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Chairman: Mr. Jiří NOSEK (Czechoslovakia).

Economic development of under-developed countries: (d) Technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2 and A/C.2/L.167) (continued)

[Item 25 (d)]*

1. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) said that the Danish Government and people were showing increasing interest in the problem of technical and financial assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries. They disliked the term "under-developed", however, because many of the so-called under-developed areas had as great a degree of cultural development as that found in more developed industrial countries. Moreover, a country might be under-developed in one respect and highly developed in another. For example, the fact that Denmark has asked for the services of a social work expert under the technical assistance programme certainly did not mean that it was an under-developed country socially.

2. Denmark's particular concern was to improve economic, social and educational conditions in Greenland, the less developed area for which it was responsible. Its capital expenditure in Greenland was used to promote new fishery and research stations, canneries and equipment for the fishing industry, and to provide new housing, hospitals, child welfare institutions and schools. Its policy was in accordance with the generally accepted principle of self-help and was on the same lines as the achievements mentioned by almost all representatives from the less developed countries.

3. Denmark had been greatly encouraged to learn of the social and fiscal reforms achieved in other countries, for they would serve to assure contributing governments that their contributions provided increasing returns. It was also glad to note that TAB had made

much progress in solving the problem of how to use contributions in currencies which, like that of Denmark, were not readily convertible into dollars. In view of those achievements Denmark was glad to support the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2) increasing the goal for the 1953 programme from \$20 million to \$25 million and it hoped to increase its own contribution in the same proportion.

4. The Danish Government respected the principle of co-ordination, under which the decision as to how the contributions of the various countries were to be used would be taken by United Nations organs in co-operation with the recipient countries but, in addition to increasing its contribution to the common pool, it was considering the possibility of making a further contribution, ear-marked for courses and seminars to be held in Denmark, first as an isolated measure and possibly later as a permanent arrangement.

5. She agreed with the Swedish representative's view (196th meeting) that the recruitment of experts was a crucial problem. As he had suggested, it would no doubt be expedient to seek skilled assistance among the younger generation in all countries. Skilled practical experts were also vitally needed and academic or scientific training was not always essential. Civil engineering experts could play a very useful part.

6. Denmark trained surplus agricultural labour in the use of machinery and in basic industrial work and other countries undoubtedly had similar policies. If under-developed countries were interested, Danish technical schools might be willing to admit pupils from abroad, provided they had already had some training and linguistic knowledge. They could then return to their own countries to set up technical schools, assisted at the outset by foreign technical experts, which, again, Denmark, along with other countries, could provide. Policies of thoroughly training the unskilled manpower would give foreign investors an added feeling of security, as the life of valuable machinery would thereby be prolonged and optimum yield assured.

* Indicates the item number on the agenda of the General Assembly.

7. The Technological Institute in Copenhagen was planning courses in technological training to which nationals from the less developed countries would be admitted and the possibility of holding courses in co-operative methods was also being considered. With the help of ILO, a three-month seminar on that subject was to be held in 1953 for about thirty participants from under-developed countries. Whether the system of courses would become permanent depended on the requests received from the under-developed countries themselves, but the Danish Government, for its part, wished to demonstrate its belief in the value of theoretical and practical education, as its willingness to offer additional funds showed. Furthermore, the interchange of students which such courses afforded helped to promote international understanding.

8. Mr. ABDELRAZEK (Egypt), reaffirmed Egypt's continuing and practical support of the principle of technical assistance and was glad to be a co-sponsor of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2) on contributions to the Expanded Programme.

9. He endorsed the French representative's statement made at the previous meeting on the interpretation to be given to paragraph 3 of the operative part of the draft resolution: adoption of the draft did not commit governments to paying or increasing contributions to meet the proposed goal for the coming financial year but merely confirmed the Economic and Social Council resolution and left governments free to act in accordance with their own financial circumstances, as the optional nature of the Expanded Programme provided.

10. He noted that the statement made by the Director-General of TAA at the previous meeting had not committed TAA to any policy of preference either for younger experts or for persons of world-wide reputation. His own preference was for experts with established reputations in their particular subject, but he realized that, in practice, it was not essential to follow that policy rigidly. Both economic development as a whole and the particular programmes were matters that must be treated relatively. Moreover, age was not an important factor: the main point was that the experts chosen should be well fitted to the task and have adequate experience. They need not be renowned scientists or professors, but they must be well aware of the conditions in the under-developed countries and capable of adapting their working methods to local conditions. Unfortunately, in his experience, that had not always been the case.

11. He regretted that the Executive Chairman of TAB who was now responsible for appointing the resident technical assistance representatives, had refrained, in his statement at the previous meeting, from giving any indication of his future policy on such appointments.

12. He paid a tribute to the spirit of the Ecuadorean amendments (A/C.2/L.167) but thought that, in present circumstances, it would be impractical to place the Expanded Programme on a permanent basis.

13. Events changed so rapidly that within a year the programme might no longer correspond to requirements and a new and wider programme might be needed. Furthermore, the fact of placing the programme

on a permanent basis, even for a specific period, might give the erroneous impression that the under-developed countries were condemned to remain in that state permanently and that would not be in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter.

14. He did not know on what basis the proposed goal of \$40 million for 1954, mentioned in the fourth Ecuadorean amendment (A/C.2/L.167), had been calculated. In his statement in the Second Committee on 8 November (207th meeting), the Ecuadorean representative had maintained that the largest contributors to the programme would be the greatest benefactors, but that was not a sound argument. In international programmes the wealthier countries should pay a higher proportion than the poorer ones and on the same principle technical assistance must continue to be granted on a basis of equitable geographical distribution, without regard to the total of the contributions provided by each geographical area.

15. Accordingly, being unable to vote either for or against the Ecuadorean amendments, he would be obliged to abstain if the Ecuadorean representative insisted upon maintaining them. In any case, what mattered was not a vote on the subject but the achievement of sound and lasting progress through self-help.

16. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) briefly recalled the reasons in favour of continuing the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It had enabled the under-developed countries to use their resources better and raise their standards of living; it represented disinterested and practical international action and, through the exchange of individuals, promoted international understanding. As the Executive Chairman of TAB had pointed out, it was a common enterprise to which 65 States were contributing; experts were being supplied by 60 governments while 70 States and territories were receiving services.

17. He agreed with the French representative that the criticism of the technical assistance programmes was not justified. His delegation was aware of the considerable difficulties which TAB and TAA had to face, but considered that the achievements had been considerable.

18. After some preliminary delay in using the services offered by Belgium, the situation had considerably improved. Many Belgian experts were now serving abroad and a large number of foreign fellowship holders were studying in Belgium. The Belgian Government was endeavouring to promote a still greater use of its contribution.

19. His delegation supported the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2), and the amount of his country's contribution for 1953 would depend upon the number of contributions that would be made as compared with 1952, the total amount of those contributions and the extent to which previous Belgian contributions had been used. Subject to those considerations, he hoped that the Belgian Government would at least be able to contribute the same amount for 1953 as it had for 1952.

20. Commenting on the Ecuadorean amendments (A/C.2/L.167), he thought that, as the programmes were still in their early stages, the proposals they contained would require close attention by the competent

services of individual governments. He endorsed the remarks of the Executive Chairman of TAB on the need for progressive development of the programme and thought that it might, some time, be possible to establish it on a permanent basis, as suggested in the second Ecuadorean amendment, but his delegation would prefer not to adopt a decisive attitude on proposals to that effect immediately. The best course might be to refer the principles implied, to TAC and the Economic and Social Council. The idea contained in the fourth Ecuadorean amendment for an amended version of paragraph 5 of the joint draft resolution, to which his delegation had no objection, could perhaps be retained.

21. Mr. O'NAGHTEN (Cuba) said that in the general debate his delegation had already emphasized (201st meeting) the importance it attached to the technical assistance programmes and the use its government was making of the services provided under the programme.

22. He would comment briefly on the most important technical assistance problems which had been dealt with by the Economic and Social Council and the Technical Assistance Committee at their last sessions. Paragraph 1 of the operative part of the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2) noted with satisfaction the action taken by the Council in resolution 433 A (XIV). In that resolution, the Council had decided to amend its resolution 222 (IX) so as to create a post of full-time Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. Another important change made in that resolution was that decisions relating to recommendations made by the Executive Chairman or members of the Board should be taken by agreement between the Executive Chairman and all members of the Board, but if general agreement could not be reached recommendations should be considered approved when a majority of the members present and voting and the Executive Chairman were in agreement. Although there had been some controversy as to the wisdom of giving so much power to one official, the Council had finally approved the resolution. His delegation was confident that that reorganization of the Board would lead to a more efficient and centralized administration of the technical assistance programme.

23. Referring to the resolution adopted by the Technical Assistance Committee on local costs of technical assistance projects which were to be met by recipient governments,¹ he said that that had perhaps been the point which had given rise to the greatest amount of discussion in the Technical Assistance Committee. In his opinion, it had, moreover, been the factor which had hindered and delayed more than anything else the execution of the technical assistance programme. While all representatives had agreed that the question of local costs was hindering the implementation of the programme, there had been considerable difference of opinion as to the best method of overcoming the difficulty. Finally, a compromise solution had been reached by which the recipient countries would, in certain cases, be exempt from paying lodging and travel costs of experts within the country and costs of travel for fel-

lows abroad. In connexion with the question of local costs, arguments had been advanced both with regard to the psychological difficulties encountered by some governments in obtaining the necessary sums—as explained by the Philippine representative on the Technical Assistance Committee—and with regard to the difficulties due to the large sums involved. The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was co-operative in nature; normally, recipient countries should meet a substantial part of the cost of the technical services rendered them, as laid down in Council resolution 222 (IX).

24. He wished to emphasize the extent to which the under-developed countries had so far co-operated in the implementation of the programme. Some 60 per cent of the contributions to the Special Account for technical assistance was paid by the United States; eleven other countries paid 20 per cent; and the remaining countries paid the other 20 per cent. Thus, of every ten dollars in the Special Account, about eight dollars was provided by twelve of the more developed countries and the other two dollars by the less developed countries. That, however, was not the whole picture. A memorandum on local costs submitted by TAB to a working group of TAC pointed out that on an average the under-developed countries had been paying 50 per cent of the local costs of each project. Thus, if the contributions of under-developed countries not only to the Special Account but also to local costs were considered, it would be seen that the under-developed countries paid twelve out of every twenty dollars spent on a given project. The under-developed countries were therefore paying annually 4 million of the 20 million dollars of the Special Account plus an amount equal to that of the Special Account, in other words, another 20 million dollars. It should be noted that that sum of 24 million dollars was spent by the under-developed countries only for the Expanded Programme and that, in addition, each country had to pay for the research and development programmes it carried out on its own account. He had emphasized those figures so that the Committee might realize the burden borne by the under-developed countries and the need of assisting them as much as possible, without of course departing from the principle of self-help.

25. His delegation was confident that the adoption, by TAC, of the resolution on local costs would to a large extent solve the difficulties, and, if it did not, the mutual goodwill of all in making the necessary revisions would enable them to achieve their objective. His delegation was awaiting with interest TAB's next report on the subject. TAC's fifth report to the Council² had said that "it was unanimously agreed by the Committee and the participating organizations that the present method of assessing local costs had given rise to difficulties and that certain specific local costs, which up to the present had been listed as a normal charge on recipient governments, were in many cases impeding the normal implementation of the Programme".

26. Turning to the question of future contributions to the Special Account, he said the United Nations had realized that, in many cases, development was retarded not so much by lack of resources as by lack of techni-

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, Agenda item 22 (b) (E/2304, annex II)*.

² *Ibid.* (E/2304).

cal knowledge, and it had attempted to solve the problem by the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Notwithstanding the praises lavished by all countries on the possibilities of the programme, he had observed that, while fifty-five countries had contributed more than 20 million dollars for the first financial period, sixty-five countries had contributed only 19 million dollars for the second period. While he did not underestimate the difficulties involved, it was most disappointing that, even when they were aware of the results obtained during the first period, many countries had reduced their contribution for the second period. Therefore, in addition to attempting to get as many countries as possible to contribute to the Special Account he would urge countries which had contributed in the past to continue to do so as generously as possible so as to ensure expansion of the programme.

27. He repeated his delegation's support for the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2). His delegation was glad to note the attempt made in the Ecuadorean amendments (A/C.2/L.167) to obtain all the financial support possible for the programme. It had some doubts, however, as to the possibility of obtaining the 40 million dollars envisaged in the fourth amendment. The figure of 25 million dollars which the Council had taken as its objective had been adopted with a view both to the needs of the under-developed countries and to the practical possibilities of carrying out projects. He therefore felt that it would be better not to mention a specific figure until it was seen how the programme for 1954 stood.

28. He congratulated the Technical Assistance Administration and the experts on the results of their work.

29. Mr. TAYLOR (Canada), on a point of order, asked the Executive Chairman of TAB to comment on the figure of 40 million dollars as a possible goal for 1954, and wished to know on what basis it had been reached.

30. Mr. OWEN (Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board) expressed satisfaction at the Ecuadorean delegation's token of enthusiasm for and interest in the programme. It was clear that the Ecuadorean representative's intention had been to indicate that the programme should be expanded and to show the magnitude of the expansion he had in mind.

31. There was much merit in the Cuban representative's comments on the rate of expansion and Mr. Owen suggested that a decision on the details of a suitable rate of expansion for 1954 should be left to the experts in TAB and TAC, who would be in a position to take into consideration all relevant factors, including the recruitment of experts.

32. Mr. MADRIGAL (Philippines) commenting on the draft resolution of which his delegation was a co-sponsor, said it expressed appreciation of the results so far achieved by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and sought the Assembly's endorsement of the administrative and financial arrangements made by the Council at its fourteenth session. The goal of 25 million dollars mentioned in the draft might be considered as a psychological incentive to further effort. If the previous year's contributions could be taken as an

indication, there was a reasonable hope that it would be possible to achieve that goal.

33. Technical assistance was one of the most constructive efforts of the United Nations and provided an answer to the hopes of millions of people in the under-developed areas. The technical assistance so far provided under the Expanded Programme had been given to some 90 different countries and territories and the amount contributed to the 1952 programme had already been fully allocated. The programme was subject to review by the Council, through its Technical Assistance Committee, and new measures were adopted in the light of experience.

34. During the Council's fourteenth session, his delegation had strongly advocated a relaxation of existing policies on local costs, pointing out that the difficulties encountered by the under-developed countries in paying those costs tended to restrict the benefits of the programme. A resolution recommending greater flexibility with regard to local costs had been approved, and his Government had found that new approach most helpful.

35. He outlined the technical assistance received by his country from the United Nations in such fields as textile-weaving, paper pulp production, hydro-electric projects, fertilizer plants and ore mines. Requests for technical assistance had been co-ordinated in such a way that there was no duplication between United Nations technical assistance and that received under ECA or MSA.

36. His delegation had pleasure in supporting the joint draft resolution. It agreed with the representative of Ecuador on the desirability of continuing the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance on a permanent basis, and thought it would probably be useful for the Negotiating Committee on Extra-Budgetary Funds to approach governments as soon as possible regarding their pledges to the Special Account. In view of its constitutional processes, however, it would not be possible for his Government to give a definite reply to the Negotiating Committee until November and similarly it would not be possible for it to undertake a commitment for a four-year period. Subject to those reservations to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Ecuadorean amendment, his delegation would support the amendments.

37. Mr. LUBIN (United States of America) said that his delegation believed that the appointment of an Executive Chairman of TAB was the most important action so far taken to increase the effectiveness of the technical assistance programme as a whole. The Economic and Social Council had placed a heavy responsibility on that Chairman in his terms of reference. He could not hope to succeed unless he had the full support both of TAA and of the specialized agencies. That meant that each government had a responsibility to co-ordinate the position it took in the United Nations with the position its delegation took in the specialized agencies. Even though the discussions in the specialized agencies were narrower and more specialized in scope, governments must see that their delegations did not champion special interests or favour proposals inconsistent with the position they upheld in the Second Committee. That should always be borne in mind when instructions were given to delegations to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies.

38. While adhering to the principle that the Programme must be a co-operative effort, TAC had unanimously agreed that the existing basis for determining local costs had in many cases caused difficulties, and it had asked TAB to examine suggestions for overcoming them. A financial working party of TAB would meet shortly and would transmit its findings to a working party of TAC in December. The United States delegation would give such suggestions its fullest consideration, and believed that, with more experience, a satisfactory solution would emerge.

39. He agreed with the Executive Chairman of TAB as to the importance of the resident technical assistance representatives. They could co-ordinate the bilateral and multilateral programmes in their area, besides co-ordinating the activities carried on by several agencies within the multilateral programmes, and besides acting as representatives of TAB as a whole in consultations with governments. Their work of co-ordinating the multilateral with the bilateral activities would be of great value to the directors of the latter.

40. Technical assistance in connexion with the public administration and the improvement of government services was a prerequisite for the success of both the technical and the financial aspects of economic development programmes. The technical assistance experts must rely on the departments of the recipient governments responsible for carrying out the programmes recommended by them. Much could be gained from the exchange of information among governments and from reports showing how various countries had solved common administrative problems. Such exchanges of information would probably be best carried out on a regional basis. Clearly, more trained public administrators were needed, particularly in countries in the process of development. The fellowships awarded in that field and the seminars being prepared were welcome. The United States, which had itself derived great benefits from using that method, would continue to co-operate fully with the multilateral programmes providing technical assistance along such lines.

41. A gratifying improvement had recently occurred: the co-ordination between United Nations programmes and those which the United States Government was carrying out in many under-developed countries. That co-ordination was taking place in the field and was being worked out in the capitals of the countries in which the programmes were being implemented. In many cases the recipient governments had set up committees both to plan their countries' economic development and to co-ordinate their various technical assistance projects, despite the difficulty of obtaining trained personnel and adequate budgets.

42. The United States was the first to recognize the difficulty all governments faced in contributing to the Expanded Programme. Nevertheless, it believed that the Programme was essential to the common task of achieving better living standards everywhere. It therefore heartily endorsed the plea made by the Executive Chairman and urged every government to take heed. At least \$25 million in new funds for 1953 must be raised, an increase of \$6,500,000. That would obviously require an increase in pledges and that those who had not so far contributed should do so.

43. With regard to the Ecuadorean amendments (A/C.2/L.167), he would support the third, and the first part of the fourth, as they authorized the Negotiating Committee to begin its work on the 1954 contributions at an earlier date. He would also support the first amendment, since he agreed that the programme had already demonstrated its value. He could not however support the proposed sixth paragraph as contained in the fourth amendment. Under the United States constitutional and legislative system, the Government could not commit itself four years, or even two years, in advance. The existing financial arrangements had developed on a trial basis and would be modified from year to year; such flexibility was desirable. Nor could he support the proposal for a \$40 million target in 1954. Not only was he unable to commit his Government so far in advance, but it was for the Economic and Social Council to set that goal, if it wished. The Council should do so only after examining the work done in 1952 and 1953 and after surveying the plans for 1954. The Executive Chairman appeared to agree with that interpretation. It was clear from a reading of the fourth report of TAB to TAC (E/2213) that the practical difficulties involved in recruiting experts and processing requests would mean that a sudden increase in contributions would not bring corresponding benefits. The Executive Chairman had already stated that a gradually rising effort was to be preferred to sudden increases in activity.

44. Mr. RUYGERS (Netherlands), commenting on the question of experts sent to under-developed countries under the technical assistance programme, regretted that his delegation did not fully agree with the opinion expressed by the Egyptian representative that experts should be of world-wide reputation. Most of the time, when a practical problem was involved, a well-known name was not always an indispensable condition for the suitability of the man who was to serve as an expert; and when the nature of the work required experts on long-term contracts, the group from which a choice was made should not be too limited. He believed that FAO had recognized that fact. Furthermore, there were certain cases when co-operation of two or more experts was required. His delegation believed that more flexible standards should be applied so that, if necessary, more than one expert could be sent out.

45. In connexion with the Expanded Programme, he thought that the co-ordination of activities both at home and in the field might be improved. Moreover, a greater concentration of efforts in a more limited number of fields might render the work more effective. Future possibilities and aspects of general economic development should play a preponderant part in the choice of the work to be undertaken. His country which, in proportion to its national resources, had made considerable contributions to technical assistance, was especially interested in the economy and efficiency with which the work was carried out. He had been glad to hear the assurances given by Mr. Keenleyside to the Fifth Committee⁸ and was sure that the constructive suggestions made by the Advisory Committee would

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Fifth Committee, 345th meeting.*

assist in achieving the optimum result with the funds available.

46. As evidence of the interest taken in the work of technical assistance in the Netherlands itself, he drew the Committee's attention to the establishment in his country of an Institute of Social Studies, the general object of which was the advancement of knowledge in the social sciences, with special emphasis on their comparative and international aspects. The Institute had been opened in October 1952 and students from such countries as India, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States, Egypt and the United Kingdom were studying there. The Institute had been brought into existence through the combined effort of all the universities of the Netherlands and its teaching staff was largely recruited from them. Although subsidized by the Government, it was an independent organization free to adapt its programme to existing and developing needs.

47. His delegation wholeheartedly supported the joint draft resolution (A/C.2/L.156 and Corr.1 & 2). It would comment on the Ecuadorean amendments (A/C.2/L.167) at a later stage. He expressed appreciation of the work done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly through the Economic and Social Council, the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board, and the Technical Assistance Administration.

48. His delegation pledged its full support to the Expanded Programme for the coming year. A proposal had been put before Parliament that the Netherlands should contribute to the Special Account out of the 1953 budget an amount slightly higher than that of the previous year. In that connexion, he deplored the fact that there were still some countries which could not see their way to matching their words with deeds.

49. He hoped that the work of technical assistance would develop steadily and would contribute towards closer ties between the peoples of the world and towards peace and social security.

50. Mr. UMARI (Iraq) said that he had laid stress in his previous statement (205th meeting) on certain points about the technical assistance programme about which his delegation felt strongly. Mr. Keenleyside's reply (209th meeting) had convinced him that the responsible officers in TAA were fully alive to their responsibilities and were doing their utmost to discharge them scrupulously. He could not, however, agree with Mr. Keenleyside that the term "under-developed" was vague. Even in the admitted absence of a definition, it was generally understood to denote countries which lacked trained personnel, experts and adequately developed technical equipment. To place the emphasis on granting technical assistance to such countries did

not preclude granting it in certain specialized fields to the more advanced countries, in the way suggested by the representative of Denmark.

51. He welcomed the Executive Chairman's dynamic concept of technical assistance, since there was urgent need for economic development. He was also glad to find that the Executive Chairman had perceived the delicacy involved in accepting as well as in giving assistance, and understood that, by channelling aid through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, a sense of international interdependence could be established. The under-developed countries could participate not only in receiving assistance but by welcoming expert personnel into their own organizations.

52. He must express his country's appreciation of the co-operation shown by the specialized agencies of which Iraq was a member.

53. He supported the joint draft resolution, since it entailed a strengthening of international co-operation by pooling the resources of all the agencies concerned. In his view the Ecuadorean amendments were not opportune, but he hoped that the time when it could appropriately be adopted would not be long delayed.

54. U TINT SWE (Burma) said that he supported the joint draft resolution and, on the whole, the Ecuadorean amendments. The arguments which had been adduced against the proposed sixth paragraph contained in the fourth amendment, although cogent, seemed unfounded, if it was borne in mind that the \$40 million target for 1954 was qualified by the words "a possible".

55. The amendments to the preamble were acceptable, since the Programme had demonstrated, was demonstrating and would undoubtedly continue to demonstrate its value. What it had meant to Burma in the first financial period could be seen in the relevant section (paragraphs 104 to 151) in the second volume of the fourth report of TAB (E/2213); and assistance had been continued in the second period. Despite some inevitable drawbacks and delays, the Expanded Programme had worked very well. The references in the joint draft resolution to Council resolution 433 A (XIV) and 433 B (XIV) were justified by results. His delegation had no objection to the financial arrangements set out in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 433 B (XIV). All participating countries could, at least in principle, support paragraph 4 of the joint draft resolution. Some might not be able to contribute much in the new financial period and others might not have fully implemented previous pledges; but all participating countries were surely eager to give as much as they could as soon as possible.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.