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AGENDA ITEMS 40 AND 41

Activities in the field of industrial development (continued) (A/5775 and Add.1, A/5835, A/6070/Rev.1, A/6092; E/3921 and Add.1-3; E/C.5/62/Add.1; A/C.2/L.794, L.805 and L.809):

(a) Reports of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/3869, E/4065);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/5826, A/6091)

The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries: report of the Economic and Social Council (continued) (A/6093; E/3901 and Add.1-2; A/C.2/L.818)

1. Mr. MOLLER (Denmark), speaking as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution A/C.2/L.809, welcomed the expansion of the Centre for Industrial Development and supported the suggestions made in the report by the Secretary-General (A/6070/Rev.1) for additional operational activities by the Centre which would not be provided under the existing procedures.

2. Assistance to the developing countries in industrialization must be regarded as a sustained programme of special services. Potential needs must be transformed into actual request. His delegation therefore agreed with the Secretary-General that the new services should be established on an experimental

basis, subject to revision in the light of subsequent developments. Such an arrangement was proposed in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

3. The immediate problem was to provide the developing countries with the economic infra-structure necessary for the establishment of a production pattern that would increase their wealth. At the same time, their political autonomy must be strengthened by economic independence and the full development of all their resources. Denmark hoped to contribute to that goal.

4. In helping to finance industrial development in the developing countries the United Nations should give due attention to marketing conditions and available resources, including the labour force. The countries receiving assistance should try to introduce as soon as possible social services and labour conditions corresponding to those stipulated in international conventions. In the initial stages, the wages of their less skilled workers would naturally be lower than in the highly developed countries, but part of the savings on payrolls could be spent on training to build up a reservoir of skilled manpower. In its bilateral arrangements Denmark always sought to ensure that social and educational development went hand in hand with economic development.

5. The close co-operation between the Centre for Industrial Development and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should be further strengthened and the United Nations might also study the experience of international companies which were in the forefront of industrial technology and research. The United Nations could thus contribute to industrial development not only by helping developing countries to formulate industrial projects but also by helping all countries to frame industrial development policies. The partnership between industrialized and non-industrialized countries should form the nucleus of a rational system of international co-operation based on advances in science and technology. The developing countries would benefit particularly from well-tried, effective and streamlined machinery such as that proposed in draft resolution A/C.2/L.809. He therefore hoped that the text would be generally accepted.

6. Mr. BOIKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the training of national technical personnel was vital for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries. Although that was primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves, they required increasing assistance from the United Nations in tackling it. In resolution 1824 (XVII), the General Assembly had recognized the importance of the problem and had asked the Secretary-

General for a special report thereon. That report (E/3901 and Add.1 and 2) had been considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and in its resolution 1029 (XXXVII), the Council had transmitted the report to the General Assembly, the specialized agencies, IAEA and the regional economic commissions and to the Committee for Industrial Development for their comments and suggestions. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.818 requested Governments to consider the recommendations contained in the report and to transmit their comments to the Secretary-General. The question would then be considered again by the Committee for Industrial Development at its seventh session, by the Council at its forty-third session and by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

7. The Secretary-General's report (E/3901 and Add.1 and 2) was extremely useful. It attempted to estimate the man-power requirements of the developing countries in 1975, in the light of the situation in 1960. It appeared that approximately 400,000 engineers and scientists and 1 million technicians would be needed by 1975 in order to meet the requirements of industrialization. Those were formidable figures but unless the developing countries could attain them they would fail to maintain the necessary rate of economic growth.

8. A more accurate picture of the situation could be obtained if the number of personnel trained in the developing countries in the last five years could be ascertained. However, calculations to obtain that figure had not yet been made nor had it been possible to evaluate the adequacy of existing training facilities with respect to requirements for technical personnel in the developing countries. In spite of those shortcomings, the report contained in paragraph 101 and 102, useful recommendations for action by developing countries and by international organizations. The next step, as suggested in the draft resolution, was to transmit those recommendations to Governments and ask for their comments. The advice of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and the regional economic commissions would also be sought. When all the necessary data had been assembled by the Secretary-General and all the comments had been received, the picture would be clearer and the General Assembly would be able to make plans for the remainder of the United Nations Development Decade.

9. The Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should continue to play an increasing role in the training of national technical personnel, and the industrialized countries should continue to give bilateral aid for that purpose. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and all the other socialist countries were making considerable efforts in that respect not only by sending experts and equipment abroad but also by training personnel from the developing countries within their own borders. Those countries were also giving their full support to multilateral industrialization programmes. The Centre for Industrial Development had done much to further the training of national technical personnel by organizing symposia, seminars and advanced training courses in co-operation with United Nations

technical assistance programmes. Useful seminars had been held at Minsk, Beirut, Iran, Caracas, Kiev, Geneva, and Prague, as well as other places. In preparing the Industrial symposia, his delegation felt that the subject of industrial training should be included. It would be the function of the Centre for Industrial Development to co-ordinate all the activities being undertaken in the field of training for industrial development, another point which was brought out in the draft resolution. In conclusion, he wished to submit officially, on behalf of the 17 delegations, all the above-mentioned provisions which were contained in draft resolution A/C.2/L.818 for the consideration of the Committee.

10. Mr. CHAVEZ (El Salvador) said that the general statements had shown the anxious desire of the developing countries to put their economies on a sound footing and the importance they attached to industrialization as a means of accelerating that process. His country's five-year development plan gave high priority to industrial development; it provided incentives for private enterprise and for attracting foreign capital investment. His Government believed that a new specialized agency would be the best way of intensifying international co-operation for the industrialization of the developing countries and had therefore supported recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^{1/} His delegation hoped that draft resolution A/C.2/L.805, of which it was a sponsor, would receive a wide measure of support.

11. Mr. MOLLER (Sweden) said that Sweden's experience of the economic and social benefits of industrialization had made it particularly interested in the United Nations' efforts to promote industrial development in the developing countries. The purpose of draft resolution A/C.2/L.809, of which his delegation was a sponsor, was to express approval of the plans for expanding the funds and staff of the Centre for Industrial Development and particularly of the Secretary-General's proposals for "special industrial services", to be financed by voluntary contributions (A/6070/Rev.1, sect. II). The sponsors considered, however, that there was a need to provide for active participation by Member States in the policy-making work of the Centre and for co-ordinating its activities with those of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions; they had therefore proposed, in operative paragraph 7, that the Council should review the terms of reference of the Committee for Industrial Development so as to enable it to provide the necessary leadership for an expanded programme of industrial development activities. His delegation was convinced that it was by such means, rather than by the establishment of a specialized agency, that the best results would be achieved.

12. Mr. BELEOKEN (Cameroon) said that his country, which traditionally depended on the earnings of its agricultural exports, could not hope to achieve balanced economic and social development without rapid industrialization and therefore supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.805. He suggested, however, that

^{1/} See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, volume I: *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 34.

operative paragraph 4 should be reworded to make clear that the "final decision" related to the status of the proposed agency, rather than to the agency itself, which the General Assembly decided to establish in the terms of operative paragraph 1. Operative paragraph 2 proposed that there should be a preparatory committee of thirty-two States. Since there was no indication of the criteria applied in arriving at that figure, he suggested that the sponsors should hold further consultations with the members of the Committee on the proposed membership.

13. Mr. D'ASPREMONT-LYNDEN (Belgium) said that the Secretary-General's report (A/6070/Rev.1) contained an objective and realistic account of the divergent views on methods of expanding United Nations work for the industrialization of the developing countries. His delegation was opposed to the establishment of a new specialized agency, since it believed that such a measure would duplicate the work of existing institutions and increase administrative expenditure to the detriment of the funds available for projects. The co-ordination of the two voluntary technical assistance programmes and the decision to strengthen the Centre for Industrial Development would produce more funds than ever before for industrial development activities, but such benefits would be wasted if a further specialized agency was set up.

14. His delegation was prepared to vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/L.809. Since, however, Belgium had offered larger contribution to the United Nations Development Programme, it could not make any commitment in regard to the further voluntary contributions mentioned in the draft resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 51

Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme (*continued*)

ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (A/C.2/L.815)

15. Mr. RAMAHOLIMHASO (Madagascar), Rapporteur, presenting the draft report (A/C.2/L.815), said that the report fell into three parts: the first part, paragraphs 1-4, reproduced the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (A/C.2/L.792) and described the other documents which the Committee had considered in connexion with agenda item 51; the second part, paragraphs 5-22, described the Committee's discussions on the item, with the amendments proposed and suggestions which had been submitted; the remainder of the document contained the draft resolution presented by the Committee to the General Assembly and a summary of the voting on it.

16. He wished to make some minor changes in the draft report prior to its submission to the General Assembly. Paragraph 14 should be deleted and the text quoted in paragraph 11 replaced by the following text:

"Resolves that a single inter-governmental committee of [] members, to be known as the Governing Council for the United Nations Development

Programme, shall be established. In order to conform to the principle of equitable geographical representation, [] members from the developing countries including Yugoslavia, [] members from the West European and other countries and [] members from the socialist countries shall be elected to the Governing Council. The Governing Council shall ...".

The following should be added at the end of paragraph 24:

"However, some other members expressed their concern that such an interpretation of the resolution contradicted to a certain degree paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above-mentioned resolution."

17. Mr. TARASOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed the insertion at the beginning of paragraph 11 in the draft report of the following text:

"At the same meeting, the Soviet delegation endorsed in its statement an unofficial draft resolution providing for the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund and transforming them into the Fund of Capital Development."

18. Mr. Saad KHALIL (United Arab Republic) said that the withdrawal of the amendments presented by Malta (A/C.2/L.798) was recorded quite factually in paragraph 13. In paragraph 20, he would have expected the withdrawal of the five-Power amendment (A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1) to be recorded likewise. He realized that the Nepalese representative had requested a reference to the amendment in the report. However, the draft report did not show that the amendment had been opposed as redundant. He suggested the deletion of the word "then" in the first line of paragraph 21.

19. Mr. TELL (Jordan) proposed the insertion of the following paragraph between paragraphs 12 and 13 of the draft report to acknowledge the agreement reached at the 974th meeting:

"At the same meeting, the representative of Jordan, on behalf of all the co-sponsors, made a statement concerning the agreement reached among the developing countries on the distribution of seats to be allocated to them in the Governing Council of the proposed United Nations Development Programme, which was as follows: during the first year, 7 seats for Africa, 6 for Asia, 5 for Latin America and one for Yugoslavia; during the second year, 7 for Africa, 5 for Asia, 6 for Latin America and one for Yugoslavia; during the third year and thereafter, unless and until Yugoslavia was re-elected by the developing countries, 7 for Africa, 6 for Asia and 6 for Latin America."

20. Moreover, the economically more advanced countries which had joined the co-sponsors of the revised twenty-six-Power should be mentioned by replacing the introductory part of paragraph 21 by the following:

"The representative of Jordan, on behalf of the co-sponsors, which now included Australia, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom, introduced the revised twenty-six-Power amendments (A/C.2/L.795/Rev.2), which contain the following changes:"

21. Lastly, he observed that the text of paragraph 20, as it appeared in document A/C.2/L.815, reflected exactly what had happened and should be retained.

22. Mr. DIAKITE (Mali) said that the draft report could not record every viewpoint and should therefore only reflect points of agreement.

23. Mr. CLARKE (Jamaica) suggested that the draft report should be amended to show that the delegations named at the beginning of paragraph 7 had been

omitted in error from the list of co-sponsors of the amendments.

24. Following a suggestion by Mr. FRANZI (Italy), supported by Mr. OSOGO (Kenya), the Chairman invited delegations to submit their amendments to the Secretariat, which would circulate them at the afternoon meeting.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.