

United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TWENTIETH SESSION

Official Records



SECOND COMMITTEE, 990th
MEETING

Friday, 19 November 1965,
at 3.25 p.m.

NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Pierre FORTHOMME (Belgium).

In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar), Rapporteur, took the chair.

AGENDA ITEMS 40 AND 41

Activities in the field of industrial development (continued) (A/5775 and Add.1, A/5835, A/6070/Rev.1, A/6092; E/3921 and Add.1-3; E/C.5/62/Add.1; A/C.2/L.794, L.805, L.809):

(a) Reports of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/3869, E/4065);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/5826, A/6091)

The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries: report of the Economic and Social Council (continued) A/6093; E/3901 and Add.1 and 2; A/C.2/L.818)

1. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) said that his delegation would support all measures designed to further the industrialization of developing countries and to strengthen United Nations machinery in that connexion. It there-

fore thought that the time had come to sum up the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and to lay down more definite and purposeful guidelines for its future work.

2. At the fifth session of the Committee for Industrial Development, some criticism had been voiced concerning the research work undertaken by the Centre and mention had been made of the need for tailoring that research to the specific needs of the individual countries. Some of the theoretical work undertaken by the Centre might be better handled by universities and research institutions. A case in point was the parameter (input-output) studies, the immediate value of which to the industrialization of developing countries was, to say the least, controversial. Those countries did not have the statistical data from which more suitable models might be derived. Again, it was doubtful whether the collection of such data was of primary importance to them at the present stage. It was to be regretted that the Economic and Social Council had almost ignored the direction of the Centre's activities.

3. His delegation was not unaware of the excellent work done by the Centre on other subjects such as, project evaluation. But the time had come for the Centre to decide on a more systematic approach not to the general problems of development or of industrial development but to that of industrializing the developing countries. In that context, the functions of the Centre, or of the specialized agency which was to succeed it, should be clearly defined. Industrialization meant, first and foremost, the processing of raw materials and semi-finished goods. The transfer of technological and managerial know-how and the promotion of a spirit of enterprise were the most important operational aspects of industrialization. The Centre should not be burdened with the financing of industrial development, a matter within the purview of the Second Committee and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, nor with the need for theorizing which was rather the responsibility of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Once the functions of the Centre were clarified, its work should be organized in such a way as to permit its application to the specific needs of individual countries, sub-regions and regions, perhaps in teams composed of technicians and economists able to draw on the resources of a suitably staffed research department.

4. The regional symposia on industrial development should enable the Centre to draw up lists of priority targets for subsequent consideration by the international symposium. The report of the Commissioner for Industrial Development on those sym-

posia (E/C.5/73) was a valuable document. It was essential, however, that the symposium should be offered a limited number of main themes.

5. His delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.805. Operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.818 should be supplemented by a reference to the need to train managerial staff and to organize advanced management training courses for the officials of the developing countries. He hoped that the Commissioner for Industrial Development would take those observations into account.

6. Mr. FIGUEROA (Chile) said that, since its establishment, the United Nations had concerned itself with the disastrous effects of under-development, such as ignorance, under-nourishment and infant mortality, and had set up institutions enjoying general support to remedy that situation. The time had now come to go to the root of the matter and attack the evils besetting the developing countries which became less identifiable as industrialization progressed. The efforts of the United Nations in that connexion had so far been dispersed and the establishment of a central agency would enable the programmes to be more effectively co-ordinated. Pending the establishment of such an agency, much larger resources must be allotted to the Centre for Industrial Development so that it could carry out the duties set forth in recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.^{1/}

7. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.805 took the views expressed by many delegations duly into account. Unfortunately, it had not been brought to the attention of all delegations in sufficient time and the sponsors would welcome any suggestions and observations that might be made.

8. Mr. VAN DEN BOOGAART (Netherlands) said that most useful work had been done by the United Nations and its related organizations in the field of industrial development. The Committee for Industrial Development, the Commissioner for Industrial Development and the Economic and Social Council had acquitted themselves well of that particular task. The regional symposium were welcome initiatives and deserved United Nations support. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that the budget estimates for 1966 included provision for expanding the staff of the Centre for Industrial Development; the strengthening of the Centre was a step in the right direction.

9. One of the most encouraging facts of recent years was the closer so-ordination between the various members of the United Nations family concerned with the industrial development of the less developed countries. Those organizations were becoming increasingly conscious of the central role of industrial development in economic and social development as a whole. Industrial development, in the sense of diversification of economies, could be successful only if conceived as an integral part of an over-all development programme. The process was much more than purely technical; it presupposed the provision of trained personnel and of investment capital, and those

two elements could not be dealt with successfully by any one specialized agency. The conclusions reached by the Interregional Seminar on Social Aspects of Industrialization, held at Minsk in August 1964, stressed the importance of such factors as community development, housing, and the participation of organized labour.

10. Although those matters had organizational aspects, the question of the organizational framework seemed to be of secondary importance. The main problem was to create a spirit of partnership among all the parties concerned. In particular, the more developed countries should be ready to help their less fortunate partners in solving their difficulties. Paragraph 61 of the Secretary-General's report of industrial development (A/5826) contained a very useful summary of what must be done in that field. The Netherlands was ready to deploy a maximum effort to help the developing countries. It was convinced that the more advanced countries had to adapt the structure of their own industrial establishment to the requirements of a truly international division of labour.

11. As regards draft resolutions A/C.2/L.805 and A/C.2/L.809, his delegation thought that the Secretary-General's report in document A/6070/Rev.1 should be taken as a basis for any judgement in the future organizational structure of industrial development activities of the United Nations. The report furnished additional arguments to those who opposed the creation of a new specialized agency for industrial development; it suggested that industrial development services could best be provided in the existing framework, and that the so-called action gap could best be bridged by increasing the responsibilities of the United Nations Development Programme while drawing on the advice and experience of the Commissioner for Industrial Development.

12. For those reasons, his delegation felt considerable hesitation with regard to the proposals in draft resolution A/C.2/L.805 to establish a specialized agency for industrial development and set up a preparatory committee. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.809 seemed to offer a constructive solution of which unanimity could be more readily achieved in the present circumstances.

13. Mr. SAHLOUL (Sudan) recalled that his delegation had pointed out during the general debate that many countries were still not convinced of the validity of an "industrial" solution to the problem of development and advocated an "agricultural" solution. It might be necessary to strike a balance between industry and agriculture in the most highly populated developing countries. But an increase in the total agricultural production could only aggravate the deterioration in the terms of trade and the balance of payments difficulties of those countries.

14. The eradication of illiteracy promoted the growth of urban centres where industrialization was the most effective way of increasing employment opportunities. Further, foreign exchange difficulties, made more acute by development requirements and the growing demand of the urban population, made it necessary to create industries capable of locally manufacturing

^{1/} See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, volume I: Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 34-35.

goods now imported. The problem of financing, however, had not yet been solved. The conclusions of the debate on the establishment of the United Nations capital development fund bore eloquent witness to that. Therefore, the solution open to the developing countries was to derive the greatest possible benefit from the resources at their disposal, and the United Nations could render them considerable service in that regard.

15. Operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.809 said that there was scope, within the new activities of the Centre for the "special industrial services" described by the Secretary-General in document A/6070/Rev.1. The Sudanese delegation noted that those services did not relate to the technical problems which the existing industries faced in the early stages of production, and it hoped that the Committee would include a note in its report drawing attention to "post-production" assistance. It reserved its position with regard to operative paragraphs 2 and 4. The Sudanese Government was not in a position at present to undertake any new financial commitments. It wished, however, to thank the United Kingdom and Sweden for their contribution and hoped that the other developed countries would follow their example. The Sudanese delegation would like to add to operative paragraph 4 the words "especially the developed countries" after the words "Invites the States Members of the United Nations,". Indeed, the results of the last United Nations Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund indicated that the developing countries were not in a position to assume additional financial responsibilities.

16. Subject to those reservations, the Sudanese delegation was prepared to support draft resolution A/C.2/L.809. However, that vote could in no way be interpreted as compromising the adoption of more elaborate measures.

17. With regard to draft resolution A/C.2/L.805, he recalled that the Sudanese delegation had, during the general debate, spoken in favour of the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development. Consequently, it whole-heartedly supported that text, which was designed to provide a long-term solution to the problem of industrial development.

18. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that until 1960, when the Committee for Industrial Development had been established, the United Nations had contributed little to the industrial development of the developing countries. That was due in large part to the lack of adequate machinery for action. When Italy had been a member of the Committee, its delegation had always actively supported an increase in the financial and human resources placed at the disposal of the industrial sector. There was no doubt that bilateral assistance for industrial development had so far exceeded the multilateral assistance provided by the United Nations and had generally gone into more spectacular projects such as the construction of a steelworks or cement factory. It was therefore necessary to make up for the lost time. In that regard, it was essential for the United Nations to have machinery suited to requirements that could co-operate with the specialized agencies dealing with general problems of economic and social development. It was regrettable that the

Centre for Industrial Development, which had none the less accomplished remarkable work, had not been given sufficient resources at the outset and that five years had elapsed before the requisite measures, however provisional and experimental, had been proposed.

19. In the opinion of the Italian delegation, it was necessary to study forthwith the body which the United Nations should establish in order to make up for the delay in industrial development. One of the functions of that body would be to help the developing countries to formulate requests for multilateral assistance for industrial development, which continued to be few. It was not possible to predict the results of that study, which should be carried out rapidly and thoroughly; perhaps an extensive transformation of the Centre of Industrial Development might prove to be sufficient. The Italian delegation approved of draft resolution A/C.2/L.805 and wished to be included as one of its sponsors.

20. The Italian delegation was in favour of regional and international symposia, and it wished to make some suggestions concerning their organization. First, the international symposium should be held in 1967, on a date sufficiently removed from that of the regional symposia so as to make possible a proper analysis of the results of the latter. Secondly, it was to be hoped that the participants would be provided with the necessary documentation in due time. Finally, the delegations should include as large a number of technicians and experts as possible in order to avoid a general debate of a political nature.

21. Mr. PETERS (Dahomey) thought that it was becoming universally recognized that industrialization was not only an indispensable component for the balance development of developing countries but that it could also enable those countries to reduce the effects of the instability of their foreign exchange receipts by diversifying their economy. The inadequacy of the existing machinery and of the available resources in that domain was also admitted. The efforts made by various specialized agencies, some of which allotted more than 50 per cent of their budget to industrial development must be recognized as also the work done by the Centre for Industrial Development, within the limits of its modest means, and the attempt to co-ordinate the activities of various agencies, which was one of the principal functions of the Centre; yet those efforts together with the co-ordination effected could not replace a centralization of all activities, which as the Advisory Committee of Experts had indicated in its report to the Committee for Industrial Development at its third session (E/3781, annex VIII), constituted a necessary pre-condition for the acceleration of industrial development.

22. Such industrialization could only be carried out within the scope of a specialized agency placed under the authority of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, that would be able to help the developing countries to develop their industries, particularly their manufacturing industries. In order to avoid duplication of work, the agency should, at the outset, rely on the activities of existing bodies. Subsequently, it should conclude agreements with other agencies, which might be based on the recently-concluded agree-

ment between ILO and UNESCO, defining their respective areas of responsibility. If the competence of the new agency was defined forthwith, it might be too limited—thus rendering that agency useless—or too broad, with the result that the other agencies might cease to exist.

23. The Dahomean delegation fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.805 and wished to be added to the list of sponsors.

24. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, said that they were happy to welcome the delegations of Italy and Dahomey as co-sponsors.

25. Mr. SELMECI (Hungary) thought that Economic and Social Council resolution 1081 (XXXIX) represented a marked improvement in the general attitude towards industrialization which had been further strengthened by the statements made in the Committee. The experience of Hungary, whose industrial production had more than quadrupled since 1949 whereas its agricultural production had increased by 50 per cent, proved that a country could industrialize without sacrificing its agriculture. He hoped that the United Nations bodies, after waiting almost fifteen years before becoming genuinely interested in such an important field for the diversification of the economy of the developing countries, would now lose no time in giving industrialization its due place in their assistance programmes.

26. One of the principal functions of the Centre for Industrial Development was the co-ordination of the work of those bodies and the report proposed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1081 D (XXXIX) would certainly facilitate its task in that regard. The Hungarian delegation believed that it would be well to attach to the report every two years, an annex containing an analysis of the progress achieved in industry by the developing countries; no report had been published on that subject since the World Economic Survey, 1961.^{2/}

27. The Hungarian delegation was in favour of any measure that would increase the resources available for industrial development and paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.809 met with its entire satisfaction. The other paragraphs, however, did not seem clear to it: it should be possible to use all moneys intended for the execution of a particular project in co-operation with the body concerned and, in any event, the Secretary-General could, in accordance with articles 7.2 and 7.3 of the United Nations financial regulations, accept voluntary contributions for purposes specified by the donor; therefore, there seemed to be no need to adopt special arrangements for an experiment period of two years. Further, common sense would require that the management of any additional contribution should be ensured within the United Nations Development Programme. Finally, it would be natural for industrial development to enjoy the same facilities as those envisaged for international law.

28. With regard to draft resolution A/C.2/L.805, he found some contradiction between operative para-

graph 1, under which the General Assembly would decide to establish an agency, and paragraph 4 in which it would request that Secretary-General to transmit a report so that it could take a decision at its twenty-first session. The measures described in operative paragraph 5 had already been approved by the Fifth Committee when it had adopted the Organization's budget; there was therefore no need to repeat the Council's request to the Secretary-General and it would be better to urge him to carry out those measures as far as possible, all the more since the Fifth Committee had expressed the fear that it might not be possible to fill all the new posts required for the Secretariat.

29. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.818, of which Hungary was a sponsor, took in again the previous recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and sought to accelerate their execution. It was to be hoped that the text would be adopted unanimously.

30. Mr. KUMI (Ghana) said that the efforts made during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade should be directed towards industrialization, since the goal proposed by the Secretary-General at the beginning of the Decade, namely, an increase of 130 per cent by 1970 in the output of manufacturing industry in the developing countries, was very far from attainment. The slow pace at which progress was being made in that regard was due to the inadequacy of work programmes and resources, which in turn was due to the absence of any suitable directing body, since the Centre for Industrial Development was obviously unable to cope with such a vast problem.

31. Thus, it was unnecessary to emphasize the urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development. The Secretary-General had, at the request of the Economic and Social Council, prepared a report containing draft statutes and recommendations on the steps to be taken; it remained only for the Committee to take an official decision to establish a United Nations specialized agency. That was the purpose of draft resolution A/C.2/L.805, which his delegation hoped would be adopted unanimously. He could not understand why, even though there were specialized agencies dealing with health, labour, meteorology, and food and agriculture, some countries were opposed to the establishment of a similar agency in the field of industrial development, which was equally important. The very decision to establish such an agency would, in itself, lend impetus in the desired direction.

32. Inasmuch as it would take some time to bring the agency into operation and there would have to be a period of transition from the Centre to the new body, draft resolution A/C.2/L.809, which was designed to intensify the Centre's activities, was a useful supplement to resolution A/C.2/L.805 and would therefore receive his delegation's support.

33. Since, once the new agency came into operation, its activities would have to be complementary to those undertaken by other United Nations bodies as part of the over-all effort to promote economic and social development, its statutes should facilitate co-ordination of the work of all the bodies concerned.

^{2/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.C.1.

34. His delegation, which attached great importance to the training of technical personnel, would also support draft resolution A/C.2/L.818.

35. His Government was greatly interested in the regional symposia and the international symposium planned by the Centre, particularly the one that was to be held early in 1966 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa. He hoped that the Centre would, in that connexion, comply with resolution 144 (VII) adopted by ECA and would give special attention, in its preparatory work, to the continental and regional integration of industrial development in Africa.

AGENDA ITEM 51

Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme (concluded)

ADOPTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT (concluded) (A/C.2/L.815)

36. The CHAIRMAN, speaking in his capacity as RAPPORTEUR, said that paragraph 7 of the draft report (A/C.2/L.815) should be deleted and the introductory sentence in paragraph 6 should be revised as follows:

"Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay submitted the following amendments (A/C.2/L.795 and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1) to the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.792)."

37. The text which he proposed to replace in paragraph 20 of the draft report read as follows:

"At the 979th meeting, certain delegations appealed to the co-sponsors of the 5-Power amendment (A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1) to withdraw their amendment for the sake of unanimity and on the understanding that the principle of rotation referred to in that amendment would be taken duly into account at the time of elections to the Governing Council. At the 980th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the co-sponsors, withdrew the amendment on this understanding."

It should be replaced by the following wording:

"At the 979th meeting, two delegation appealed to the co-sponsors of the five-Power amendment (A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1) to withdraw their amendment for the sake of unanimity. At the 980th meeting, the representative of Nepal, on behalf of the co-sponsors, withdrew the amendment of the understanding that the principle of rotation referred to in the amendment would be taken duly into account at the time of elections of the Governing Council."

38. Mr. DIAKITE (Mali) did not think it proper that the position of any particular delegation should be mentioned in a report whose purpose should be to indicate the general nature of the agreement reached. In the preceding meeting, the representative of Jordan requested the insertion, between paragraphs 12 and 13 of the draft report, of a new paragraph concerning an agreement reached among the developing countries.

However, the delegation of Mali had indicated, at the time of the vote on the draft resolution (980th meeting), that it did not endorse the provisions of operative paragraph 4 and of the annex concerning the distribution of the seats allocated to the developing countries in the Governing Council; it was in a spirit of solidarity with the other developing countries that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution instead of voting against it. If the new paragraph was inserted in the draft report of the Committee, his delegation would therefore insist that its own position should also be recorded.

39. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that the reason he had requested the insertion of the new paragraph on behalf of the sponsors of the twenty-six Power amendments (A/C.2/L.795/Rev.2), was that the agreement reached by those delegations concerning the distribution of seats had been an essential part of the compromise achieved on the draft resolution as a whole.

40. With regard to the new text for paragraph 20 proposed by the Rapporteur, he wished to associate himself with what the representative of Mali had said concerning references to the position of particular delegations in the report. The original version of paragraph 20 of the draft report had more accurately reflected the tacit agreement reached in the Committee; he feared that application of the principle of rotation in elections to the Governing Council would have the effect of creating two categories of members of the Council, since that principle could apply only to representatives of the developing countries.

41. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) said that he was prepared to agree to the modification of paragraph 20 of the draft report, even though he did not feel that the new text gave as accurate an account of the Committee's discussion. While he did not attach a great deal of importance to the wording of that paragraph, he could see no reason to change the original text of paragraph 20 of the draft report. However, since both texts proposed by the Rapporteur gave rise to criticism, he must state that, from the point of view of his delegation, none of the reasons put forth justified changes or omissions. It was a fact that two or more delegations had appealed to the co-sponsors to withdraw their amendment, but nothing they said subsequently could alter the record.

42. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said he thought that the report would reflect the course of the discussion more accurately if a new paragraph was inserted between paragraphs 12 and 13 as was proposed in the preceding meeting by the representative of Jordan. The statement made at the 974th meeting had indicated the provisions which had been eliminated from the annex to the draft resolution, in order to permit adoption of the resolution on the understanding that those provisions would be mentioned in the report since they had represented an agreement among the sponsors of the revised amendments and among the developing countries.

43. Mr. CHAMMAS (Lebanon) said that he fully supported the new paragraph proposed by the representative of Jordan and hoped that that wording would be

retained, since it accurately reflected the agreement reached among the developing countries.

44. As far as paragraph 20 of the draft report was concerned, he did not challenge the Nepalese representative's right to put forward his own interpretation of the principle of rotation; however, he saw no need to mention the appeal which two delegations had made to the co-sponsors of the five-Power amendment (A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1), since the developing countries had reached a tacit agreement on the matter. The good faith of the developing countries could not be questioned; they would adhere to the letter and the spirit of the draft resolution which had been adopted, and no country or group of countries would be deprived of its rights for the benefit of another. When elections to the Governing Council were held, it would be for the main regional groups to agree on who was to represent them. He was therefore in favour of retaining the original text of paragraph 20 of the draft report.

45. Mr. KONE (Upper Volta) observed, in connexion with the new paragraph proposed by Jordan, that when that delegation had made the statement in question some of the developing countries had expressed numerous reservations concerning the distribution of seats. His delegation was therefore unable to agree to the proposed new paragraph.

46. Mr. WOULBROUN (Belgium) suggested that it might be possible to solve the problem by referring, in the proposed new paragraph to "the agreement reached among a majority of the developing countries".

47. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said he hoped that the representatives of Mali and Upper Volta would not continue to oppose the paragraph which he had proposed. The agreement reached concerning the distribution of seats had affected all the developing countries, and it was in the light of that fact that those countries had cast their votes. It was too late not to reverse the decision.

48. The CHAIRMAN noted that, since the statements made by various delegations to explain their negative votes or abstentions appeared in the summary record of the 980th meeting, the reservations which had been expressed could be regarded as official. With regard to paragraph 20 of the draft report, he urged the sponsors of the amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1 to agree to the original text, which reflected the technical rather than the historical aspect of the discussion. Those delegations would, in any case, have an opportunity to put forward their interpretation when elections were held to the Governing Council.

49. Mr. CHAMMAS (Lebanon) agreed that mention should be made of the reservation expressed by the Nepalese representative on behalf of the sponsors of amendment A/C.2/L.799/Rev.1; but in the interests of objectivity, he was opposed to mentioning in the report the appeal made by two delegations. Furthermore, the Nepalese representative had not mentioned the elections to the Governing Council as a condition for withdrawing the five-Power amendment. He himself saw no need, therefore, to pursue a

fruitless discussion and he suggested that the original text of the draft report should be retained.

50. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) said his delegation did not agree with the conclusion of the representative of Lebanon that the more recent text proposed by the Rapporteur for paragraph 20 was not acceptable.

51. Mr. THAPA (Nepal) pressed for the inclusion of his reservation in the report, even if the principle of rotation within the different groups had not been clearly defined.

52. Mr. TELL (Jordan) proposed that the original text of paragraph 20 of the draft report should be retained as conveying more accurately the substance of the debate.

53. The CHAIRMAN, speaking as RAPPOREUR, said he proposed to retain the original paragraph 20.

54. Mr. NEDIVI said his delegation will honour the wishes of the Rapporteur on the understanding that it was a personal preference of the Rapporteur to retain the original paragraph 20 and that it was not a matter of bowing to a pressure.

55. Mr. THAPA (Nepal), supported by Mr. POLIT ORTIZ (Ecuador), favoured the solution proposed by the Rapporteur.

56. The CHAIRMAN proposed to the members of the Committee that a decision should be taken on the draft report (A/C.2/L.815), taking into consideration the changes reproduced in paragraphs 16, 17, 19 and 20 of the summary record of the preceding meeting, the modification of paragraph 7 indicated during the present meeting, and that the original text of paragraph 20 would be retained.

The draft report, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

57. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Committee) said that, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the draft resolution adopted by the Committee and subject to its adoption by the General Assembly, elections to the Governing Council would probably take place at the beginning of the week beginning 22 November.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Reports of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*) (A/5803, chap. I-VI, VII (sect. I, II, III, except para. 346, IV and V), VIII (sect. III and IV) and X (sect. II and VIII); A/6003, chap. I-XI, XII (sect. II) and XIV (sect. II, IV, VI and VII); A/C.2/L.797/Rev.1)

EXAMINATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" (*concluded*)* (A/C.2/L.797/Rev.1)

58. Mr. BOIKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) recalled that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had said, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII), that it would be desirable to establish a programme of international co-operation for the application of science and technology to economic

*Resumed from the 976th meeting.

and social development and had suggested new measures to be taken in that field. The Economic and Social Council had endorsed the views and plans of the Advisory Committee which had recommended that the programme of international co-operation should show a certain flexibility so as to allow for the addition of new programmes when necessary.

59. His delegation supported the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.797/Rev.1) and was glad to see that it took account of the French representative's amendments defining the role of the Economic and Social Council in the preparation of the world programme. However, it would like to remind the Committee of General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII), and in particular operative paragraph 4.

60. Mr. INGRAM (Australia) said that the consultations which had taken place between the sponsors of the original draft resolution (A/C.2/L.797) and other delegations, including those of France and Pakistan, had been extremely useful and had made it possible to improve the original text considerably. He was glad to note that France, Iran and Senegal had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

61. The amendments to the original draft were as follows: In preambular paragraph 1, the sponsors had deleted all reference to the United Nations Development Decade. The Pakistan representative had pointed out that the results obtained thus far had not been entirely satisfactory and that the draft resolution might be weakened by linking science and technology to the objectives of the Decade. In operative paragraph 1, the sponsors had replaced the words "Takes note with satisfaction" by "Endorses", since the paragraph sought to complement Economic and Social Council resolution 1083 (XXXIX) rather than to narrow its scope. The Council had made a great many constructive proposals which in fact met with the Committee's approval and the word "Endorses" was therefore a more accurate reflection of the Committee's feeling. Paragraph 2 (a) was now more precise and more in conformity with the text of General

Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII); the same was true of paragraph 2 (b), where specific mention was made of co-operation by States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and AIEA. In paragraph 4 (a), the words "not yet possessing them" had been deleted since they served no useful purpose, and in paragraph 4 (d) the words "and similar institutions" had been added, since the original text was too restrictive.

62. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the revised resolution reflected the main provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1083 (XXXIX) and in a certain measure endorsed them. His delegation wished to stress the special importance of paragraph 4 (b) and the need to strengthen co-ordination within the Advisory Committee and between the various United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies without the need to set up new administrative machinery or incur extra expense.

63. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) deplored the fact that so important an item had received such summary treatment by the Committee. Nor did the draft resolution attach sufficient importance to the Advisory Committee's opinion that it was essential for the most urgent problems to be very carefully determined, particularly in the field of industrialization. It made general recommendations and refrained from giving any definite instructions to the Advisory Council. The Committee's role was not to express polite opinions but to make a detailed study of the questions.

64. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Committee) pointed out two corrections that needed to be made in document A/C.2/L.797/Rev.1. In operative paragraph 1 of the French text, the words "Fait sienne" should be replaced by "Approuve". In paragraph 4 of the Spanish text, the words "de las organizaciones" should be deleted.

Draft resolution A/C.2/L.797/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.