

thanks to all those countries and United Nations organizations which had contributed to what was undoubtedly a priority case for concerted action by the international community.

50. Unfortunately, owing to its serious financial crisis, Argentina had been unable to appear in the list of donor countries given in the Secretary-General's report (para. 21 (a)); but in spite of its difficulties, it hoped to be able to assist by sending experts and technicians to provide development assistance and contribute to the emergency programme. His Government would therefore give careful consideration to the documents relating to development projects, referred to in paragraph 26 of the report.

51. His delegation fully supported the draft resolution which had been submitted on behalf of the Group of 77.

52. Mr. MAINA (Kenya) announced that Sweden had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

53. The PRESIDENT pointed out that at the end of operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution "sixty-second session" should read "sixty-third session". In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council

wished to adopt the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (E/L.1735) without a vote.

*The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted.*

54. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions) thanked the Council on behalf of the Secretary-General for its display of solidarity with the people of Mozambique. He assured the representative of the German Democratic Republic that he would look into the matter of paragraph 21, subparagraph (a) (8) of the Secretary-General's report. He repeated that the report of the review to be held in Maputo would, as requested in operative paragraph 9 of the resolution which had just been adopted, be brought to the attention of the entire international community. Only 32 countries had so far pledged their support, but he was confident that many others would be willing to do so.

55. Mr. MAINA (Kenya), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the resolution, thanked the members of the Council for their support, which would encourage the Government of Mozambique.

*The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.*

## 2031st meeting

Wednesday, 4 August 1976, at 3.25 p.m.

*President: Mr. S. AKÉ (Ivory Coast)*

E/SR.2031

### AGENDA ITEM 19

#### Operational activities for development

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5880)

1. Mr. DJERMAKOYE (Commissioner for Technical Co-operation) said that he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee and therefore welcomed the opportunity of saying a few words about the operational activities carried out in the United Nations system, before the Council voted on the draft resolutions.

2. Members of the Council knew about UNDP's financial crisis and the serious difficulties it was causing in the development programmes of many third world countries. Whereas 1975 had been a year of expansion, 1976 was a year of sharp contraction, with the slowing down and curtailment of numerous existing projects and the postponement of many new ones. In the Office of Technical Co-operation the reduction in financial resources meant a 23 per cent cut in the activities planned for 1976, despite recent additional contributions to UNDP, and that would seriously restrict the action programmes in the different sectors of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

3. The crisis would not have been entirely disastrous, though, if it had brought home how essential it was to reform the technical co-operation system and make it better able to meet the needs of the world, particularly the third world. The sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly had marked the world-wide recognition of the urgent necessity of establishing a new economic and social order to take account of the developing countries' requirements.

4. Technical co-operation offered an excellent means of putting into effect the recommendations of the special sessions and preparing the ground for a new and improved type of development. The approval of "new dimensions in technical co-operation", the speeding up of decentralization to the regional commissions, the emphasis on co-operation among developing countries and the decision to give countries greater responsibility for carrying out projects showed a sharp change of direction from the line of thinking that had hitherto governed technical assistance. But those decisions still had to be put into effect and fully integrated into the system. Thought must also be given to ways of helping the developing countries to assume their increased responsibilities, while preserving the benefits of a truly international and universal system of technical co-operation, which, despite certain weaknesses, made it so valuable in present times.



5. All the organs of the United Nations system concerned with operational activities would have to take an active part in establishing the new international economic order. UNDP was the main source of funds, but its resources were very modest compared with the size and needs of the third world and care would have to be taken in deciding how they were used. Technical assistance could not do everything and some activities were more appropriate for the United Nations than others. In his view, the United Nations should therefore concentrate mainly, if not exclusively, on operations which would strengthen the developing countries' self-reliance. To that end, one of the first essentials was for United Nations co-operation to be more closely integrated with national institutions and systems, since the benefits of projects carried out by outsiders often ended with the end of assistance. There was no one universal formula; methods must be adapted to conditions by a system of continuous evaluation of activities and systematic interchange between research and operation. The natural result would be that the function of technical co-operation bodies in the United Nations system would gradually become less operational and more advisory. The accumulated international experience of those bodies would thus be directly available to the developing countries, which would know that they were benefiting from objective advice. That trend would be greatly assisted by the work and recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System, whose findings were eagerly awaited.

6. No effort should be spared in seeking more systematic consultation between UNDP and the other bodies in the system concerned with co-operation. He was sure that most of the specialized agencies hoped that UNDP would co-operate with them rather than seek to replace them; it should help to strengthen the system and introduce the changes that the member countries expected in technical co-operation. If the bonds between UNDP and the agencies had been stronger, UNDP's financial crisis could have been, if not avoided, at least prepared for, and the agencies would have been in a better position to face it. In that connexion he wished to pay a tribute to the UNDP Administrator, who from the start had brought a spirit of co-operation and consultation to his post.

7. The United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation and its supporting services were making all possible efforts within their means to apply the recommendations of the two recent special sessions of the General Assembly and the new dimensions in technical co-operation. Decentralization of regular projects was well under way: some had already been transferred to the regional commissions and others were in the process of being. As far as economic co-operation between developing countries was concerned, a project for co-operation between the non-aligned countries in trade, transport and industry had been set up at Freetown, on the initiative of the Government of Guyana and the non-aligned countries. The project was being co-ordinated by the Office of Technical Co-operation, supported by a number of specialized agencies and assisted by Sweden and the Netherlands. Several of the proposals produced by its staff would be considered at the Confer-

ence of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Colombo.

8. At its recent session the UNDP Governing Council had endorsed the proposal made by the Office of Technical Co-operation that the resources of the United Nations regular technical co-operation programme should be used for co-operation between developing countries and measures for the establishment of the new international economic order. Two types of activity were involved. The first was participation in regional development projects with a view to strengthening regional institutions; an example was the development of the Senegal river basin, which involved Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The second, which it was hoped to expand, was the interregional advisory service to help developing countries to prepare their development strategies in the light of the requirements of the new economic order. Multidisciplinary teams of interregional advisers would be sent whenever necessary, and the range of expert advice available would be extended, particularly by drawing on experienced consultants and on specialists from third world countries.

9. National development programmes would thus benefit from international experience in a manner that was technically rewarding but politically neutral. The United Nations system had untold potential for encouraging international co-operation for development and should do everything possible to demonstrate the will to work for the establishment of the new economic and social order.

10. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to draft resolution I in paragraph 26 of the report before it (E/5880), which the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had adopted by a vote.

*Draft resolution I: Assistance to the Palestinian people*

*A vote was taken by roll-call.*

*Jamaica, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.*

*In favour:* Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Ivory Coast.

*Against:* United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 36 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.*

11. Mr. POOLE (United States of America), Mrs. DERRE (France) and Mr. Jun-ichi NAKAMURA (Japan) referred to the explanations of votes which their respective delegations had given at the 602nd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.



12. Mr. HARAN (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his delegation had strong reservations on the resolution, for reasons which it had stated at the 601st meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

13. Mr. SHALABY (Egypt) referred to his delegation's statement at the 602nd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

14. Mr. SAADI (Jordan) and Miss FAROUK (Tunisia) referred to their respective statements at the 601st meeting of the Committee.

15. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to draft resolution II, III, IV, V and VI in paragraph 26 of the report before it (E/5880), which the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had adopted without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolutions II and III: United Nations Children's Fund*  
*Draft resolutions II and III were adopted.*

*Draft resolution IV: The United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries*  
*Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

*Draft resolution V: Operational activities for development*

16. Mr. FRAZÃO (Brazil) proposed two amendments to the draft resolution, namely, the replacement in operative paragraph 1 (a) of the word "achieving" by "improving" and the addition in operative paragraph 3 of the work "voluntary" after "additional".

17. The PRESIDENT said that, in the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft resolution with the Brazilian amendments.  
*Draft resolution V, as orally amended, was adopted.*

18. Mr. BIRYULEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) referred, in connexion with operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, to the statement made by his delegation at the 603rd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. As his delegation had already noted at the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of UNDP, there was no problem with regard to the use of Soviet contributions in roubles, including the funds which had accumulated.

19. Mr. SCHUMANN (German Democratic Republic) referred to the statement made by his delegation with regard to operative paragraph 4 at the 603rd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee. He wished to confirm that position, which was also recorded in paragraphs 92 and 278, fourth sentence, of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its twenty-second session (E/5846).

20. Mr. DATZKOV (Bulgaria) referred to his delegation's statement at the 603rd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee on the utilization of currencies described as non-convertible.

*Draft resolution VI: United Nations Fund for Population Activities*

*Draft resolution VI was adopted.*

21. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the five draft decisions in paragraph 26 of the report before it (E/5880), which the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had adopted without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft decision I: Borrowing Authority*  
*Draft decision I was adopted.*

*Draft decision II: The United Nations Volunteers*  
*Draft decision II was adopted.*

*Draft decision III: The report of the Governing Council*  
*Draft decision III was adopted.*

*Draft decision IV: Fourteenth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the Committee on Food Aid Policies*  
*Draft decision IV was adopted.*

*Draft decision V:*  
*Draft decision V was adopted.*

## AGENDA ITEM 11

### Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5882)

22. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the report before it (E/5882), which the Economic Committee had adopted by 29 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

*Draft resolution: Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States*  
*The draft resolution was adopted by 42 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.*

23. Mr. POOLE (United States of America) referred to the explanation of vote given by his delegation at the 779th meeting of the Economic Committee.

24. Mr. TANIGUCHI (Japan), Mr. DAVIS (Australia) and Mr. BARCELÓ (Mexico) referred to the statements made by their respective delegations in the Economic Committee with regard to the report.

25. Mr. RODRIGUES VALLE (Brazil) said that, with regard to the report now before the Council, his delegation's position, with particular reference to article 3 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, remained unchanged, as it had stated in the Economic Committee.

## AGENDA ITEM 16

## Population questions

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5885)

26. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft decision in paragraph 8 of the report before it (E/5885), which the Economic Committee had adopted without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft decision: Guidelines on population-related factors for development planners*

*The draft decision was adopted.*

## AGENDA ITEM 14

## Science and technology

## REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5877)

27. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the nine draft resolutions and three draft decisions in paragraph 16 of the report before it (E/5877), which had been adopted by the Economic Committee without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution I: United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development*

*Draft resolution I was adopted.*

*Draft resolution II: Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development*

*Draft resolution II was adopted.*

*Draft resolution III: World programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of the arid areas*

*Draft resolution III was adopted.*

*Draft resolution IV: Research and development in non-conventional sources of energy*

*Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

*Draft resolution V: Human rights and scientific and technological development*

*Draft resolution V was adopted.*

*Draft resolution VI: Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development*

*Draft resolution VI was adopted.*

*Draft resolution VII: Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries*

*Draft resolution VII was adopted.*

*Draft resolution VIII: The preparatory period for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development*

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted.*

*Draft resolution IX: Application of computer science and technology to development*

28. The PRESIDENT noted that in operative paragraph 3 the word "sixty-third" should be replaced by "sixty-fifth".

*Draft resolution IX, as orally amended, was adopted.*

*Draft decision I: Draft provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development*

*Draft decision I was adopted.*

*Draft decision II: Establishment of a network for the exchange of technological information*

*Draft decision II was adopted.*

*Draft decision III*

*Draft decision III was adopted.*

29. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that his delegation had not objected to the draft resolutions and decisions, but wished to point out, in connexion with draft decision I, that it had expressed its reservations with regard to the draft provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. At the last session of that Committee, the contents of the agenda had not been finalized, as was clear from the foot-note in the report of the Economic Committee. His delegation therefore reserved the position it would take on the matter when the General Assembly came to consider it at its thirty-first session.

30. Mr. DAVIS (Australia) noted that, with regard to subparagraph (b) of the operative paragraph in draft resolution VII, an understanding had been reached in the Contact Group to the effect that operational and technical assistance to developing countries should be carried out within the context of UNCTAD resolution 87 (IV).

31. Mr. MAKURIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) drew attention, with reference to draft resolution II, to his delegation's statement at the third session of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development regarding the impropriety of extending the application of any quantitative indicators to the socialist countries.

32. Mr. HORN (German Democratic Republic) referred to his delegation's statement in the Economic Committee on draft resolution II (775th meeting), regarding the doubts of some Governments about the advisability of setting targets and about the quantification of scientific and technological activities.

33. Mr. DARENKOV (Bulgaria) said that when draft resolution II had been adopted in the Economic Committee his delegation had expressed its reservations concerning the impropriety of extending quantification to the socialist countries.

*The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.*