

relations. In that regard, UNIDO could play a significant role, and the work of the Group of High-Level Experts had shown the way.

74. UNIDO should endeavour to increase its efficiency, but, at the same time, he wished to stress that his delegation was opposed to any activity which, on the pretext of development, would make UNIDO the

go-between, pure and simple, for foreign investors in the developing countries.

75. His delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292, in accordance with which the Second General Conference of UNIDO would be held at Lima in 1975.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

1539th meeting

Thursday, 25 October 1973, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Zewde GABRE-SELLASSIE (Ethiopia).

A/C.2/SR.1539

AGENDA ITEM 48

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(continued) (A/9003 and Corr.1, chap. XII; A/9016, A/9072, A/C.2/L.1292):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (b) Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Executive Director

1. Mr. BENSI (Italy) said that industrialization of the developing countries was a prerequisite for over-all world progress. The States Members of the United Nations, recognizing that principle, had fixed an average annual growth rate of 8 per cent as the target for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the field of industry. Industrial development was not, however, an end in itself; it was only one part of what should be a harmonious whole; moreover, it was a process which necessarily differed from country to country. That was why the Italian Government had always been in favour of multilateral aid, which seemed to it to be the easiest to adjust to the particular features of each developing country.

2. The economic and social progress of all countries through international co-operation was one of the essential objectives and one of the main *raison d'être* of the United Nations. It was a new field which required appropriate policies and instruments. The Italian Government had therefore welcomed the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which had been considered by the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session (see A/9016, chap. IV). The studies and proposals that had been submitted could serve as a basis for UNIDO's continuing its activities along lines that might better meet the needs of the developing countries. A study of the proposals concerning a long-range strategy showed that there were two main possibilities for achieving industrial development: first, the training of industrial, technical and administrative personnel in order to enable the developing countries to manage their own resources and, secondly, the transfer of technology. Such a transfer could not be carried out merely by applying the technology of industrialized countries to the developing countries; instead, the technology must be adapted to each individual situation. The best

way to solve the problem was to establish co-operative relations as between partners on an equal footing. It was in that spirit that his delegation viewed the activities undertaken in connexion with Italy's voluntary contribution to UNIDO. In 1972, the Italian Government and UNIDO had concluded an agreement providing for the launching of a four-year industrial training programme for nationals of developing countries.

3. In order to ensure the most effective utilization of the contributions it had already made and of those it would make during the coming years, which represented a total of over \$2 million, the Italian Government had also proposed to UNIDO that it should undertake subregional projects aimed at developing specific industrial sectors. The first such project involved the industrial exploitation of iron ore deposits in the African countries south of the Sahara.

4. Italy noted with satisfaction the Peruvian Government's invitation to hold the Second General Conference of UNIDO at Lima in March 1975. It also appreciated the valuable contribution made by the Austrian Government to facilitating the work of the organization in Vienna.

5. His delegation realized that the development aid provided by Italy, as well as by other countries, had not yet reached the desired level. In the case of his own country, that was due to the serious structural imbalances that had affected its economy and absorbed most of its resources in recent years. In its efforts to develop some of its own regions, Italy had gained experience that could be useful to other countries. The first lesson it had learnt was that it was dangerous to orient economic growth in terms of "development poles", because that could lead to unbalanced growth. Although it was true that industrialization should be encouraged wherever the environment was suitable and so-called "external economies" could be made, uncontrolled trends should be corrected through intervention aimed at physical planning and at harmonizing economic structures at the regional level. The second lesson was that a harmonious ratio of integrated development between urban and rural areas must be preserved in order to avoid conflicts between two opposite types of development. Deteriorating conditions in the rural areas had disastrous effects on the towns, which became the receptacle for unemployed agricultural workers and had to face a host of other problems. The

third lesson was that industrialization should not be conceived as being opposed to agriculture. That was why Italy felt that it was very important for new industries to make a contribution to agricultural development. Industry should, on the one hand, be able to provide the equipment required to improve agricultural productivity and, on the other, through processing plants set up in the countryside itself, provide the necessary outlets to enable countries to free themselves as much as possible from the hazards and constraints of international markets.

6. Although Italy had not yet been able during the current decade to provide the developing countries with all the aid it considered necessary, it was sure that its knowledge and experience would enable it to participate more and more in the process of co-operation for development. To that end, it was currently rethinking its procedures and reviewing its instruments of financial aid, in order better to adjust them to the requirements of the developing countries. His country felt such a review to be necessary because it fully realized that one of the obstacles encountered in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was a psychological one.

7. Above all, the concept of co-operation must be properly understood: it was based on the common and equal interests of all and was aimed at achieving a better-balanced world. It was a prerequisite for security, peace and the survival of the human race. It also represented a moral and political principle that every nation, regardless of its resources, should undertake to respect.

8. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) reiterated his country's support for the resolution and decisions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its seventh session (see A/9016, annex II). He particularly stressed the importance of resolution 36 (VII) on the exchange of formulae of industrial development assistance among developing countries, and said that that aspect of the question represented an important complement to the assistance provided by the developed countries. During the general debate in the Committee (1529th meeting) his delegation had drawn attention to the possibilities provided by a strengthening of co-operation among developing countries. General Assembly resolution 2974 (XXVII) and the draft resolution under discussion were representative of that trend, which, as stated in resolution 36 (VII), paragraph 5, should be included as a high priority item in the UNIDO programme, with the necessary budgetary adjustments.

9. His delegation also unreservedly supported resolution 37 (VII), concerning the programme of action for the least developed of the developing countries. It had been pleased to hear the Executive Director's statement (1537th meeting) in which he said that the projects proposed for African countries at the third regional seminar on UNIDO operations for the least developed countries, held at Addis Ababa from 29 January to 8 February 1973, were now receiving special attention. It was to be hoped that the same priority would be given to the conclusions formulated at the meeting scheduled for 1974 to study the situation of the least developed Asian countries. When utilizing funds from voluntary contributions, every effort should be made to meet first

of all the needs of the least developed countries. In that regard, he announced that Argentina's contribution to UNIDO for 1974 would be \$34,500, representing a 15 per cent increase over the contribution for 1973.

10. His delegation was in favour of the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to study the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts and submit to the Board a detailed plan and programme relating to the possibilities of implementing the recommendations, together with its views on the formulation of a long-range strategy for UNIDO, as provided for in resolution 38 (VII).

11. It seemed to Argentina that the Committee was faced with a paradox: on the one hand, UNIDO was asked to take on a great responsibility and perform an enormous task and, on the other, it was not given a budget of its own or the necessary administrative autonomy.

12. The strategy and objectives of UNIDO must be reformulated and redefined. That was why his delegation endorsed decision I (VII) on the expansion of the regular programme of technical assistance of UNIDO, which would provide a budget of \$2 million for 1975. His delegation agreed with the proposed increase but considered the amount to be still inadequate, particularly since inflation would to a great extent neutralize it.

13. Argentina also endorsed decision II (VII) and hoped that in the near future UNIDO would be able to reinforce its structures and independence to a degree commensurate with the effort that must be made by the developing countries. He drew attention to the danger involved in considering agricultural development and industrial development as two different options, as the industrialized countries had done in the OECD Development Aid Committee. The two fields were not mutually exclusive, but complementary, and the only possible solution was the rational industrialization of the third-world countries.

14. Finally, his delegation endorsed decision III (VII), increasing the number of industrial development field advisers.

15. All those factors led his delegation to attribute particular importance to the Second General Conference of UNIDO. In view of the special interest of developing countries in the Conference, it was fitting that it should take place in one of those countries. His delegation also wished to repeat its thanks to the Austrian Government for the offer it had made in that connexion and for the hospitality it afforded to the organs of UNIDO. His delegation was gratified that the General Conference was in principle to be held at Lima, a city which, in view of the progressive policy pursued by the Revolutionary Government of Peru, was a particularly appropriate setting for a meeting at which the long-range strategy of UNIDO would be considered.

16. His delegation also considered that the date chosen for the Second General Conference, March 1975, would further increase the impact of the meeting, since it was intended to undertake, towards the middle of the current Decade, a review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy.

17. Argentina also endorsed General Assembly resolution 2952 (XXVII), relating to the preparatory work for the Conference to be carried out by the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee.

That would guarantee equitable geographical representation. Furthermore, his delegation had no objection to the provisional agenda adopted by the Board at its seventh session (see A/9016, para. 67).

18. With regard to the budget for the forthcoming Conference, his delegation considered that the funds allocated were clearly inadequate to realize the hopes which the developing countries had placed in that meeting. The Committee should recommend a review of the existing estimates, in the light of the goals to be attained, and insist that there should at least be no reduction of the figures resulting from those estimates.

19. Mr. JABER (Jordan) noted with satisfaction the large number of projects which were assisted by UNIDO, the increasing share of UNIDO in UNDP projects, the numerous training activities during 1972, and the widespread impact of UNIDO in spite of the financial and administrative limitations facing it. UNIDO's share in UNDP activities, which had already increased from 5 per cent to more than 10 per cent, would probably increase still further in the coming years. That would require some administrative and financial changes, and his delegation therefore supported recommendation VI of the Group of High-Level Experts, which called for greater administrative and financial autonomy to be given to UNIDO. The role of UNIDO would be a major item on the agenda of the Second General Conference; more autonomy for UNIDO would make it possible to redress the present imbalance between the organization's responsibilities and its means of action.

20. His delegation thanked the Government of Peru for inviting the Second General Conference of UNIDO to Lima in March 1975. It also thanked the Austrian Government for the facilities which it had made available to UNIDO at Vienna. The fact that the Conference would be held in a developing country at a time coinciding with the mid-point of the Second Decade would make the discussions and conclusions of the meeting even more relevant. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292.

21. His delegation had given careful consideration to the six recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts (*ibid.*, paras. 83-95). The recommendations constituted an objective framework which should enable UNIDO to carry out its mandate even more effectively. Jordan supported the recommendations and urged their implementation in a gradual manner. It would have been preferable if the Board had adopted the recommendations on which a consensus existed and which did not require further study or additional resources. However, it had been a positive step to establish the *Ad Hoc* Committee to identify the possibilities, ways and means of implementing the Group's recommendations. The report of that committee would be a basic document not only for the eighth session of the Board but also for the Second General Conference of UNIDO. When dealing with implementation, the approach should not be that of all or nothing. A timetable was therefore required together with the identification of ways and means of implementing the recommendations.

22. His delegation would like to comment on two other issues connected with industrialization, namely, co-operation among the developing countries in the field of industry and the role of foreign investment. It

believed that developing countries, and especially those at different stages of industrialization, could learn much from exchanging their experiences of industrialization. The current policies of one country might be somewhat similar to those of some other country 10 or 20 years earlier. In the course of implementing its Three-Year Development Plan, Jordan had benefited from the experience of other countries with regard to the creation of a favourable climate for private investment and the location of industries. Co-operation with other developing countries went beyond the exchange of experience and led to the establishment of joint ventures, participation in the capital of regional funds and the exchange of skilled personnel and trainees.

23. There were divergent views with regard to the role of foreign investment. Some delegations held the view that foreign investment could make an important contribution to the development of developing countries, while others stressed its dangers. Jordan not only welcomed foreign capital, but also encouraged foreign investment by providing various incentives. However, that policy might not suit every developing country, a fact that was reflected in the difficulty of working out a strategy of industrialization for all developing countries. A relevant approach might be to study and analyse the experience of different countries and identify a number of industrialization patterns.

24. In conclusion, he expressed the belief that UNIDO's role would be strengthened in the coming years with the gradual implementation of the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts and the conclusions of the Second General Conference.

25. Mr. RUDNIK (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that industrialization involved a radical transformation of the economy and its material and technological basis, accompanied by the implementation of social and economic reforms. Likewise, as stated particularly in the joint statement by the socialist countries on the Second Development Decade and social progress,¹ it was necessary, *inter alia*, to create "vitaly important sectors of national industry as a reliable source for the accumulation of resources, the provision of mass consumption goods for the population, and the production for export of a certain part of the country's output". Accordingly, every country should mobilize its domestic resources and distribute the burden of development fairly among all categories of society. Resources from outside should be only supplementary and should be provided on terms acceptable to the developing countries. In that respect, efforts by UNIDO to establish contact between the representatives of international financial circles and representatives of industry in developing countries might entail some risk, since it might force the economy of recently established States to conform to the conditions imposed by foreign investors. For that reason, UNIDO should assist developing countries to implement social reforms and assure them of means of external financing on advantageous terms. In that connexion, he drew attention to the proposal, submitted by the USSR delegation, on the reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 42, document A/8074.

26. The financial and monetary crisis through which the capitalist system was passing continued to exercise a pernicious influence on the economies of developing countries and contributed to increasing their economic dependence. The depreciation of the dollar had diminished the purchasing power of export earnings in dollars and reduced the value of the dollar reserves of developing countries. That was further proof of the adverse effects of the dependence of the economy of developing countries on the world capitalist economy.

27. His delegation wished to make a few remarks on the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventh session (A/9016). With regard to the Second General Conference of UNIDO, it considered that the Conference should concentrate on the basic aspects of the problems of industrialization and, in particular, consider the question of natural resources and their relationship with the process of industrialization.

28. The report submitted by the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO was very useful and, in general, his delegation approved the conclusions relating to that strategy. It wished, however, to stress certain essential points. In the first place, the long-term strategy, however excellent, must not be regarded as a panacea capable of solving all problems. The main obstacle to economic progress on the part of developing countries was their position within the capitalist system. It was therefore necessary, first and foremost, to eliminate the socio-economic, juridical and legal foundations of colonialism and neo-colonialism in those countries; furthermore, experience had shown that development plans in developing countries could not succeed unless they were accompanied by a series of practical and lasting measures, such as social reforms, the establishment and consolidation of the State and co-operative sectors of the economy, economic planning and the subordination of the private sector to national interests.

29. The establishment of co-operative contacts with other agencies such as UNCTAD and UNDP was a positive step, but there still remained problems to be solved before UNIDO could become the principal organ of the United Nations in the field of industrial development.

30. His delegation did not agree with decision II (VII) that the budget of UNIDO should be presented separately, and it also opposed the establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund. It considered, generally speaking, that all those matters required further study. The existing statute of the organization enabled it to fulfil its co-ordinating role within the context of the responsibilities conferred on the Economic and Social Council under the Charter. UNIDO must none the less increase its volume of work and, to that end, improve its methods and remedy certain short-comings such as over-staffing in administration, while strengthening operational personnel. In recruiting specialists for operational activities, greater use should be made of nationals from the socialist countries, including the Byelorussian SSR, which had considerable experience in industrial development.

31. In the budget estimates for 1974-1975, a 9 to 11 per cent increase was estimated for expenditure on administrative staff. His delegation felt that the tendency must be checked, and that a stricter approach was needed in drawing up the budget.

32. The lack of national cadres was an obstacle to development, and UNIDO could remedy that situation by organizing courses, seminars and symposia. His Government was helping the developing countries in that way. Nationals from those countries could be trained in the industrial institutes and establishments of Byelorussia. The experience acquired by that country and the success of its own plans were an excellent basis for co-operation in the field of industrial development.

33. Mr. SKOGLUND (Sweden), speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries, said that they attached the greatest importance to relations between UNIDO and UNDP, since they felt that industrial development must not be viewed in isolation from over-all development efforts but must be planned within the framework of the UNDP country programming system. That was the most effective way of using UNIDO's limited resources and enabling third-world countries to control their own development.

34. The Nordic countries were gratified to see that at the seventh session of the Board, some of their requests had been met. For the first time, the work programme and the budget of UNIDO had been presented in a single document in the form of a programme budget. That presentation gave a clearer idea of UNIDO's activities and the Nordic countries hoped that the technique would be improved in order to increase the effectiveness of the Board. The five countries also awaited with interest the report on the organizational changes required in view of the increasing role of UNIDO as an executive body for UNDP programmes, in accordance with the unanimously adopted General Assembly resolution 2823 (XXVI).

35. Turning to the six recommendations by the Group of High-Level Experts (see A/9016, paras. 83-95), he said that with regard to recommendation I, the Nordic countries had already expressed similar views to the Board and the General Assembly. Most of the activities proposed by the Expert Group to improve the competence of UNIDO—seminars, workshops and so on—were not new. What was new was the fact implicit in the recommendation that those activities should not be seen as goals in themselves but should be oriented towards the needs and problems of individual countries and groups of countries. With reference to recommendation III, the Nordic countries considered that UNIDO's field activities must be integrated into UNDP's country programmes, which were drawn up in accordance with the priorities of the developing countries. At the same time, the activities of the Board that were not given direct priority by the developing countries should gradually be reduced. Finally, the Nordic countries welcomed recommendation IV. At the seventh session of the Board most Member States had agreed that the report of the Expert Group was a good basis for further work, even though its recommendations could not immediately be implemented in all respects. Since then, the Nordic representatives had taken an active part in the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee established by resolution 38 (VII) and considered that it was very important for the Committee to establish a constructive dialogue between the secretariat and the Board concerning which recommendations must be implemented and how it should be done.

36. Preparatory work on the Second General Conference of UNIDO, to be held in 1975, was one of the

important questions discussed at the seventh session of the Board. Experience had shown that it was essential for the Conference to be carefully prepared, and in particular for documentation of quality to be available. The Nordic countries hoped that the secretariat of UNIDO would establish contact as soon as possible with other United Nations organs in order to draw up the documents required.

37. With regard to the decisions taken by the Board at its seventh session (see A/9016, annex II), the Nordic countries had abstained from voting on the three decisions which had, unfortunately, been adopted. They had reserved their position on decision I (VII) which recommended that the General Assembly should increase the planning level and budget of the regular programme of technical assistance of UNIDO from \$1.5 to \$2 million as of 1975. The five countries had abstained, awaiting the outcome of discussions in the General Assembly regarding the level of technical assistance programme for the regular budget for 1975.

38. They had also reserved their position with regard to decision III (VII), which recommended an increase in the number of industrial development field advisers from 30 to 40 by 1975, and up to 60 by 1977. They regretted that the Board had been asked to adopt that recommendation since the matter was due to be discussed at the seventeenth session of the Governing Council of UNDP in January 1974 in the light of talks between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO.

39. The Nordic countries had also entered reservations regarding the transfer to UNIDO of full powers on the allocation of resources, as recommended in decision II (VII). They felt that it was essential to maintain joint project approval by UNDP and UNIDO and considered that relations between those two organizations, as well as between UNDP and other executing agencies, should be strengthened.

40. It was high time to pay full attention to the question of employment. Thus the Nordic countries welcomed the decision of the Board to draw up a document on that question, and hoped that it would put forward practical arguments and recommendations. The five countries would like the development of small industries and the role of the co-operative movement in the industrialization process to be discussed at the General Conference in 1975.

41. The Nordic countries expressed satisfaction at the adoption of resolutions 36 (VII), on the exchange of formulae of industrial development assistance among developing countries, and 37 (VII), on the programme of action for the least developed of the developing countries. They awaited with interest the information on the practical measures that had been taken by the secretariat of UNIDO on those matters.

42. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) said that industrialization was supposed to be the prime mover of economic and social progress. However, experience had shown that, far from improving the living conditions of most of the inhabitants of the developing countries, it had very often on the contrary intensified social and economic inequalities among population groups. Industrialization should contribute more directly to the improvement of the quality of life for everyone, and that objective should be borne in mind when reviewing

the progress made in the industrial field during the Second United Nations Development Decade and when formulating a long-range strategy for UNIDO.

43. The recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy formed a positive basis for work, and action proposals based on those recommendations should be drawn up and considered without delay. His delegation felt, like the Group of Experts, that UNIDO should develop its technical capacity to assist developing countries in formulating and executing their industrial policies and programmes. The Group had stressed the need for research in such fields as small industries and labour-intensive technologies. Given its limited resources, however, it would be difficult for UNIDO to carry out all the studies envisaged by the Group of Experts and it should rely more on studies done by other organizations and institutes.

44. On the other hand, UNIDO could very well serve as a clearing-house, as recommended by the Group of Experts, and could, in particular, expand its information activities concerning the transfer and adaptation of technology by directing the attention of developing countries to the appropriate sources of information. UNIDO had a central role to play in promoting the transfer of technology suited to conditions in developing countries, and in helping to develop the capacity of the developing countries to create their own technologies.

45. His delegation supported the idea of strengthening UNIDO's capacity to serve the needs of developing countries and approved in principle the idea of establishing a United Nations industrial development fund. The question of greater autonomy for UNIDO, in particular the issue of a separate budget, deserved very careful study and should be examined at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in the light of the Strategy to be formulated. In that respect, his delegation, which was one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292, warmly thanked the Peruvian Government for its invitation. The progress made in the preparatory work for the Second General Conference seemed satisfactory, and his delegation felt that the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions should take part in that preparatory work, since some of their activities were related to industrialization. He also considered that the budget of the Conference should be increased.

46. His delegation supported the programme of action for the least developed of the developing countries which was the subject of resolution 37 (VII), and drew attention to paragraph 4 of that resolution, in which the Executive Director was requested to take the necessary steps to organize seminars similar to that held at Addis Ababa from 29 January to 8 February 1973 for the African countries, with a view to evolving programmes of action for the benefit of the other least developed countries in other regions. He hoped that a seminar of that type could be organized in Asia in 1974.

47. His delegation hoped that the developing countries would be able to benefit in an equitable manner from the recommended increase, from \$1.5 to \$2 million by 1975, in UNIDO's regular programme of technical assistance. It supported the proposal to increase the number of industrial development field advisers and hoped that they would more often be re-

cruited from developing countries. That remark also applied to staff recruitment of UNIDO in general. In conclusion, his delegation stressed the importance of resolution 36 (VII), regarding the promotion of industrial co-operation among developing countries.

48. Mr. OLZVOI (Mongolia) said that his Government attached great importance to UNIDO since it was the central co-ordinating body for the industrial development activities of the United Nations system. UNIDO was also responsible for the evaluation and dissemination of experience acquired in industrialization. His delegation welcomed the noticeable, if modest, progress made by UNIDO in carrying out its terms of reference. It should now take on new tasks, the discharge of which could lead to a normalization of international relations, thus engendering a climate more propitious to the solution of international problems, particularly that of disarmament.

49. Implementation of the Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO was the best means of attaining those objectives. Under the Strategy's terms, UNIDO would concentrate its activities on problems of vital importance to the industrialization of the developing countries. While it might be possible to improve upon the conclusions of the Group of High-Level Experts, those conclusions nevertheless deserved the closest attention. The central problems encountered by the developing countries in their industrialization efforts, together with UNIDO's role in resolving those problems, might well form the subject of a further recommendation to be added to those of the experts.

50. UNIDO should seek to protect the developing countries from the consequences of the neo-colonialist policy of the capitalist countries. The third world encountered many difficulties in its efforts to industrialize, one of which stemmed from the fact that its industrial development was dependent on the industry of the capitalist countries and it felt the backlash of any crises experienced by the capitalist countries. In recent years, the developing countries had taken action to lessen their dependence on the capitalist countries; unfortunately, such action had not always been very successful, for it required resources which the developing world lacked. The assistance it received merely served to increase its dependence. The policy of the Western countries was so designed as to maintain and further intensify the imperialist exploitation of young States, which had no option but to become the former's suppliers. There were many new forms of neo-colonialist domination. Formerly, the colonialist countries had prohibited industrialization; they were now paralysing it by restricting the transfer of technology, sending the developing countries obsolescent equipment and outdated means of production and hampering the transfer of patents.

51. The socialist countries saw in UNIDO an instrument for combating such practices. UNIDO's first concern should be to ensure that its activities corresponded to the needs of the developing countries and were in harmony with the social changes which they must bring about. A strengthened public sector and planning ensured the efficient utilization of domestic resources and the rational distribution of national income. Utilization of scientific and technological processes and training of national cadres should also receive UNIDO's full attention and, in that connexion, UNIDO would do well to

draw on the rich experiences of the socialist countries and of the young States which had successfully industrialized.

52. The administrative and financial autonomy of UNIDO was a much-discussed subject. Before any action was taken, careful scrutiny of the implications, advantages and disadvantages of autonomy was essential. Moreover, it would be preferable to examine whether existing resources might not be used more rationally, instead of considering the establishment of a new fund.

53. His delegation welcomed the decision to hold the Second General Conference of UNIDO in a developing country and was satisfied with the choice of Peru. Since the Conference was to deal with the role of industrialization in the economic development of the developing countries, the agenda should include an item on the mobilization of the natural resources of developing countries for purposes of industrialization.

54. He was pleased with the increased co-operation and the strengthened ties which had developed between his country and UNIDO. UNIDO had begun to participate in some important projects in Mongolia; he was thinking in particular of the establishment at Ulan Bator of a leather centre which would have considerable importance for the development of that sector of Mongolian industry.

Mr. Arvesen (Norway) took the Chair.

55. Mr. SPRÖTE (German Democratic Republic) welcomed the progress made by UNIDO as reflected in the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventh session, the statement by the Executive Director of UNIDO at the 1537th meeting, and the statements of other delegations.

56. The fact that UNIDO had been established as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 2152 (XXI) clearly showed the crucial importance that the United Nations attached to industrialization in the solution of the problems posed by economic and social development. Industrialization, and in particular the related socio-economic changes, were for the developing countries the precondition for stable economic growth and economic independence within the framework of a new system of international division of labour. That was why, in its many relations with developing countries, his country had always concentrated on promoting industrialization. That was a complex task which required, as the Peruvian delegation had observed, revolutionary action involving political, economic and social transformations, sovereignty over natural resources, agrarian reforms, democratic reforms of education, and elimination of the influence of foreign monopolies.

57. In order to promote effectively the industrialization of the developing countries, UNIDO should single out a number of problems for priority attention, including the role played by industrialization in the comprehensive development of the national economy, the relationship between the development of industry and that of agriculture, the interdependence of industrialization and socio-economic changes, the need to establish public sectors in industry, the effects of industrialization in the social field, particularly with regard to the creation of new jobs and the elimination of poverty, the necessity to train specialists, the relationship between

the development of national resources and reliance on foreign financing, and the terms for foreign financing of the industrialization of the developing countries.

58. His country made an annual voluntary contribution to UNIDO and made available specialists who facilitated practical co-operation in UNIDO activities, especially in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, light industry, standardization, and the planning and management of industrial production. One means of promoting such industrial development was to send experts.

59. For many years, a number of experts and key personnel from the developing countries had received training in various educational institutes and factories in the German Democratic Republic. His Government was prepared to give this kind of assistance within the framework of UNIDO's activities and was willing to act as host to some of the seminars and symposia organized by UNIDO, to prepare studies on the industrialization of some developing countries and to send consultants to participate in the research work entrusted to the UNIDO secretariat.

60. The work carried out by the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO was a positive contribution to the delimitation of UNIDO's competence and would enable it to render even more effective assistance to the developing countries in drawing up their industrialization programmes. His delegation welcomed the decision taken by the Board at its seventh session to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee to analyse the recommendations of the Group of Experts and to submit proposals for their implementation. His Government, too, had under consideration the establishment of a group of experts to examine the long-term problems arising from industrialization and would transmit the results of such work to UNIDO.

61. His delegation supported the convening of the Second General Conference of UNIDO at Lima but felt that, in order to keep a rein on expenditures, such conferences should normally be held at UNIDO headquarters. With regard to the agenda of the Conference, the main issues to be considered should be the preparation and implementation of a long-range strategy to promote the industrial development of the developing countries and the sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources. The Conference should also consider the findings of the Group concerning the negative impact of multinational corporations on the process of industrialization in the developing countries.

62. Mr. CHRISTOFOROU (Cyprus) thanked the Executive Director of UNIDO for his very constructive work and welcomed the assistance provided by the advisory mission which UNIDO had sent to Cyprus. His Government hoped that UNIDO's effectiveness would be further enhanced and that adequate financial resources would be placed at its disposal. Although positive results had been achieved in all areas, much remained to be done, for many countries continued to suffer from poverty and hunger and the gap between developed and developing countries continued to widen. He felt that the strengthening of international economic relations should be based on justice and equality. Closer co-ordination between the activities of UNDP, IBRD and UNIDO was certainly desirable. Moreover, the elaboration of a long-term strategy

would make it possible better to meet the needs of developing countries. He was pleased to note the importance which the Board attached to co-operation among developing countries as evidenced by its resolution 36 (VII). His delegation endorsed the preparatory arrangements for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, which would give developing countries the opportunity to express their views on the elaboration of a long-term industrial strategy. It therefore strongly supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292.

63. In conclusion, he announced that despite the drought from which his country had suffered, his Government had decided to make a contribution to UNIDO equal to the amount contributed the previous year.

64. Mr. MADEY (Yugoslavia) said that his Government had been following with keen interest the progress of UNIDO and the difficulties encountered by that organization. The current discussions in the Second Committee, the work on the elaboration of a long-term strategy, and the proposed Second General Conference would provide everyone concerned with the opportunity to state their views and to promote, through joint efforts, the activities of UNIDO.

65. At a time when international economic co-operation was undergoing significant changes, the United Nations system, in order to promote industrial development, needed a financially powerful organ capable of helping developing countries to overcome their economic under-development and to eliminate poverty and unemployment. However, judging by the discussions of the Economic and Social Council and its two technical committees, the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, and the Committee on Review and Appraisal, there seemed to be a certain disagreement with, or even neglect of, the views put forward by the developing countries.

66. The development of the industrial sector was of crucial importance to many of those countries. However, during the first year of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the progress achieved had been very uneven, and the target of an 8 per cent rate of industrial growth had not been achieved. Even more disturbing was the fact that the share of industrial production accounted for by developing countries had remained practically unchanged at the level of approximately 6 per cent for the last 15 years. As a result, the industrial sector, contrary to expectations, had been unable to stimulate the development of other branches of production.

67. It was therefore quite normal that bilateral assistance needs continued to grow; moreover, the United Nations, and UNIDO in particular, had an important role to play in that respect. In order for its action to be effective, UNIDO must have sufficient resources at its disposal. However, it seemed that the developed countries were reluctant to provide those resources, as had been shown two days previously at the 1973 United Nations Pledging Conference.² UNIDO was therefore forced to curtail its activities while the needs of developing countries were growing and while there were more and more programmes which should be financed by that organization.

² See A/CONF.60/SR.1 and 2.

68. In his delegation's view, decision II (VII), adopted at the seventh session of the Board, relating to the strengthening of the administrative autonomy of UNIDO was a positive step which could only enhance the prospects of the Organization.

69. He noted that co-operation between developing countries, and especially non-aligned countries, was growing steadily each day, and was reflected by bilateral, regional and interregional agreements, as well as by programmes of co-operation in the fields of trade, industry, transport, science and technology, monetary issues, and a number of others. The international community had already shown considerable interest in that effort. Accordingly, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2974 (XXVII), in implementation of which, the Governing Council of UNDP at its fifteenth session had set up the Working Group for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;³ moreover, UNIDO and UNDP provided financial and technical assistance with a view to promoting co-operation in the fields of industry, trade and transport. His delegation was also gratified to note resolution 36 (VII) relating to the exchange of formulae of industrial development assistance among developing countries. It was to be hoped that the resolution, which had been adopted unanimously by the Board, would be duly implemented, in particular paragraph 5 concerning the inclusion of the new component relating to industrial co-operation among developing countries in the programme and budget of UNIDO for 1974-1975 and in its medium-term plan for 1974-1977.

70. He felt that the special measures in favour of the least developed countries recommended in various relevant resolutions fell far short of meeting the real needs of those countries. He therefore welcomed the fact that UNIDO planned to grant those countries special assistance through the organization of the seminars mentioned in resolution 37 (VII).

71. His delegation endorsed the convening of the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Peru, a non-aligned country with which Yugoslavia maintained the friendliest relations. However, a conference of that kind called for serious preparations and, especially, for adequate financial resources. The proposed resources were modest compared with those allocated to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to the third session of UNCTAD, held in 1972. With reference to the provisional agenda of the General Conference (see A/9016, para. 67), he thought that it should focus on the question of the participation of UNIDO in promoting the industrialization of developing countries, as well as on the review of basic issues of industrialization during the Second United Nations Development Decade. In the course of the process of review and appraisal, UNIDO, like all other organs, should submit an assessment of the results achieved and the problems to be solved in its field of competence.

72. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) expressed his appreciation to the Executive Director for having stressed that if UNIDO and the Board had in the past concentrated their efforts on particular problems without giving sufficient consideration to the over-all situation of industrialization, it was mainly due to the inadequate

resources at their disposal and to the lack of suitable guidelines.

73. UNIDO could not fulfil its role unless it framed a programme of action which would enable it to provide effective assistance in the field of industrialization. Such a programme, after having been agreed upon by the organizations concerned, could serve to guide the activities of the United Nations system in that field. Unfortunately, in the present circumstances, it seemed that the results achieved by UNIDO were becoming increasingly disappointing, despite the significant efforts made by the first general conference, the Special International Conference of UNIDO, held at Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971, to focus the attention of the international community on the problems of that organization, and the recommendations of the General Assembly in its resolution 2823 (XXVI). The situation could not be improved unless there was a clear definition of the role of UNIDO, and unless it received adequate powers and financial resources. However, the already small programme of UNIDO was being steadily curtailed by inflation. He endorsed the recommendation of the Board (decision I (VII)) to increase by \$500,000 UNIDO's regular programme of technical assistance, but that increase would not do more than offset the effects of inflation. Moreover, although UNIDO was able to draw up a programme, it had no budget of its own and enjoyed no autonomy to use the limited funds made available to it. That being so, his delegation saw little scope for UNIDO to undertake new activities, innovate in new directions or even formulate a single programme capable of having some impact. The resources of UNDP itself were growing at a most disappointing rate, and the funds which it would be able to provide would neither meet the needs of developing countries nor replace the resources that UNIDO required for new and changing activities.

74. He hoped, therefore, that the international community would recognize those problems and that the next General Conference would be the occasion for definitive decisions in the matter. In his delegation's view, UNIDO should be authorized to prepare and submit a programme and budget separate from the United Nations budget. The multiple sources of funds should be merged and a common fund for industrial development should be established. UNIDO should be invested with sufficient power to control its finances and with autonomy for administration and personnel matters, including appointment of staff and experts. In the system of geographical representation, the present maldistribution gave the developed countries an advantage over the developing countries, particularly with regard to D-2 and D-1 positions. Similarly, the developed countries had 345 experts in UNIDO, whereas the developing countries had only 137. That was a completely unfair situation, for the developing countries of Asia did not lack trained personnel capable of meeting the needs of other developing countries.

75. His delegation believed that the number of field advisers should be substantially increased. It reserved comment on the long-range strategy until a later time. It agreed with the Executive Director that the developing countries should endeavour to increase their share of the world's industrial production; that could be done only through a more equitable international division of labour, which would certainly be in the interest of the developed countries themselves.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2*, para. 332.

76. He welcomed the co-operative links established between UNIDO and other agencies, such as IBRD and UNDP.

77. Lastly, he hoped that the Committee for Development Planning, which was scheduled to devote its tenth session to industrialization, would arrive at useful conclusions which would make it possible to make satisfactory preparations for the forthcoming General Conference of UNIDO. He re-emphasized the need to provide UNIDO with adequate resources, without which it would not be able to do its work properly.

78. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) said that his country had always attached great importance to the role of the United Nations in industrialization. Industrialization constituted one of the main factors in development. It helped the developing countries to overcome their backwardness, to gain economic independence, to mobilize their resources, to train national cadres and to exploit their natural resources properly. Moreover, industrialization offered the developing countries the surest way to bridge the gap between them and the developed countries. Poland, a former member of the Board, was co-operating closely with UNIDO in various fields and was prepared to expand that co-operation with a view to helping the developing countries.

79. In his delegation's view, the two most important activities of UNIDO today were the work on a long-range strategy and the preparations for the General Conference to be held at Lima in 1975. Those two activities were obviously interrelated. His delegation supported the six recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts on a Long-Range Strategy and believed that the Second Committee and the Board should do everything possible to make UNIDO effective in its role of reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all industrial development activities of the United Nations system. UNIDO should remain an organ of the General Assembly, since in that way its work in promoting industrialization would necessarily be more effective, and that status enabled UNIDO to obtain the co-operation of other United Nations organs more easily. His delegation favoured, on the whole, recommendation I of the report of the Group of Experts, which related to industrial strategies and policies.

80. Advice from countries which had experience of industrialization could help in ensuring the success of industrialization programmes in the developing countries. Poland had excellent industrialization planners, who might be used by UNIDO in the execution of the projects entrusted to it. However, the success of the development process did not depend solely on international co-operation and external assistance but also, and to a greater degree, on the mobilization of internal resources and the adoption of a number of measures, such as radical social and economic reforms; the establishment and consolidation of the State and co-operative sectors of the economy; the introduction of planning in economic management and the exercise of effective influence on the private sector, subordinating its activities to the national interest; the abrogation of all inequitable economic treaties, agreements and commitments limiting sovereignty, particularly sovereignty over natural resources; the adoption of effective legislation to regulate the activities of private foreign capital and to make them conform better to the objectives of development plans; and, lastly, the adop-

tion of measures to prevent the outflow of capital from developing countries.

81. His delegation's emphasis on self-help in industrialization did not mean that it underestimated the importance of international co-operation and external assistance. In that connexion, it welcomed the convening of a General Conference in 1975 and supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292. The Conference should consider all vital aspects of industrial development, particularly in the developing countries, analyse the obstacles to industrialization and explore ways of overcoming them. It should also concern itself with making UNIDO more effective as a part of the United Nations system, in order that it might better meet the true needs of the developing countries. His delegation noted with satisfaction that the Conference would coincide with the mid-term review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

82. In conclusion, he declared that his Government would continue to support the activities of UNIDO.

83. Mr. SOTO (Venezuela), commenting on the recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts (see A/9016, paras. 83-95), said that industrial strategies and policies, the subject of recommendation I, constituted a field in which the developing countries, especially the least developed among them, were particularly in need of help. The activities recommended by the Group in that respect were wisely chosen. However, different measures were needed for countries which had progressed beyond the first phase of industrial development, in order to enable them to utilize better the capacity they already possessed; in particular, specialists in specific industrial sectors should be sent to them.

84. In view of UNIDO's broad sphere of competence, recommendation II, concerning the role of the organization as a clearing-house for industrial information, was particularly wise; UNIDO should indeed serve as a clearing-house that would identify sources of information and would select and adapt such information. At the same time, it could help Governments to establish industrial information centres in developing countries.

85. Under recommendation III, operational activities would continue to constitute a major task of UNIDO. Since most such activities were financed by UNDP, closer co-ordination between those two agencies should be established. Furthermore, the allocation of industrial projects should be more in keeping with needs of the recipient countries. Lastly, the operational procedures of UNIDO should be more flexible, so that it could respond to emergency needs as they arose.

86. His delegation believed that recommendations IV and V, concerning, respectively, promotional activities and the central co-ordinating role, were justified and were prompted by valid reasons. On the other hand, it had reservations concerning recommendation VI, since it did not clearly understand the part of the recommendation concerning the exploitation of natural resources in relation to the competence of UNIDO. The scientific and technological aspects were scattered throughout the recommendations of the Group. His delegation thought that, in view of its importance, the subject should have been allocated a separate chapter, describing a programme of activities in UNIDO's long-term strategy and concentrating on assistance in the identification and choice of appropriate technologies.

87. His delegation attached special importance to co-operation between the developing countries, which was the subject of resolution 36 (VII), and supported resolution 37 (VII), which dealt with the least developed countries. Lastly, it supported the three decisions taken by the Industrial Development Board.

88. He thanked Peru for offering to serve as host of the Second General Conference of UNIDO and hoped that the invitation would be accepted by all.

89. Mr. AKSOY (Turkey) said that UNIDO's efforts in the mobilization and exchange of experience, technology and know-how, while modest, were invaluable. The rate of expansion of UNIDO's operational activities indicated the need for international co-operation in that field.

90. The financial and administrative difficulties which UNIDO faced were due mainly to the inadequacy of funds. The result of the 1973 Pledging Conference had not been very encouraging and, because of the increase in administrative costs, there was in fact the possibility of a decline in the activities of the organization. He noted in that connexion that, while his delegation in principle favoured a United Nations industrial development fund, it did so with some hesitation, since increasing the number of trust funds did not necessarily mean increasing the total resources available but, rather, might result in increasing administrative and operational costs.

91. Although the developing countries themselves had a prime role to play in their industrialization, more co-operation on the part of the developed countries was essential for promoting industrialization through UNIDO. He commended the studies on co-operation among developing countries, the results of which would introduce new methods and new concepts in that field. Turkey was co-operating with two other developing countries, Iran and Pakistan, under a regional co-operation plan. Moreover, it had concluded agreements within GATT with 16 other developing countries concerning reciprocal preferential treatment in matters of trade. Close co-operation should be sought in that field with the Working Group on technical co-operation among developing countries established by the Governing Council of UNDP at its fifteenth session to deal with the same subject.

92. Swift industrialization was essential in order to provide better standards of living for the population and higher *per capita* incomes. It was therefore regrettable that the developing countries had been unable to achieve the target of an 8 per cent annual increase in their manufactures which had been set in the Industrial Development Strategy. However, there was a need for achieving higher rates of increase, and that could be realized through mobilization of internal resources and the adoption by developed countries of appropriate measures to transfer technology and capital. The rate of industrial growth in Turkey during recent years had been above the target envisaged by the International Development Strategy. Yet it had not been sufficient to overcome the problems which Turkey faced.

93. The short-comings in international co-operation and the magnitude of the requirements of the developing countries called for the preparation of a long-range strategy for UNIDO. In that connexion, the recom-

mendations of the Group of High-Level Experts deserved careful consideration.

94. However, the operational activities of UNIDO had a more direct bearing on the efforts of the developing countries; in particular, the number of industrial development field advisers should be increased and more of them should be recruited from the developing countries. Furthermore, export promotion activities were worth expanding.

95. As stated by the Executive Director of UNIDO, the industrial production of the developing countries had for years been only 6 per cent of world production, while on the other hand, the developed countries faced all kinds of problems in connexion with shortages of manpower, energy resources and natural resources. Therefore, a change in the geographic distribution of industries could be envisaged in the future. A new approach towards co-operation was also essential, and the Second General Conference of UNIDO should provide an opportunity for devising it. The agenda should be concentrated on the industrialization problems of the developing countries with a view to deciding on the future machinery to implement a comprehensive programme of work. The Second General Conference would be of further significance owing to the approaching mid-Decade review, and proper preparation for the Conference was therefore necessary.

96. Mr. BAKEKOLO (Congo) said that economic and social development was a priority objective of his country's national policy. Like many other countries of the third world, the Congo had only recently emerged from the dark depths of colonialism; since the revolution, it was striving to eradicate the last vestige of that political, cultural and economic domination. In so doing, the Congo rejected the charity and paternalism with which development assistance was sometimes tinged. It knew that it must rely on its own strength and must create a common zeal for an independent national economy by transforming the outlook and behaviour of the Congolese people.

97. That ambitious programme was not in fact a reflection of parochialism or narrow egoism; on the contrary, the Congo realized that universal interdependence in all fields was becoming the law of the world. The national effort was aimed at the well-being of the working masses, but it depended on a collective effort of international co-operation based on equality for all. Accordingly, the People's Republic of the Congo was seeking to strengthen the bonds of co-operation which it maintained with African States, and in particular with the Central African countries in the Central African Customs and Economic Union. It also maintained trustful links of co-operation with the socialist countries, and it had initiated co-operation of a new kind with France.

98. The Congolese people could now see encouraging results from the first decade of building socialism. The situation was promising in many respects, the infrastructure had expanded and the adoption of new rational structures in all sectors had resulted in many achievements the fame of which had spread abroad. Investment was at an unprecedented level, resulting in improvements in the standard of living of the working masses. UNIDO could give the Congo valuable assistance at the current stage of its development, since its own efforts had met with some failures that were due

mainly to inexperience. The recommendations of the Group of High-Level Experts were therefore of particular interest, and the studies and promotion activities mentioned in them would help the Congo to attain its objectives and avoid pitfalls. He earnestly hoped that the activities of UNIDO would not be limited to the traditional fields but would include ones which corresponded to the priorities of countries.

99. As part of the chain of solidarity which bound it to other countries, the Congo offered a modest but expressive contribution to the countries of the Sahel stricken by drought.

100. The Congo was prepared to intensify its fruitful co-operation with UNIDO in those fields which were relevant to its economy and the economy of the region. His delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292.

101. Mr. MUTOMBO (Zaire) said he believed that UNIDO was at a crucial point where it might be tempted to strike out in new directions. To seek autonomy for the organization at the time when preparations were being made for the holding of a Second General Conference might be detrimental to the arrangements for the Conference. What the under-capitalized countries were concerned about was the creation for them of such conditions as would facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly in respect of industrialization; he was glad to note that the Committee for Development Planning had decided to devote its tenth session to policies and fundamental problems in connexion with the industrialization of the under-capitalized countries, and it was gratifying that UNIDO had decided to consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development concerning the problem of the adaptation and transfer of industrial technology. All those activities should cause UNIDO to concentrate more on the next Conference, which should throw new light on the organization's terms of reference, its method of operating and the machinery for co-operation. His delegation, which was a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292, supported the holding of the Second General Conference at Lima.

102. His delegation supported the increase in the number of field advisers, which would provide the under-capitalized countries with more assistance in the field of industrial development, thus giving them the opportunity to prepare themselves better for the Second General Conference of UNIDO. UNIDO should also endeavour to compile industrial statistics for the

developing countries prior to the General Conference, which meant that the regional economic commissions must be allowed to participate in the preparatory work. Lastly, his delegation would have liked UNIDO also to give attention to the problem of manpower in the under-capitalized countries, in co-operation with the ILO, especially in respect of small and medium-scale enterprises.

103. Mr. SCHWARTZ (Spain) said the important point at the present stage was that Member States should achieve a consensus so as to give UNIDO its proper place in the institutional framework of international co-operation for development.

104. With regard to the convening of the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975, he need only point out that Spain was a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1292. His Government took the opportunity to thank the Government of Peru for its invitation and hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously. The General Conference would coincide with the mid-point of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the preparations for the Conference gave reason to hope that UNIDO would emerge from it filled with new vigour.

105. His delegation supported the report of the Group of High-Level Experts, but might wish to comment further on the recommendations contained in it when the result of the deliberations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee set up under resolution 38 (VII) of the Industrial Development Board was known. It was not yet clear from the discussions at the first session of the Committee at Vienna in July 1973 whether it would be possible to determine the extent to which the recommendations contained in the long-range strategy could be implemented.

106. Whatever autonomy UNIDO might be given must not impair the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system. His delegation considered that UNDP should be the principal financing body for UNIDO's operational activities, through country programming. His delegation had therefore voted against decision II (VII) concerning administrative autonomy of UNIDO.

107. Lastly, his delegation reiterated its support for resolution 37 (VII), entitled "Programme of action for the least developed of the developing countries", which was supplemented by resolution 36 (VII) on assistance among developing countries.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

1540th meeting

Friday, 26 October 1973, at 3.20 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Zewde GABRE-SELLASSIE (Ethiopia).

A/C.2/SR.1540

Statement by the Minister for Development Co-operation of the Netherlands

1. Mr. PRONK (Netherlands) said that the review and appraisal procedure was of immense value in that it

compelled all members of the international community to take stock of individual and collective performances and induced them jointly to decide on new policy measures.