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**Chairman:** Mr. Janez STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

**AGENDA ITEM 30**

**Programmes of technical assistance:**

- (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (A/C.2/208 and Corr.1)

1. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the Secretary-General's memorandum (A/C.2/208 and Corr.1), containing a draft resolution which the Technical Assistance Committee had already adopted and which the Second Committee was invited to approve.

2. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Chile) said that he was glad to note that Africa was occupying an important place in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1961-1962 and that its share was 130 per cent higher than in the 1960 financial year. It was gratifying that, in spite of that considerable increase, the share of the other under-developed regions had not decreased.

3. He wished to thank TAB and the participating organizations which had drawn up an emergency programme to assist his country following the earthquakes of May 1960. The direct losses due to that catastrophe amounted to \$420 million, or a third of the national budget. Some idea of the scale of the disaster was given by the fact that the area affected comprised 65 per cent of the country's arable land and provided 24 per cent of the national income. The Chilean Government

had drawn up an emergency programme of technical assistance for reconstruction and economic development, which would cost a total of \$2,200,000. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 766 (XXX), had taken note of that programme and had recommended TAC to take account of the special needs of Chile in 1960-1962. The Expanded Programme which had been approved by TAC for 1961-1962 included emergency measures in aid of Chile, which would cost more than a million dollars. The Chilean Government wished to express its gratitude to the United Nations in that connexion. It also hoped that TAB would study the possibility of implementing the category II projects proposed for Chile. The Chilean Government had officially thanked all the countries which had assisted in providing relief for the earthquake victims. The Chilean delegation also thanked the delegations of Venezuela, Japan and the Netherlands, which had announced an increase in their countries' contributions to the Expanded Programme in view of the emergency programme for Chile, in accordance with the hope expressed by the Economic and Social Council in operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 766 (XXX).

*The draft resolution contained in the memorandum of the Secretary-General (A/C.2/208 and Corr.1) was approved unanimously.*

**AGENDA ITEMS 28, 30, 31 AND 32**

**Progress and operations of the Special Fund (A/4415, A/4491, E/3398, E/3401 and Corr.1, SF/L.24 and Corr.1) (continued)**

**Programmes of technical assistance:**

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4415) (continued);
- (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General (A/4589, E/3370 and Corr.1) (continued)

**Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States: reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General (A/4415, A/4585) (continued)**

**Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (A/4575, A/4576) (continued)**

**CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.2/L.531 AND ADD.1, A/C.2/L.532) (concluded)**

4. Mr. ABDEL-GHANI (United Arab Republic), presenting the draft resolution on the question of assistance to Libya (A/C.2/L.531 and Add.1), observed that its language was very similar to that of General Assembly resolution 1303 (XIII). The first four preambular paragraphs recalled the various Assembly resolutions dealing with the question of Libya's independence and economic development. As the Secre-

tary-General had said, United Nations assistance to Libya was a striking example of the type of aid the United Nations must extend to newly independent countries at a time when they were called upon to make decisions that would affect their national life and their relations with the rest of the world. The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs cited the documents which the Assembly was considering at its current session. Finally, in the last two paragraphs, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the technical assistance given to Libya under the United Nations technical assistance programmes and those of the Special Fund.

5. Operative paragraph 1 contained a new appeal to those Governments which were in a position to provide financial assistance to Libya in carrying out its programme of reconstruction and development. Such assistance was essential; according to the memorandum of the Prime Minister of Libya (A/4576), although that country's economic outlook was hopeful, it would be another two or three years before it received revenue from the commercial exploitation of its oil resources. Operative paragraph 2 recommended that the United Nations and the various international organizations should expand their aid to Libya. In view of the increase in the amount of the voluntary contributions pledged by Member States for 1961, he hoped that it would be possible to increase aid to Libya under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund without reducing assistance to other countries. Such an increase was particularly vital since the assistance granted to Libya during the previous year had had to be curtailed because of mounting requests and lack of funds. With regard to operative paragraph 3, the Secretary-General stated in his report (A/4575) that the Libyan Government believed the time was not far distant when Libya would be in a position to relinquish the waiver on the reimbursement of local costs. Moreover, the Executive Chairman of TAB had indicated his intention to renew the waiver for 1961, on the understanding that consultations would be opened with the Libyan Government for the progressive application to Libya of the arrangements regarding local costs applicable to other countries.

6. He welcomed the appeal addressed to the Special Fund in operative paragraph 4. The Special Fund had already done valuable work in Libya, including the establishment of an institute of higher technology and a radio and telecommunications school, and the country was urgently in need of preinvestment and training projects, which were the particular province of the Special Fund.

7. The sponsors of the draft resolution had decided to replace the words "on the question of United Nations assistance to Libya" in operative paragraph 6 by the words "on the implementation of this resolution". It should be borne in mind that the proposed assistance to Libya was not intended as a substitute for that country's own efforts but was meant merely to supplement those efforts with a view to developing the national economy and raising the level of living of the Libyan people.

8. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that he had read with interest the memorandum submitted by the Prime Minister of Libya, which contained a very clear outline of the programme which Libya planned to carry out. He was satisfied that past United Nations action had served a useful purpose and that the Libyan Government had made the best possible use of the assistance

provided by the United Nations and certain Member States. The programme described by the Prime Minister was extremely interesting, and the prospects of oil production were encouraging. Assistance should therefore be continued as provided in Assembly resolution 1303 (XIII). His delegation felt certain that the Italian Government would give serious consideration, having regard to its economic capacity, to the request in operative paragraph 1. His delegation would vote for the draft resolution.

9. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that he noted from the documents before the Committee that, despite the volume of aid which Libya had been given, the country had not succeeded in making much economic and social headway and that it would be several more years before social and economic conditions could be raised to the desired level. However, some progress had been made with regard to methods of planning, financing and executing development programmes, and closer co-ordination had been established between the assistance agencies and the various government departments. Despite the anticipated increase in oil revenue, Libya continued to need the financial aid and technical assistance provided by Member States and by the United Nations. That aid was essential in order to support the country's national effort. His delegation would vote for the draft resolution and would be glad to join the list of sponsors.

10. Mr. MELHUSH (United Kingdom) hoped that the draft resolution before the Committee, which had been submitted by Libya's neighbours and was quite uncontroversial, would be adopted unanimously. In his report, the Secretary-General described the valuable assistance which the United Nations had given Libya and showed that the Organization was continuing to take a great interest in that country. Although there had been a slight reduction in expenditure under the Expanded Programme during the past few years, that reduction had been more than offset by the aid given under the Special Fund and the OPEX programme.

11. The memorandum of the Prime Minister of Libya showed that the Libyan Government was making great efforts to solve the problems confronting it. Oil deposits had been discovered, and it was clear that the Libyan Government intended to proceed soberly in making effective use of the revenues from those resources. His delegation hoped that those new resources would soon enable Libya to finance its own economic development and to develop a self-sustaining economy. Much remained for the Government to do, but it was adopting a constructive approach and his delegation was confident that, with the aid of international agencies and an increasing revenue, Libya's economy would expand to the benefit of all.

12. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) expressed his appreciation of the Libyan people's courageous efforts to develop their national economy. In view of Libya's great needs, the country must be given assistance, on the understanding, however, that no political or economic strings were attached to such assistance by the contributing countries. Czechoslovakia had established diplomatic relations with Libya in 1960 and the Czechoslovak Government and people hoped that the two countries would develop close ties. Czechoslovakia was prepared to aid Libya and hoped that mutually advantageous commercial relations would be established between the two countries. The United Nations had

assumed a special responsibility with regard to Libya and should take the necessary steps to assist it under the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund. The country should be also exempted from the reimbursement of local costs. The Czechoslovak delegation would support the draft resolution.

13. Mr. FILALI (Tunisia) drew attention to the special factors which hampered Libya's economic development and which imposed serious hardships on its people. Tunisia and Libya were co-operating closely in programmes of mutual administrative and technical assistance under bilateral agreements for the exchange of personnel and experience in the economic and social fields. Administratively, Libya had made great strides. Important powers had been vested in the Development Council, which was now the sole planning and financing agency for development purposes. The Libyan Government should be commended for its decision to devote 70 per cent of its oil revenues to the economic and social development programme. The Government and people of Libya were following the right course because, as had often been pointed out during the Committee's debates, the under-developed countries should mobilize all their own resources and should not rely exclusively on external assistance. The Tunisian delegation was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution and would be happy to vote in favour of it.

14. Mr. KARAKOYLU (Turkey) recalled that his delegation had always been in favour of continuing the assistance provided to the under-developed countries until those countries became self-supporting. To cut off that aid prematurely would be to deprive all previous assistance of its value. The special responsibility which the United Nations had assumed with regard to Libya fully justified the submission of the draft resolution. That country had made great efforts and was on the point of seeing its hopes fulfilled. The United Nations should therefore continue to furnish it with the necessary assistance.

15. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) said that his delegation would support the draft resolution as it had supported all previous resolutions on aid to Libya. The United States had co-operated with the Libyan Government in the economic and social spheres. It had provided experts and funds: 96 per cent of the funds allocated for development in 1959-1960 had been provided by the United States, as could be seen from table 1 of the memorandum of the Prime Minister of Libya (A/4576). The United States delegation therefore welcomed the submission of a draft resolution designed to increase assistance to that country.

16. He had read with interest the observations made on IDA in the letter of transmittal of the memorandum of the Prime Minister of Libya, which represented one of the best assessments he had heard of that agency's functions. The discovery of oil deposits held out great promise for the country's future and the Libyan Government was to be congratulated on its decision to devote 70 per cent of the revenue accruing from oil production to its economic development programme. It was interesting to note in paragraph 10 of the memorandum that, contrary to certain assertions, private investment was having favourable effects on the economy as a whole and particularly on transport, building and construction, wholesale and retail trade, and the demand for consumer goods. The efforts already made by the Government and people of Libya and the difficult

task still before them fully justified the requests made in the draft resolution. The United States delegation hoped that those efforts would be crowned with success.

17. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said that the draft resolution was a constructive and positive proposal. The United Nations could take pride in the fact that its activities had contributed to the Libyan people's progress. Quite apart from the fact that Libya's natural resources were limited, the country had also been devastated during the war. Its people had shown great courage and, while receiving assistance from the United Nations and from certain countries, had shown themselves ready to assume the main responsibility for their economic and social development. The assistance provided had been put to good use and the reconstruction programme had begun to bear fruit. The oil deposits would soon become a source of revenue and would make it possible to raise the Libyan people's level of living. It was therefore important that Libya should continue to receive assistance.

18. Mr. HAJOUI (Morocco) endorsed the remarks of those delegations which had stressed the importance of the draft resolution and the need for continuing assistance to Libya. In his memorandum, the Libyan Prime Minister had shown that his country placed its main reliance not on external assistance, but on the efforts of its people to improve their economic situation. Within a few years, Libya would probably be able to dispense with the assistance which was now essential to it. His delegation wished to express its solidarity with the Libyan people. It welcomed the international co-operation envisaged in the draft resolution, and would vote in favour of that proposal.

19. Mr. SULE (Nigeria) said that Libya had special needs and that the United Nations was to be congratulated on its technical assistance activities in that country, which bore witness to the Organization's desire to eliminate hunger and poverty throughout the world and to encourage mutual co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States. There could be no doubt that the technical assistance provided to a needy country was, in the last analysis, a contribution to world security. It was necessary to continue assistance to Libya until it became economically self-supporting. The discovery of oil deposits made Libya a potentially wealthy country, and it was not inconceivable that it might itself be able at some future date to grant assistance to the under-developed countries. The Libyan people were, however, endeavouring to develop their economy without waiting for the revenue derived from oil resources. The country also enjoyed a high degree of stability and was thus in a good position to attract foreign capital.

20. It was to be hoped that all countries would assist Libya to the fullest possible extent, either through international organizations or through bilateral agreements. The draft resolution deserved full support and his delegation asked to be included among the sponsors.

21. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet delegation was in sympathy with the draft resolution submitted and would vote for its adoption. In addition to possible action on a bilateral basis, the competent Soviet organizations were prepared to give favourable consideration to Libyan requests for technical assistance financed from the Soviet Union's contributions to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund.

22. Mr. McKENZIE (Gabon) said that he supported the draft resolution and asked for his delegation to be listed as a sponsor.

23. Mr. HERZI (Somalia) said that Libya faced exceptional difficulties in its economic and social development and that its people were making valiant efforts to overcome them. The United Nations was therefore under a moral obligation to help that country. It had, moreover, shown a special interest in Libya's economic progress ever since the country had attained its independence. It was only natural that it should continue its endeavours on Libya's behalf until such time as the country became economically self-supporting.

24. Mr. EL-MUTWALLI (Iraq) was gratified that the Second Committee seemed to be unanimously in favour of the draft resolution. During a recent visit to that country, he had been able to see for himself the results already achieved by the Libyan people and the extent of the economic assistance provided by the United Nations. The United Nations should, however, intensify its efforts; it was desirable to continue assistance to Libya for some time yet in order to enable the country to raise the level of living of its people.

25. Mr. ABDEL-GHANI (United Arab Republic) thanked all the representatives who had spoken in favour of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.531). On behalf of the sponsors, he said that he had been glad to accede to the request of those delegations which had expressed a desire to join the fourteen delegations sponsoring the draft resolution (see A/C.2/L.531/Add.1 and 2).

*The draft resolution as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

26. Mr. OMEISH (Libya) expressed his sincere thanks to those delegations that had taken the initiative in submitting the draft resolution, which would invite anew all Governments and the United Nations to provide assistance to the United Kingdom of Libya. He expressed his gratitude to the United Nations for the assistance which it had already given to Libya, as well as to the various Governments which were supplying his country with direct aid. He hoped that in the not too distant future his Government would be in a position to meet the local costs connected with the assistance programmes.

27. It had been said that Libya's economic situation was exceptional, that the country was characterized by universal poverty, that it lacked sources of power, that there was little prospect of agricultural development and that it suffered from a shortage of capital. That was perhaps an unduly gloomy picture, but it should not be forgotten that the Libyan people had had practically no opportunity of obtaining training and experience in self-government, a fact which had contributed more to the country's poverty than climatic conditions or the lack of resources. Fortunately, Libya had become an independent State at the period when the world was becoming conscious of its collective responsibility towards the under-developed countries. Libya provided an excellent illustration of the role which the United Nations could play in the field of technical assistance to such countries. A good start had been made in developing the country's economy in spite of the extreme poverty with which the country had been faced. It was therefore desirable that the programmes of assistance to Libya should be continued.

28. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue its consideration of the draft resolution on arrangements to facilitate prompt supply of technical assistance personnel (A/C.2/L.532), which the Canadian representative had introduced at the 710th meeting.

29. Mr. FREITAS (Portugal) said that technical assistance was one of the most important activities of the United Nations. The funds for technical assistance had not, however, increased at the same rate as capital, with the result that a considerable part of capital was in danger of being inadequately utilized. Hence, funds for technical assistance must be increased, and the funds already available to the United Nations must be used to best advantage. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance had said that technical assistance was a complicated operation, whose methods had been evolved empirically over the years as experience had been acquired by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies. That statement should be regarded not as a confession of inefficiency, but rather as a commendable examination of conscience, which laid stress on the provisional solutions that had been adopted during the first few years of technical assistance. An admission of the inadequacy of the existing machinery and of the empirical nature of the methods used reflected a readiness to envisage changes. The admission of new Members to the United Nations was an event that would have a considerable impact on its commitments. New methods would have to be adopted, especially with regard to the new countries of Africa, because problems entirely new from the point of view of technical assistance were being encountered. That need seemed to have been realized by those responsible for the assistance programmes. As the Commissioner for Technical Assistance had pointed out, the scale of the activities to be undertaken in Africa made a review of technical assistance procedures imperative, and a fresh approach and original solutions were called for in order to solve the new problems. There were still many difficulties to be overcome. A broad plan was indispensable, because isolated efforts in different fields were apt to prove fruitless. The various forms of assistance must therefore be co-ordinated. In that connexion, it might be asked whether the distribution of the different forms of assistance among various specialized agencies did not tend to give an inadequate picture of the assistance to under-developed countries.

30. While the Portuguese delegation shared the view that an improved method of recruiting the experts employed by international organizations was called for, it questioned whether the full scale of the problem had been appreciated and whether the courses of action proposed in the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.532) were the most desirable. The resolution was directed mainly at a short-term solution to the problem, but the importance of several other questions, such as the granting of scholarships and the setting up of national and regional centres for the training of experts, must not be neglected. The Governments of Member States were urged to support the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies, but other recommendations should also be made: the United Nations, for instance, exemplified the difficulties of recruiting highly qualified personnel. On the other hand, some delegations were wondering whether full advantage would be taken of the possibilities of recruitment in their countries. As, however, the



Portuguese delegation was aware of the need for an immediate solution to the particular problem raised by the sponsors of the draft resolution, it supported that resolution in its main outline.

31. Mr. NATORF (Poland) introduced his delegation's draft amendment (A/C.2/L.538). It was very simple, and its sole purpose was to emphasize the importance of the principle of non-discrimination and of as wide a geographical distribution as possible in the recruitment of technical assistance experts. That principle was universally recognized, but it was desirable that it should be reaffirmed in the draft resolution. He felt that the amendment should not meet with any objections, and hoped that the sponsors would be able to accept it.

32. It should be noted that not all the possibilities for the recruitment of highly qualified experts had been fully utilized. One way of solving the shortage of specialists was to call on the services of experts belonging to all those countries which had made achievements in the economic sphere as well as in science and technology. The Polish Government, for its part, would continue to take measures for supplying experts to under-developed countries. He had already submitted a list of specialists who could usefully participate in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations, and he hoped that that gesture would be given practical effect.

33. Mr. DANGEARD (France) pointed out that while the Polish amendment drew attention to one aspect of the problem of recruiting experts, it failed to recognize the fundamental principle that the recipient countries should be free to choose the experts.

34. The French delegation supported the draft resolution and regarded it as very important. The French Government had been seeking to interest private industry and educational institutions in the question of international experts for a long time. In 1956, it had established a training centre for experts, to which leading persons from under-developed countries were invited each year. Before an audience of technicians and administrators, those persons explained the special problems which would confront experts wishing to engage in technical assistance work.

35. With regard to operative paragraph 3, he said that his Government had drawn up a roster of experts available for international technical co-operation, indicating their special fields. The French Government had, moreover, already examined the question raised by the sponsors in operative paragraph 4 and had taken certain measures to protect the rights of personnel made available for technical assistance assignments.

36. Mr. IRWIN (Canada) announced that the sponsors of the draft resolution wished to insert a new preambular paragraph which seemed to meet the wishes of the Polish representative and should be acceptable to all the members of the Committee. It reads as follows:

"Bearing in mind the desirability of the recruitment of qualified and experienced technical assistance personnel on a wide geographical basis from all sources made available by all participating countries in order that requesting Governments may select the individuals best equipped to fulfil their particular requirements,".

37. He hoped that the Polish representative would be able to accept that amendment, for it had the merit of confirming the fundamental principle cited by the representative of France, namely, the free choice to be exercised by the recipient countries.

38. Mr. OMAR (Afghanistan) observed that as the activities of the United Nations and its related organizations had expanded and could be expected to expand still further, the demand for qualified experts was growing. The effectiveness of United Nations assistance depended largely on the competence of the experts and on the speed with which they were recruited and assigned to the Governments of the requesting countries. Despite the remarkable efforts made by the recruitment services, there was too long an interval between the receipt of the requests for assistance and the appointment of the experts. The reason was that the services concerned were not equipped to recruit personnel rapidly and were not in a position to apply to all sources of available personnel. Furthermore, the qualified expert was not always prepared to leave his job to go abroad, especially since he was not being offered adequate guarantees concerning his future.

39. In order to overcome those difficulties and expedite the recruitment of experts, Governments should establish and maintain rosters of qualified personnel. They should also take the necessary measures to protect the professional rights of the experts so as to ensure that their careers would not be jeopardized by accepting temporary posts abroad. Those were the measures recommended in the draft resolution. The draft resolution imposed no obligation on Governments and in no way impaired the fundamental principle that the recipient Government should decide the type of assistance it needed and should select from among the candidates the expert best suited for the post to be filled.

40. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) pointed out that some of the countries which were making experts available to technical assistance organizations had already adopted measures similar to those recommended in the draft resolution to facilitate recruiting of technical personnel. The Belgian Government had established in its Ministry of Foreign Affairs a department which centralized all recruiting operations, and that department had drawn up a roster of experts. Rigid rosters were likely, however, to have only a relative value because, very often, experts listed on them were no longer available when they were called upon. A more suitable arrangement for Governments asked to provide experts was to draw up lists of professional associations, universities and other organizations which might be called upon to provide candidates with the required degrees and qualifications.

41. The draft resolution did not mention the question of the remuneration of experts. Yet the present scale of salaries might be a factor impeding the recruitment of highly qualified experts. That did not necessarily mean that the remuneration of experts should be increased; it might suffice to endeavour to explain to them that they would find other than material rewards in their work abroad.

42. It was also essential for the civil service and private enterprise to provide guarantees to experts accepting posts abroad that they would be reinstated upon their return and would retain full rights.

43. In order to expedite recruiting, the recipient countries should be careful to submit precise requests, which should then be transmitted by the secretariats of the various organizations without delay to Governments capable of providing the assistance requested. The Governments, in turn, should hasten to submit information on possible candidates, and that information should immediately be transmitted to the recipient countries, which should then make their decisions without delay.

44. In his view, the wording of the fourth preambular paragraph restricted the measures which might be taken by Governments to those mentioned in the draft resolution; he would therefore prefer to have that paragraph begin with the words: "Desiring to draw attention to certain measures..." He also favoured the deletion of the words "for long- or short-term assignments" in operative paragraph 2. Either there was only one type of assignment, in which case there was no need to mention any others, or else there were also medium-term assignments, and they should be mentioned as well.

45. Mr. NATORF (Poland) thanked the sponsors and, in particular, the representative of Canada for their efforts to incorporate the idea expressed in his amendment. He would, of course, have preferred that his own wording, which was clearer than that of the Canadian delegation, should be embodied in the draft resolution, but since he did not wish to appear less conciliatory than the sponsors, he was withdrawing his amendment. The new paragraph suggested by the Canadian delegation mentioned the principle that experts should be recruited on a wide geographical basis. As that principle was clearly incompatible with discrimination, it would be useful to give the Secretariat clear instructions on the matter.

46. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that his Government, which had already adopted measures to facilitate the recruiting of experts, would have no difficulty in considering favourably the possibility of applying those recommended in the draft resolution. It was evident that, although there might be a superabundance of agricultural produce, there was no superabundance of experts in any country and that the provision of experts for other lands was always a sacrifice for the countries offering that sort of assistance. He favoured the idea of setting up a pool of experts or some similar arrangement in order to offer the recipient countries a wider choice. A wide range of factors, including the linguistic skills of the applicants, had to be taken into consideration where international recruitment of specialists was concerned. He remarked that Italians, who learned Spanish easily, might well be chosen for the countries of Latin America, where the language problem would raise virtually no difficulties. He stressed the necessity of offering the recipient Governments the widest possible choice of experts.

47. Mr. FILALI (Tunisia) remarked that the phrase "under-developed countries" covered a wide variety of situations. Such countries needed experts who were not only qualified, but also capable of understanding the particular problems of those countries in the light of existing conditions. That was one of the reasons that made recruitment a complex operation. At times, political difficulties also arose, as when, for instance, the experts proposed were nationals of the Power that had formerly ruled over the recipient country. In order

for the United Nations to be able to provide the under-developed countries with qualified experts capable of understanding the particular problems to be solved, it would be advisable for the United Nations itself to train such specialists. It would also be desirable for the recipient countries to be associated in such training programmes, and for them, too, to make specialists available to the technical assistance bodies. He proposed that the words "and train" should be added to operative paragraph 1, after the words "to recruit".

48. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) stressed how important it was to facilitate the prompt supply of technical assistance personnel to the under-developed countries and to recruit experts on as wide a geographical basis as possible. The principle of an equitable geographical distribution of posts, which was a guarantee of international co-operation, did not, moreover, apply solely to technical assistance, but to all United Nations operations.

49. If there was a dearth of specialists in the world, efforts should certainly be made to utilize the resources in that regard of some of the under-developed countries. The United Arab Republic, Nigeria and the Sudan, to name but a few, could furnish more experts than was generally thought to be possible. Along the same lines, it would be advisable for a larger number of Resident Representatives to be recruited from among the nationals of the countries where they were stationed, and he was gratified to hear from the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board that that suggestion, which had been made by the Soviet delegation, would be borne in mind.

50. The statement made by the Secretary-General in his report on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States (A/4585), that the task of recruiting experts would become still more difficult with the expansion of technical assistance envisaged in the new Member States, made it imperative that the Governments supplying experts should adopt the measures recommended in the draft resolution. It was to be hoped that the rosters of personnel prepared by Governments would be used by the United Nations in order to offer a wider choice of specialists to the recipient countries, and that the period elapsing between the receipt of a request for assistance and the arrival of the expert at his post could be shortened.

51. Mr. APODACA (Mexico) said that the Mexican delegation had repeatedly expressed that country's great esteem for the technical assistance programmes through which countries received assistance in the form of advice. His delegation would therefore have liked to be able to support the draft resolution in its entirety. It was obliged, however, to express reservations concerning operative paragraph 3, in which operational posts were mentioned, for it did not believe that an international expert could perform operational duties in a country of which he was not a national. Such a system was not in conformity with the provisions of the Charter.

52. Mr. ERHARDT DEL CAMPO (Argentina) said that his delegation, which did not favour the OPEX programme, could not approve all the terms of operative paragraph 3. While it would nevertheless vote for the draft resolution, it requested that paragraph 3 should be put to the vote separately.

53. Mr. GEH (Federation of Malaya) said that the effectiveness of the technical assistance programmes would be greatly enhanced if the requests for assistance from the recipient countries could be met more rapidly, particularly when they were urgent. That was why it was imperative for the countries providing experts under technical assistance programmes to comply with the recommendation of the sponsors of the draft resolution by taking measures to facilitate the recruitment of experts.

54. Mr. IRWIN (Canada) accepted, on behalf of the sponsors, the Tunisian representative's proposal to insert the words "and train" in operative paragraph 1. He interpreted that proposal as relating to the training operations of the centres and institutes that had already been established under the technical assistance programmes, for the Secretariat itself could not be asked to train experts before sending them to one or another country. The sponsors likewise accepted the

Belgian representative's amendment to substitute for the first four words of the fourth preambular paragraph the words "Desiring to draw attention to", but they were unable to accept the Belgian delegation's second suggestion. They were grateful to the representative of Poland for the courtesy with which he had accepted their suggestion and withdrawn his amendment.

55. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote operative paragraph 3, on which the Argentine delegation had requested a separate vote.

*Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.*

*The draft resolution (A/C.2/L.532) as a whole, as amended, was unanimously adopted.*

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.