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Chairman: Mr. Janez STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

AGENDA ITEMS 12, 29 AND 74

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II (sections I, II and III A, except paragraphs 189-198), III, IV and VII (section I and paragraph 645)) (A/4415) (continued)

- Economic development of under-developed countries (continued):
- (a) International flow of private capital: report of the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Economic and Social Council (A/4487, E/3325 and Corr.1-3);
 - (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Secretary-General (A/4488, E/3393, E/3393/Add.1-4);
 - (c) Methods and techniques for carrying out a study of world economic development: report of the Secretary-General and comments thereon by the Economic and Social Council (A/4489 and Add.1, E/3379, E/3379/Add.1-7);
 - (d) Promotion of wider trade co-operation among States: report of the Secretary-General (A/4490, E/3389)

Land reform (A/4439) (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.2/L.490/REV.1) (continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited members of the Committee to explain their vote on the revised six-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.490/Rev.1) if they so desired.
2. Mr. OMAR (Afghanistan) said that his delegation had voted for the draft because it was keenly interested in the question of land reform as one of the important factors in higher agricultural production and better land use. His delegation had already clarified its position in detail in that regard in its statement on the economic development of under-developed countries (652nd meeting).
3. Mr. DOE (Liberia) explained that he had voted for the draft resolution because it affirmed the principle that it was the duty of every State to give equal advantages to all, even in regard to land distribution. The problem did not arise in Liberia, where the population was not large enough to till all the available land, and both fertile land and mineral deposits had only recently been discovered.
4. Mr. CHENG Paonan (China) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution for accepting his amendment, and the representative of New Zealand for the successful consultations which had led to its incorporation. The Chinese delegation had voted for the draft resolution because it attached great importance to land reform. The Government of the Republic of China had completed its plan for land reform in the rural areas and was preparing to embark on a plan for the reform of land tenure in the towns. Judging from the results, the former plan had produced very useful effects. The rural areas had been electrified, school attendance was about 90 per cent in country districts, and diseases like malaria had been completely eliminated. The re-

form had done much for the rural population, and had been carried out peacefully. China would be happy to welcome to its territory any members of the Committee interested in the experiment.

5. Mr. VIAUD (France) thanked the sponsors of the draft for accepting his amendment to paragraph 1, which had made it possible for the French delegation to join the other delegations in supporting the draft. With reference to paragraph 2, we understood that the General Assembly would meet just four months before the Council was to consider the Secretary-General's report, and he took it that an interim report would be submitted to it only if the Secretary-General had difficulty in preparing his report for 1962.

AGENDA ITEMS 28, 30, 31 AND 32

Progress and operations of the Special Fund (A/4415, A/4491, E/3398, E/3401 and Corr.1, SF/L.24 and Corr.1) (continued)

Programmes of technical assistance:

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4415) (continued);
- (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General (A/4589, E/3370 and Corr.1) (continued)

Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States: reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General (A/4415, A/4585) (continued)

Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (A/4575, A/4576) (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.2/L.509/REV.1 AND ADD.1) (continued)

6. The CHAIRMAN asked the Nigerian representative to submit the draft resolution on assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent States (A/C.2/L.509/Rev. 1 and Add.1).

7. Mr. SULE (Nigeria) said that the purpose of the draft resolution was to follow up the measures which the Secretariat and certain members of the Committee had taken in 1959 and earlier.

8. The first preambular paragraph merely recalled resolutions 1414 (XIV) and 1415 (XIV) on the subject, adopted by the General Assembly the year before; they were very important in view of the fact that seventeen new Members had just been admitted to the United Nations. He referred to the deplorable economic conditions in many of those countries and to the dangers caused at present by the imbalance in the levels of economic development in various regions of the world. Many of the countries in question suffered from extreme poverty and had had no opportunity to exploit their human and material resources. Urgent steps must be taken to help them. As the Executive Secretary of ECA had said (694th meeting), those countries must not only maintain the level of existing services; they must also ensure their economic development, raise the standard of living of their peoples and strengthen their social institutions. The change of attitude shown in the debate was therefore encouraging, and he hoped that the Committee would have no difficulty in adopting the draft resolution before it.

9. The third preambular paragraph pointed out that the level of assistance to the newly independent States was inadequate and must be increased. In that connexion, it should be noted that no reduction in assistance programmes to other countries was considered. Another preambular paragraph said that industrialization was crucially important for the economic advancement of those new countries. Industrialization need not mean spectacular projects; it could also be the application of modern methods to all fields of activity in which they were likely to yield results.

10. The authors of the draft resolution had borne in mind the proposals in the report of the Secretary-General on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States (A/4585). The requests described in the annex to that report had been kept very low because of the shortage of funds. They were confined to the needs connected with technical assistance and pre-investment programmes. Operative paragraph 2 dealt with financial assistance requirements, which were not necessarily limited to pre-investment activities, since it was clear that capital investment must go hand in hand with pre-investment activities. Operative paragraph 3 enumerated certain steps which should be adopted as a matter of urgency to further the economic development of those countries. Surveys of mineral, hydroelectric and fuel resources had of course been made in one or two areas, but the question was very important for industrialization, and the draft called for co-ordinated large-scale surveys on the basis of which national plans for economic development could be worked out. The draft also called for inquiries into the need for equipment and machinery where such programmes existed. The need for the establishment of advisory groups of experts was clear from the requests to the Special Fund and to international organizations. It was obviously a matter of urgency to train the local people to the point where they could initiate and direct the economic development of their countries. The other steps called for were mentioned in the various reports before the Committee, although their importance had not always been made clear.

11. Explaining why operative paragraph 3 mentioned ECA in particular, he said that members of the Committee would appreciate how important the regional economic commissions were to the under-developed countries, since the Committee had recently adopted a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.470/Rev.3) on strengthening the commissions. Obviously ECA was in a particularly favourable position to assess the needs of African countries. It had already shown that it had an important part to play both in giving assistance to those countries and in co-ordinating their economic development policies within the region. In his report, the Secretary-General had said that he intended to take full advantage of the expertise and familiarity with African conditions of the secretariat of ECA in the preparation and implementation of assistance programmes.

12. He explained that the words "at the request of Governments concerned" in operative paragraph 3 had been added to make it clear that all the proposals in the draft resolution were designed to create or expand facilities available to those Governments and territories which were willing to use them.

13. The sponsors of the draft hoped that they would be able to incorporate the amendments submitted by Cyprus (A/C.2/L.524) in a revised draft.

14. The draft resolution had been submitted because its sponsors were convinced that investment and other financial and technical assistance given through the United Nations or other international organizations could help to ease tensions and to guarantee the peace, security and happiness of the whole world. He hoped that the draft would be adopted unanimously.

15. Mr. AKYAMAC (Cyprus) said he did not think the newly independent countries would be able to play an active part in the world community or contribute to the maintenance of peace unless they were able to draw up and implement satisfactory economic plans. That was why his delegation had supported the draft resolutions on economic development and on investment in underdeveloped countries. The present draft resolution, designed to prepare the ground and establish the prior conditions needed for fruitful investment, was of great interest. However, by laying emphasis on the new African countries it was liable to give rise to misunderstanding regarding the interests of another State which had just acceded to independence but did not form part of the African continent. Hence the Cypriot delegation had thought it advisable to submit amendments (A/C.2/L.524). In so doing, it had endeavoured to keep as closely as possible to the original text and not to make any change in the basic idea of the draft resolution. The object of the proposed changes in the fourth, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs was therefore to make it clear that not only African States but a whole series of countries were involved.

16. Cyprus, one of the newly independent States, was a member of the Economic Commission for Europe. Hence his delegation thought that mention of ECE should be included in operative paragraph 3. Likewise, in sub-paragraph (a) of that paragraph it would be better to replace the words "mineral, hydroelectric and fuel" by the word "natural", which would enable the Governments concerned to indicate the kind of services they desired. For the reasons already mentioned, it would be preferable in operative paragraph 4 to replace the words "Economic Commission for Africa" by the words "regional economic commissions concerned".

17. His delegation endorsed the principle expressed in operative paragraph 2 that the assistance rendered should have no conditions attached prejudicial to the political and economic sovereignty of the new States. It was a good thing to reaffirm that principle when speaking of bilateral and multilateral assistance rendered to underdeveloped countries, particularly at a time when the newly independent countries were sometimes in a critical situation. In view of the great number of newly independent States and of the differing kinds of constitutional institutions set up in each country, his delegation believed that it would be timely and appropriate to recall, in an informal way, the attention of all concerned to General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and Council resolution 222 (IX), which laid down the principles to be observed by the participating organizations of the United Nations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

18. With regard to preambular paragraph 3 and operative paragraph 1, after the draft resolution had been submitted to the Committee's secretariat, the Executive Chairman of TAB had submitted (694th meeting) the programmes contemplated for 1961 and 1962 and had indicated that the funds earmarked for the countries of Africa and for Cyprus had been increased,

in some cases by 100 per cent. It might perhaps be advisable to make allowance for that, either by taking note of the Executive Chairman's statement, or by deleting operative paragraph 1 and making the appropriate changes in the text of the third preambular paragraph. In conclusion, he thanked the representative of Nigeria for considering the possibility of incorporating the proposed amendments.

19. Mr. DORSINVILLE (Haiti) said that his delegation would support the draft resolution. The newly independent States had to take their place in the community of nations, and in order to do so they had to be capable of playing a useful role. They realized that in order to achieve that, they would need to take advantage of the active sympathy of those who were in a position to help them to solve their problems.

20. In connexion with international co-operation, his Government, although its means were limited, had offered to assist in recruiting a certain number of specialists, such as doctors, nurses, engineers and electricians, for the Congo. If that kind of specialist would be useful to other States, his Government would grant them all passport and transportation facilities. Public opinion in Haiti was following the efforts of the African countries with great interest, as well as official and private measures aimed at supplying Africa with the technical knowledge it needed. Remembering the difficulties that Haiti had met with at the beginning of its independence, his country was proud of a tradition to which some of the representatives present could bear witness, such as those of Liberia, Ghana, Guinea and Morocco.

21. Mr. FLERE (Yugoslavia) said that the draft resolution was unusual, in that it had been drafted in the light of the views and requirements of the newly independent countries themselves. It was a complex proposal, as it concerned both international action in general on behalf of the newly independent countries and certain particular kinds of international assistance, i.e., the aid granted through the ordinary technical assistance programmes and the Expanded Programme. Those two aspects of international assistance were inter-connected from the point of view of organization, since the Economic and Social Council was playing a leading part in that field. But ECA must also be made to participate more directly in the distribution of international assistance among the African countries. The United Nations had special responsibilities in connexion with the newly independent States, and should assist them in consolidating their economic and political independence. That was why the sponsors had stressed, in operative paragraph 2, the need to render increased assistance to those countries, with no conditions attached prejudicial to their political and economic sovereignty.

22. All the members of the Committee knew how urgent it was to initiate the various projects mentioned in paragraph 3. Those concerned with economic planning and the training of national personnel were of particular importance. While national economic development programmes could not, of course, be imported from outside and should be the expression of national aspirations, international bodies such as the regional economic commissions could certainly assist the countries in drawing up their programmes. In particular, ECA ought to become the centre for conducting the economic surveys required in promoting the development of the countries of the African continent. The

United Nations ought to devote a large part, perhaps the major part, of its resources to programmes for the training of national personnel. It ought to supply the assistance needed to set up a vast network of training institutes, to be administered by the Special Fund, in co-operation with ECA. That was, of course, a suggestion which the African countries themselves would have to formulate.

23. The Yugoslav delegation supported the amendments submitted by the representative of Cyprus, and shared his view as to the need for extending the scope of the resolution.

24. With regard to assistance to the newly independent countries through the regular United Nations technical assistance programme, his delegation would support the Secretary-General's recommendation if that was the wish of the newly independent countries, but it wanted to stress that the regular programme ought to be worked out and executed on the basis of requests from Governments. The preparation and execution of programmes concerning the African countries ought to be entrusted to ECA. If international assistance was really to contribute to consolidating the political and economic independence of the new States, it was important that it should be extended through the United Nations.

25. Mrs. GEORGE (United States of America) agreed with the objectives of the draft resolution, whose essential purpose was to intensify United Nations action in the fields of technical assistance and pre-investment. The United States delegation had been among the promoters of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and had always given considerable financial support to it. Similarly, it was the United States delegation which at the twelfth session of the General Assembly had proposed the establishment of the Special Fund. Hence she was naturally gratified that the sponsors of the draft resolution expected an important task in Africa to be performed with the assistance of those two programmes.

26. The recommendations contained in the draft resolution were based on the report prepared by the Secretary-General in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 768 (XXX), which had been drafted by the United States delegation. The statement made by President Eisenhower in the General Assembly on 22 September (868th plenary meeting) had shown the concern of the United States Government that the United Nations should adopt some such measures as those envisaged in the present draft resolution.

27. However, she thought that the wording of the first part of operative paragraph 3 should be amended, because the projects mentioned in the succeeding subparagraphs were among those normally carried out by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, TAB and the Special Fund, and the Economic and Social Council could not initiate projects of that kind. Such projects should be presented by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General, TAB or the Director-General of the Special Fund. The regional economic commissions, which were doing quite remarkable work, could help the executing agencies to carry out projects.

28. The draft resolution made no mention of one important point in the Secretary-General's report, namely, that the United Nations would not have sufficient resources to increase its aid to the newly

independent countries under the regular programme of technical assistance unless further funds were allocated for that purpose in 1961 and 1962. The purpose of the amendment submitted by the United States delegation (A/C.2/L.525) was to make good that omission in the draft resolution.

29. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said he would support the draft resolution and was in favour of giving greater importance to ECA. Although Italy was no longer a member of that Commission, it would continue to watch its work with interest and would be happy to lend it assistance if the occasion arose.

30. The Italian delegation favoured the amendments presented by the representative of Cyprus, with the exception of the amendment to the end of the fourth preambular paragraph. It would be a pity to restrict the benefit of the measures envisaged in the draft resolution to the new States which had become Members of the United Nations at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Other territories would accede to independence in the near future and the draft resolution should recognize that fact, as did General Assembly resolutions 1414 (XIV) and 1415 (XIV).

31. Mr. AKYAMAC (Cyprus) said that he fully appreciated the objection raised by the representative of Italy, and proposed changing the phrase which he wanted to see added to the end of the fourth preambular paragraph to read "including those which have become Members of the United Nations at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly".

32. Mr. PANYARACHUN (Thailand) said he was sure that the African countries, with their wealth of natural and human resources, would have a great part to play in the future and would be successful in developing their economies, provided that they received the outside help and encouragement they needed. Members of the United Nations had a special duty towards the newly independent countries, and should help them to move forward in an atmosphere of order and stability so that they would be in a better position to meet their international responsibilities. If the United Nations was to continue its assistance to the new African countries at an increasing rate without neglecting the interests of the other under-developed countries, it was essential that Member States should endeavour to increase their contributions to the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund.

33. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) congratulated the representative of Nigeria on his able presentation of the draft resolution, and fully agreed with his views on the industrialization of the new States. The draft resolution properly stressed the importance of ECA and the regional economic commissions in general. His delegation also congratulated the representative of Cyprus for his proposals, which would widen the scope of the draft resolution, but accepted the Italian representative's suggestion in respect of them.

34. As the Economic and Social Council's resolution 768 (XXX), which was mentioned in the last preambular paragraph, referred specifically to the needs of newly independent and emerging States, and as the Secretary-General's proposals also concerned certain emerging countries, it would be advisable to include a mention of the emerging countries in operative paragraph 1.

35. He also thought that the draft resolution should express positive approval of the Secretary-General's

proposals in report A/4585 in addition to mentioning them in the preambular paragraph. The Secretary-General had admirably carried out the task assigned to him by the Council and the General Assembly and this should be endorsed. His delegation interpreted the Secretary-General's desire for flexibility, mentioned in paragraph 26 of the report, to be in relation to existing technical assistance programmes and not as a request to go outside their terms of reference. The United Kingdom delegation also agreed that he would need additional funds to meet the needs of the newly independent and emerging countries. It therefore proposed the addition of a new paragraph, after operative paragraph 1, to read as follows: "Approves in principle the proposals of the Secretary-General, contained in the report of 22 November 1960, for increased assistance to these States from the regular budget of the United Nations."

36. To make the first part of operative paragraph 3 clearer and more in keeping with the relationship between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, he further proposed that the first few lines of operative paragraph 3 should be replaced by the following:

"Invites the Economic and Social Council to encourage and facilitate the provision through the appropriate international organs, including the United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and other regional economic commissions, of assistance requested by Governments for:"

37. Mr. ABDEL-GHANI (United Arab Republic) said that the amendments introduced by the delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States raised an important question, namely the financial implications of the Secretary-General's proposals contained in his report. The delegation of the United Arab Republic supported those proposals, and would vote in the Fifth Committee for the allocations they involved. The preamble of the draft resolution presupposed that those financial requirements would be approved, but it did not seem appropriate to mention the question in the operative part, as that might create difficulties for some representatives and for the co-sponsors of the draft resolution. It would be better, therefore, if the United Kingdom's suggestion to approve the Secretary-General's proposals were not incorporated in an amendment, but were presented in a separate draft resolution. If that were done, the delegation of the United Arab Republic would give its full support to the United Kingdom delegation.

38. Mr. PENTEADO (Brazil) submitted on behalf of his delegation and the delegations of Argentina and Chile an amendment (A/C.2/L.526) to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the purpose of which was to ensure that the increase in contributions to the programmes of technical assistance would not have the effect of curtailing the assistance granted to any country. While it was proper that the new African States should be given as much aid as possible, it should not be forgotten that other countries, including some in Latin America, were equally in need of assistance. The "new State" criterion could give rise to confusion, for some of the new States were actually more developed than a number of countries which had long been independent. Accordingly, a reasonable

priority should be accorded to the new African countries, provided that the priority requirements of other under-developed countries were also taken into consideration.

39. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was in favour of the draft resolution. Everyone knew that the new States were greatly in need of aid; they should therefore be given effective assistance, either through the United Nations or by means of bilateral agreements. The draft resolution provided that the Economic and Social Council and other international organs should undertake programmes along those lines for the benefit of the new States, which were having great difficulty developing their economies on their own. Those difficulties arose from the fact that the States in question had long been dependent on metropolitan countries. It was fitting that the countries which had had or still had colonies should furnish aid to those States, having used their resources largely for their own benefit. That did not mean, however, that the other industrialized countries should not concern themselves with the matter. Actually, all countries which were able to do so should assist the newly independent States. The USSR for its part would continue to grant them assistance, both by means of bilateral agreements and within the framework of the United Nations.

40. That Organization had an important role to play in connexion with increased aid to the new States. It must find sources and determine the most efficient methods of financing. Contrary to what the Secretary-General proposed in his report, the additional resources needed to finance the economic development of the new States should not be expected to come out of the United Nations regular budget. That would not be a satisfactory solution, for the United Nations budget was limited to the expenses of the Secretariat and the cost of programmes carried out at the request of different organs. The amounts which could be transferred from that budget to the programme for aid to under-developed countries would be small and would by no means meet the requirements of the new States for economic development, and particularly for industrial progress. The additional resources which the United Nations would require to finance the economic development of the new States should be furnished by an aid programme based on voluntary contributions, like the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or the Special Fund. In that connexion, it was encouraging to note that the assistance provided for 1961-1962 under the Expanded Programme had increased appreciably and that the African countries were to receive 29 per cent of the total. That result had been brought about by increased voluntary contributions; it would be recalled that the USSR had announced its intention to double its contribution to the Expanded Programme in 1961. If the General Assembly should decide to contribute towards the economic development of the new States by means of a programme financed by voluntary contributions, the Soviet Union would be willing to contribute to the Expanded Programme the sum of 5 million roubles in USSR currency in addition to the amounts already announced. That sum could be used to buy materials, to pay for the services of Soviet experts recruited by the United Nations, to cover the living expenses of scholarship holders sent to the USSR, etc.

41. He stressed that his delegation could not approve of the idea of entrusting to the Secretary-General the task of administering the programme of aid to new

States. In that connexion, it would not be appropriate to include in the draft resolution a provision approving the proposals set forth in document A/4585. He accordingly supported the suggestion made by the representative of the United Arab Republic that any such provision should be made the subject of a separate draft resolution.

42. His delegation found the draft resolution acceptable and would vote for it.

43. Mr. DUDLEY (United Kingdom) observed that his delegation had recommended approval in principle of the Secretary-General's proposals in document A/4585, but that a decision concerning financial action to implement those proposals was obviously for the Fifth Committee.

44. Mr. VIAUD (France) wished first to make some observations on the Secretary-General's report. The proposals in that report reiterated and elaborated those made in the report submitted to the Economic and Social Council in June 1960 (E/3387 and Add.1). That document was in fact mentioned in the preamble of the draft resolution. The object of the proposals was to enable the United Nations to solve the special problems confronting the newly independent countries during the period of transition following their attainment of independence. The States admitted to the United Nations at the present session were now going through that period of transition. The Secretary-General was asking for increased funds so that he might meet their requests for assistance; in general, the French delegation shared his views and suggestions. It was difficult, however, for the Second Committee to go into the details of the requests for appropriations submitted by the Secretary-General; it would be preferable to leave it to the Fifth Committee to examine them from the budgetary point of view. The French delegation would give its general support to the requests for supplementary appropriations made in the report; but it reserved its right to discuss the amount, distribution and specific use of such sums in the Fifth Committee.

45. His delegation supported the United Kingdom amendment whereby the Secretary-General's proposals would be mentioned in the draft resolution, but would prefer the paragraph to begin "Notes with satisfaction..." rather than "Approves in principle...", for if the Second Committee were to approve the proposals there would be no point in the Fifth Committee's examining them.

46. He congratulated the authors of the draft resolution, and especially the representative of Nigeria. His delegation was ready to confirm what it had said in July 1960 in the Economic and Social Council (1120th meeting), namely, that it subscribed in principle to the Secretary-General's proposals for a programme of increased assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly those in Africa. A number of amendments had already been submitted and the draft resolution might in the end be considerably altered. It would be difficult, therefore, to add to those amendments other amendments concerning the same paragraphs. If the Committee approved the proposal that the Economic and Social Council should be requested to carry out the tasks enumerated in operative paragraph 3—and the French delegation supported the United Kingdom amendment to that paragraph—normal practice would require a reference to the assistance which the Secretary-General and his services could and should give to the Council, the regional economic commissions and the other bodies in the performance of their tasks. He

would therefore urge the sponsors to consider the possibility of adding another paragraph to the operative part of the draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to assist the Council in carrying out the tasks mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4.

47. Mr. KORTEWEG (Netherlands) recalled that at the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council his delegation had urged active co-operation within the framework of the United Nations to assist the new States in solving their economic and social problems. It was at that session that the Council had decided to increase the total amount which the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board might authorize for meeting urgent needs from 5 to 7.5 per cent of the resources of the Expanded Programme (resolution 788 (XXX)). That was a reasonable measure in view of the present needs of the under-developed countries. There should, however, be other sources of assistance for those countries and it was for that reason that TAB had prepared supplementary programmes which had been approved by TAC. Furthermore, the Managing Director of the Special Fund had recognized that the Fund should assist the under-developed countries in the sphere of pre-investment activities. The contributions pledged to the Expanded Programme for 1961-1962 showed a considerable increase, which gave grounds for satisfaction, but much remained to be done to meet the urgent and perfectly justified requests of the newly independent countries. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance had indicated that the gap between those countries' needs and the available resources was very wide, and the Executive Secretary of ECA had said that the technical assistance funds would be insufficient to meet even the most immediate needs of the under-developed countries of the African continent. That being so, there was every reason to accept the proposals in the Secretary-General's report, which showed that it was necessary to draw upon the regular budget of the United Nations in order to increase the assistance afforded the new States. His delegation hoped that the Committee would approve those proposals in principle, and it supported the United Kingdom representative's suggestion for the insertion of a paragraph to that effect in the draft resolution. The financial implications of the proposals would, of course, have to be considered by the Fifth Committee.

48. The Netherlands delegation approved in principle of the draft resolution. The text rightly mentioned in its preamble the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council in June 1960 (E/3387 and Add.1); it might also have referred to TAC in connexion with the assistance to be given to African countries under the Expanded Programme. The draft resolution ought also to state that the increased assistance to the new States should not have the effect of reducing the share of other under-developed countries. In that connexion he supported the United States amendment. He also endorsed the United Kingdom representative's suggestion regarding operative paragraph 3. Finally, he suggested the addition of a new paragraph requesting the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to undertake consultations with the Executive Chairman of TAB, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the heads of the specialized agencies with a view to ensuring that the programmes of assistance to the newly independent States were properly co-ordinated.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.