encountered by them on financial markets as reflected by the stagnation of financial transfers from developed countries. In regard to the latter aspect it was also pointed out that a number of changes that had taken place in financial markets, in particular at the level of banking regulations in Japan and the United States, had entailed additional difficulties in obtaining financial funds. These developments together with the perspective of the Single European Market were viewed with concern as they had an important bearing on the possibility of achieving an adequate relationship between development strategies and the financial needs of developing countries. Reference was also made to the worrisome trend in a number of indebted developing countries which had become capital exporters, as they were transferring more funds to developed countries than they were receiving from them. Some speakers further referred to the particularly serious situation of the Latin American countries which were honouring debt interest payments of US\$ 100 million per day. In order to do that, countries had to increase their trade surpluses. This in turn might oblige them to restrict imports, since most foreign markets were building up protective barriers, while such restrictions would endanger their own capacity to increase export-oriented production. The solution to this dilemma lay presumably in increased international cooperation involving increased investments by developed countries in the developing world. If surplus economies expanded imports and investments, developing countries would also be able to increase their import capacity. In regard to private capital outflow from certain

developing countries it was felt that this might reflect the repercussions of indebtedness on the social and economic stability of those countries.

10. Several speakers recalled that the interrelationship between trade, finance and money had been clearly recognized in the negotiating objectives (iii) and (iv) of the Uruguay Round as stated by the Punta del Este Declaration as well as in its Section E (iii) of Part I concerning the Functioning of the GATT System. The Decision adopted at the Mid-Term Review of the Uruguay Round on FOGS further recognized that difficulties, the origin of which lay outside the trade field, could not be redressed through measures taken in the trade field. Nevertheless, in spite of all those statements little had been achieved so far in respect of issues related to the trade and finance link. Finding remedies to problems in these fields was of outstanding importance both for developing countries' participation in the ongoing negotiations and for improving the trading and financial environment. The GATT must therefore increase its work in the area where trade and finance interact.

11. Elaborating further on these matters some speakers referred to proposals submitted by them in various negotiating bodies of the Uruguay Round. One representative recalled the proposal submitted by her delegation in document MTN.TNC/W/12 which was aimed at achieving real expansion of exports of indebted developing countries to enable them to meet their obligations through increased access to markets, thus contributing to a greater liberalization and expansion of world trade and to the stability of the international financial system. It was a matter of urgency that such modalities be defined in the field of trade in order to alleviate the situation of indebted developing countries. At the same time, the GATT should make its contribution through the Uruguay Round to the formulation of a strategy for solving the debt problem. Another representative drew attention to the proposal submitted by his country in the Negotiating Group on FOGS as document MTN.GNG/NG14/W/26 and highlighted in particular, four of the suggestions contained therein: reviewing the terms of interaction and cooperation among the GATT, the IMF and the World Bank so that developing countries would not have to face adverse

conditions; consultations with GATT in formulating trade reform objectives incorporated into the IMF and World Bank loan programmes; incorporation into structural adjustment programmes of contingency clauses that would take into account development problems which make it difficult for countries to meet their financial obligations; recognition and credit by the GATT of trade policy adjustments adopted by countries unilaterally or as part of IMF and World Bank programmes. Such credit should not automatically involve binding of these measures although as a result of negotiations bindings could be offered in exchange for market access concessions by trading partners.

12. A representative said that the specific situation of net food importing developing countries in agricultural negotiations provided a clear example of interlinkages between trade and finance. This particular situation had been recognized in the Mid-Term Review Framework on agriculture. These countries were currently adversely affected by the increase in food prices which would aggravate their debt problem and payments difficulties. In their view this situation would be further aggravated by the outcome of the negotiations on agriculture. The net food importing countries did not stand in the way of achieving the agreement on agriculture at the Mid-Term Review. They expected, however, that ways and means be defined to alleviate the burden of increased import bill for food products by enhancing both the ability of those countries to pay for it, and their production of agricultural and food products. The solution to their problems did not lie in the area of market access improvement only, but also in securing assistance from international financial organizations to cope with these problems. Therefore the final result of the negotiations on agriculture would have to be conveyed to international financial institutions in order for them to be aware of the difficulties of net food importing countries and define adequate financial programmes for them.

13. One representative made the point that there should be a difference in solutions to debt problems as their origins were not the same in different regions of the world. There were, however, certain common difficulties

that the indebted countries were facing; for example, the contradictory pressures to which they were subjected when expected to increase exports and reduce imports to generate trade surpluses for servicing the debt, and at the same time, to undertake trade liberalization measures which at least in the short-run would not result in trade surpluses for servicing the debt.

14. Another representative stressed that the interlinkages between trade, money and finance was an issue of relevance not only to indebted developing countries but to the trading system as a whole. He also restated the view of his delegation that the relationship between developments in the area of trade policy and economic growth and the management of the international financial system and debt was increasingly self-evident and required more attention than it had received up to now. One example where this relationship was very visible was the immediate and very disturbing effect that certain developments in the trade policy field, particularly of a protectionist character, had on international financial markets. Although developments in all these areas could be followed and commented upon, GATT should approach these issues from the perspective of those involved with the management of the international trading system. Referring further to the difficulties invoked by indebted developing countries to consider liberalizing trade in the Uruguay Round the representative said that distinction should be made between different time frames and recognize that concessions in the Round would be implemented over a very long time-frame. Moreover there were provisions in GATT allowing countries to take measures, for instance for balance-of-payments purposes, which would render inoperative concessions made for such time as was necessary to manage those problems.

15. One representative said that a combination of policies was needed to deal with the debt problem. First, indebted countries should pursue domestic policies which would put their house in order since the main responsibility for solving the debt problem was their own. Second, developed countries also have to pursue appropriate domestic policies as these could have an important bearing on world economic stability and on

stability and on the financial situation of developing countries. The problem of indebtedness could not be solved through adjustment programmes and more rational economic policies in developing countries only. It also required increased foreign investment, open markets in developed countries and the cooperation of creditor countries and international organizations such as the IMF, World Bank and the GATT. These organizations should support financially and politically the adjustment efforts made by developing countries, thus strengthening the influence of domestic groups which were basically in favour of liberal economic policies. The GATT should not confine itself to settling trade disputes. It should be the best advocate of free trade and the most severe critic of protectionism. The representative believed that the discussion in the Committee should go beyond assessing the situation and reach operational conclusions. Furthermore, a small joint working group of the GATT, IMF and World Bank secretariats (two representatives of each institution) could be established to analyse and quantify the relationship between trade, finance and development.

16. Some other representatives emphasized the importance and complexity of the issue of trade and finance link. One of these representatives expressed willingness to participate in further informal discussions. He was of the view that the Committee should avoid reaching any conclusions within a short time-frame since this issue was being examined in other relevant organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank from their own perspectives. The GATT should consider it from the trade perspective. The topics in the Annotated Agenda were sufficient to start informal discussions. He questioned in particular the suggestion concerning the establishment of a joint working group of the GATT, IMF and World Bank secretariats. Another representative said that a meaningful discussion in the Committee should focus on specific GATT-and trade-related aspects of the issue. He also observed that much of the work in the Uruguay Round was related directly or indirectly to the question of the trade/finance link and that duplication with this work should be avoided to the fullest possible extent. The representative further suggested that studies on

outward-oriented policies in the 1980s, prepared by the World Bank, could be usefully borne in mind in the discussions of the Committee.

17. In the course of the debate several representatives said that the exchange of views in the Committee, which provided the necessary informality for frank and non-committal discussions, could lead to a useful contribution to the work in the Uruguay Round. In this connection it was suggested that the Committee continue to address specific topics which could include: (i) possible credits in the negotiations for liberalizing measures taken autonomously by developing countries or as a part of debt negotiations or structural adjustment programmes; (ii) contradictory demands addressed to indebted countries for increasing exports and reducing imports to viabilize servicing the debt and for liberalizing trade in GATT negotiations; (iii) preserving and enhancing those GATT provisions such as Article XVIII that offer to developing countries with balance-of-payments problems the opportunity to adapt themselves to the contradictory demands above mentioned; (iv) the urgency to implement trade liberalization programmes in developed markets in areas of export interest to developing countries to help them relax their foreign-exchange constraint to growth; (v) the rôle of GATT in achieving "greater coherence in global economic policy making".

18. Some representatives also suggested that the discussion might provide some ideas that could be used by the Director-General in considering the kind of report that he would make by 1 September 1989 in connection with the third item in the FOGS negotiating mandate, in response to the request made to him by the Trade Negotiating Committee and the GATT Council. This report gave the Director-General an important opportunity to put forward ideas that could further stimulate discussion and negotiation on these important matters.

19. One delegation noted that the issues proposed for discussion, such as the relationship between debt, balance-of-payments and trade liberalization, were already being addressed in other GATT bodies and in the Uruguay Round. The best way to ensure results on these issues was for

all countries to work towards accelerated progress in the negotiating groups where those issues, particularly the proposed reform of Article XVIII: B, were being discussed. Her delegation was sceptical of what the Committee would contribute in this area. It was preferable to concentrate on issues of relevance to the Committee and avoid duplication with work in the Uruguay Round, for example, in any discussion of the issue of credits. While there was little need for the Committee to carry out a comprehensive review of the trade and finance link, if other Committee members felt strongly in favour, her delegation could accept to keep this issue on the agenda for one more brainstorming informal session in order to allow countries to discuss their concerns. The Committee should not reach any conclusions or make any recommendations or engage negotiations on this issue. Referring to a previous statement, the representative expressed agreement with the need for an overall approach to the debt problem. Finally, the representative suggested that the first question proposed in the Annotated Agenda for consideration in the Committee be amended to read "the impact of trade policies on adjustment to debt and balance-of-payments problems" and that two other topics be considered by the Committee in order to balance the review: a) the impact of trade policies on development and growth as well as on adjustment to external imbalances; and b) the impact of uneven obligations for different GATT members on the trading system and trade liberalization process.

20. Another view was that it should not be anticipated whether the Committee should reach any conclusions or recommendations as a result of its discussion; moreover, any delegation could reach its conclusions and apply them in the negotiating process. As other international organizations were dealing with trade issues relevant to their work GATT could also usefully consider financial and monetary issues of relevance to its activities. It was recalled that before the completion of negotiations the GNG should conduct an evaluation of the results attained therein in terms of the objectives and general principles of negotiations taking into account all issues of interest to developing countries. In that context the impact of the Uruguay Round results in terms of alleviating the debt burden would have to be considered and they would certainly influence the



would certainly influence the final attitude of developing countries regarding the outcome of the Round.

21. In concluding the exchange of views under item (i) of the agenda the Chairman expressed appreciation to the representatives who intervened in the debate. He felt that the exchange of views had been useful and confirmed the interest of Committee members for taking up, in the debate, the issue of interlinkages between trade, money and finance. The Chairman would remain in contact with delegations in order to explore how to make further progress on these matters while avoiding duplication with negotiating groups of the Uruguay Round. He hoped that the Committee, as the main standing GATT body responsible for trade and development issues, would be able to make a useful contribution to work in the Uruguay Round.

22. The Committee took note of the statements and suggestions made. It also agreed to revert to the issue of interlinkages between trade, money and finance at its next meeting together with other issues as appropriate, in the light of informal consultations to be held by the Chairman.

**Item (ii): Review of the implementation of the provisions of Part IV and the operation of the Enabling Clause.**

23. For the purpose of the review of the implementation of Part IV and the operation of the Enabling Clause at this meeting, the Committee had before it a number of notifications made by Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway, Poland and Switzerland since the Sixty-Fifth Session of the Committee in October 1988. The Chairman recalled that the Report submitted in 1987 by member States of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) was still under consideration in the Committee (document L/6158 and Add.1). A further Report by ALADI on 1987/1988 Activities recently received by the Secretariat would be circulated as document L/6531 and considered by the Committee at its next meeting.

24. The representative of Uruguay said that her delegation, acting also on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and

Peru - member States of ALADI which are contracting parties to the GATT - forwarded on 23 June 1989 the Report on the implementation of the Enabling Clause provisions covering the 1987/1988 period for consideration by the Committee.

25. Referring to the 1987 Report by ALADI one representative expressed appreciation for additional information provided by the delegation of Brazil at the previous meeting of the Committee (document COM.TD/W/469). However her delegation still had a number of questions which would hopefully be answered in the 1989 Report submitted by member States of ALADI. The representative reserved right to follow-up on those questions as necessary after studying the new Report.

26. Recalling that at previous meetings of the Committee it was indicated that the Agreement on the Global System on Trade Preference (GSTP) would be notified to GATT after its entering into effect one representative enquired on the intentions of signatories in this respect as the agreement had apparently entered into force. In reply, one representative said that the Committee of Participating Countries to GSTP would hold its first meeting next month when such matters as notification of the Agreement to GATT would be taken up.

27. The Committee took note of the Report submitted in 1987 by member States of ALADI (document L/6158 and Add.1) and of the statements and comments made. The Chairman said that he would convey to the delegation of the country repository of the Agreement on GSTP the question concerning its notification to GATT and noted that this matter was expected to be taken up at the first meeting of the Committee of Participating Countries scheduled for next month.

**Item (iii): Technical assistance to developing countries in the context of the Uruguay Round**

28. The Chairman recalled that the Committee had reviewed periodically technical assistance provided in GATT in the context of the Uruguay Round.

The last review of the technical cooperation programme of the GATT secretariat was undertaken by the Committee at its Sixty-Fifth Session in October 1989. For that purpose, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat since its Sixty-Second Session in October 1987. For this meeting an interim report on the technical assistance of the GATT was made available to delegations in document COM.TD/W/473. The Committee would receive a further report from the Secretariat on technical assistance activities undertaken in 1989 at its end-of-year meeting. It was also recalled that as agreed by the Committee at its Sixty-Third Session in April 1988, governments and international organizations which provide technical assistance to developing countries in relation to work in the Uruguay Round were invited to keep the Committee periodically informed on activities which they have carried out, as well as of facilities which are available under their programmes in order to promote greater transparency and complementarity of these technical assistance activities. A communication recently received from the World Bank providing further information on its technical assistance activities was circulated as document COM.TD/W/472.

29. A representative of the GATT Secretariat introduced the interim report circulated as document COM.TD/W/473. He informed the Committee that since its October 1988 session the secretariat had organized ten trade policy seminars and three regional seminars, two of the latter having been funded through voluntary contributions. The secretariat also continued to brief delegations and visiting officials on developments in the Uruguay Round and had been responding to requests from developing countries for data and information on specific areas and issues of negotiations. In response to the growing need for trade policy seminars organized on a regional or sub-regional basis, which could not be funded out of the secretariat's regular technical cooperation budget, informal consultations have been carried out by the secretariat in order to find the most efficient means of meeting such needs. Because of the time constraints involved and in order to avoid unnecessary bureaucratic difficulties, which were of concern to delegations, the secretariat had concluded that it should continue to seek voluntary contributions from individual governments on an ad hoc basis rather than through the mechanism of a trust fund. A

rapidly increasing demand for technical assistance had also been identified in relation to services and other new negotiating issues as well as to the establishment of the Integrated Data Base. The secretariat was currently considering how it can most effectively address the demand for technical assistance in these two areas.

30. Several developing-country representatives expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by the GATT Secretariat and the level of technical expertise of staff members involved in such activities. The voluntary financial contributions provided by governments of some countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway were also greatly appreciated. It was hoped that the technical assistance activities would be strengthened including through continued voluntary contributions by individual governments.

31. The representative of the EEC expressed the intention of the Community and its member states to continue making available funds to GATT technical assistance activities. Similarly, the representative of Norway hoped that his government would be able to further contribute to such activities on the basis of the evaluation of its first contribution.

32. The representative of the FAO informed the Committee on technical assistance activities undertaken by his organization in relation to work in the Uruguay Round. The representative said that these activities were related to the negotiating areas of agriculture, tropical products and natural resource-based products and covered issues such as the impact of agricultural policies of industrialized countries on world food security, sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and measurement of support in agriculture. The statement is reproduced in document COM.TD/W/474.

33. The Committee took note of the statements made.

**Item (iv): Work of the Sub-Committee on the Trade of  
Least-Developed Countries**

34. The Chairman recalled that in accordance with the mandate given by the Committee, the Sub-Committee on the Trade of Least-Developed Countries was keeping under continuous review issues in the Uruguay Round of Particular interest to the least developed countries. Since the Sixty-Fifth meeting of the Committee on 17 and 21 October 1988, the Sub-Committee met on 26 October 1988. The Committee took note of the note on the proceedings of that meeting (document COM.TD/LLDC/11/Rev.1).

**Next meeting of the Committee**

35. The Chairman proposed that the next meeting of the Committee be tentatively scheduled for 30-31 October and 3 November 1989 and that the final date be determined by the Chairman in consultation with delegations and the secretariat.