



The UNITAR plan:

A new 'interregional' order

The conspiracy centered at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), under the direction of Ervin Laszlo, has prepared itself to shape the next phase in what is called by them "A New Interregional Economic Order." A confidential planning document of UNITAR, excerpted below, lays out a policy to divide the world into autarchic blocs, 10 of them in regions around the world, each being "self-reliant" and regulated among themselves by supranational institutions like the United Nations and the World Bank/International Monetary Fund. This assault on the nation state, and on national sovereignty is presented in this planning document as an attempt to shape the next phase in the North-South debate and as part of the planning for next year's U.N. discussions on the Third Development Decade.

The plan is a joint project of UNITAR, the Club of Rome, and CEESTEM, the Third World center in Mexico which is run out of UNITAR itself. The document cites the European Community and the Lomé agree-

ments as the models for regional blocs and "interregional agreements," respectively, and is coherent with efforts to wreck a development oriented East-West/North-South policy based on the emergent European Monetary System.

The regional blocs indicated in the report are not mere words on paper. In many forms these efforts are well underway. In the Western Hemisphere, extensive discussion has taken place for the formation of a North American Common Market.

Another regional effort involves the ASEAN—Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia) which is linked, in some plans, to a Pacific Economic Basin linking Japan with Australia, ASEAN, North America, and China (see International).

The following document provides a glimpse into the inner world of the One World Conspirators and their plans to subjugate national sovereignty and development.

I. Background and rationale

Negotiations leading to a New International Economic Order appear to be stalemated. The objectives have been generally spelled out, the agenda has been established (Special Session of the General Assembly in September 1980, followed by adoption of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s and beyond in the autumn of 1980). A politically feasible and economically sound strategy is lacking. The Joint Symposium would attempt to introduce a new strategy, based not on the traditional pattern of a dialogue between North and South, or between the bloc of developing countries, the bloc of market economies and the socialist countries, but founded on negotiated agreements between integrated and basically self-reliant regional economic communities, drawing on the experience of the European Community and nascent regional communities in other parts of the world as example and model.

The Symposium would have before it a detailed Discussion Document spelling out the main outlines of a

new international economic order implemented by means of wide-ranging treaties and agreements among ten Regional Communities:

- The North American Community
- The European Community
- The Soviet/East European Community
- The Japan—Asian NIC—Australia Community
- The China Community
- The Latin American Community
- The Sub-Sahara African Community
- The Middle Eastern Community
- The Indian Subcontinental Community
- The Southeast Asian Community

The document would show that each community can command sufficient natural, human and financial resources to be self-reliant. These resources can be integrated through reciprocal arrangements among the Member-States (free trade zones, joint projects, co-ordinated planning, information exchanges, etc.). Economic

relations among the regional communities can be reciprocal if they are on similar levels of overall development, and non-reciprocal otherwise, using specific interregional agreements (à la Lomé Convention) to regulate trade, financial transfers, industrial division of labour, market access, etc.

The purpose of the Symposium would be to demonstrate that the objectives of the NIEO can be achieved faster and more efficiently through the adoption of the strategy of a World Inter-Regional Economic Order than through the classical strategies of North-South negotiation involving politically allied but economically discrete and disparate States.

In order to achieve this purpose The Club of Rome, an informal group of private individuals who function as a collective conscience of humanity, UNITAR, the brain trust of the United Nations system, and the Centro de Estudios Economicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo, the major research centre of the Third World countries, join together in both research and debate, to call attention to this important alternative in the framework of the United Nations.

II. Preparation of the discussion document

provisional title:

"The Strategy of a New Inter-Regional Economic Order"

tentative table of contents:

Introduction Why an inter-regional strategy for the NIEO?

The cost of the present order and the need for a new strategy, comparative advantages of the inter-regional as compared with the international strategy in the implementation of the objectives of the NIEO, drawing on conclusions of the rest of the document.

Chapter 1 The economic logic of regional communities

General introductory statement outlining the economic benefit that may result in the creation of regional economic communities, drawing on the EEC and other regional communities as examples.

Chapter 2 Parameters of the major regional communities

A general description of each of the

ten proposed communities with special reference to: geopolitical outlines (approximate State-membership) resource endowments (natural, human and financial resources).

Chapter 3 Main features of the principal intra-community arrangements

The types of mechanisms required for achieving *inter*-regional cooperation on the world level in the pursuit of NIEO objectives (e.g. reciprocal and nonreciprocal trade agreements, preferential systems, market access guarantees, compensatory financing, development aid flows, etc.) using the revised Lomé Convention as example wherever appropriate.

Chapter 4 Main features of the principal inter-community arrangements

The types of mechanisms required for achieving *inter*-regional cooperation on the world level in the pursuit of NIEO objectives (e.g. reciprocal and non-reciprocal trade agreements, preferential systems, market access guarantees, compensatory financing, development aid flows, etc.) using the revised Lomé Convention as example wherever appropriate.

Chapter 5 The institutional requirements of the inter-regional strategy

The kinds of institutional structures and functions required on national, regional and global levels for the administration and implementation of a new inter-regional economic order.

Summary and Conclusions The potential benefits of a new inter-regional economic order

Projected assessment of the benefits that may be attained via the inter-regional strategy with specific reference to the main objectives of the NIEO (in the areas of international finance, trade, industrialization, law, social wellbeing, and population....