



Chairman: Mr. Bruce RANKIN (Canada).

AGENDA ITEM 44

**United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(concluded)* (A/8703, chap. VIII; A/C.2/276/Rev.1):**

- (a) **Report of the Industrial Development Board
(A/8716);**
- (b) **Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation
between the United Nations Development Pro-
gramme and the United Nations Industrial Develop-
ment Organization (A/8646, A/C.2/L.1239/Rev.1)**

1. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239/Rev.1, which was a revision of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239 incorporating amendments proposed by the Swedish delegation at the 1491st meeting.

2. In operative paragraph 3 the words "in advance" had been deleted, without that altering the action to co-ordinate the work of UNIDO and UNDP. In operative paragraph 4, the phrase "to serve most effectively certain priority requirements in the field of industry" had been replaced by "to serve most effectively short-term, urgent and unforeseen requirements in the field of industry", which did not introduce any change in the underlying idea of the Special Industrial Services. In keeping with the Swedish delegation's suggestion, paragraph 5 of the original text had been deleted since the principles laid down by the *Ad Hoc* Committee as listed in paragraph 9 of its report (A/8646) were included in the guidelines referred to in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239 which became operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239/Rev.1. The other recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee were mentioned in operative paragraph 6 of the new draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1239/Rev.1). The words "as a minimum" had been deleted from paragraph 10 of the original draft resolution.

3. The sponsors of the original draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1239) who had been absent during the consultations leading to the revision had not so far voiced any objection to the amendments, and he hoped that the revised draft would be adopted unanimously.

4. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) welcomed the fact that measures were being envisaged to establish harmonious working relations between the different international organizations, something which was bound to facilitate the settlement of certain problems. He was

convinced that UNDP was attempting to meet the legitimate desires of developing countries which wished to become industrialized, and expressed the hope that initiatives such as those proposed in the draft resolution under consideration would point the way.

5. His delegation, which was a sponsor of the revised draft resolution, hoped that it would be adopted without proceeding to a vote.

6. The CHAIRMAN said that if there was no objection he would take it that the members of the Second Committee were prepared to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239/Rev.1 without a vote.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 46

**Operational activities for development: reports of the
Governing Council of the United Nations Development
Programme (continued)** (A/8703, chap. VII,
sect. A, B and C; E/5092, E/5185/Rev.1):**

- (a) **United Nations Development Programme (A/8648,
A/C.2/L.1256, A/C.2/L.1261-1264, A/C.2/L.1266);**
- (b) **United Nations Capital Development Fund;**
- (c) **Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the
Secretary-General;**
- (d) **United Nations Volunteers programme (E/5146,
A/C.2/L.1257)**

7. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1261, concerning land-locked developing countries, on behalf of the delegation of Uganda and of his own delegation and also of that of Paraguay, which had requested to be added, observed that that draft resolution drew upon two texts, namely, the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)), where it referred to land-locked developing countries, and UNCTAD resolution 63 (III), adopted without objection on 19 May 1972.

8. He recalled in connexion with the second preambular paragraph that the representative of Afghanistan had developed the theme of the paragraph extensively at the 1494th meeting, with reference to the corresponding parts of the Strategy. The time had come to take urgent action on behalf of land-locked developing countries in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Strategy. The group of countries concerned hoped that the international community would help it to build up the infrastructure needed to overcome the difficulties

* Resumed from the 1491st meeting.

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arising from a special geographical situation, and it trusted that advanced land-locked countries would give it the benefit of their own experience.

9. He then read out operative paragraphs 2 and 3, which drew upon UNCTAD resolution 63 (III), and pointed out that all of the ideas expressed in the draft resolution had been endorsed implicitly or explicitly during the third session of UNCTAD. He expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

10. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1262 on behalf of the delegations of Colombia, Greece, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela. The draft resolution dealt with the review of criteria for calculating indicative planning figures, a matter which had been the subject of intense deliberations at the fourteenth session of the UNDP Governing Council, the fifty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and the current session of the General Assembly.

11. The sponsors did not wish to prejudice the interests of any country or group of countries, but hoped rather to pave the way for a new general scheme designed to secure equity in the allocation of UNDP resources to all recipient countries, as was stated in the fourth preambular paragraph. They saw a need to devise criteria which would be relatively stable and applicable on a long-term basis, and which would stand the test of fairness, objectivity and pragmatism. The sponsors believed that the new general scheme should take into account the special situation of the least advanced countries and in that connexion should draw upon the provisions of resolution 62 (III) of UNCTAD and resolution 1710 (LIII) of the Economic and Social Council, referred to in the sixth preambular paragraph. The Philippine delegation for its part was prepared to accept the proposal advanced at the fourteenth session of the UNDP Governing Council that that group of countries should receive 25 per cent of the resources available in UNDP, so long as their special situation required it. In the same spirit of fairness and equity, the sponsors believed that the revision of the criteria and the allocation of indicative planning figures should not impair in any manner the interests of the other developing countries. The terms of the seventh preambular paragraph were entirely reasonable, because country programmes were based on indicative planning figures and it would be disruptive to a country's national development plan or priorities if the planning figure were suddenly decreased.

12. He then read out operative paragraph 1 and stated that the Administrator of UNDP would have to exercise his own judgement as to how best to carry out the special technical study, using the expertise and experience available to UNDP. His delegation felt that the study might envisage instituting a scale of allocation of indicative planning figures based on the new criteria or scheme. The scale should be worked out in such a way that recipient countries would be entitled to receive, whatever the amount of available resources, a certain percentage of the total resources based on

the fundamental criteria as well as the supplementary criteria that might be agreed on. He then briefly described the existing mode of allocation of indicative planning figures, which in his view was unfair because it was inflexible.

13. Operative paragraph 2, which he read out, was procedural. The new set of criteria envisaged in the draft resolution was intended to be applied to the next development cycle, for the period 1977-1981. The Governing Council of UNDP, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly would thus have sufficient time to study the question carefully and to arrive at an agreement on the choice of criteria.

14. The sponsors of the draft resolution felt that it was the General Assembly that should approve the new general scheme for calculating indicative planning figures, since all Members of the United Nations were represented in the Assembly. As in the case of the procedure followed in the adoption of the 1970 Consensus¹ on the Capacity Study,² the first detailed consideration of the study by the Administrator of UNDP would have to be undertaken by the latter's Governing Council and the results, with that body's recommendations, submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Finally, he noted that the adoption of the draft resolution which he had just submitted would in effect amend the first sentence of paragraph 15 of the Consensus.

15. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) said that his delegation had some reservations regarding draft resolution A/C.2/L.1262. The problem of the criteria to be applied in calculating the indicative planning figures was extremely serious and called for the closest attention, taking into account the interests of all parties concerned. For its part, his delegation had spared no effort in the Governing Council of UNDP and in the Working Group formed to try to arrive at an agreement on the criteria to be used. Unfortunately, the members of the Working Group had failed to agree. The amendments submitted by the delegations of Afghanistan and the Upper Volta (A/C.2/L.1266) were intended to place the draft resolution in better perspective so as to take into account the interests of all countries.

16. Referring to the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1262, he noted that, by definition, if there was a discussion there were divergent points of view, and it was obvious that if the discussions were noted then the divergent points of view were noted at the same time. The first amendment in document A/C.2/L.1266 was to the effect that the words at the end of the paragraph "and the divergent points of view expressed on the subject" should be deleted.

17. The second amendment was intended to ensure explicitly that the revision of the criteria was undertaken without prejudice to the special measures in

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A*, para. 94.

² *A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.10.I).

favour of the least developed countries—an idea which, as the sponsors had pointed out, was implicit in the draft resolution. If that amendment was accepted, the sixth preambular paragraph would have to be deleted.

18. Regarding the fourth amendment, he wondered what the words “the above-mentioned considerations” referred to, in operative paragraph 1 of the draft. Was it the divergent views mentioned in the third preambular paragraph? If the sponsors had in fact wished to refer to the seventh preambular paragraph, then the general view expressed by the Governing Council of UNDP, mentioned in that paragraph, was not the only view expressed by that body. Why mention that one in particular? Since the considerations in question would be one of the bases on which the Administrator of UNDP would have to rely in undertaking the proposed study it was obvious that they had to be objective. In that connexion, he did not see how the contemplated study could bring anything new to light, since document DP/L.240, which had been submitted to the Governing Council, already contained all the elements required by that body; a political decision had now to be taken. Nevertheless, if some delegations felt that such a study was essential, he would not oppose it.

19. As was suggested in the fifth amendment, the Administrator of UNDP should also take into account, in undertaking the study, the resolution adopted by UNCTAD at its third session regarding the distribution of UNDP resources.

20. The sixth amendment was intended to bring the draft resolution more into line with the Consensus, paragraph 15 of which stated that it was the Governing Council of UNDP, and not the General Assembly, which had to approve the indicative planning figures. In that connexion, he asked the representative of UNDP whether it was at its fifteenth or sixteenth session that that body had planned to take a decision. In any event, the procedure envisaged in paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1262 was much too long; the decision had to be taken as soon as possible.

21. Mr. HESSEL (Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme) said that the Governing Council had decided to place the question of the adoption of criteria on the agenda of the fifteenth session, to be held in January 1973; however, it had not specifically called for a decision to be taken at that session.

22. The CHAIRMAN said he hoped that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1262 and those of the amendments in A/C.2/L.1266 would be able to reconcile their positions. He then gave the floor to the representative of Pakistan, who wished to present two new draft resolutions, one concerning the financial resources of UNDP (A/C.2/L.1256) and the other concerning the United Nations Volunteers programme (A/C.2/L.1257).

23. Mr. AKRAM (Pakistan) said that at the time the Capacity Study had been undertaken, the problem had been to increase the capacity of UNDP so as to permit

it to utilize resources twice as great as those it then had at its disposal. The reforms recommended in the Study, and incorporated into the Consensus, had been implemented and UNDP now had the desired capacity. It was regrettable that the 1970 Consensus had not called for the measures required in order to double the resources but had merely provided for a minimum rate of increase. That rate had since been fixed at 9.6 per cent per year; in fact, that amount had not even been attained and it would appear that there was little room for optimism.

24. The practical result of that situation was that the indicative planning figures assigned to the various countries were not sufficient to reflect their real priorities; thus the very principle of the country programming was not being observed. If, then, the concept of “country programmes” was to be retained, it was not sufficient to establish a capacity—it had to be used. Economic and Social Council resolution 1615 (LII), on financial contributions to UNDP, offered convincing arguments in support of the view that the rate of increase in contributions should be raised to 15 per cent; that was the only way that UNDP could double its resources. If that was not done, certain programmes which had already been approved could not be executed. It should also be borne in mind that, since the capacity of UNDP was underutilized, administrative expenses were much higher than they would be if the programmes had developed in relation to the capacity to execute them. On the other hand, the constant inflation affecting the main currencies ensured caused the real amount of the indicative planning figures to decrease steadily.

25. In the operative part of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1256, the sponsors, to whom should be added Lesotho and Mali, accordingly asked the General Assembly to acknowledge what had already been recognized by the Economic and Social Council and the Administrator of UNDP. They had sought to make a distinction between the countries which had sharply increased their contributions and the others. Nevertheless, if some countries objected to the wording of the text, the sponsors would gladly try to satisfy them.

26. Introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1257 on behalf of its sponsors, which now also included Denmark and Morocco, he noted that the United Nations Volunteers programme had now reached the execution stage thanks to the efforts of the Co-ordinator of the programme, arrangements had been made for recruiting volunteers and assigning them to projects receiving UNDP assistance. However, several delegations had expressed regret at the slowness of the progress achieved. As the Co-ordinator had explained at the 1478th meeting, the reasons for that were financial difficulties, administrative difficulties—because of the complexity of the recruitment methods—and, finally, conceptual difficulties, the promotion efforts of the Volunteers programme being clearly inadequate.

27. The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1257 had therefore sought to remedy those difficulties. In

paragraph 3, the Administrator of UNDP and the Governing Council were requested to ensure the progressive integration of the United Nations Volunteers programme into United Nations assisted projects. Paragraph 4 had a similar objective; since Governments were perhaps not fully aware of the opportunities provided by the Volunteers programme, measures were proposed whereby the programme could be promoted within the framework of projects executed with United Nations assistance. The paragraph also provided for greater co-ordination of all voluntary activities other than those of the United Nations in order to ensure the best possible utilization of the services offered by the Volunteers.

28. The resources of the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers were approximately \$300,000. That amount was inadequate, because activities under the programme were more extensive than had originally been expected and the expenses of the Volunteers from developing countries were paid by the Fund. Paragraph 5 therefore called for an increase in contributions. Paragraph 6 requested the Co-ordinator to recruit a larger proportion of the volunteers from developing countries so that the programme would be truly universal. Finally, paragraph 7 provided for a report on the progress made in implementing the provisions of the draft resolution.

29. The sponsors had agreed to some changes in the wording of the draft resolution: in operative paragraph 3, the word "all" was to be deleted from the phrase "all United Nations assisted projects"; the word "components" in operative paragraph 4 was also to be deleted, and the words "in United Nations assisted projects" inserted after the words "voluntary activities" in that paragraph. Lastly, the words "for the United Nations Volunteers" were to be added at the end of paragraph 5.

30. He hoped that draft resolution A/C.2/L.1256 and A/C.2/L.1257 would receive the unanimous support of the Second Committee.

31. Mr. ARLÍA (Argentina), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1263, drew attention to an error in the Spanish text: "twenty-eighth" should be substituted for "twenty-seventh" in paragraph 2.

32. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1263 reflected the opinion expressed by his delegation during the general debate on UNDP. The sponsors felt that the over-all resources available to that body would not enable it to attain its objectives, since the demand for resources was increasing faster than the supply. It would therefore be necessary to seek new sources of technical assistance financing. An effort must also be made to strengthen the Programme and give it a more coherent and more lasting character by introducing the idea of mutual assistance among developing countries. That was the objective set forth in the preamble of the draft resolution, and the operative part described how to put that idea into practice.

33. The proposal made in the draft resolution in no way meant that its sponsors were trying to interfere

in the work of the UNDP Governing Council or that they underestimated its capacity. They merely wished to explore a new field of co-operation which might prove very fruitful. In that connexion, his Government had studied with the "Cartagena Group" which consisted of a number of Andean countries, a new technical assistance programme covering the following fields: the opening of a line of credit for the Andean Development Society at the Central Bank of Argentina, a programme for the exchange of information on trade marks and patents, a study programme on national patents, a joint scientific and technical research programme for the adaptation of imported technology, a programme for the transfer of technology in a number of economic sectors, and the training of specialists in stock-farming, fishing, mining and electric power. If the experience acquired through that assistance programme and the programmes undertaken by other countries was pooled, it would be possible to discover new and hitherto unexploited sources of technical assistance and UNDP could not fail to be strengthened by such co-operation.

34. Mr. RYDBECK (Sweden), presenting draft resolution A/C.2/L.1264, said that it dealt with some aspects of the implementation of the 1970 Consensus by UNDP and its participating and executing agencies. The sponsors considered the work of those agencies to be a crucial part of the United Nations development system and of country programming. UNDP-assisted programmes were a growing part of their activities, and the aim of the draft resolution was to see that they were equipped to meet that challenge.

35. As a first step, the governing bodies of the agencies should intensify their involvement in the operational activities in the field of development co-operation by thoroughly discussing those matters. Such discussions would enable the agencies to benefit from the experience of those representatives on the UNDP Governing Council whose countries were actively involved in the country programming process. They should also deal with the implementation of the various reforms recommended in the Consensus and as endorsed in the resolutions on the capacity of the United Nations system adopted by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1530 (XLIX)) and by the General Assembly (resolution 2688 (XXV)). It would also seem advisable to look closely at the sometimes critical views expressed in other United Nations forums regarding the performance of the specialized agencies in the field of development co-operation. Of course, there was no solution which was completely applicable to all agencies, and that was precisely one of the reasons why the subject had to be dealt with not only in the UNDP Governing Council but also in each of the agencies concerned.

36. The text of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1264 itself was largely self-explanatory. It incorporated a paragraph stressing the need to minimize overhead costs. In that connexion, the words "high-quality projects" should not be understood as contradicting the need to maintain a proper balance between a striving for quality and a cost-efficient programme. The last opera-

tive paragraph reflected the principle in the Consensus that the Administrator of UNDP, under the Governing Council, was fully responsible for the UNDP programme in all its phases. Finally, the sponsors of the draft resolution realized that a resolution of that kind had to be followed up in the legislative organs of each participating and executing agency but, in view of the general agreement on objectives, they were confident that that would be done without difficulty.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III to XI, XII (sections A to G) and XVII to XIX] (continued)* (A/8703)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (continued)* (A/C.2/L.1242)

37. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1242 on behalf of the sponsors, which now included Honduras and Jordan in addition to Sweden and the Philippines. He observed that many delegations had already commented on the draft resolution and that no reservations had been expressed about it. It was clear that UNICEF was an exceptional organization in that its activities went beyond all frontiers of an ideological, historical, geographical or other nature.

38. He then read out the operative part of the draft resolution and that of resolution 1709 (LIII) on the same subject which had been adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council.

39. In view of the fact that UNICEF's activities and efforts were designed to enhance the well-being of human beings the world over, the sponsors hoped that the draft resolution would be unanimously adopted by the Second Committee.

DECLARATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON PROMOTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EQUITABLE CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC TRADE, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL MATTERS (A/C.2/L.1253)

40. Mr. MAKEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that States Members of the United Nations were with increasing frequency expressing their deep concern at the present world economic situation and the critical state of economic, trade, scientific and technological and other relations between States, namely, at everything which constituted the basis of political relations between them. The delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries shared that concern.

41. They had prepared a draft declaration entitled "Declaration by the United Nations on promotion of the development of equitable co-operation in economic, trade, scientific and technological matters", which they were submitting to the Second Committee for adoption by the General Assembly at the current

session. The text had been worked out first with the help of a large number of delegations and had been circulated on 7 November 1972 as document A/C.2/L.1253.

42. The purpose of the declaration was, utilizing the institutional framework and authority of the United Nations, to propose that, once the final version of the text was worked out, Member States should solemnly undertake, in their relations with each other, to proceed strictly on the basis of the tasks, objectives, principles and forms of co-operation set forth therein, on the basis of the inviolable provisions of the United Nations Charter. That would, above all, be designed to make a real contribution towards promoting higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development as well as improved political relations between States, the strengthening of mutual trust and international peace and security.

43. The draft declaration was divided into three parts. The first dealt with the objectives and tasks of co-operation, stating that the main task involved in co-operation between States in economics, science and technology should be to improve peoples' living conditions, to guarantee full employment, to achieve social progress, to consolidate economic independence and to strengthen national sovereignty over natural resources. Co-operation between States in the above-mentioned areas should lead to the establishment and expansion of firm ties between them, thus making it possible to use the advantages of the international division of labour, to introduce a new, equitable division of labour in the world, excluding non-reciprocal trade. It should also promote rapid economic growth in the developing States and a gradual closing and complete bridging of the gap between them and the developed States.

44. The second part dealt with the fundamental principles and forms of co-operation: co-operation in economics, trade, science and technology and other areas should be equitable and mutually advantageous and should develop between all States, irrespective of their social system or level of development. It should be established on the basis of respect for independence and national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. The principle of the most-favoured-nation should be applied in economic and trade relations between States, for it precluded discrimination and inequality.

45. States should take rapid and effective steps to expand international scientific and technological co-operation both through the United Nations and on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Such co-operation should take the most useful forms: exchange of scientific and technological delegations, mutual provision of scientific and technological documentation and information, organization of scientific and technological conferences and symposia, joint elaboration of appropriate topics for scientific and technological research and manufacturing processes, joint training of scientific and technological personnel, etc. The declaration emphasized in particular that technology

* Resumed from the 1491st meeting.

should be economically accessible to countries struggling towards development. That co-operation should lead to increased exchanges of scientific and technological information, with special regard for the interests of developing countries.

46. During the general debate in the Committee the delegations of many developing countries had particularly stressed the need to develop and strengthen regional and subregional commercial and economic co-operation as much as possible because it was the main factor assisting countries to attain self-government and economic independence. The sponsors of the draft declaration shared that point of view and felt that the recently intensified formation of regional and subregional trade and economic organizations was an important component of modern international economic development. The third part of the declaration provided that the activities of such organizations should be carried on without the discriminatory exclusion of countries with different social and economic systems and should not be prejudicial to third States, to other regional and subregional trade and economic organizations or to international economic co-operation as a whole. The purpose of establishing such organizations should be comprehensive economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural co-operation to raise the standard of living of the peoples in the particular region and to strengthen peace and friendship between them. Co-operation within the above-mentioned organizations should take account of the special requirements of countries in a less favourable situation from the point of view of development and priority requirements.

47. He stressed that the adoption of the draft declaration would help to make economic, scientific and technological co-operation effective in promoting security and trust between peoples; the attainment of that objective was called for by resolution 2880 (XXVI) on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security which the General Assembly had adopted during its twenty-sixth session.

48. The regularization of international economic relations was an important and pressing problem. The efforts of all United Nations agencies, especially those of the General Assembly, should be mobilized for the purpose. Life itself demanded that the provisions of the draft declaration should be adopted and put into practice. On such a basic and vital question, it was necessary to show will-power and political determination. The declaration must be adopted at the current session.

49. He hoped that the Committee would examine the important and constructive proposals in document A/C.2/L.1253 carefully and give them favourable consideration. He pointed out a number of translation errors which he had noted in the document.

DRAFT REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE'S WORK AT FUTURE SESSIONS (A/C.2/L.1258)

50. Mr. FARHANG (Afghanistan), Rapporteur, recalled that the Second Committee had decided at its 1465th meeting that it should approve the section of its report on agenda item 12 on the organization of its work before it was presented to the General Assembly. During consideration of item 12, some delegations had suggested that there should be no general debate. The draft report (A/C.2/L.1258) summarized the discussion on the question.

51. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that he had some reservations concerning paragraph 5; from the English text, it would appear that only some delegations had thought that no restrictions should be imposed on the general debate, while his recollection was that quite a large number of delegations had held that view. He therefore suggested that in the English text, and possibly in other texts, the expression "some others" should be replaced by "many others".

52. Mr. FARHANG (Afghanistan), Rapporteur, proposed that, in the light of the Brazilian representative's suggestion, the words "some others" should be replaced by "several others", which would make the paragraph more balanced.

53. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) expressed a preference for the original English text. Paragraph 4 (b) of document A/C.2/L.1258 reflected the general opinion.

54. Mr. MCCARTHY (United Kingdom) supported the draft report. He deprecated an outbreak of "some", "a few", etc., etc. arguments and supported the Rapporteur's suggested solution on that.

55. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that he could agree to using expressions "several delegations" and "several others" or the expressions "some delegations" and "some others" in paragraph 5.

56. Mr. HAMID (Sudan) said that the various suggestions did not satisfy his delegation. It had felt that a majority of representatives had wanted no restrictions to be imposed on the general debate; for that reason, he suggested that the first part of the second sentence in paragraph 5, up to and including the word "view", should be replaced by "The Commission was of the opinion" or "The majority felt".

57. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) suggested that the problem might be solved by interchanging paragraphs 4 and 5.

58. The CHAIRMAN suggested that representatives should hold consultations on the matter. The question could be taken up again at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.