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Chairman: Mr. Jorge Pablo FERNANDINI
(Peru).

AGENDA ITEM 46

Operational activities for development (continued) (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. XIII, sect. I and II):

- (a) *Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council (A/6809, E/4297, E/4398);*
- (b) *Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (A/6841)*

1. Mr. VISESSURAKARN (Thailand) said that, since the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund into the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the achievements of UNDP had deserved the highest praise. He hoped that the Programme would attract more support, so that the target of \$350 million which had been suggested by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (see A/6301/Add.1, p. 9) could be reached by 1970.

2. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that UNDP was adapting itself to the changing problems, and it welcomed the revision of the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP. But the success of the new procedures would depend on the co-operation of all concerned, and particularly on that of the Resident Representatives.

3. Experts to deal with national projects should be recruited as quickly as possible, and should maintain good working relations with national personnel responsible for the execution of projects. The administration of the Programme should work in still closer co-operation with national institutions. Experts should help in the training of national personnel, and should

make sure that people who had been trained had a chance of applying their newly-acquired skills.

4. Mr. RUDNIK (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said his delegation had always attached particular importance to UNDP, which it regarded as the most effective instrument for providing technical assistance to the developing countries. By June 1967, the total cost of projects approved under the Special Fund component of the UNDP had reached \$1,878 million. The cost of the programme undertaken under the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP would amount to \$68 million in 1967. The administration of UNDP, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and recipient Governments, had done valuable work in scrutinizing requests for technical assistance, implementing projects and preparing the programme for 1967-1968. But they were not doing all they could to solve the main problems affecting the economic development of the developing countries. Activities of UNDP were still concentrated on tasks of secondary importance in the pre-investment field and in many cases they were merely paving the way for private investment, which had had an adverse effect on the economic, political and social development of developing countries. His delegation thought that foreign private companies financing projects executed under the Special Fund component of the UNDP should reimburse the cost of pre-investment activities to UNDP. In accordance with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 2170 (XXI), UNDP should keep the activities of private investors under constant review.

5. In discussing operational activities for development, it was impossible not to bring up the question of UNDP's administrative expenditure. The sole argument for the merger of the two components of the Programme had been that it would greatly reduce administrative costs. But, as a result of the policies adopted by the administration, administrative costs had shown an interest of \$4.1 million, or 36.4 per cent, over 1965. In general, the experience of recent years had shown that the United Nations budget could not be used for assistance purposes. Moreover, the activities of the regular programme often led to poor utilization and dissipation of resources. With regard to relations between the two components of UNDP, he was most anxious that the new programming procedures should not lead to the absorption of the Technical Assistance component by the Special Fund component of the UNDP. The more democratic procedure used in EPTA for distributing resources between countries should be applied to the Special Fund component as well.

6. As had been pointed out on a number of earlier occasions, insufficient use was being made of experts

from socialist countries. That situation was particularly regrettable in that the socialist countries had accumulated a great deal of experience in industrialization and had trained large numbers of highly qualified specialists. At the present time, his own country had more than 430,000 specialists and more than 16,000 research workers were employed in its research institutes and higher educational establishments. But its contributions to UNDP were not being used satisfactorily, and the United Nations hardly ever asked it to supply experts.

7. Lastly, projects for colonial territories should be financed entirely by the colonizers themselves, and the United Nations should merely supervise their execution. No assistance should be supplied to aggressor States or States which were accomplices in aggression. The United Nations, and particularly UNDP, should consider the possibility of providing increased aid to countries which were victims of aggression. The socialist countries, for their part, had already taken a number of practical steps to assist the Arab States.

8. Mr. AMIRMOKRI (Iran) said he was glad to learn that UNDP would in future be extending its activities to a number of new fields which were important for the economies of the developing countries, such as family planning and the more rational utilization of human resources. The Governing Council's decision to improve methods of preparing and presenting programmes showed that UNDP was capable of adapting itself to new situations. His delegation would support the draft resolution, contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1250 (XLIII), on new procedures for the programming and implementation of projects of the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP, which the Council had recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

9. The Programme had made a valuable contribution to the development of the countries of the developing world, and particularly to the spectacular growth of the Iranian economy. But, though the Programme enjoyed the unanimous confidence of the international community, total contributions pledged at the Pledging Conference on UNDP of 9 October 1967 had fallen short of the target. But the target of \$350 million for 1970 should not be difficult to reach, in view of the prodigious expansion of the economies of the industrial countries. His own country had gladly increased its contribution to UNDP for the second year in succession, even though the launching of its fourth development plan would call for a total mobilization of its resources. If a similar effort were made by the developed countries, the target set by the Secretary-General could be reached by 1970.

10. The representatives of the Netherlands and Canada had made some very interesting suggestions regarding the role which the Programme could play in accelerating the flow of private capital to the developing countries, and the ideas they had put forward deserved careful study.

11. With regard to the regular programme of technical assistance, he shared the concern expressed by other delegations at the fact that the Programme's funds had remained fixed at the level of \$6.4 million. He

thought that, in view of the increased cost of equipment and experts' services, it was no longer reasonable to maintain a decision taken in 1962.

12. Mr. FIGUEREDO PLANCHART (Venezuela) congratulated UNDP on the work it had done in 1966. He thought that the new programming procedures recommended for the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP would be beneficial, as they would help to orient UNDP's activities towards the integration of programmes by countries.

13. On the other hand, he noted with regret that the question of the contributions from the major donor countries raised some uncertainty regarding the Programme's future activities, as did the question of agreement on a development strategy. At the October Pledging Conference, countries had admittedly pledged a total of \$185 million, but that sum should be considered in the light of the target of \$350 million for 1970.

14. On the subject of a development strategy, he thought that efforts should be concentrated on the implementation of pilot or demonstration projects and large-scale projects which would promote economic integration, and on the approval of national projects of regional importance. In his delegation's view, higher priority should be given to regional and inter-regional projects. In 1969, projects of that kind were to receive only 17 per cent of the earmarkings for programmes of a local nature.

15. As the resources of the Programme were limited, it would also be important to review the principles governing co-operation.

16. His delegation would support the decisions relating to the new procedures recommended.

Mr. Attiga (Libya), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

17. Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago) congratulated the administration on providing the Committee with an admirably clear picture of UNDP's current activities, which showed that the Programme was making a unique contribution to peaceful coexistence. He noted with satisfaction that the Governing Council at its third session had decided to improve methods of publicizing the Programme (see E/4297, paras. 85-88).

18. Problems of economic and social development should be the subject of general discussion in all countries, donor and recipient alike and the channels of information on those matters should be significantly expanded. The Administrator and his colleagues had stated at the 1137th meeting that 80 per cent of the material resources of the developing countries and nearly 90 per cent of their human resources, were not being used. There was also a vast untapped potential of resources within the United Nations system of organizations. Accordingly, his delegation wholeheartedly supported the proposed changes in the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP as outlined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1250 (XLIII), which would ensure that the Programme more directly reflected the needs and priorities of recipient countries. The supply of assistance should be determined by the nature of the demand for assistance. It was true that,

in the light of technological requirements, suppliers in most industrial countries were themselves seeking to shape demand. But the methods used by organizations providing assistance for development should take account of the fact that the developing countries were not in the forefront of industrial progress. In any case, the efficiency of any programme should be judged by its impact on the economy of the developing country concerned, and not by any other criterion. In that connexion, he thought that it would be useful to establish a separate evaluation section in the Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports.

19. Although the developing countries now had a certain number of specialists, the supply of experts was still inadequate. Everything possible should be done to stimulate the recruitment of experts in donor countries. In addition, the training of local personnel was an absolute priority and should be related to the volume of projects proposed. It was encouraging to note that more than 6,500 experts from more than 100 countries had been employed in the field during 1966. In conclusion, he wished to thank UNDP for the assistance it had provided to his country and the Caribbean region.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru) resumed the Chair.

20. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that UNDP's achievements were remarkable, despite the paucity of resources resulting from the half-hearted support of certain donors. That lack of enthusiasm, which stemmed from the anonymous nature of multilateral assistance, had meant that financial support for UNDP had always fallen short of expectations and, unless there was a sudden surge of generosity, the target set for 1970 would not be achieved. The Programme was faced with a dilemma, since the vigorous expansion of its activities and the extraordinary increase in the demand for its services had not brought any corresponding augmentation of its resources. If that situation were not remedied in the near future, the Programme might founder and deteriorate.

21. After emphasizing that his delegation supported the recommendations of the Governing Council concerning the modification of programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP and the utilization of funds from that component for the provision of operational personnel, he said that counterpart contributions were a serious obstacle to the use of UNDP assistance by recipient countries. Contributions in kind might be easier to make than contributions in cash and, in that connexion, his delegation wished to make the following suggestions: (a) national experts might be assigned abroad at the expense of the donor Government, although UNDP or the executing agency would choose them from a roster prepared by that Government; (b) national specialists could be assigned by their Government to serve as associates in an operational project abroad or in their own country; (c) scholarships tenable in a contributing country at the expense of the Government of that country might be offered for project personnel of other countries; (d) national experts might be seconded to UNDP headquarters or to field services at the expense of the contributing Government; (e) institutional or company team service, financed wholly by the contributing Government

or jointly with the host Government, might be provided for UNDP projects in recipient countries.

22. Where project execution was concerned, more emphasis might be laid on the establishment and expansion of inter-institutional training projects and on contractual arrangements with specialized agencies or firms. Project execution might be entrusted to recipient Governments utilizing national firms or organizations. There should be closer co-ordination between the activities of UNDP and those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the financial conditions for assistance under the funds-in-trust system should be made more flexible. In that connexion, it was advisable to strengthen the role of UNDP Resident Representatives, who were particularly well placed to assess the problems obtaining in their areas of assignment and to make recommendations.

23. The report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its fourth session (E/4398) showed that opposition to projects in a certain number of countries, including the Philippines, was of a political character, all the countries in question being non-communist. In that connexion, he quoted paragraphs 162 and 193 (c) of the report. Such discrimination was incompatible with the objectives and nature of UNDP and must be ended as soon as possible.

24. Mr. AL-RIFAE (Kuwait) said that his delegation attached particular importance to close collaboration between UNDP and UNIDO in order to stimulate the industrial expansion of developing countries, a collaboration which was particularly valuable in the field. It also supported the new programme of activities contemplated in the industrial field, which would take UNDP assistance beyond the pre-investment stage.

25. Co-operation between the Programme and UNCTAD was also important, particularly with regard to the need to help developing countries produce more export goods.

26. Activities of UNDP were directed to fields in which developing countries felt the most urgent need. To those fields could be added that of the development of human resources, which was closely connected with the utilization of natural resources.

27. His Government welcomed all the changes designed to increase the technical assistance provided through UNDP.

28. Mr. FARHANG (Afghanistan) supported the suggestion of the Administrator of UNDP regarding the possibility of assisting developing countries to promote their exports and expand their internal markets. That was an area which offered immense possibilities, which should be thoroughly explored.

29. With regard to pre-investment projects, including pilot and demonstration plants, the co-operation established between UNDP and UNIDO held out interesting prospects. In particular, that collaboration might take the form of the secondment of UNIDO advisers to serve with UNDP Resident Representatives, the preparation of a new programme of activities designed to obtain large-scale investments, and the exploitation

of UNIDO's role as an instrument for the co-ordination of the activities of United Nations organs in the industrial sphere. His delegation supported the proposal for new programming procedures for projects under the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP.

30. Effective co-ordination must be established between UNDP, the participating organizations and the recipient Governments in order to integrate the work of the United Nations organs. In that connexion, his country supported the text of the revised principles prepared by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the role of the Resident Representatives of UNDP and agreed that the functions of the Resident Representatives should include the co-ordination of the work of participating organizations at the local level.^{1/}

31. The Programme had also done useful work in the fields of public health, family planning, agriculture, education and training. The Programme's success in those fields justified a further appeal to developed countries to consider the possibility of increasing their contributions.

32. Mr. ASLAM (Pakistan) said that his delegation supported the proposed changes in the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP and thought that similar new procedures should perhaps also be considered for the Special Fund component of the UNDP.

33. With regard to the proposal that funds of the Technical Assistance component of the UNDP should be used for the provision of operational personnel from 1 January 1969, it was to be hoped that the Governing Council, at its fifth session, would be able to make relevant recommendations to the General Assembly to enable it to take a final decision.

34. He welcomed the broadening of the scope of UNDP activities which now included assistance in the fields of family planning and export promotion. He believed that UNDP should also give some attention to the important field of research on the production of edible proteins. He was also gratified that the Programme intended to establish closer links with national financial institutions and regional banks. It was to be hoped that it would, in future, be able to take similar action with respect to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which could become a valuable source of follow-up financing for pre-investment studies.

35. His delegation also approved the agreements concluded by UNDP with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNIDO with regard to the role of Resident Representatives. Agriculture and industry were the two fields in which maximum efforts were needed in the developing countries. Where industry was concerned, it might be hoped that UNIDO would have larger resources which would enable it to assist in the creation of new industries based on local raw materials and to lay more stress on the execution of pilot and demonstration projects.

36. Nevertheless, his delegation regretted the undue slowness which had marked the implementation of

certain projects. A possible reason for the delay was the difficulty encountered in recruiting experts. In that connexion, it should be noted that a number of such experts could be provided by the developing countries themselves.

37. Work on programme evaluation was still at a preliminary stage and needed further examination. His country also attached particular importance to the functions of Resident Representatives, which should be entrusted only to persons of the highest calibre.

38. His country continued to support the Programme as a whole and had recently given tangible expression to that support by increasing its contribution by 11 per cent.

39. Mr. METUALLY (Syria) said that, in his view, multilateral assistance represented the best kind of financial and technical aid, and he hoped that the target of \$350 million established for UNDP by the Secretary-General would be attained by 1970.

40. The main reason for the poverty of the developing countries was the failure to utilize their natural and human resources efficiently, and it was there that the need to increase international aid was particularly acute. Not only must the tasks of development be achieved, but the pace of development must be accelerated because the developing countries must accomplish within the space of thirty years what the industrialized countries had taken three centuries to achieve. The socialist countries provided an interesting example in that regard, for they had made remarkable progress within a much shorter period.

41. His delegation would like to see increasing co-operation established between UNDP and UNIDO, since industrialization was basic to all economic development. It was gratified, moreover, that UNDP was expanding its assistance to the developing countries in so far as the promotion of exports and the expansion of national markets were concerned, and with regard to the development of the agricultural sector and related activities.

42. It furthermore believed that supplementary technical and financial aid should be furnished to such countries as Jordan, the United Arab Republic and Syria, which had been victims of aggression and economic destruction.

43. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to the statement by the representative of the Philippines, said that the granting of UNDP assistance was impairing the fundamental principle that countries guilty of aggression and their accomplices should not receive aid from that body any more than they should receive it within the framework of the regular programme.

44. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that he denied the Soviet delegation's right to refer to any country as an aggressor. UNDP was and must continue to be a non-political body.

45. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had merely expressed his opinion concerning the direction of the activities of UNDP. He thought that the contributions ought to be used in the

^{1/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document E/4336, para. 8.

best possible manner, and, in particular, ought not to be used to help countries that were guilty of aggression. It was common knowledge, of course, that the Philippines was sending arms and men to Viet-Nam.

46. Mr. CAMEJO ARGUDIN (Cuba) said that on other occasions, the delegation of the United States had objected on political grounds to the granting of assistance to Cuba.

AGENDA ITEM 39

United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Industrial Development Board (continued)* (A/6703 and Corr.1, chap. IX; A/6715/Rev.1, A/6800, A/6808, A/C.2/L.962/Add.1)

47. Mr. CHADHA (India), Rapporteur, introduced part II of the Committee's draft report (A/C.2/L.962/Add.1), which dealt with another aspect of the Committee's consideration of agenda item 39, namely, the recommendation to the General Assembly contained in resolution 2 (I) of the Industrial Development Board relating to part V of the United Nations budget (see A/6715/Rev.1, annex VIII).

48. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) referred to the concern which had been expressed by his delegation that operative paragraph 2 (b) of the resolution of the Industrial Development Board might be interpreted as authorizing the Board to approve budgetary provisions that had already been approved by UNDP. He would like the draft report to make it clear that the programme for 1968 was not to be re-examined.

49. Mr. ASLAM (Pakistan) proposed that an additional paragraph relating to that matter should be inserted in the draft report. It could be numbered paragraph 5 and would read as follows:

"It was clarified on behalf of the co-sponsors that, in the context of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, the Industrial Development Board was not expected to approve the programme of technical assistance in industrial development for 1968, since the Governing Council of UNDP had already done this at its fourth session."

50. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his gratitude to the Rapporteur for having presented a draft text that was remarkable for its conciseness. In reading that document, however, one might get the impression that the debate concerning agenda item 39 had proceeded smoothly without any sign of any differences of opinion. The reason for the various roll-call votes, not only on each paragraph but on parts of paragraphs, would in that event not be clear. That reason must therefore be given; the situation as it had existed in the Second Committee must be set forth and the arguments which had been advanced must be explained. He accordingly proposed a new paragraph 4, which would read as follows:

"A considerable number of delegations expressed serious doubts regarding the merits, the necessity and the appropriateness of the proposals contained in draft resolution A/C.2/L.959 and Add.1, and said

that they would be unable to support the proposed text for that reason. In addition, numerous delegations felt that the draft should be considered by the Fifth rather than by the Second Committee. Others were of the opinion that the establishment of a separate section in part V of the budget would be in contradiction with the Economic and Social Council's recommendation for reducing the number of sections from five to three and that it would lead to undesirable rigidity in the implementation of technical assistance programmes and make it impossible to increase the amount of technical assistance to industrial development. In that regard, the deletion of operative paragraph 4 was not an adequate or satisfactory decision. One delegation pointed out that the regular United Nations budget should be used exclusively for the financing of administrative expenditure and not for the financing of those services which related to technical assistance. Two delegations presented oral amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/L.959 and Add.1. The Soviet delegation proposed that in operative paragraph 1, the words 'at an appropriate level commensurate with the expanding requirements of the developing countries' should be replaced by the words: 'at the present level', and that in operative paragraph 3 the words 'including contributions in national currencies' should be inserted after the words 'resources thus appropriated'. The United States delegation proposed that the operative part of the draft resolution should be replaced by the text which can be found in the summary record of the 1134th meeting. Neither of those amendments, however, were accepted by the sponsors."

That paragraph, sufficiently concise, but still explicit, would give a fairly good idea of the debate on the question and would enlighten the representatives who in the plenary meeting would have to take a decision on the report.

51. Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) believed that the proposal of the USSR representative would call into question the practice followed by the Committee in regard to the form of its report. There had on other occasions been roll-call votes without any explanation of them being given in the report. In the absence of any formal decision by the Committee regarding the form of its report, it was unjust to criticize the Rapporteur for having followed a well-established practice. He hoped that the representative of the USSR would not insist on his proposal.

52. Mr. ASANTE (Ghana) said that, although he appreciated the motives of the USSR representative, he supported the position of the representative of Pakistan. There was nothing to prevent representatives, in the plenary meeting, from consulting the summary records of the meetings so that they might be able to vote with a full knowledge of the facts.

53. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said that he, too, believed that the summary records of the meetings were sufficiently explicit. He regretted, moreover, that the USSR representative had seen fit to mention two delegations by name in his proposal despite the fact that an effort had always been made in the reports to preserve the anonymity of delegations.

*Resumed from the 1134th meeting.

54. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) explained that his intention had been to call attention to the unilateral nature of the draft report. There was not any question of altering the established practice because there had never been any. Thus, in part I of the Committee's draft report on agenda item 39 (A/C.2/L.962), the existence of opposing and diverging views had been referred to and certain delegations had been mentioned by name. What was more, the sponsors did not seem to have any objection in the present instance to the insertion of an additional paragraph in the report in order to comply with the request of the United States representative.

55. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) agreed that an effort had always been made to avoid giving in the reports of the Committee a summary of the debate, which was adequately reported in the summary records. It was, on the other hand, the current practice to include the amendments proposed to draft resolutions, giving the names of their sponsors and indicating what action had been taken on them. Since, in the present instance, amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/L.959 and Add.1 had been proposed by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, that fact should be mentioned in the report.

56. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said he thought that the report of the Committee should faithfully reflect the discussion which had taken place and that the practice in the matter had not in any way become fixed. There had been no hesitation in part I of the Committee's draft report in referring to the existence of differing and opposing views, and it was to be asked whether the financing of UNIDO was not important enough to be treated in the same way. Furthermore, the request of one delegation for the insertion of an additional paragraph in the report could not be acceded to while a similar request from another delegation was rejected.

57. Mr. GEORGE (France), supported by Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago), said that it might be possible to overcome the difficulty and, at the same time, to explain why the vote had been taken paragraph by paragraph if it were stated that amendments had been proposed by two delegations at the 1127th and the 1134th meetings but had been rejected by the sponsors.

58. Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) said that he was prepared to support the USSR representative's proposal. In order that similar difficulties might be avoided in future, it would perhaps be advisable to follow the practice of the Trade and Development Board, whereby the Rapporteur consulted with certain representatives in an effort to resolve difficulties which might arise.

59. Mr. REISCH (Austria) said that he supported the French representative's proposal and suggested that the symbol of the relevant summary records should be given in a foot-note.

60. Mr. CHADHA (India), Rapporteur, said that, as the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.959 and Add.1 had not raised any objections, he would include in the draft report the additional paragraph proposed by the representative of Pakistan, thus taking the comments of the United States representative into account.

61. As to the USSR representative's proposal that the report should reflect the discussion in the Committee, the practice thus far, except in the event of a contrary decision by the Committee, had been to limit the report to the procedural aspects of the discussion. In the absence of such a decision, he would continue to follow that practice.

62. With regard to the amendments—and since it appeared that the suggestions made orally by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States were to be regarded as such—he would adopt the suggestions made by the representatives of France and Austria and would draft additional paragraphs for that purpose in the report. If that were done, there would seem to be no need to give effect to the Brazilian representative's proposal.

63. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was taking note of the Rapporteur's intentions, and he thanked those representatives who had expressed understanding for the stand which he had taken.

64. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Rapporteur should submit a revised version of the draft report to the Committee.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.