

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

Official Records



**SECOND COMMITTEE, 1412th
MEETING**

Thursday, 18 November 1971,
at 2.45 p.m.

NEW YORK

Chairman: Mr. Paul Bamela ENGO (Cameroon).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Brito (Brazil), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 42

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (*continued*) (A/8385, A/8403, chap. XIV):

- (a) **Report of the Industrial Development Board (A/8416 and Corr.1);**
- (b) **Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/8341; A/C.2/L.1183)**

1. Mr. DE ALENCAR NETTO (Brazil) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183 on behalf of the sponsors. Many delegations had already stressed the importance of UNIDO's work and of the consensus resolution on long-range strategy, structure and financing, adopted by the Special International Conference of UNIDO on 8 June 1971 (see A/8341, para. 46). The time now seemed ripe to seek the General Assembly's endorsement of the guidelines laid down in the resolution.

2. He drew attention to the salient points of the draft resolution, much of which was taken from the report of the Special International Conference and was therefore self-explanatory. In connexion with operative paragraphs 2 and 3, he noted that it had obviously been beyond the competence of the Conference to draw up a comprehensive long-range strategy for UNIDO and that it had consequently limited itself to establishing a set of guidelines for submission to the General Assembly for approval. The reference to "a small group of high-level experts" was taken from operative paragraph 2 of the Conference resolution. The group would combine the advantages of being small and yet having access to expert advice and the views of the Governments concerned. Operative paragraph 5 reflected a proposal made at the Conference by countries members of Group B (see A/8341, para. 48), while operative paragraph 7 was taken directly from paragraph 16 of the Conference resolution, which had been adopted unanimously. Finally, operative paragraph 10 related to the preparatory work that would be necessary if a second general conference of UNIDO were to be held.

3. As its provisions had in the main already been adopted at the Special International Conference, the draft resolution should not provoke any serious controversy. Several other delegations had already expressed a desire to co-sponsor the draft resolution and every effort would be made to accommodate them as far as possible, possibly by means of a slightly revised text.

4. Mr. CONSTANTIN (Romania) said that the Special International Conference had made it possible for a number of important economic concepts to be restated. The Conference had correctly allotted to industrialization the decisive role in economic and social progress and had therefore established guidelines for expanding and increasing the effectiveness of UNIDO's future programmes. With regard to the direction of UNIDO's activities, his delegation was pleased to note that the Conference resolution advocated forms of international co-operation which should further the economic measures being taken by developing countries, including the formulation of economically sound plans for industrial development, mobilization of domestic resources, implementation of social and economic reforms, and training of national highly skilled personnel. That approach should enable UNIDO to base its activities on the constructive collaboration of all countries, whether advanced or developing, in so far as each could share its experience with the others and, in turn, benefit from their experience. The States members of UNIDO should be thus considered as equal partners in a process of mutually beneficial development and co-operation. Seen in that light, international co-operation could greatly help to accelerate the industrialization of developing countries, irrespective of their social and economic system or geographical situation.

5. His delegation welcomed the fact that the Conference resolution placed particular stress on promoting science and technology in developing countries. As the technological revolution had spread to every sector of production, UNIDO should endeavour to give them greater access to the know-how and experience of other countries.

6. Romania maintained close and fruitful relationships with UNIDO, as was shown by the recent visit of the Executive Director, and was convinced that the Special International Conference would do much to increase its effectiveness.

Mr. Reyes (Philippines) took the Chair.

7. Mr. GOBBA (Egypt) emphasized the importance which his country placed on industrialization in its efforts to overcome the disadvantages of backwardness. It was through industrialization that Egypt would be able to fulfil the aspirations of its people and its commitments to the international community, particularly in respect of the International Development Strategy.

8. As a member of the Industrial Development Board, Egypt had already made known its views on the activities of UNIDO, particularly those in metallurgy, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, pesticides and petrochemicals and the promotion of export-oriented industries and industrial

training, all of which were of particular interest to it at a time when it was about to launch a new five-year development plan. UNIDO's co-ordinating activities enabled the various United Nations bodies to collaborate effectively without duplication.

9. The Special International Conference had been rightly described as a milestone in the life of UNIDO and, considering its brevity, had produced many fruitful results. He pointed out, however, that part A, paragraph 8, of the findings and conclusions of the Conference (see A/8341, para. 46), which was intended to comprise elements upon which all the countries attending the conference had agreed, had been objected to by the entire African group of countries and by certain countries from other groups. The paragraph, therefore, did not constitute a part of the consensus and should be included in chapter II, part B of the report, which stated the position of the various geographical groupings on issues on which no consensus could be reached, and he formally requested that it should be transferred from part A to part B.

10. Otherwise his delegation fully supported the guidelines set out in the Conference resolution and considered that its adoption by the Committee would benefit all countries. His delegation specifically approved of the appointment of a small group of high-level experts to formulate the long-range strategy. Although the Conference fell short of what several developing countries would have desired, it contained many positive elements which merited wide support. He noted with special satisfaction the invitation to member States to provide larger voluntary financial contributions to UNIDO.

11. Mr. MASSONET (Belgium) welcomed the evaluation of UNIDO's activities made at the Special International Conference. The resolution adopted at the Conference constituted a realistic approach to three major problems: UNIDO's long-range strategy and orientation, organizational structure and financing. With regard to strategy, his delegation had always been strongly in favour of the organization's concentrating its activities in certain particularly useful spheres in order to increase their effectiveness. It was, however, admittedly a difficult, perhaps impossible, task to devise a genuine strategy for the industrialization of developing countries, since none was likely to satisfy both developed and developing countries or to serve as anything more than a guide to the establishment of industrial enterprises in developing countries. Belgium took the view that the developing countries should be helped to derive maximum results from their industrial potential, that an effort should be made to assemble and execute projects which, by their multiplier effect, would have a genuine impact on industrialization, and that assistance should be provided for the training of skilled national personnel. UNIDO should devote closer attention to defining the industrial policies of developing countries and to co-operating with other organizations of the United Nations system.

12. The continuation of studies on ways and means of increasing the efficiency of UNIDO was a reasonable proposal, as was the suggestion to make the Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination a permanent committee of the Board. His delegation also supported the convening

of a second international conference towards the middle of the Second Development Decade.

13. His delegation had always believed that UNDP should be the main source of financing for UNIDO's operational activities. He drew particular attention to the effectiveness of the Special Industrial Services programme.

14. In conclusion, he recalled that Belgium was planning to increase its co-operation with UNIDO in the area of vocational training.

15. Mr. ČABRIĆ (Yugoslavia) said his delegation was gratified that UNIDO had had a successful year, although it was not entirely satisfied with its accomplishments. At the present pace it could hardly be expected that the industrialization targets of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade would be reached. The General Assembly should indicate a course of action that would solve the existing difficulties.

16. In view of the modest results of the recent Pledging Conference, UNIDO could obviously not rely on its own resources and would have to depend almost exclusively on those of UNDP. Certain progress had been made in that respect, but co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO should be further expanded. UNIDO must show greater initiative and business efficiency. He hoped that the country programming system would expedite and simplify procedures which, as analysis had shown, took three years from the time of presentation of a request for a project to its acceptance. UNIDO should continue to give assistance to the developing countries in formulating country programmes for industrialization, including specific industrial projects. Project priorities would have to be established by recipient countries on the basis of their national industrial development plans.

17. Turning to the budget for 1972, he recalled that the Board had been unable to reach a final decision on the work programme since the budget estimates were not sufficient to carry it out. His delegation believed that, in spite of budget difficulties, the General Assembly should make an effort to meet UNIDO's requirements, since the planned increase in activities was in the interest of the developing countries. Both the regular technical assistance and the Special Industrial Services programmes were realistic, and he fully supported the relevant resolution adopted by the Board at its fifth session.

18. In spite of the fact that resources of the Special International Conference had been limited, that the Conference had lasted only a short time and had consequently not been able to formulate suitable recommendations, it had nevertheless been significant. Resolution ID/SCU/L.2 (see A/8341, annex IV) provided guidelines, though modest ones, for UNIDO's long-term activities, and should therefore receive support from the General Assembly. The recommendation to establish an *ad hoc* group of experts would be particularly useful, and should be put into effect as soon as possible.

19. His delegation also supported the recommendation on the regular convening of a conference in which all States members of UNIDO would participate, and considered that

half way through the decade would be the most suitable time for such a conference.

20. Mr. DERWINSKI (United States of America) recalled that, under its bilateral economic assistance programmes, the United States had done a great deal to help developing countries to build a capacity to produce the goods they needed, and that it was co-operating with UNIDO in a number of ways to make technology available to those countries.

21. The report of the Industrial Development Board had appropriately stressed the need for systematic evaluation of past UNIDO activities, which would help to determine which programmes offered maximum benefits for member States. Although his delegation might well differ on the approach or priorities, given the regrettable present limitation of resources, it was in agreement with the ultimate objective of UNIDO's programme.

22. In view of the high cost of the publication programme and the current problems of the United Nations, recently brought out by the Joint Inspection Unit, the Executive Director should reassess the programme in order to eliminate publications of marginal utility.

23. He commended the Executive Director and his staff on having taken the trouble to prepare programmes and budget projections based on UNIDO's assessment of requirements while aware that resources would not be adequate to meet them all. Thus a reordering of priorities to take best advantages of the allocations would be possible after the funding level had been set. However, he urged the Committee to keep in mind the Secretary-General's alarming remarks on the current state of United Nations finances. His delegation strongly supported the Secretary-General's efforts to present a "lean" budget and reminded members that the budget cuts for UNIDO must be considered in the context of the total regular budget, of which UNIDO was but one component.

24. Turning to the report of the Special International Conference, he recalled that his Government had had some reservations on a number of recommendations in the consensus resolution. Nevertheless his delegation was prepared to support the draft resolution in its present form, for it believed that it would be unconstructive to reopen discussion of all the issues. However, if the Committee decided that a number of the recommendations required further debate, his delegation would have to reconsider its position.

25. His delegation would be in favour of amending operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution to avoid any implied interference with the powers of the Executive Director if the Committee's consensus was that the wording did carry such implications.

26. He supported the proposal to set up an *ad hoc* group of experts to develop a long-range strategy for UNIDO. Such a group could establish guidelines for the most effective and economical use of UNIDO's resources.

27. The process of industrial development was very complex and many different approaches to it had been

tried. The best way to tackle the problem was pragmatically, in the light of experience; that was why he placed such emphasis on the evaluation of past efforts.

28. Representatives of several communist countries had cautioned UNIDO against giving any assistance to developing nations for pre-investment surveys, suggesting that foreign investment was a tool of imperialist exploitation. His delegation believed in the free movement of capital as well as in the mobility of labour from an area of surplus to one of scarcity. Since the communist countries did so much to restrict human movement, small wonder they also saw devious designs in the movement of capital. Foreign investment under mutually agreeable terms was highly useful to industrial development, for capital invariably brought with it know-how on modern technology and industrial management—factors of production in scarce supply in the developing nations. Moreover, even the USSR had expressed interest in United States capital for the development of its own industries.

29. He had been pleased to hear other delegations urge that UNIDO should objectively examine the efficiency of industrialization programmes emanating from different economic systems and help the developing countries to employ the techniques most suited to their problems. He hoped that henceforth the Committee could focus on those problems without ideological bias.

30. The consensus resolution had not gone into detail on the composition and procedures of the *ad hoc* group. His own view was that it should be a small select panel of recognized authorities on industrial development, with a technical staff independent of the UNIDO secretariat, as in the case of the Commission on International Development. His Government was prepared to help in obtaining the services of a United States expert. The *ad hoc* group of experts should be given adequate time to do its work and it should submit an interim report to the sixth session of the Industrial Development Board and a final report to the seventh session.

31. Mr. PRAGUE (France) recalled that his delegation had not been enthusiastic about the idea of holding the Special International Conference, but he was now glad to acknowledge its error. The Conference had proved imaginative and realistic and had helped to strengthen UNIDO's efficacy at the start of the Second Development Decade.

32. He therefore supported the idea of convening another special conference in 1974 or 1975, halfway through the Decade, and did not rule out the idea of further conferences at intervals of not less than three years.

33. The Special International Conference had emphasized the need for co-ordination between UNIDO and other international agencies, and his delegation had been gratified by the Executive Director's efforts to attain better co-ordination, especially with the financial agencies. However, co-operation with UNDP was the factor most closely conditioning UNIDO's success, and his delegation had therefore been happy to learn of UNIDO's increasing share in the total UNDP projects.

34. He shared the Executive Director's optimism concerning the future and was convinced that within the

country programming system flexible procedure could be worked out to take into account all the factors of industrial development. It might be useful to set up a joint UNDP/UNIDO working group to consider matters of co-operation, but it would be for the two organizations to take such a decision.

35. The Special International Conference had also been realistic concerning UNIDO's internal structure and had recommended the improvement of present facilities rather than innovations. He stressed that UNIDO participated in the United Nations budget and must therefore join in the current effort to rationalize and simplify structures, avoid duplication and generally use the limited resources available as economically and effectively as possible. He was therefore particularly gratified at the passages dealing with that point in the report of the Special Conference.

36. His delegation was in favour of strengthening the Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination by enlarging its scope and making it permanent. The Group had proved its usefulness and facilitated the work of the Industrial Development Board.

37. Moreover, his delegation supported the proposed establishment of a high-level *ad hoc* group of experts to submit guidelines for UNIDO's work and hoped that France would be asked to take part in it.

38. At the second UNIDO Pledging Conference his delegation had for the first time indicated its intention of taking part in the programme of concerted operations to be worked out in co-operation with the Executive Director. That was an indication of his country's interest in UNIDO's aims and approval of its present policy.

39. Mr. RUTTEN (Netherlands) congratulated the Executive Director on the work programme defining priority areas and on the improvements in the functioning of the UNIDO secretariat. UNIDO's path for the coming years was now more clearly mapped and his delegation believed it would make a valuable contribution to the objectives of the Second Development Decade.

40. The Executive Director had indicated how UNIDO co-operated with UNDP in country programming. Through that new programming approach UNIDO would be confronted with many problems, which meant that its direct assistance should be properly concentrated and that close co-operation was needed with other organizations.

41. The investment promotion meetings organized by UNIDO were very valuable and would certainly stimulate the flow of private investment to developing countries.

42. His delegation welcomed the consensus reached at the Special International Conference. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183 was, however, very all-embracing and needed careful study and he reserved his delegation's right to comment on it at a later stage.

43. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) said that India had always taken an active interest in UNIDO and had participated in and benefited from many of its activities. His Government would continue to co-operate with UNIDO and to contribute to its resources.

44. In spite of the acute financial strain on India created by the massive influx of refugees from East Bengal, his Government had decided to maintain its contribution at the same level as the previous year, since it believed that UNIDO's future success was conditioned by the assurance of a growing flow of resources. Moreover, his Government believed that UNIDO's activities must be expanded with adequate support from UNDP and the specialized agencies, and that it needed greater financial and functional autonomy to be more effective.

45. His delegation was in general agreement with paragraph 1 of the resolution adopted by the Special International Conference, but re-emphasized that the programmes under the Special Industrial Services, voluntary contributions and bilateral arrangements would have to be outside the framework of co-ordination through the country programming procedures of UNDP.

46. He supported the proposal in paragraph 2 to appoint a small group of high-level experts and hoped that the Committee would approve it.

47. He also endorsed the suggestions in paragraph 7 concerning the increase in the number of field advisers and the proposal to convene another special conference in 1974 or 1975.

48. His delegation was convinced that allocation of UNDP funds for industrial development was important for the continuing success of UNIDO.

49. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183 deserved sympathetic consideration by the Committee.

50. He agreed with the previous speakers who had expressed the view that participation in UNIDO should be truly universal so that all countries willing to assist in its activities could play their part. More countries must indicate their interest by making specific, separate pledges so as to provide the necessary financial resources.

51. Mr. DABROWSKI (Poland) thanked the Executive Director for his introductory statement and recalled his important observation concerning the need for UNIDO to concentrate on properly selected fields.

52. UNIDO had now passed the growth stage and was ready to confront the coming decade with a capacity for carrying out its important work under the International Development Strategy but, while it had made great progress, it had not sufficiently developed all the sectors of its activity, and factors such as conflicting tendencies in defining priorities had impaired the effectiveness of its efforts. His delegation agreed that UNIDO should establish priorities on the basis of the desires of the countries requesting assistance.

53. The key question was how to make better use of UNIDO's institutional machinery, capacities and material resources. In that connexion his delegation supported the recommendations of the Special International Conference, believing that it was especially important to continue international co-operation and to expand peaceful co-operation in every possible area.

54. The success of UNIDO's work would also depend on the expansion of its membership to make it truly representative. One highly industrialized country, the German Democratic Republic, for instance, was unable to participate in UNIDO's work. The positive results of the Special International Conference had been due to the preparatory work carried out and to the role played by the socialist countries.

55. The recommendation of the Special International Conference concerning the establishment of a small group of high-level experts to formulate a long-range strategy was a useful one. The basic criterion for selecting UNIDO's priorities should be the possibility of offering advice in the formulation and implementation of industrialization plans in the developing countries with full respect for their sovereignty. Such assistance should serve directly to further those countries' own development efforts, particularly in the mobilization of their material and human resources.

56. Mr. ISAKSEN (Denmark) said that his Government welcomed the report of the Special International Conference, which had laid a sound foundation for UNIDO's work in the years to come.

57. His Government was also generally satisfied with the list of important activities in the consensus resolution and in particular with the points made in paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) and 5.

58. However, the most important way in which UNIDO could speed up industrialization in the developing countries would be to establish contacts between private and public industry and financial institutions in the developed and developing countries, thus promoting a far larger transfer of know-how and capital than would be possible in the case of its operational activities. In that connexion he recalled that his country had been host to the second UNIDO meeting on co-operation among financing institutions for industrial development. Danish public funds had been made available for investment in industrial enterprises in the developing countries through the Danish Industrialization Fund for the Developing Countries, which found the UNIDO investment promotion meetings very useful. His Government was therefore gratified by the references to UNIDO's promotional activities in paragraphs 1 (h) and (i) and 4.

59. Although the Danish Government would have liked to see certain points in the consensus resolution worded in a different way, his delegation would not reopen the discussion and he hoped that others would show similar restraint. It was most important that UNIDO should be allowed to proceed on the lines laid down. All efforts should be concentrated on UNIDO's function of promoting industrialization rather than on matters of organization.

60. Mr. MUKHTAR (Sudan) said that his delegation appreciated what UNIDO had done over the previous five years despite its limited financial resources. UNIDO's present status hampered its evolution into an effective instrument of industrial development and the statute of the organization should therefore be revised in order to make it a specialized agency. In that connexion, his delegation could not accept paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution. Far from making UNIDO more efficient, it would lead to

internal confusion and divert attention from the real problem by tending to cast blame on the UNIDO secretariat. Unless UNIDO were made a specialized agency with full autonomous powers in financial and executive matters, it would be unable to assume the central role in the industrialization of the developing countries or to perform the function of co-ordinating all industrial development activities in the United Nations system. Certain passages in the statement made by the Executive Director at the 1411th meeting showed that UNIDO's dependence on UNDP for the financing of its projects had been a limiting factor in its industrialization programmes.

61. He was well aware of the financial and other difficulties which might be encountered in seeking to consolidate the role and authority of UNIDO in industrial development. However, the industrial development of the developing countries was a matter of vital concern to all Governments, and it was essential to reform UNIDO so that it could cope with the complex needs of development. While the development of the developing countries depended in large measure on their own efforts, those countries still lacked the infrastructure which was essential to a rapid increase in production. It was pointed out in the *World Economic Survey, 1970* that the less developed the economy of a country, the greater was likely to be the proportion of investment in infrastructure and other forms of social overhead that tended to exert only a very long-term influence on production. Hence the need for concerted international action to meet the target set in the International Development Strategy—an average annual expansion of not less than 8 per cent in the manufacturing output of the developing countries to act as a basis for an annual average growth rate in the gross national product of at least 6 per cent.

62. It was commonly agreed that the gap between the developed and developing countries could be bridged only by the progressive application of science and technology to the development of the latter countries. His delegation therefore hoped that UNIDO would formulate a realistic and comprehensive programme in that respect. The *World Economic Survey, 1970* emphasized that, for optimal economic results to be achieved, the technology applied should conform as closely as possible to the indigenous resource pattern. His delegation also hoped that UNIDO would organize specific operational projects to promote the industrial development of the least developed countries.

63. His delegation fully supported the consensus resolution adopted by the Special International Conference, which embodied a number of principles of vital concern to the developing countries. The first such principle was the need for basic structural changes designed to give UNIDO true administrative and financial autonomy. The second was the establishment of regional and subregional bureaux of UNIDO to assist the developing countries with their industrial projects. The third was the organization of specific operational measures to assist, in co-operation with UNCTAD, the developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to take full advantage of the benefits of the Generalized System of Preferences and the recommendation that UNIDO, in co-operation with other international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, should study the factors that hampered the

industrial growth of the developing countries, with a view to proposing remedial action. Finally, his delegation commended the proposal for the establishment of a permanent committee to assist the Industrial Development Board. Special consideration should be given by that committee to dealing with UNIDO's activities relating to the application, adaptation and development of technology and the establishment of an industrial infrastructure in developing countries.

64. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Panama) said that, in considering the results of the Special International Conference, emphasis should be placed on each country's right to sovereignty over its own natural resources. Panama was not only deprived of the exercise of full sovereignty over part of its territory but was unable to promote its economic development because it was prevented from exploiting its chief natural resource, namely its geographical position; paradoxically, Panama had played an important role in the economic and military development of a developed country.

65. In the five years of its existence, UNIDO had achieved significant progress. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183, of which it wished to become a sponsor. The draft resolution reflected accurately the results of the Special International Conference. He hoped that UNIDO's capacity would be strengthened so as to enable it to expand its industrial development activities.

66. Mr. ASANTE (Ghana) said that his delegation could not accept operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183. Acceptance of that paragraph would mean endorsement of paragraph 8 of the so-called consensus resolution adopted by the Special International Conference, which had been opposed by the African group of countries for reasons explained in the Conference's report (A/8341). It had been his understanding that that paragraph would be included in chapter III of the report rather than in the text of the consensus itself. Unless, as suggested by the United States representative, paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution was reworded or moved to chapter III of the Conference's report, operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution would have to make it clear that the endorsement did not extend to paragraph 8.

67. Mr. MOBARAK (Lebanon), referring to the report of the Industrial Development Board (A/8416 and Corr.1), noted with interest the activities of UNIDO during the previous year and its programme of work for 1971 and 1972. It also noted UNIDO's role as co-ordinator of the various organizations of the United Nations system concerned with industrial development projects.

68. With regard to the report of the Special International Conference (A/8341), his delegation was astonished to note the inclusion of paragraph 8 in the consensus resolution, when many Governments, including his own, had registered their absolute opposition to the paragraph. He requested the secretariat to correct what was clearly a technical mistake by issuing forthwith an appropriate corrigendum to document A/8341 to the effect that paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution, together with its accompanying footnote should be transferred to the end of section B (II) of chapter II of the report. With the exception of that

paragraph, his delegation could support the consensus resolution as providing guidelines for further action by the Industrial Development Board and by the General Assembly. By endorsing the consensus resolution, the General Assembly would move a step further towards the concept of pragmatic partnership, which his delegation believed to be beneficial to all countries. With regard to the important matter of UNIDO's financing, the Special International Conference had made certain valuable recommendations which, if implemented, would produce fruitful results.

69. Mr. EKBLOM (Finland) said that his delegation was opposed to any reopening of the very thorough debate which had led to the adoption of the consensus resolution embodied in the report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO (A/8341). The essential task for UNIDO was how to implement the various recommendations in the consensus resolution once the report had been approved by the General Assembly.

70. While recognizing the importance of industrialization for many developing countries, his delegation wished to observe that there were a substantial number of developing countries which did not yet assign industrialization projects high priority in their development planning. His Government did not make any separate contribution to UNIDO, preferring instead to give its entire contribution to UNDP, so that the developing countries could establish their own priorities. While industrialization projects deserved an appropriate place in the allocation of UNDP resources, they should not be treated as a separate entity; they formed only a part—albeit an important one—of the development effort as a whole.

71. With regard to draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183, the third preambular paragraph, in which it was suggested that the resources not only of UNIDO but also of other organizations in the United Nations system should be concentrated on priorities indicated in a clearly defined long-term strategy for UNIDO's activities, was quite contrary to the principle that development assistance should be tailored to the priorities established by the national authorities of individual countries. Operative paragraph 3 stated that the long-range strategy for the activities of UNIDO would be formulated by a small group of high-level experts; according to the third preambular paragraph, that strategy would identify the priorities upon which resources should be concentrated. However much care was taken to ensure that the various geographical regions were equitably represented in that group, that approach contravened the principle of country programming and was therefore unacceptable to his delegation. With regard to operative paragraph 7, his delegation opposed any attempt to allocate a fixed portion of UNDP resources to a specific sector. While it felt that an increased share of UNDP resources might be allotted to UNIDO, in accordance with the wishes of the developing countries, and was appreciative of the work done by UNIDO in the field of industrialization, it believed that UNIDO should be fully integrated into the over-all development effort and should not be treated as a separate, independent entity.

72. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP would be strengthened with a view to promoting development on the basis of individual country programmes.

73. Mr. ANANICHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183, said that his country had always supported efforts to formulate a long-range strategy for UNIDO's activities so that the provision of assistance to the developing countries could be placed on a rational basis. However, the proposal to establish a small group of high-level experts to evolve such a strategy was not timely, for a number of reasons: UNIDO was still in the early years of its existence and it was too soon to consider the question of establishing such a group; the members of the Industrial Development Board were sufficiently capable to formulate a strategy for the immediate future with the assistance of the UNIDO secretariat and had the authority to do so; the recent Special International Conference had made a number of recommendations and proposals which should provide an adequate basis for action by the Industrial Development Board; finally, it might not be entirely tactful to establish a new group in view of the recurrent financial difficulties of the United Nations and the Secretary-General's appeal to limit expenditures.

74. With regard to operative paragraph 4, it was rather premature to consider the question of convening another general conference of UNIDO in 1974 or 1975 when the Special International Conference had only recently completed its work and its proposals and recommendations had not yet been fully acted upon. Time was required for those proposals and recommendations to be implemented and for their results to be assessed. The Committee should not therefore take a firm decision on the matter at the present stage.

75. With regard to operative paragraph 5, his delegation favoured the idea of granting UNIDO a greater degree of autonomy in certain spheres. However, at a time when much thought was being given to co-ordinating United Nations activities and avoiding duplication and overlapping it was perhaps premature to assign UNIDO greater autonomy in all administrative matters.

76. His delegation hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would redraft the text so as to take those considerations into account. The remaining provisions of the draft resolution, which was a very important document, were generally acceptable.

77. With regard to the comments made by the United States representative concerning the Soviet statement on UNIDO's activities, made at the 1411th meeting, his delegation took the position of principle that external assistance rendered to the developing countries should not run counter to their national plans and interests. It was in that light that the Soviet remarks on private capital should be viewed. Concerning his country's supposed interest in United States capital, if such an interest did in fact exist it was based on the Soviet conception of international co-operation, namely, that such co-operation should be carried out on mutually beneficial terms. The United States representative's statement that the communist countries did not give money for assistance purposes was belied by the facts: the Soviet Union gave technical assistance to other countries in the order of many millions of roubles. No one could prevent the United States representative from considering the Soviet statement on UNIDO to be ideologically

inspired; however, his delegation had based its statement on pragmatic considerations and had sought to make a number of practical suggestions concerning UNIDO's activities.

78. Mr. RAMIREZ-OCAMPO (Colombia) felt that draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183 was an effective means of making UNIDO more representative and useful. However, his delegation wished to propose the insertion of a new operative paragraph 3 which would recommend to the Industrial Development Board that it should establish a permanent subsidiary organ at its sixth session. If the sponsors were prepared to accept the new operative paragraph, his delegation would be glad to become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

79. Mr. ARUEDE (Nigeria) said that in view of the importance of industrialization to the economic development of developing countries, UNIDO's rate of progress, although impressive, was not good enough. The United Nations had to find ways and means of enabling UNIDO to achieve its proper place within the United Nations development system. That was particularly important in view of the provisions of the International Development Strategy which called for an average growth rate of at least 8 per cent per annum in the manufacturing sector during the Decade. If the political will existed, the funds could be found to enable UNIDO to overcome the complex problems of facilitating the transformation of peasant agricultural economies into mixed agricultural-industrial economies.

80. His delegation, which had participated actively in the Special International Conference of UNIDO, supported most of the points in the consensus reached at that Conference. However, in view of the provisions of paragraphs (79) to (83) of the International Development Strategy and since the first biennial review was scheduled to take place in 1973, his delegation believed that the proper time to convene the next general conference of UNIDO would be 1973, not 1974 or 1975. A conference in 1973 would make it possible to avoid unnecessary duplication and co-ordinate UNIDO's review activities with those of other agencies which would be involved in the sectoral, regional and global reviews of that year.

81. There had been considerable debate on the relationship between UNIDO and UNDP, on the one hand, and between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions, on the other. His delegation would like to see the procedures for that kind of co-operation formalized. Understandably, whenever any development question was taken up in the Second Committee there were inevitably requests for increased resources for industrial development. The requests were legitimate and reflected the fact that United Nations efforts in the industrial sector still fell short of the developing countries' expectations. However, closer co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP, not only at the secretariat level but also at the level of their governing bodies, might eliminate some of those requests.

82. Mr. DIAW (Mali) pointed out that his country's delegation to the Special International Conference had made a strong reservation to paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution. Since that paragraph had not been agreed upon by all the geographical groups, it should be deleted from the consensus.

83. Mr. OCHIRBAL (Mongolia) said that his Government had closely followed the activities of UNIDO since its inception and had done its utmost to co-operate with it in every way. It had participated actively in the Special International Conference of UNIDO and considered that the Conference had been most useful in view of the present complex state of international economic relations. The Conference's main achievement had been the adoption of the compromise resolution on the long-range strategy and orientation of UNIDO's activities, including its role in the Second United Nations Development Decade and the transfer and application of modern technology for the industrial development of the developing countries. However, a number of important questions with far-reaching implications for the process of industrialization, such as the rationalization of the present international division of labour with the ultimate aim of removing long-standing obstacles to the development of the developing countries, the reduction of the widening technological and economic gap between the developed and developing countries, and the complete and unreserved recognition of the right of all countries to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources, had been excluded from the resolution. His delegation hoped that those questions would be given positive consideration by the expert group which would be set up to review the long-range strategy of UNIDO.

84. His Government attached great importance to the acceleration of the development of national industries and considered it to be a key factor in solving other complex and pressing problems of economic and social advancement. Its own experience had indicated that industrialization led to the full and rational utilization of natural resources, the accumulation of funds needed to finance development and improved levels of living. UNIDO should continue to assist the developing countries to diversify their economic structure through the increased application of modern science and technology, since industrialization would in the long run lead to economic emancipation and political independence.

85. All United Nations organs, including UNDP and the specialized agencies, should be urged to co-operate more closely with UNIDO. At the same time, adequate ways and means of channelling more funds to UNIDO should be sought. UNIDO should have greater access to the funds of UNDP, since its present share in UNDP resources was far from satisfactory. On the other hand, Member States should be urged to increase their contributions to UNIDO. Unfortunately, most Western developed countries, as well as some developing countries, which were in a position to make substantial contributions, chose not to do so.

86. While his delegation fully supported efforts to make UNIDO financially strong and independent, it had very serious misgivings with regard to some attempts to link its activities more closely to the financial and monetary institutions of international monopolistic capital. His delegation could not subscribe to any action that would ultimately help foreign monopolies and private capital to infiltrate the economies of the developing countries. It was the solemn duty of UNIDO to safeguard the legitimate interests of developing countries and to ensure that they enjoyed just and equitable terms when receiving external aid. Although it was his delegation's firm conviction that

the developing countries should rely primarily on their own domestic resources to achieve sound and rapid economic growth, it acknowledged that external aid could play a useful role in national development, provided it was in accordance with the national interests of developing countries themselves and free from any political considerations. His delegation fully endorsed the criticisms made by a number of delegations at the fifth session of the Industrial Development Board with regard to the capital promotion activities of UNIDO. It could not see any justification whatsoever for those activities and urged the secretariat of UNIDO to review them with a view to making the necessary changes.

87. There was wide agreement in the Committee on the importance of UNIDO's role in making available to the developing countries the modern technology and industrial know-how needed to accelerate their industrialization. His delegation strongly believed that UNIDO should make full and impartial use of the experience of countries with different social and economic systems; it was regrettable that so highly developed a country as the German Democratic Republic had been prevented from making its experience available to UNIDO because of political considerations totally unconnected with the principles and purposes of the organization.

88. His delegation felt that UNIDO should give more attention to the creation of pilot and demonstration plants in the developing countries, since they were one of the most practical and convenient ways of testing their adaptability to local conditions and training local personnel at the production and managerial level. It commended UNIDO's initiative in preparing a comprehensive manual on the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and hoped that it would be completed at an early date and distributed in all working languages.

89. In the view of his delegation one of the very common shortcomings in the operational activities of UNIDO, UNDP and other related United Nations agencies was the excessive time lag between the adoption and the implementation of projects which was caused partly by excessively bureaucratic procedures in recruiting experts, approving fellowships and supplying equipment. In the view of his delegation, those procedures should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

90. Mr. RASOLOMANANA (Madagascar) said that the Malagasy delegation, like the other African delegations to the Special International Conference, had made an express reservation concerning paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution and therefore could not accept operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183. The consensus resolution should contain only those provisions on which a true consensus had been reached.

91. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) noted that the operative part of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183 merely reiterated the points made in the consensus resolution adopted by the Special International Conference on 8 June 1971. However, operative paragraph 3 requested the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of high-level experts to carry out the task of formulating the long-range strategy for the activities of UNIDO. In the view of his delegation, the appointment

of another group of experts, whose number was not specified, would create many difficulties. In any event, his delegation had serious doubts regarding the need to appoint such a group in view of the many bodies which already existed. UNIDO was still a very new organization and over-zealous attempts to analyse and improve it too early in its life would not prove effective, particularly since UNIDO's basic problem was insufficient financial resources. Similarly, with regard to operative paragraph 4, his delegation had doubts regarding the convening of another general conference of UNIDO in 1974 or 1975. In conclusion, although the provisions of the draft resolution were not positively harmful, they were not particularly necessary.

92. Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN (Executive Director, United Nations Industrial Development Organization) said that, in view of the error in document A/8341 mentioned by the representatives of Egypt, Ghana, Lebanon, Mali and Madagascar, an appropriate corrigendum would be issued as soon as possible.

AGENDA ITEM 45

Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (continued) (A/8387/Rev.1, A/8403, chap. V; A/C.2/L.1152, A/C.2/L.1182/Rev.1; E/5040)

93. Mr. DENOT MEDEIROS (Brazil), introducing the revised draft resolution submitted by 31 States (A/C.2/L.1182/Rev.1), said that the names of Lebanon and Yemen had been inadvertently omitted from the list of sponsors. Every effort had been made to accommodate the views expressed during the debate, and the sponsors hoped that the revised draft could command unanimous support.

94. The only change in the preamble was the self-explanatory addition of a new fourth paragraph referring to Trade and Development Board resolution 81 (XI). Operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 remained unchanged. In operative paragraph 4, the words "to enable" had been substituted for the words "which have to be taken to permit". In paragraph 5, the opening words "*Decides that*" had been replaced by "*Resolves also that*", in order to make the recommendation less mandatory, since the General Assembly had already taken the relevant decision in the Strategy. Subparagraph 5 (i) had been amended in the light of the French representative's suggestion that the original text might have given the erroneous impression that the Committee for Development Planning was undertaking the review and appraisal as such; the role assigned to that Committee in the Strategy had therefore been clarified by the words "will prepare at the expert level comments and recommendations". The words "and national review authorities" had been deleted from subparagraph 5 (ii), to meet the objection raised during the debate that any suggestion of recommendations by the General Assembly to national bodies was legally untenable. The role of the competent secretariats had been further clarified by rephrasing the subparagraph and introducing the idea of their co-operation in the fulfilment of the task of the Committee for Development Planning.

95. Subparagraph 5 (iv) had been deleted, and subparagraph 5 (iii), somewhat amended, had become the new paragraph 6; the words "undertaken by the Committee on Development Planning" had been inadvertently left in the text, and should be deleted. Paragraph 7 was the former paragraph 6, paragraph 8 was the former paragraph 7, with the deletion of the words "and bodies of the United Nations system", and paragraph 9 was the former paragraph 8.

96. Mr. WEITZ (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) said that with some 60 to 80 per cent of the people in developing countries living on the land and deriving their income from it, the achievement of agricultural growth goals was a prerequisite for the attainment of the over-all targets of the Strategy. From the very outset, FAO had had close and detailed consultations with the United Nations bodies involved in review and appraisal, and had submitted to the Committee for Development Planning a paper which had been conceived as a basis for consultations with the many organizations involved at country, regional, functional and over-all levels of review; that document also contained FAO's preliminary plans for the conduct of the review and appraisal and a list of indicators for the agricultural sector. The United Nations bodies concerned were aware that FAO was well advanced in making concrete proposals.

97. At the sixteenth session of the FAO Conference, the Director-General had put forward for the review and approval of the 125 member States further suggestions concerning FAO's perspective study of world agricultural development, which formed the organization's basic contribution to the Strategy and also the policy framework of its review and appraisal activities. The concept of the perspective study as a continuing process rather than a single document had been accepted by the FAO Council at its fifty-sixth session; the essence of that concept was the continuing examination of policy alternatives relevant for perspective planning by Governments. An important element of the process would be perspective analyses at the regional level, including occasional studies in depth. Regional work would be discussed with the Governments concerned and would be fully used for periodic global perspective studies. The study on world agricultural development was intended to provide in 1974-1975 a perspective view of the situation at the mid-point of the Decade and would include a review and appraisal of performance in relation to the agricultural objectives set out in the Strategy. In addition, perspective studies of a more limited scope would be submitted as from 1973, and the FAO Council had decided that in 1973 the analyses so far undertaken would be used to prepare a special report, containing many elements of a global perspective, focusing particularly on the problem of agricultural adjustment.

98. The Director-General considered that the major inter-governmental bodies of FAO should be fully involved in those activities and was proposing to the current session of the FAO Conference the establishment of an *ad hoc* panel consisting of experts selected in consultation with Governments and also of non-governmental experts and persons proposed by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Director-General of GATT. If those proposals were accepted by the FAO Conference, the work would of course

proceed in close co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat and the Committee for Development Planning.

99. Mr. DE SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the UNESCO General Conference at its sixteenth session had adopted a resolution in which it expressed its great satisfaction at the proclaiming of the Second United Nations Development Decade starting from 1 January 1971 and its agreement with the concept that development was a process of both growth and change, quantitative and qualitative, embracing social, cultural and economic factors, and decided that UNESCO would make its full contribution to the International Development Strategy. The resolution also invited the Director-General, *inter alia*, to evaluate development projects within the competence of UNESCO, taking into account programming, and with a view to assisting, at the request of member States, in the improvement of the quality and productivity of such projects, and to enable UNESCO itself to carry out those functions effectively. The Director-General was also invited to review regularly progress achieved, taking into account the need for a contribution by UNESCO to the reviews decided by the General Assembly in its resolution on the Second Development Decade and to submit to the General Conference at its nineteenth session a special report on the progress achieved at mid-decade.

100. In implementation of the resolution of the General Conference, the Executive Board of UNESCO at its eighty-eighth session had adopted a long resolution on the preparation of a pre-draft programme and budget plans for 1973-1974 and a medium-term programme for 1973-1978, to be submitted by the Director-General to the Executive Board and the General Conference. The resolution particularly stressed the need to co-ordinate UNESCO's plans with those of other United Nations institutions and especially with the International Development Strategy. UNESCO was currently preparing its reply to a communication from the United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs concerning its contribution to the preparatory work of the Committee for Development Planning, referred to in operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1182/Rev.1, and he wished to express his organization's firm intention to play as active a part as possible in the complex exercise to which that draft related.

101. Dr. COIGNEY (World Health Organization) said that WHO was paying close attention to the manner in which it could best participate in review and appraisal activities. At its twenty-fourth session, held in May 1971, the World Health Assembly had adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, requested the Director-General to continue, in consultation with interested Governments, to determine as precisely as possible the objectives and quantitative indicators which could help to appraise progress achieved in health activities, so that such an appraisal might be used, if necessary, to adapt the strategy for the Decade to any new circumstances which might arise.

102. During the debate on the question in the Second Committee, the Italian representative had stressed the importance of both quantitative and qualitative indicators and the need also to appraise the social aspects of development. As the Director-General of WHO had stated

at the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, WHO had already chosen certain indicators for the purposes of the Decade, relating to either the state of health of the population or to the development of health services. Within its operational programmes, WHO tried to define series of indicators which related more directly to the objectives of the Decade: for instance, in Latin America a system of four-year forecasts was already helping countries to determine quantitatively the necessary inputs for health services and the outputs that could be expected of them. Research work had been undertaken to determine productivity indicators which could give a more precise picture of the situation than such data as doctor/population ratios. The systems analysis technique could of course help countries to follow and appraise their development. WHO was organizing courses in planning techniques and development programme management for administrative personnel of the health services of developing countries.

103. WHO itself was also trying to improve the appraisal of all its activities, through research and by training its staff, and the more effective use of data in relation to the objectives of the Development Decade should enable it to co-operate more constructively with other organizations of the United Nations system. It was prepared to collaborate closely with the Committee for Development Planning and to make its contribution to the over-all appraisal; it also regarded the invitation to the specialized agencies in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1182/Rev.1 as a means towards the co-ordination and harmonization of different stages of the appraisal, rather than as the integration of all activities with those of the Committee for Development Planning.

104. Mr. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), commenting on the revised draft resolution, said his delegation thought that in operative paragraph 1 the General Assembly should take note not only of the Secretary-General's report on a system of over-all review and appraisal, but also of the discussion on the subject in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly. With regard to subparagraph 3 (i), it seemed to be premature to recommend "new goals and policies" when the review and appraisal had not yet begun; that recommendation would detract from the value of the decisions taken at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, rather than promote their implementation.

105. The Soviet delegation wished it to be understood that it interpreted subparagraph 3 (ii) in the light of the declaration by eight socialist countries of 21 September 1970.¹

106. According to operative paragraph 6, the activities of intergovernmental bodies were to be subordinated to form part of some general preparatory work, but the body to carry out that work was not specified, although it might be inferred from operative paragraph 7 that that body was the Committee for Development Planning. His delegation appreciated the work done by that Committee, but did not consider it appropriate for the activities of intergovernmental organs such as those enumerated in paragraph 6 to

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

be subordinated to a body whose task was to give expert advice to those organs.

107. Operative paragraph 7 indirectly invited the Economic and Social Council to continue increasing the staff of the competent services of the United Nations Secretariat. That provision was inadmissible in view of the Organization's current financial situation and, in any case, the existing staff of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was certainly numerous enough to deal with the review and appraisal activities of the United Nations.

108. In operative paragraph 9, the role of the Economic and Social Council was not made clear, although it was mentioned in the seventh preambular paragraph. His delegation was prepared to submit an amendment to improve paragraph 9 in that respect. It considered that the Council alone was qualified under the Charter to supervise the review and appraisal; at the fifty-first session of the Council it had not opposed the establishment of a Review and Appraisal Committee, although it had not been sure then and still was not sure that such an organ was really necessary; in any case, the decision had been taken, and the Council would be obliged to carry out the necessary tasks together with other organs. For all those reasons, his delegation could not support the revised draft resolution.

109. In conclusion, he considered it premature for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to begin to set up machinery for the appraisal of the Decade; an administrative body could only take such action in pursuance of a decision at the intergovernmental level.

110. Mr. ASANTE (Ghana) said that although his delegation appreciated the co-operative attitude of the sponsors of the draft, it was faced with some problems of principle. It agreed with the USSR representative that some of the proposals in the draft were premature and that it was inappropriate to subordinate the activities of intergovernmental organs to an expert advisory body such as the Committee for Development Planning.

111. Furthermore, confusion was being created by the many resolutions and reports on the review and appraisal. Thus, the Conference of Ministers of African States, held at Tunis in February 1971, in drawing up the African strategy for the Decade, had drawn attention to paragraph (81) of the International Development Strategy, which set out the role of the regional economic commissions, and had requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to set up the necessary machinery. Accordingly, the ECA secretariat was already collecting the data and information required by the Conference, but under subparagraph 5 (ii) of the draft that process would have to be reversed, and the ECA secretariat would be called upon to co-operate with the Committee for Development Planning. A further source of confusion was the reference to the Committee on Review and Appraisal, which appeared in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1621 C (LI), but nowhere in the draft before the Committee.

112. He suggested to the sponsors that the phrase "by supplying such data and information as the Committee may require" should be deleted from subparagraph 5 (ii) and that the words "so as to avoid unnecessary duplication in this field" should be deleted from operative paragraph 6.

113. Mr. HAMAMOTO (Japan) said that the basic aims of the over-all appraisal should be to evaluate the progress made by developing and developed countries and to enable the world community to explore new guidelines for the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy through the analysis of salient trends of the world economic situation. The evaluation of the performance of individual countries was therefore not a matter of direct concern in that exercise, as the Secretary-General had pointed out in paragraph 28 of his report to the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council (E/5040). On the other hand, progress at the national level would be the basis for evaluating the over-all objectives of the Strategy, and although the responsibility for national reviews rested with the countries themselves, adequate information must be provided by the developing countries, if the over-all appraisal was to have a realistic basis. The Secretary-General's report listed 69 identifiable elements in the Strategy, of which 40 were addressed to the developing countries; data on those elements was rather limited, and international efforts should be made to remedy the situation. So far as the elements addressed to the developed countries were concerned, the ample information which was already being made available to international organizations on a non-confidential basis should be used to the fullest extent.

114. His delegation believed that the Economic and Social Council should play a pre-eminent role in the over-all review and appraisal, in accordance with the Charter, but that the membership of the Council was too limited and should be enlarged to embrace enough countries to represent the various interests involved. However, that enlargement would require amendment of the Charter and would therefore take time; yet institutional arrangements must be devised without delay to enable the Council to discharge its responsibilities in the implementation of the Strategy, and his delegation welcomed the institutional arrangements set out in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1621 C (LI).

115. He considered that the sixth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1182/Rev.1 was out of balance in stating that the review and appraisal exercises at the sectoral level by UNCTAD and UNIDO should be conducted by their respective intergovernmental bodies with a view to negotiating new areas of agreement. That balance might be restored by inserting the words "reviewing the progress made in the implementation of measures contained in the Strategy and" after "with a view to". Moreover, the word "negotiating" seemed to be too far-reaching and should be replaced by "seeking", which was used in the relevant passages of some of the basic documents on the subject.

The meeting rose at 7.35 p.m.