



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 25th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. MURGESCU (Romania)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 57: UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (A/34/16)

1. Mr. KHANE (Executive Director, United Nations Industrial Development Organization), introducing the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its thirteenth session (A/34/16), said that, in its capacity as the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the Board would convene a meeting in November 1979 to consider the final arrangements for the Conference. The fact that a wide divergence of views regarding industrial development had emerged from the recently concluded meeting of the Committee of the Whole Established under General Assembly Resolution 32/174 clearly demonstrated the urgent need for a meaningful discussion of fundamental issues of global industrialization. If a greater measure of agreement could be reached before the Third General Conference on redeployment, restructuring, the need to ensure access to energy for developing countries and the cardinal importance of mobilizing and transferring massive resources for industrialization of developing countries, then it would undoubtedly be possible for the Conference to focus on the very specific proposals made in the secretariat draft study entitled "Industry 2000 - New Perspectives".
2. If the basic industrial problems confronting the international community, particularly those concerned with structural change, were to be overcome, that would require a dialogue involving in concrete issues all those concerned with specific industrial sectors: Governments, entrepreneurs and labour representatives. The UNIDO system of consultations provided an opportunity for such a dialogue. The Board had decided that draft rules of procedure for operating the consultations should be prepared and, if necessary, be considered by the Third General Conference. The Board had also established a clear time-table for convening consultation meetings in the biennium 1980-1981. In addition, consideration was being given to the consultations to be convened in 1982 and 1983. It had also been decided to finance the participation of representatives from least developed countries in the consultations, a decision that would definitely improve the system.
3. The views of the Board on ways of strengthening the work programme of UNIDO had also been valuable in the discussions on the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB). UNIDO had established and operated INTIB as a pilot project, and the Board had had an opportunity, at its thirteenth session, to review the experience that had been gained during that pilot phase. It had recommended that INTIB should be continued as a UNIDO activity and that its activities should include the sectors and topics covered by the system of consultations as well as the sectors chosen for the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology. Through close co-ordination of activities, UNIDO was building up a body of information on industrial issues of specific interest to developing countries and at the same time was developing machinery through which that information could be used effectively by the international community to achieve a more orderly and equitable pattern of industrial development.

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(Mr. Khane, UNIDO)

4. An appraisal had been carried out of the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFA) programme, and the recommendations contained in that appraisal, notably those concerned with strengthening the programme, had generally been endorsed by the Board. Subsequently, the Governing Council of UNDP had decided to maintain the number of UNDP-funded advisers at its present level. It had also requested the Administrator of UNDP to enter into arrangements with the Executive Director of UNIDO to undertake, on a joint basis, a country-by-country study on the need for the services of the advisers as proposed in the appraisal. Arrangements had immediately been made to undertake the study called for and, in that connexion, he wished to emphasize the urgent need for adequate field representation for UNIDO so that United Nations technical assistance would be improved in quality and delivered with greater efficiency.

5. Following the Second General Conference at Lima, UNIDO had been requested to expand its activities to provide greater support for the industrializing efforts of the developing countries. It had tried to meet that challenge and had succeeded in improving its performance in the field of technical assistance, which had now reached the record figure of \$54.9 million, compared with \$43.9 million in 1977. In the transfer of technology, investment promotion, the system of consultations and even in the field of industrial studies, UNIDO had now reasonably good grounds for expanding the services expected of it. Future growth, however, could not be achieved if additional resources were not made available to the secretariat. To play its role, UNIDO must have sufficient resources and, with reference to the SIDFA programme, know precisely what were the industrial requirements of developing countries. Both the Industrial Development Board and the Economic and Social Council had reaffirmed that UNIDO activities could not be sustained and expanded effectively without appropriate financial resources.

6. Another important instrument intended to increase UNIDO's resources for technical co-operation activities was the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. Although the response of Governments, in terms of voluntary contributions, had not yet lived up to early expectations, the Fund had nevertheless become a reality which held out hope that, through appropriate efforts on the part of donor Governments, it might become a meaningful source of supplementary resources for industrial co-operation activities.

7. He wished to express his great satisfaction with the agreement that had been reached at the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency. Fifty Member States had already signed the new Constitution, which augured well for an early coming into force of the new status of UNIDO. That agreement, together with the convening of the Third General Conference, which would also undoubtedly influence the future of UNIDO, served to underline the potential of UNIDO for playing a key role in strengthening the industrial base of the third world.

8. Mr. SCHADE (German Democratic Republic) said that, during the period under review, two significant events had had a particular impact on the activities of UNIDO, namely, the preparation of the Third General Conference and the adoption of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency. The important principles and the basic tasks set forth in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action continued to be the

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(Mr. Schade, German Democratic Republic)

mandate for the activities of UNIDO. However, the Constitution contained a few regulations that left something to be desired, and a joint statement by the socialist countries at the Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency had underscored their concern in that respect. Those countries hoped that UNIDO would continue, as a specialized agency, to ensure high efficiency in its activities and promote industrial co-operation among States having different social and economic systems and different levels of economic development.

9. It would be the task of the Third General Conference to make a substantial contribution to the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis and to give an assessment of the results so far achieved. The Conference should discuss industrialization strategies which could help developing countries to increase their efforts to overcome economic backwardness and neo-colonialist dependence and use their natural and human resources in their national interest and for the benefit of their peoples. The establishment of full sovereignty over natural resources and control of the activities of transnational corporations, particularly the reduction of the adverse consequences of those activities, were fundamental tasks of any industrialization policy directed towards securing the national independence of developing countries.

10. The elaboration of long-term plans and strategies for industrialization and the establishment and/or expansion of the State sector was also a basic requirement for the systematic setting up of national industries. As experience proved, long-term planning had lasting effects, particularly when oriented towards mobilizing domestic resources and bringing about fundamental economic and social changes. Orientation towards important key industries was also of special significance, because they were the focal points of complex industrial development.

11. His delegation and many others were firmly convinced that colonialism, neo-colonialism in all its manifestations, racism and apartheid, as well as inflation, monetary crises, transfer of profits, the brain drain and other adverse effects, constituted considerable obstacles to industrial and economic development in developing countries.

12. Despite some results following the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, the extent to which and the speed with which the industrialization of developing countries was advancing seemed to be very slow and insufficient. That was again proof of the need to implement still more consistently the progressive principles contained in the Lima document, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and in the decisions adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly.

13. The progress achieved so far in industrial development and international co-operation was to be attributed not least to the activities of UNIDO. It was appropriate to maintain the character of the successful consultations that had been held up to the present. With regard to INTIB, the concentration on key branches to be dealt with in the consultations, and the use of possibilities of co-operation with already existing information systems, were essential factors for ensuring high efficiency. UNIDO, like any other United Nations organ, must reconcile programmes within the resources available, and he therefore agreed with what had been said at the thirteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, namely, that closer

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(Mr. Schade, German Democratic Republic)

contacts should be maintained between the secretariat and member countries in connexion with work programmes, budget proposals, organizational matters and other important issues.

14. The elimination of the last remnants of colonialism and the extirpation of the roots of national and racial oppression constituted a priority concern of the United Nations. His delegation noted with satisfaction that UNIDO had elaborated a specialized programme for technical support to be rendered to the people of Namibia. It was also urgently necessary to provide assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The assistance for the Palestinian people, fully approved by the Industrial Development Board, must be specified by evolving a relevant programme. That called for close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

15. With regard to the question of industrial redeployment, all relevant activities could only be undertaken in conformity with the national development targets and priorities of the developing countries and must be conducive to improving the conditions of developing countries in the system of international capitalist division of labour. That called for State control and for handling all the complex industrial and social matters arising in that connexion on the basis of long-term planning. Redeployment, when left to the discretion of market forces, involved the risk of deepening neo-colonialist dependence, particularly on transnational corporations.

16. The German Democratic Republic was continuing its co-operation with developing countries in order to strengthen their industrial potential. With the conclusion of long-term agreements concerning commercial, economic, scientific and technological relations, remarkable results had been achieved in expanding and deepening co-operation with African, Asian and Latin American States. The assistance provided by the German Democratic Republic and other States members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was of a complex nature and therefore could best meet the requirements of industrialization in developing countries. The German Democratic Republic would continue to support the nationally liberated States in their struggle for economic independence and in establishing such industry and national economy as would serve their national development aims.

17. Mr. FELCMAN (Czechoslovakia) said that Czechoslovakia was devoting much attention to the preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. It attached great importance to the problems relating to the industrialization of developing countries and contributed, within its possibilities, to the development of their national economies and the consolidation of their economic independence.

18. The past four years had borne out the timely nature of the basic provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and had confirmed that neo-colonialism, the negative influence of transnational corporations, apartheid and racial discrimination represented the main obstacles to progress in developing countries. One of the basic prerequisites for a radical acceleration of the process of industrialization of developing countries was to halt the arms race, intensify the process of international détente and embark on gradual disarmament.

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(Mr. Felcman, Czechoslovakia)

19. The Third General Conference would be a significant event. Among its main items, his delegation regarded as very important the questions of the planning of industrial development, the strengthening of the public sector as the basis of industrial development, the safeguarding of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources, and the problems resulting from the negative impact of the activities of transnational corporations on the continued development of international industrial co-operation. Increasing the share of the public sector was one of the ways of restricting the activities of transnational monopolies.

20. In keeping with the principles in the Lima Declaration, his delegation perceived the need for the continuation of sectoral consultations, with the primary emphasis in the future on the quality of their preparation. It was not necessary to increase the number of those consultations excessively; on the contrary, it was necessary to concentrate on the sectors already selected, with a view to achieving the desired objectives by assisting in the establishment of new industrial capacities in the developing countries designed to meet the needs of the national economies of those countries.

21. As an industrially advanced socialist country, Czechoslovakia was actively participating in UNIDO's extensive activities. It provided training for experts from developing countries in the field of diesel engines, and it also wanted to share with experts from developing countries its experience in the ceramics and non-metallic minerals industries. It was prepared to continue actively to develop its co-operation with UNIDO and thus contribute to the acceleration of the industrial development of the developing countries in the spirit of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

22. Mr. KANTE (Guinea) said that an evaluation of the industrial situation in the world in general and in the developing countries in particular in the light of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action would make it possible to formulate and implement a realistic strategy for successful industrialization in the 1980s. Although Guinea, like other developing countries, had been striving to achieve industrial development, the results had not been commensurate with the sacrifices made. The obstacles to the industrialization of developing countries were primarily financial. In that respect, international organizations, and in particular UNIDO, could play a decisive role. Inasmuch as the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency would further help to solve that crucial problem, the Third General Conference should make realistic recommendations to that effect.

23. Industrial, scientific and technological co-operation agreements had been helpful in redressing some of the imbalances in developing countries. It was not enough, however, for financing agencies to extend loans; it was more imperative than ever that loans should be granted on easy terms to the developing countries. The Third General Conference could also focus on that question.

24. Very often, outside expertise did not lead to the training of national counterparts who could progressively take over. Such assistance should be remodelled to meet the genuine development requirements of the developing countries.

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Guinea followed the principle that any assistance which did not help it to dispense with assistance should be rejected, and it made the training of national counterparts an integral part of all industrial projects.

25. The preparation of project feasibility studies by firms of consultants was usually a slow and complicated process. Owing to currency depreciation and price revisions, the studies and equipment became very expensive, further aggravating the problem of financing. In order to solve their domestic problems, some developing countries were obliged to accept highly capitalistic industrial projects, designed solely to serve the interests of the powerful foreign monopolies behind the projects. Guinea had introduced a selective policy for the approval of foreign investment projects, under which such projects had to be conducive to the smooth and balanced development of the national economy. Provided that they were subjected to dynamic control by the State, multinational corporations could promote the economic development of the developing countries.

26. The transfer of technology could not be effected automatically and unilaterally from the industrialized countries alone. It should take place within a framework of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in formulating a global strategy. The preparatory seminar for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development held at Conakry in April 1978 had rejected the concept of the transfer of technology in favour of the more realistic concept of the acquisition of appropriate industrial technologies. Accordingly, redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries should not be interpreted as meaning simply the "export" of foreign companies or movements of capital with the sole aim of earning greater profits in virgin territory. Redeployment should be based on egalitarian co-operation, which was the only way to promote and accelerate the economic development of industrializing countries. In the context of the new international economic order, multinational corporations should not be promoters of internal imbalance in the developing countries. Their genuine integration would better serve the imperatives of industrialization in those countries. The Third General Conference should therefore work towards the formulation and implementation at the international level of a strategy to change the present monopolistic structure of the multinational corporations.

27. The developing countries were looking to UNIDO to effectively regulate global industrial development in the spirit of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. They were convinced that, as a specialized agency, the organization would be better able to tackle the many complex problems involved and find functional solutions to narrow the wide industrial gap between developing and developed countries.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (continued) (A/34/3/Add.4)

28. Mr. MULLER (Secretary of the Committee) said that paragraph 10 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/61 (A/34/3/Add.4, annex) requested the Secretary-General to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary resources in order to enable it to play fully and effectively its role as lead agency for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. As indicated in document E/1979/C.1/L.4/Add.1, paragraph 3, in the proposed programme budget for 1980-1981 the rate of real growth corresponding to the transport programme of ECA had been set at 12.2 per cent; the higher rate of real growth under that programme, as compared with the rate for ECA as a whole, reflected inter alia the proposed addition of two Professional posts, one at the P-5 and one at the P-4 level. Accordingly, the financial implications of paragraph 10 of the draft resolution were already included in the proposed programme budget now before the Fifth Committee.

29. The CHAIRMAN said that the pledging conference referred to in paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was scheduled for Tuesday, 20 November. The Executive Secretary of ECA had convened an informal meeting on preparations for the pledging conference for the afternoon of Tuesday, 13 November.

30. Mr. DAVENPORT (Ireland), speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, said that the Community had from the outset supported the proposal for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which would clearly be of major importance in the future development of the continent. The Community had noted the impressive preparatory work for the Decade and was giving careful attention to the detailed documentation. Although it would have liked more time to study that documentation before the pledging conference, it appreciated the anxiety of the African States to expedite the preparations for the Decade. In that spirit, the States members of EEC would fully support the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

31. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

32. Mr. LIPATOV (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, said that the socialist States had not objected to the adoption of the draft resolution without a vote. They appreciated the interest of the African countries in the Transport and Communications Decade and had consistently developed co-operation with those countries, providing assistance in various sectors, including the transport and communications sector.

33. The attitude of the socialist States to the general strategy for the implementation of the programme for the Decade in the first phase would depend on the preliminary expert study of the programme and the related materials. With reference to paragraphs 7 and 10 of the draft resolution, they considered that no

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(Mr. Lipatov, Ukrainian SSR)

additional demands should be made on the regular budget of the United Nations. Resources should come from extrabudgetary sources and savings resulting from the elimination of duplication and of obsolete or ineffective programmes.

34. Mr. AYENI (Nigeria) said that his delegation welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution without a vote. Despite Africa's vast economic potential, the transport and communications network was most rudimentary. Given the absence of a co-ordinated approach in that sector, the States members of ECA had decided to endorse a programme of action designed to harmonize national regulations and efforts, open up the continent and foster its economic development. His delegation and others had patiently negotiated for a pledging conference to be convened as soon as possible. They hoped that international financing institutions would participate positively in the conference, that contributions would be generous and that the conference would go a long way towards properly launching the Decade.

35. His delegation commended new transport and communications projects to those engaged in ongoing projects and commended the programme of action for the Decade to those not yet involved in that sector in Africa.

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (continued) (A/C.2/34/L.8)

36. The CHAIRMAN announced that Botswana, France, the Ivory Coast and Uganda had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.8.

37. Mr. BRECHER (United States of America) said that the United States was determined to play a sustained role in providing significant amounts of assistance, with the prime goal of enabling the Sahelian States to cope with future droughts without having to depend on external food supplies. The United States supported a well co-ordinated interdisciplinary approach to the intertwined problems of the impact of drought in the Sahel and the socio-economic and agricultural development of the region. The Congress had appropriated \$75 million for the region in the last fiscal year, and it was hoped that it would appropriate a somewhat larger amount for the fiscal year which had begun on 1 October. His Government would continue to play an active role in helping the Governments concerned in their efforts to overcome their hardships.

38. Mr. WEIBGEN (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), said that, since the 1972-1973 crisis, FAO's activities in the Sudano-Sahelian region had been concentrated in the first place on emergency measures. Since December 1978, those had included: in Cape Verde, the provision of quality seeds to reconstitute the country's stocks, following severe droughts, at a value of \$61,500 from funds provided by FAO's Technical Co-operation Programme; in Guinea, the emergency supply of quality rice seeds to help the Government to set up a long-term plan for seed multiplication, storage and distribution, at a value of \$250,000, again funded by the Technical Co-operation Programme; a further project had concerned the procurement of basic seeds for multiplication during the 1979 growing season, for which some \$12,000 had been provided by FAO's Office for Special Relief Operations; in Mauritania, emergency assistance for livestock at a value of \$500,000 from USAID funds.

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(Mr. Weibgen, FAO)

39. On a regional basis, FAO had undertaken the transport of 152 tons of insecticides from Europe to the Gambia, Cape Verde and the Niger, at a value of \$38,000 funded by the Austrian Government and the Office for Special Relief Operations. At the same time, the Sahelian countries had continued to receive WFP emergency food aid as approved by the Director-General of FAO. Thus, the Niger had received emergency food aid in the form of local purchases of millet, carried out by WFP, at a value of \$300,000 provided by the Canadian Government; Chad had obtained FAO/WFP emergency food aid for 185,000 beneficiaries at a cost of \$2,326,000, Mali aid for 95,000 beneficiaries at a cost of \$1,322,000, and the Upper Volta aid for 185,000 beneficiaries at a cost of \$1,551,000.

40. In addition to those emergency activities, FAO had made provision for 300 man-months of consultancy and expert services to CILSS and its member States, for activities outside the UNDP system related to drought recovery and for assistance in mobilizing trust funds, including funds from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa of about \$10 million. A large-scale integrated pest control project financed by USAID, including \$12.8 million channelled through FAO, was now becoming operational.

41. In 1979, FAO had co-operated with CILSS in the preparation of an over-all cereal policy for the Sahelian countries, which stressed ways and means for Governments to move towards full self-sufficiency. The African food plan prepared by FAO had also outlined strategies and policies for self-sufficiency in the Sahel, as in all of Africa. OAU had endorsed that plan in January 1979. The FAO Food Security Assistance Programme had co-operated with CILSS in the establishment of innovatory regional food security stocks designed to protect the region against major local crises. FAO was continuing that close co-operation with CILSS and its member States, especially through the provision of assistance in developing projects for medium-term and long-term recovery, with emphasis on forestry and livestock training, animal health, cereal policies, improved fuel use and grain storage.

42. In all its activities related to the Sudano-Sahelian region, FAO was enjoying, and was anxious to continue, the closest co-operation with all relevant United Nations organizations, first and foremost with UNDP and UNSO, but also with UNEP and others.

43. Mr. FESENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the USSR supported draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.8. It understood the needs of the Sudano-Sahelian region and would continue to give assistance to the countries concerned on the basis of bilateral technical and economic co-operation agreements.

44. Draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.8 was adopted without a vote

AGENDA ITEM 61: FOOD PROBLEMS: REPORT OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (continued)
(A/34/19; A/C.2/34/L.9)

45. Mr. NARAYANAN (India), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, proposed a one-week postponement of consideration of the item, pending the conclusion of negotiations within the Group of 77. The Group would like the introduction of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.9 to be deferred because it might wish to consult with the sponsor in the course of its negotiations.

46. Mr. KINSMAN (Canada) said that it was not customary to hold negotiations on a draft resolution before it had been introduced. Draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.9 might have been the subject of some misunderstanding, and his delegation would certainly welcome the opportunity to introduce and explain it at the current meeting. However, it would be willing to postpone its introduction if that would be helpful.

47. Mr. NARAYANAN (India) said that, while he could not insist on a postponement, he would submit that not introducing the draft resolution at the current meeting would be conducive to a harmonious outcome.

48. Mr. KINSMAN (Canada) said that, since his delegation looked forward to a harmonious outcome, it would introduce the draft resolution at a later date.

AGENDA ITEM 125: MEASURES TO ASSIST THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND DOMINICA FOLLOWING THE SEVERE DISASTERS CAUSED IN THOSE COUNTRIES BY HURRICANE "DAVID" AND HURRICANE "FREDERIC" (continued) (A/C.2/34/L.10, A/C.2/34/L.11)

49. Mr. GONZÁLES ARIAS (Paraguay), introducing draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.10 and A/C.2/34/L.11 on behalf of the sponsors, said that they were in line with decisions taken by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its thirteenth special session, as set out in document E/CEPAL/PLEN.13/G.6, paragraph 57.

50. In the Dominican Republic, the hurricanes had taken more than 2,000 lives, caused sizable agricultural and ecological damage and left a great many inhabitants homeless or unemployed. Material losses had been estimated at approximately \$830 million, which represented approximately 16 per cent of the current gross domestic product, 6 per cent of the country's capital stock, 80 per cent of the total investment in a normal year, more than 120 per cent of the 1978 exports and more than 140 per cent of the central Government's current income. In per capita figures, the disaster would cause an approximate decline of 6 per cent in the 1979 domestic product. The damage would be reflected in losses of manufactures and semi-manufactured goods and of productive capacity, particularly in agriculture and industry; it would be felt in both the medium and the long term.

(Mr. Gonzáles Arias, Paraguay)

51. In the Commonwealth of Dominica, 75 per cent of the housing had been destroyed, as had almost the entire banana crop, which accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the country's agricultural output. The country had suffered damage not only to agriculture and housing, which would take years to repair, but to educational establishments, hospitals, government offices and other important facilities.

52. The draft resolutions expressed deep sympathy at the magnitude of the damage caused by the hurricanes, endorsed the resolutions adopted by the ECLA Committee of the Whole and were aimed at providing all possible assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the two countries. He urged that they should be adopted as soon as possible.

53. Mr. BRECHER (United States of America) said that he wished to reiterate his delegation's sympathy to the peoples and Governments of the Dominican Republic and Dominica for the grievous losses they had suffered. The United States had demonstrated its concern by its active support of relief measures immediately following the hurricanes at a cost of \$70 million, and would continue to co-operate in relief measures throughout the reconstruction phase. A bill was currently before the Congress to appropriate \$20-25 million for post-hurricane reconstruction programmes in the Caribbean. His delegation fully endorsed the draft resolutions before the Committee.

54. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia had become sponsors of the two draft resolutions.

55. Draft resolutions A/C.2/34/L.10 and A/C.2/34/L.11 were adopted without a vote.

56. Mr. FRANCIS (Dominica) expressed his country's appreciation to Member States and aid donors for their support in the moment of crisis. The statistics read out by the representative of Paraguay had not been exaggerated. The people of Dominica continued to suffer, and he therefore hoped that the measures provided for in the draft resolution would be implemented speedily and effectively.

57. Mr. JORGE (Dominican Republic) expressed his delegation's thanks for the noble gesture of solidarity made by the ECLA Committee of the Whole and by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.10. The adoption of the draft resolution by the General Assembly would make a decisive contribution to the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. He hoped that international co-operation would be as energetic and effective as possible, so that the aftermath of the hurricanes could be alleviated.

58. Mr. HORIUCHI (Japan) said that his Government had decided to donate, through the Japanese Red Cross, food, clothing and medical supplies amounting to approximately 100 million yen for the Dominican Republic and 50 million yen for the Commonwealth of Dominica.

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59. Ms. CRONENBERG-MOSSERG (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, expressed profound sympathy and regret to the Governments and peoples of the Dominican Republic and Dominica. The Nordic countries had participated in international relief efforts immediately after the hurricanes, and had therefore willingly joined in the consensus on the draft resolutions. They wished to stress, however, that the established criteria and procedures for conferring the status of least developed country should be strictly adhered to, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2768 (XXVI). In that connexion, she drew attention to the roles of the Committee for Development Planning and the General Assembly.

60. Miss COURSON (France) said that her Government had provided emergency aid to both countries immediately after the disaster, and wished to reiterate its sympathy. She stressed, however, that a clear differentiation should be made between the status of least developed country accorded on a temporary basis and such status accorded on a regular basis. The views of the Committee for Planning and Development should be taken into account in that connexion

The meeting rose at 5.15 p.m.