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Chairman: Mr. Costa P. CARANICAS (Greece).

**GENERAL STATEMENTS (*continued*)
and
AGENDA ITEMS 12 AND 40**

Reports of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603, chapters I to VII, X, XI (sections C, D, F, G, H and J) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770) (*continued*)

Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (*continued*) (A/7525 and Add.1-3, A/7603, chap. I; A/7603/Add.1, A/7699)

1. Mr. CORTES (Spain) said that it was significant that during the current session many heads of delegations had chosen to concentrate in their general statements on economic problems and on the Second United Nations Development Decade in particular. There were reasons for their concern about the world economic situation; it was anticipated, for example, that world trade as a whole would have ceased to expand by the end of the second quarter of 1970. The developing countries would, of course, suffer most from any such turn of events.

2. Moreover, a review of recent developments provided no grounds for optimism. The burden of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (A/7699) was that all too little progress had been made in preparing the international development strategy, largely because of UNCTAD's failure to reach agreement on substantial measures to be incorporated in it. It was perhaps futile to try to formulate an international development strategy in the existing climate of international economic relations. A more useful approach might be to treat the development process as having three components: the determination of each country to achieve its own development, the readiness of the richer countries to provide the required aid, and a mechanism whereby both could be applied to the development process.

3. In connexion with the first component, the international community's best course of action was to help the developing countries with their development planning, as it was already doing through a number of United Nations bodies. It was important to bear in mind, in providing such assistance, that in many recently independent countries national identity was often cherished even more than economic development.

4. What the international organizations could do to utilize the second component was a more difficult problem. He was rather sceptical about the efficacy of resolutions calling upon the developed countries to meet specific targets for, say, the volume of net transfers of resources, particularly in the atmosphere of mutual recrimination, now prevailing in UNCTAD. The answer might be that a political ingredient, the expression of a national commitment to development, was missing, and that the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations could provide the means of supplying it.

5. The machinery for applying those combined components to the development process should ideally be a body, representing all participants in the development efforts of the United Nations, which would periodically co-ordinate programmes and review progress. One possibility had been outlined in the interesting paper submitted by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago to the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.¹ The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs had in his statement (A/C.2/L.1058) made the even more useful suggestion of a permanent consultative service, using schemes that might vary from situation to situation; one example, as he had pointed out, was the planning assistance provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (see 1252nd meeting, para. 21).

6. The report of the Pearson Commission² had made a number of valuable recommendations on international development aid and its organization. It was perhaps inevitable that, given its terms of reference, the Commission had had little to say about access to the markets of developed countries for the raw materials and manufactures of the developing countries or the need to stabilize the prices of commodity exports; the machinery for co-ordination should take direct bilateral aid into account as that was an extremely important contribution to the programmes of many developing countries which naturally preferred tied aid to no aid at all. Accordingly, any machinery established by the United Nations in connexion with the Second Development Decade should include provision for inte-

¹ Document E/AC.51/GR/L.12/Rev.1.

² Commission on International Development, *Partners in Development* (New York, Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1969).

grating such types of aid in the over-all development process. Similarly, the efforts of the aid consortia and consultative groups should be included in the total development effort.

7. In conclusion, he suggested that the Committee might wish to consider the establishment at a later stage of a small working group to prepare the outline of a scheme for co-ordinating the efforts of all aid-giving bodies. The members of the working group should include representatives of some developing countries with experience of assistance, representatives of some of the smaller Western countries which had a distinguished record in providing assistance through the United Nations and perhaps representatives of countries at an intermediate level of development.

8. Mr. LUYA (Democratic Republic of the Congo) said that the task facing the international community was not to discuss the past but to ensure that the unfinished work of the First United Nations Development Decade was completed in the Second Development Decade. The plans for the Second Development Decade should not be confined to general declarations of principles but should take the form of agreed practical measures to accelerate the rate of growth of the developing countries. It was unfortunate that the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade had been unable to submit the preliminary draft of an international development strategy for achieving that purpose. The specialized agencies and UNCTAD should be urged to give the Preparatory Committee the materials it needed to complete its work.

9. The matters which were the responsibility of UNCTAD—international trade and the transfer of financial resources—would, of course, be key elements in the proposed strategy. Little progress had been made in either direction in the First Development Decade: the commodity exports of developing countries were still being undermined by competition from synthetics and by severe protectionist measures, and all efforts to stabilize export earnings at remunerative levels had proved vain. The situation with regard to the volume and terms of external financial aid for development was equally unsatisfactory. His delegation shared the view of earlier speakers that the growth target of 6 per cent, fixed by the Preparatory Committee, could not be attained without a considerable increase in the transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries. Such an increase would, of course, require an assurance that the latter countries could utilize the resources in accordance with a coherent economic and social policy. The success of the Second Development Decade would depend largely on the satisfactory solution of those problems.

10. His delegation whole-heartedly favoured economic integration and trade between developing countries on a regional basis. Regional and interregional trade would create larger markets for the developing countries and safeguard their purchasing power. A resolution calling on the African countries to develop trade within their continent had recently been adopted by the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity at Kinshasa. In that, as in all other matters of development, the developing countries naturally had to rely primarily on their own efforts. The

successful integration of their economies with the world economy would, however, depend largely on the degree to which the developed countries translated their good intentions into practical assistance.

11. Mr. LEGNANI (Uruguay) said that sound and properly directed social progress depended on a real increase in the production of goods and services and in the value of exports, on higher *per capita* income and on other favourable economic factors.

12. The peoples of the world had come to realize that the principle of self-determination embodied in the Charter of the United Nations could not be confined to political freedom and the attainment of sovereignty. Self-determination also included freedom from hunger, ignorance, ill-health, inadequate housing and other unsatisfied needs which characterized poverty.

13. Development provided the means of establishing bases for international peace and friendship, strengthening collective security and achieving the goals laid down in Article 55 of the Charter. Uruguay therefore agreed with the representatives of developing countries in the Preparatory Committee that an effective international strategy for development in the 1970s should be formulated.

14. There could be no effective development strategy without effective international co-operation. But the poverty-stricken countries could not be expected to make the main effort to overcome their unfavourable circumstances and achieve the benefits of development. Nor should the developed countries be expected to make that effort alone; they could, however, do more to help the developing countries, thus showing a true spirit of international co-operation.

15. The First United Nations Development Decade had rightly been called the decade of frustration, marked by a widening gap between the developed and developing countries. It had nevertheless served a useful purpose by creating an awareness in the international community of the need to solve the problem of under-development by taking more effective action, in other words, by formulating a more adequate strategy for the development of all areas in need, including Latin America.

16. The aim of the Second United Nations Development Decade should be a quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of the economy through better use of natural resources and capital, the application of an advanced technology and a more rational and equitable division of labour.

17. The interests and aims of the developed countries often clashed with those of the economically weaker States. International trade should therefore be directed towards the granting of trade preferences to the developing countries. That could be done by abolishing customs duties and reducing or removing internal charges and taxes on their commodities, and abolishing tariffs on their manufactures and semi-manufactures. The developing countries, in turn, should diversify their exports.

18. The developing countries should have at their disposal, for public investment, the funds made available to them by

a sound fiscal policy. They should also encourage private investment and select projects in accordance with the volume of capital involved and its application to truly productive investment. External financial resources used by developing countries should be development-oriented and aimed at increasing the gross national product.

19. Foreign capital investment should not lead to situations, such as those reported by the Economic Commission for Latin America, in which it displaced national companies or industries or distorted the economy by generating excessive profits involving external commitments greater than the investment itself and resulting in balance-of-payment deficits.

20. It might be argued that the policy of aid and investment depended upon the determination of the States prepared to carry it out, but it would be wrong to equate the situation of the States providing aid with that of those receiving it. A just and effective policy would have to be formulated in view of the position of economic and financial inferiority of the recipient States. Specific standards would have to be set for the granting of loans to ensure that they met the economic and social requirements of the developing countries.

21. There was reason to hope that the rate of development would increase in the next Decade. Public opinion, which had already been mobilized pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) of 5 August 1969, demanded more extensive economic development supplemented by policies aimed at improving social conditions. International co-operation could not fail to heed that call.

22. Co-operation between the developed and the developing countries in the area of human development should lead to the large-scale construction of housing and the expansion and diversification of agricultural production. The promotion of agricultural output was essential: rapidly increasing populations in many areas of the world were farming in the most rudimentary conditions and were unable to obtain the yields they required to finance their imports or even to feed their families.

23. The Government of Uruguay had submitted a draft recommendation to UNESCO requesting it to formulate an intermediate level rural training programme. That project should be included in the programme of the Second United Nations Development Decade for the expansion and diversification of farm production. There was really no reason why Latin America and other areas with fertile soil and suitable ecological conditions should have to import food.

24. While it was true that the increase in gross product *per capita* sought through the development strategy would bring more social justice and better living conditions, people without food or lodging could not be expected to wait for that to happen and international co-operation to better their lot would be a worth-while investment because, with adequate food and lodging, people became more effective factors of production.

25. The strategy for the Second Development Decade should be an effective development plan on a world-wide scale, based on the premise that human progress was

indivisible and that it was only right for needy countries to seek international co-operation.

26. Mr. PEAL (Liberia) said that the Second Committee had the duty to explore every conceivable means of closing the gap between the rich and the poor which was one of the sorriest blights of the contemporary world.

27. There were critics of the United Nations who accused it of being insensitive to the plight of the poor and of assigning a low priority to the task of improving their lot. That reproach would be gladly endured if it helped to stimulate general interest in the development programmes which figured prominently on the agenda. However, it was based on a distorted interpretation of history. The United Nations had been conceived and founded mainly by the countries which had just emerged from a devastating war. Their first preoccupation had been to address themselves to the imperative demand of all the peoples whom they represented that no similar tragedy should be permitted to happen again. It was only to be expected that the shift in emphasis from the prevention of the physical act of war to the study and removal of its causes should take time. The process fortunately had been able to gain momentum as the developing world, maturing in its views, paid greater attention to more of the prerequisites of a world free from war. The developing countries, being more able to observe some of the remoter, but none the less powerful, causes of war at work within their own borders, appealed for an end not only to war itself but to the hunger, ignorance, disease and poverty which helped to breed it. Out of that new appeal the United Nations Development Decade had been born. A coherent and fruitful dialogue was emerging, reflecting, in particular, a departure from the sterile confrontation between the "haves", who were said to offer too little, and the "have nots", who were said to want too much; instead a middle ground of compromise and compassion, sober reasoning and common sense was being demarcated. The time was not far off when the rich would be persuaded that it was a menace to their abundance as well as an affront to their conscience that others were in dire straits; and when the poor would learn that to upbraid those who were more fortunate could not alleviate their own misery.

28. The United Nations had been accused of creating a proliferation of agencies, but the work to be done was proliferating as well and the Organization was caught up in a race against time. There were obstacles in its path but it had to press on, in the sure knowledge that its pilgrimage was that of all men. That was why many had felt that the announcement of the First United Nations Development Decade provided a common rallying ground. However, by the end of the first half of the Decade, the sights had had to be lowered. The purpose of the Second United Nations Development Decade was to remedy the errors of the First. But once again intentions were far ahead of performance. The same disillusionment which had appeared half-way through the First Development Decade was beginning to manifest itself again in the preparations for the Second. What mattered at the moment was not so much the recommendations and memoranda produced by the experts as the omissions in the mass of documents before the Committee: for instance, it was difficult to believe that so far UNCTAD's only direct contribution to the Second

Development Decade was the assessment of agreement on proposals for its second session prepared by its former Secretary-General, Mr. Raúl Prebisch. It was to be hoped that the Second Development Decade would not be launched too late or too erratically.

29. In conclusion, he expressed his Government's appreciation of the far-ranging and efficient work of the Economic and Social Council during the previous year. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that the United Nations was becoming more conscious of the importance of public relations, a perfectly respectable activity so long as it was divorced from propaganda. None could benefit more from an improved United Nations image than the developing countries.

30. Two matters had engaged the Council's attention during the year but were not listed among the items to be considered by the Second Committee. One was the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (see Council resolution 1428 (XLVI)). The Liberian delegation was convinced of the timeliness of the action being taken in that direction. The other was land reform.³ Liberia had been fortunate in adopting a wise policy of land tenure and was therefore not in the invidious position of having to wrestle with the problems of maldistribution.

31. Mr. SAHLOUL (Sudan) said that the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade had been hampered by a controversy which threatened to dash the developing countries' hopes of formulating measures and policies commensurate with the aims and objectives of the Second Development Decade. The socialist countries had been prevented by General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) on the international development strategy from participating in the work of the Preparatory Committee. It was argued that, since it was one of the world's leading industrial powers and since it contributed approximately \$54 million to the finances of the specialized agencies, the Federal Republic of Germany was in a good position to contribute to development and must be a member of the Preparatory Committee. The developing countries might consider possible ways of remedying the situation. The Federal Republic of Germany might, for instance, be persuaded to relinquish its seat on the Preparatory Committee and thus enable the socialist countries to contribute to the Committee's work. Alternatively, the substitution of the words "all countries" for the words "Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency" in operative paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) would enable the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to contribute to the United Nations efforts to promote development. Finally, deletion of the words "and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency" would restrict membership of the Preparatory Committee to Members of the United Nations and thus bar such régimes as those of Saigon or Seoul from becoming members of United Nations

bodies. If the Western Powers persisted in their attitude, it might be necessary for the General Assembly to take steps to deal with the situation. First, it would be necessary to state in the preambular declaration to the document on the international development strategy that international co-operation for the Second Development Decade would be limited to the developing countries and the developed market-economy countries. Secondly, the contribution of 1 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries would have to be revised upwards if only the market-economy countries were to be responsible for ensuring that the developing countries achieved an over-all growth rate of 6 per cent. Thirdly, items such as 1 (b) and (c) and 6 (c) would have to be deleted from the list of key areas for international co-operation for development during the Decade because they related in the first instance to the socialist countries' contribution (see A/7699, para. 18). Items 1 (b) and 6 (c), in particular, had become closely associated with trade and co-operation between the developing and the socialist countries and no realistic appraisal of them could be made without the participation of the latter. It should be noted that, in his statement to the Second Committee (see 1252nd meeting, para. 12), the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs had drawn attention to the fact that the schemes of industrial co-operation developed by the socialist countries represented a new form of international economic relations and offered the prospect of expanded markets for manufactured goods produced in the countries of the Third World. The situation was detrimental to the developing countries only; the European political scene would not change as a result of the continued membership in the Preparatory Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the final analysis, therefore, the industrial countries of the West would stand condemned if the Second Development Decade failed to achieve its objectives.

32. The failure of the developing countries to attain the 5 per cent over-all growth rate set as a target for the First United Nations Development Decade (see General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI)) was attributable to the fact that the developed countries had reduced their contributions to development. It was sometimes argued that the goals of the First Development Decade had been achieved. That argument was not, however, corroborated by facts. Consequently, the proponents of the argument had been instrumental in rejecting the opinion of the Committee for Development Planning that the developing countries as a whole could achieve an annual rate of expansion of 6 to 7 per cent and in forcing the Preparatory Committee to recommend a figure of "around 6 per cent" for the annual average rate of growth during the Second Development Decade. The inclusion of the words "without prejudice to the position of Governments as to the final decision" made the recommendation both vague and non-committal, while the last sentence of paragraph 10 of the Preparatory Committee's report (A/7699) introduced the possibility of a further reduction in the recommended figure. The industrialized countries of the West were, of course, experiencing imbalances in their trade and their economies were becoming overheated, but they should not allow those difficulties to lessen their contributions to the Second Development Decade. Long-term decisions should not be based on short-term considerations. His delegation was therefore opposed to the adoption of a declaration of a

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4715, "Other decisions", p. 9.

more general nature and to letting the developed countries make their commitments in unilateral declarations at a later stage. If that course was adopted, the developed countries would subject their commitments to the exigencies of their immediate problems.

33. In addition to reaching a consensus on the over-all average growth rate and to fixing a time-table for a definite commitment by the developed countries to contribute 1 per cent of their gross national product, agreement should be reached, before the beginning of the Second Development Decade, on the following key areas: the volume of external financial resources; safeguarding the development efforts of developing countries from the effects of fluctuations in their export earnings; commodity agreements, including buffer-stock financing; generalized non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries; and special measures in favour of the least developed of the developing countries, including the land-locked countries.

34. The failure of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Trade and Development Board to make any real progress had resulted in undue importance being attached to such peripheral matters as the mobilization of public opinion and the establishment of machinery for reviewing and appraising progress made in achieving the goals of the Decade. The review and appraisal process should apply to the developed as well as the developing countries. The developed countries' performance in meeting their commitments should be appraised and they should be informed of any failure to meet their obligation. Many developing countries had adequate machinery for periodically reviewing the implementation of their plans at the country level. Those countries which considered it necessary could avail themselves of the services of consultative groups or groups of experts drawn from all geographical regions. The findings of such groups would have to be approved by the Government concerned before being forwarded to an intergovernmental committee established for the purpose of review and appraisal at the global level. In view of the tendency to suggest that the flow of aid should be linked to the result of the appraisal process, he stressed that no country should be given precedence over others because it had consented to have its development efforts supervised by an international body. As the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs had said, more resources, effort and talent must be invested in the general functions of planning, diagnosis, evaluation, economic and social management and public administration (see 1252nd meeting, para. 21). It was essential to bear in mind, however, that such proposals should be implemented only as a voluntary supplement to the efforts of the developing countries themselves, not as a pre-condition for the receipt by those countries of assistance from the international community. At the regional level, the review and appraisal function could be performed by existing bodies such as consortia, regional development banks or regional economic commissions. In view of the fact that those bodies were not fully adequate to cover the regional field, it might be advisable at the current stage to take advantage of all, rather than merely some, existing groupings and institutions at the regional level. At the global level, an intergovernmental body composed of members selected on the basis of

equitable geographical distribution should be established for the duration of the Decade. While its functions would be limited to review and appraisal, it would work in close collaboration with the Office of Public Information in order to give maximum publicity to the development plans of those countries which so wished.

35. His delegation could not agree that the developed countries would be unable to enter into firm commitments until they had mobilized public opinion. Aid was an instrument of foreign policy and it was therefore for the Governments of the developed countries to formulate and endorse policy proposals in that respect. It was interesting to note that it had not been considered necessary to mobilize public opinion before establishing the Alliance for Progress or the Colombo Plan. The purpose of the mobilization of public opinion should be to make populations aware of achievements and to arouse their interest in the Second Development Decade.

36. Mr. CHRISTIANSEN (Norway) recalled that the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs had referred in his statement to the Committee at its 1252nd meeting to the fact that, in the matter of development assistance, it was not enough for the United Nations system merely to continue on its present course. Instruments were needed which would enable it to determine at any moment whether it was in fact on the desirable course. The Under-Secretary-General had also said that greater attention should be paid to income distribution and that it was not at all certain that allowing high income was in all cases a way of stimulating productive activities.

37. It was interesting to note that Mr. Tinbergen, the Chairman, and his colleagues of the Committee for Development Planning had also reached the conclusion that the inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth in developing countries would have to be eliminated through more efficient tax systems, the creation of employment and land reform (E/4682, paras. 25-26). His delegation shared the Under-Secretary-General's view that the emphasis placed on social questions in the preparatory work for the Second Development Decade was inherent in the very concept of the international development strategy and agreed that a situation might develop in which demands for effective employment, education, health and housing policies became so strong that the requirements of maximum economic growth would have to take second place. As the Under-Secretary-General had pointed out, the responsibilities of the industrialized countries in the matter of development were much broader than those related to their trade policies and capital transfers. It was undeniable that the maintenance of high growth rates in the industrialized countries with a resulting high and stable demand for the products of the developing countries was a prerequisite for the success of the Second Development Decade. Better organization of co-operation between industrialized countries in economic and financial matters was, therefore, an essential element in the strategy. It was gratifying that efforts were being made to improve the current situation in such a way as to prevent excessive imbalances, speculative capital movements and drastic reductions of public expenditure.

38. It appeared from its report (A/7699) that the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Develop-

ment Decade had worked on the principle of consensus: in the opinion of his delegation that had been an advantage. The formulation of the international development strategy was not easy and would not be complete once the Preparatory Committee's final report had been submitted to the General Assembly. Implementation of the strategy would require review and appraisal machinery at the national, regional and sub-regional levels. Paragraph 26 of the Preparatory Committee's report (*ibid.*) referred to that matter. Appraisal and review at the global level would form an equally important part of the total machinery. His Government did not consider, however, that it would be necessary to establish new United Nations bodies for that purpose; rather, maximum use should be made of existing organs such as the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

39. The Preparatory Committee had stressed the need to mobilize public opinion, in both developed and developing countries, in support of the objectives and policies of the Second Development Decade (*ibid.*, para. 27). It was important that the general public in all countries should be adequately informed of the need substantially to improve economic and social conditions in the less developed areas, for Governments needed the support of the public in their efforts to assist the developing countries. The forthcoming meeting of parliamentarians, organized by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), provided a practical example of how to enlist political support for development policies.

40. Population policy was included among the policy measures designed to fulfil the objectives of the Decade (*ibid.*, para. 18). His Government attached importance to the implementation of such measures on behalf of individual countries, at their request, as a means of ensuring high over-all and *per capita* growth rates. The subject of population policy should not be neglected in future work for the Decade.

41. As a result of the slow progress made in the relevant discussions in UNCTAD, the Preparatory Committee had been able to say little about targets and commitments in international trade. That was disappointing, but his delegation was convinced that UNCTAD would eventually make a substantial contribution to the strategy.

42. Referring to the report of the Commission on International Development,⁴ he said that implementation of the recommendation that providers of aid should, by 1975, increase grants and capital subscriptions for multilateral development aid programmes to a minimum of 20 per cent of the total flow of development assistance would considerably strengthen United Nations machinery in that sector. Similarly, the report contained important recommendations concerning the debt burden of the developing countries and his Government welcomed the Commission's attempt to find mutually acceptable and realistic solutions.

⁴ Op. cit.

It had also noted with interest the recommendations concerning private foreign investment. In that connexion, attention should be paid to the report on the meeting held at Amsterdam from 16 to 20 February 1969 of the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries.⁵ In certain cases, private capital investment could be particularly useful to developing countries because it was closely linked to the management and technology required in industrial enterprises and was therefore a necessary supplement to the flow of official aid.

43. His delegation welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General should be requested to report regularly to it on progress achieved in marine science.⁶ It was natural, when considering the resources of the sea, to consider the living as well as the mineral resources for, with the increase in world population, the protein problem was becoming important for developing countries and during the Second Development Decade the United Nations family of organizations should help to seek a solution. At its sixth session, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission had discussed various means of doubling, or even quadrupling, the saltwater fish catch. If that could be done without depleting fish stocks and if the populations of the developing world were the first to benefit from the increased yield, an important contribution would have been made towards feeding the expanding world population.

44. As part of a long-term budget, Norwegian official assistance to developing countries would increase to about \$65 million in 1973. That increase was very much greater than that planned for any other expenditure in the long-term budget. The increase from 1969 to 1970 would be approximately 33 per cent, so that Norwegian official assistance for 1970 would amount to \$37 million. In 1973, appropriations for official development assistance would amount to three fourths of 1 per cent of net national income. Together with an anticipated increase in private transfers to developing countries, it was expected that the total flow of Norway's financial resources to developing countries would amount to 1 per cent of its net national income by 1973. The Commission on International Development had recommended that the economically advanced countries should plan to provide three fourths of 1 per cent of their gross national product as net official development assistance by 1975. In the case of Norway that was estimated to represent \$86 million. In view of the present trend, as determined by the long-term budget, there was every indication that Norway would meet the target proposed by the Commission on International Development. Norway would increase its support to the various United Nations programmes for assisting developing countries.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12 (E/4654).

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, document E/4735, "Other decisions", p. 7.