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Chairman: Mr. Moraiwid M. TELL (Jordan).

AGENDA ITEM 46

Population growth and economic development (*concluded*) (A/6303, chap. X, sect. II; A/6462, A/6466 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.936)

1. Mr. KOCHUBEI (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that it was for each Government to decide what policy to follow and what measures to adopt in order to solve the problems of population growth in relation to economic and social development. The history of the advanced countries showed that their Governments had not needed to resort to birth control in order to overcome economic backwardness. All the difficulties connected with population growth during the initial stages of development had been overcome through vigorous measures to encourage economic growth. It was also evident from those countries' experience that progress in education, a reduction in infant mortality and an improvement in the status of women would make it possible to bring population growth and economic and social development more closely into line in the future. That result could be achieved by changing the economic and social functions of the family and developing corresponding mental attitudes.

2. The practical experience of a number of developing countries which had succeeded in increasing their per capita output disproved the theory that unchecked population growth tended to cancel out economic progress. The developing countries, moreover, could not expect results from birth control measures for several decades. Such measures could not by themselves solve their economic difficulties. Naturally, the planning of economic and social development must take into account the relevant population factors. His delegation considered that, by giving excessive importance to population problems and treating them as the main cause of poverty, the United Nations might throw its vital technical assistance activities into confusion.

3. Mr. Mohamed AL-ATRASH (Syria) said that high rates of population growth in the over-populated developing countries called for bold action since they

could lead to a decline in per capita food consumption. On the other hand, high rates should be encouraged in the under-populated countries which were not in a position to exploit all their natural resources.

4. Although birth control might be necessary in over-populated countries, the main stress should be laid on increasing food production. International assistance should supplement national efforts in that field. There was no general food shortage at present. Any projections forecasting such a shortage were based on assumptions which would be changed by technological progress. The very purpose of such projections was to prompt action which would change the assumptions on which they were based. The world was not suffering from a shortage of food but from bad distribution of the supply. It was the distribution that must be changed, for the benefit of the over-populated developing countries. Such redistribution would enable them to step up their development efforts, particularly in industry, and thus reduce, once a certain stage of development had been reached, their present high rates of population growth.

5. Changes in the immigration laws in force in the advanced countries would also make it possible to reduce population pressure in certain developing countries. Economic union between over-populated and under-populated developing countries could also produce the same results. Those measures would have more chance of success than family planning, which should be encouraged, but which was difficult to apply because most of the population in the countries concerned was illiterate.

6. Mr. HAMEED (Ceylon) said that, although Ceylon's rate of population growth had declined between 1963 and 1965, it was still one of the highest in the world. According to recent estimates, the population would double in the next twenty-five years. Such rapid growth produced a population structure which was economically unfavourable. Nearly 42 per cent of Ceylon's population were under fifteen years of age. The working population represented 55 per cent of the total, compared with 65 per cent in the advanced countries. The high proportion of children and juveniles placed a heavy burden on the country's limited resources, a substantial portion of which had to be set aside for the expansion of a wide range of free social services. The rapid growth of the population would have a serious impact on the country's food situation. Despite substantial increases in the area under cultivation and yields per acre, Ceylon, which imported 40 per cent of its rice, had imported 1,000 million rupees' worth of food-stuffs in 1964, which represented 55 per cent of its total imports. Savings had therefore proved insufficient to finance economic development projects. In the circumstances, it was essential to stabilize the

rate of population growth at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy.

7. The Government of Ceylon had given active encouragement to the family planning programme of the Family Planning Association of Ceylon. In 1958, it had concluded an agreement for the purpose with the Swedish Government. Family planning was now integrated with the mother and child welfare programme of the Department of Health Services. The Department of National Planning and the Department of Census and Statistics were carrying out many population research studies and surveys with the assistance of the Population Council of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Ceylon.

8. His delegation fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.936.

9. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the twenty-five-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.936), as orally amended (1098th meeting, para. 16).

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted without objection.

AGENDA ITEM 39

United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (continued)* (A/6303, chap. II; A/6426, E/4196 and Add.1-3, A/C.2/L.931 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.2/L.938, A/C.2/L.940, A/C.2/L.942)

10. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) said that his Government had given careful consideration to the proposal for a charter of development referred to in the sixth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931. It hardly saw how such a charter could be drawn up in view of the essentially practical nature of development problems and the diversity of those facing the developing countries. Delegations which remembered the difficulties encountered in drafting the covenants on human rights would no doubt hesitate to undertake a similar task in the much less codifiable field of economic development. The Committee should, moreover, hesitate to ask the Secretary-General to prepare a new report when it had just recommended a general review of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Netherlands representative had said (1095th meeting) that nothing in the text interfered with the area of responsibility of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). But consideration of the matter by the General Assembly was bound to overlap with the dialogue on the principles which had been started by the first session of UNCTAD. As the representative of Israel had said (1096th meeting), neither a charter nor a restatement of principles would really increase the flow of resources to the developing countries. The transfer of such resources raised practical problems, in that the advanced countries had to discover a way of transferring more resources to the developing countries without running into recurrent balance-of-payments crises.

11. The Committee also had before it draft resolution A/C.2/L.940, which his delegation found more ac-

ceptable. It covered most of the same ground and, in the circumstances, he hoped that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 would withdraw their text in favour of A/C.2/L.940.

12. Mr. DJOUDI (Algeria) said that draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 was intended to systematize the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. It thus went further than the title under which it was submitted, the United Nations Development Programme. A resolution of that kind would meet the wishes of those Member States which considered it necessary to review the results achieved in international co-operation. It would establish the principles that should govern the future activities of the international community. The principles stated in 1964, of which the sponsors approved, would be the subject of a debate of importance to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its second session. That debate could lead to the unanimity which the sponsors desired. Thus the idea was one which demanded study and reflection. The twenty-second session of the General Assembly would be a first stage in the preparation of the charter of development and it was reasonable to hope that all the conditions necessary for the achievement of that goal would be fulfilled at the twenty-third session of the Assembly.

13. His delegation was therefore submitting a number of amendments (A/C.2/L.942). They would not involve any basic changes in draft resolution A/C.2/L.931, but would bring it into closer conformity with the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, having regard to the various time-limits which would necessarily have a direct influence on the objective sought in the draft resolution. In proposing that, in the first preambular paragraph, the words "Bearing in mind" should be replaced by the word "Reaffirming", his delegation was reproducing the wording of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolution. As it stood, the reference to Economic and Social Council resolution 1152 (XLI) in the second preambular paragraph was purely negative, but that resolution actually recommended a survey of the preparations required in order to further and facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the United Nations Development Decade. The fifth amendment was based on the agenda for the second session of UNCTAD. It was necessary to emphasize how important the discussions to be held at New Delhi would be in furthering the purpose of the draft resolution. Finally, operative paragraph 3 would show on what lines the Secretary-General was to direct his efforts.

14. Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) reminded the Committee of Economic and Social Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX), which both stressed the need to make projections so that future programmes of action could be drawn up and to fix, at the international level, specific and realistic goals consistent with the needs of the developing countries which would enable them to benefit more from the activities of the United Nations family. The report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/4916 and Add.1-3), in pursuance of those two

*Resumed from the 1097th meeting.

resolutions, contained constructive suggestions and information on the activities of the members of the United Nations family in the various sectors, but did not fully meet the requirements of the two resolutions and, although it had been issued in May, no further information had been supplied to the Assembly on the establishment of goals by members of the United Nations family in their respective fields of competence or on the report which resolution 2084 (XX) had asked those organizations to submit jointly on the goals already set. On that last point, the report of the Secretary-General merely indicated that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination might prepare a report at some future date (E/4916, para. 42), which was left unspecified, although the United Nations Development Decade would come to an end in 1970.

15. His delegation did not share the view that the slow progress made towards achieving the targets set for the Development Decade was due to the fact that they were unrealistic. On the contrary, they were modest in comparison with the needs and growth potential of the developing countries. The annual growth rate of 5 per cent—which would not be enough to narrow the gap between rich and poor countries—could undoubtedly be achieved by the developing countries. Pakistan had reached that rate during its second five-year-plan (1960–1965) and expected to reach 6.5 per cent during its third. The agricultural growth rate would probably rise from 3.4 per cent during the second plan to 5 per cent during the third, while the industrial growth rate would be about 10 per cent for the whole decade. Enrolment in primary and secondary schools was expected to be 10 and 18 per cent of the respective age groups by 1970. Pakistan already had one doctor per 7,400 persons, the target for the Development Decade being one per 10,000, and expected to have one per 6,600 by 1970. It was thus possible to achieve the target set for the Decade by trying hard enough. It was also necessary to start immediately to make plans for the period following the Decade.

16. It was for those reasons that his delegation had submitted draft resolution A/C.2/L.940, together with six other delegations, to which should also be added the following: Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

17. The purpose of the draft resolution was to prompt the action necessary to follow up the Development Decade. The first eight preambular paragraphs gave an idea of the direction to be taken by such action at the national and international levels. The ninth preambular paragraph was intended to stress the important role that international trade should play in economic development, but not to underestimate the importance of foreign aid, which the Decade had stressed. The first three operative paragraphs stated the sponsors' belief that the targets set for the Decade could be achieved in the remaining four years with sufficient effort, and operative paragraph 4 called for a framework of international development strategy for the period following the Decade. In that paragraph the sponsors had decided

to replace the words "twenty-second session" in the third line by the words "twenty-third session" and to insert the words "forty-third and forty-fifth sessions of the" between the words "the" and "Economic" in the next line. That would give the Secretary-General more time, and the General Assembly, after considering the preliminary framework at its twenty-third session, would be able to take a final decision a year before the start of the next period. The word "consecrated" in the same paragraph should be replaced by the word "concentrated".

Mr. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

18. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) said that it was not goals, targets, guide-lines, convenient developments tools or resources which the international community lacked, but understanding. It was the growing lack of awareness of the relatively modest goals of the Decade that lay behind its failure, and particularly the inability to realize the implications of failure. That had been recognized in Economic and Social Council resolution 1176 (XLI), which had contained a promise of more effective work by the United Nations information services.

19. The Committee was again discussing the United Nations Development Decade, preparing for another one, playing the game of restating principles, goals and guide-lines, but there was not a word in the draft resolution on the basic issue, namely, how to generate the political will necessary to give life to such texts. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.931, which dealt with the preparatory work for a renewed co-operative effort in the cause of development, at least recognized the need to distinguish between short-range goals and long-term efforts. Although it could have been more explicit on that point, the draft resolution did not exclude the possibility of a thorough discussion later on the nature and scope of future international action for development and his delegation would therefore support it.

20. The same was not true of draft resolution A/C.2/L.940. If the United Nations Development Decade, instead of firing the imagination and compassion of peoples the world over, was merely an organizing or reorganizing principle for the edification of national and international bureaucracy, it was doomed to failure. The civic spirit of the international community must therefore be mobilized. The new operative paragraph 1 proposed by the Algerian delegation in its amendments (A/C.2/L.942) had that in mind. A new start must be made, with a frank recognition that the chances of achieving the modest goals of the Decade were nil. Otherwise, the Committee, like the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.940, ran the risk of retaining a faulty conception of the Decade. A full-scale discussion of the subject, first in the Economic and Social Council and then in the Second Committee, should relate short-term to long-term goals. From it should emerge a clearer picture of what could be done, by whom, by when and at what cost in terms of aid or of suffering and social and political instability. To request the Secretary-General to prepare and submit a framework of international development strategy for the 1970's was to compound the difficulties in the way of a new approach to the problem, to conceive of international development

strategy solely in terms of decades and to shirk the responsibility for evolving such a strategy in the organs of the United Nations. The role to be assigned to the Secretary-General was clear from the text: he was not asked to prepare a plan to make the United Nations family more active, but he was asked to outline a global strategy, on his own initiative, which would be a mistake according to the delegation of Israel. The draft resolution, moreover, only mentioned the role of trade in promoting economic development, and not that of aid, on which the General Assembly had already stated its views. The representative of Pakistan had spoken of aid and it was difficult to see why it should not be referred to explicitly.

21. He was surprised that the Council had not fixed a time to discuss the subject nor requested its inclusion in the General Assembly's agenda. His delegation would prefer to see draft resolution A/C.2/L.940 withdrawn and resubmitted in 1967, after a full-scale discussion. But if it was to be adopted, it should also refer to Economic and Social Council resolution 1176 (XLI).

22. Mr. MURGESCU (Romania) recalled the importance which his delegation had always attached to the adoption of a declaration of principles concerning economic relations between States and its expression of regret that no progress had been made in that direction, in spite of the adoption by the General Assembly of several resolutions recognizing the usefulness of such a declaration.

23. The Romanian delegation was therefore happy to find in draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 several ideas which it warmly advocated. It would, however, like the sponsors to make clear what, in their opinion, should be the relationship between the survey they were asking the Secretary-General to make and the preparation of a declaration of principles of international economic co-operation. He was disturbed to note that the preamble did not mention any of the General Assembly resolutions concerning such a declaration of principles, but on the other hand, alluded in its fourth paragraph to progress which in his view was scarcely apparent. The reply of the sponsors of the draft resolution to that question would determine the attitude of the Romanian delegation. It was ready to support any measure leading to a definition of certain principles of economic co-operation among States, but could not approve of measures likely to hinder the preparation of a declaration of that nature. If the reply of the sponsors of the draft resolution dispelled his delegation's fears, a paragraph might be added to the preamble, worded as follows:

"Recalling resolution 1942 (XVIII) concerning the need to adopt a declaration on international economic co-operation."

24. His delegation was prepared to support the first two amendments proposed by the United Kingdom (A/C.2/L.938) and hoped that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 would be able to take them into account. It also hoped they would be able to accept the amendments proposed by Algeria (A/C.2/L.942), for it was surely essential to avoid any con-

fusion between the survey requested of the Secretary-General and the drafting by UNCTAD of the principles which should govern international commercial relations.

25. The Romanian delegation was ready to vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/L.940.

26. Mr. PARDO (Malta) considered draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 to be based on an interesting and constructive idea. He approved unreservedly, for example, the provisions of the fifth preambular paragraph. However, he would like to suggest a slight modification of the third preambular paragraph to read: "...oriented towards long-term, increased and concerted efforts...". Secondly, and more importantly, he did not think it was wise to spell out directives for action in the field of development in the proposed charter of development.

27. Concerning draft resolution A/C.2/L.940, he shared the opinion which the Israel representative had just expressed. He could not accept the wording of the fourth preambular paragraph and hoped that the sponsors would be able, at the very least, to delete the words "both national and", for he did not think that the drafting by the United Nations of an over-all framework of guide-lines could influence planning at the national level. The succeeding preambular paragraphs stressed the delineation of guide-lines and general objectives, whereas experience had proved that they were difficult to define and, in any case, of very limited usefulness for Governments. Moreover, guide-lines and objectives could not be imposed on the latter without impinging on a field which the United Nations Charter had stated to be essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of each State. The Maltese delegation, therefore, could not support draft resolution A/C.2/L.940 unless it was amended.

Mr. Tell (Jordan) resumed the Chair.

28. Mr. BADAWI (United Arab Republic), on behalf of his own delegation and those of India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, proposed that the following paragraph be inserted between operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931:

"Emphasizes that the preparation of this survey in no way detracts from the urgency of the need for the Governments of States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to exert maximum efforts, with a view to reaching, at the earliest possible moment, the broadest measure of agreement on the principles governing international trade and trade policies conducive to development."

That amendment, like the fifth Algerian amendment, was inspired by the desire not in any way to hamper UNCTAD's work on the principles in question, and it gave greater balance to the draft resolution by introducing the new paragraph into its operative part.

29. Mr. INGRAM (Australia) said he would like first of all to pay a tribute to the constant concern of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931, and of the Netherlands delegation in particular, to strengthen United Nations activities in the field of development. However, his delegation which, generally speaking, preferred pragmatic methods to system-building,

had doubts about the timeliness and the utility of the proposal expressed in the draft resolution in question.

30. It considered, indeed, that until such time as agreement was reached on the principles stated by the first session of UNCTAD, it would be premature to try to elaborate principles of still wider scope. The amendment which the representative of the United Arab Republic had just proposed in the name of four delegations took that consideration partly into account, but he himself would prefer that the word "the" in the English text before the word "principles", the which had already been discussed in UNCTAD, should be deleted so as to bring the text into line with the wording of item 9 of the provisional agenda of the second session of the Conference put forward in the report of the Trade and Development Board.^{1/}

31. Concerning the usefulness of the survey envisaged in the draft resolution, the Australian delegation considered that it would be interesting to have such a task undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research which, as its Executive Director had indicated to the Committee (1092nd meeting), had work of that kind in mind for the future. On the other hand, it did not think that it was of interest to the General Assembly to embark on a task of such magnitude that the United Kingdom representative had compared it to the preparation of the draft covenants on human rights, before agreement had been reached even on the principles concerning international trade.

32. His delegation supported the amendments submitted by the United Kingdom (A/C.2/L.938), and the first four amendments submitted by Algeria (A/C.2/L.942). With regard to the fifth Algerian amendment, he shared the opinion of the representative of the United Arab Republic. As for the sixth amendment, the objections he had raised concerning the draft resolution itself were even more applicable to that, since the adoption of that new paragraph would involve a formal decision by the General Assembly to prepare a statement which his delegation doubted would prove useful.

33. In conclusion, he hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would be able to take into account the amendments submitted by the United Kingdom.

34. Mr. Donald MACDONALD (Canada) said he was in agreement with both the proposal and the objectives of the Australian delegation. He thanked the sponsors of the two draft resolutions, and particularly the Netherlands representative, for drawing the Committee's attention (1095th meeting) to the importance of a planned approach to development in the decade following 1970.

35. He understood the sponsors' motives and hoped their enthusiasm would not wane through the years; however, he had certain reservations. He supported the amendments submitted by the United Kingdom. Although he had not yet been able to study the amendments submitted by Algeria, nor the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan, he urged their

authors to delete any reference to reports which the Secretary-General should submit to future sessions of the General Assembly. He recalled that earlier when he had commented on the ideas of the Ghanaian representative on the reorganization of the Committee's work (1071st meeting), he had suggested that when the General Assembly referred a question to the Economic and Social Council, it should not automatically decide at the same time to place it on the provisional agenda of a future session, but should leave it to the Council to decide, in the light of reports and its own discussions, whether or when it was appropriate to refer the question back to the General Assembly. Perhaps that idea should be applied to both the draft resolutions before the Committee: their sponsors might request the Secretary-General to submit his report to the Council only and leave it to the latter to decide how to bring it before the General Assembly. The Economic and Social Council's work on the subject could also be mentioned. Subject to those reservations, the Canadian delegation would follow the sponsors' deliberations with interest.

36. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the meeting should be suspended to allow the sponsors time to agree on the amendments submitted.

37. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) proposed that, in view of the lateness of the hour, the meeting be adjourned.

38. The Chairman said he felt sure that the sponsors could still perform useful work during the present meeting and asked the Peruvian representative not to press his proposal.

39. In the absence of any objection, the Chairman suggested that the meeting be suspended.

It was so decided.

The meeting was suspended at 12.30 p.m. and resumed at 12.50 p.m.

40. Mr. LUBBERS (Netherlands) said that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 were grateful for the attention their text had received.

41. They were prepared to accept the first of the amendments submitted by the United Kingdom (A/C.2/L.938), inasmuch as the words "the next development decade" actually had no legal force, since the United Nations had not yet reached a decision on the matter. It was also advisable not to set a time-limit on the scope of those principles. On the other hand, they saw no cause to change the wording of the fifth preambular paragraph, since strictly speaking the words "rights and duties of peoples and nations" had no legal significance. Hence, the sponsors could accept neither the second United Kingdom amendment nor its fourth amendment concerning operative paragraph 2, inasmuch as the survey the Secretary-General was to undertake was by definition of a preparatory nature. In the matter of the third amendment, the sponsors felt that the words "charter of development" should be retained in the sixth preambular paragraph, but they were willing to delete the word "such".

42. The sponsors accepted the Algerian delegation's first three amendments (A/C.2/L.942), which clarified and strengthened the draft resolution. While they had

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 15, part one, para. 129.

no substantive objections to the fourth amendment which would add a new paragraph after the third preambular paragraph, they nevertheless believed it was somewhat out of context, inasmuch as Economic and Social Council resolution 1148 (XLI) had no direct bearing on their draft resolution, but had to do rather with draft resolution A/C.2/L.940; besides, the two draft resolutions were parallel and were not mutually exclusive. The sponsors hoped the Algerian delegation would not press that amendment. They could accept the fifth amendment, provided item 9 of the provisional agenda of the second session of UNCTAD was incorporated word for word.

43. In connexion with the sixth amendment, there was a certain tactical difficulty involved in adding such a paragraph concerning a consolidated statement of rights and duties of peoples and nations, since to do so would lessen the chances of the draft resolution being adopted by a large majority. That was doubtless the right course to follow; but at the present early stage, his delegation preferred not to be over-ambitious but to advance gradually, and it asked the Algerian delegation not to press the amendment.

44. With regard to the amendment submitted by the delegations of India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, his delegation had specifically stated when it introduced its draft resolution that it in no way curtailed UNCTAD's responsibility in that area. The sponsors fully agreed with the substance of the amendment, but believed it would be easier to quote the relevant passage from General Assembly resolution 2085 (XX), which had been adopted unanimously, so that the revised operative paragraph 2 would read:

"Emphasizes that the preparation of this survey in no way prejudices the call addressed by it, in its resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965, to the Governments of States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make the maximum efforts through the Conference, which attached great importance to principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development, with a view to reaching, at the earliest possible moment, the broadest possible measure of agreement on principles and policies."

45. In connexion with the Moroccan proposal (1095th meeting), he requested the Secretariat to arrange for the words "the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut" to be added after "the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization" in operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.931.

46. The sponsors could not accept the three changes which the representative of Malta had suggested. They had intentionally omitted the word "concerted", which the Maltese delegation wished to insert between the words "longer term" and "efforts" in the third pre-

ambular paragraph, and they had intentionally retained the words "longer term" rather than "long term". They had deliberately been flexible, and even somewhat vague, in the fourth preambular paragraph, because they had wished merely to provide general indications and to allow the Secretary-General the greatest possible freedom; the principles, directives and guidelines for action in the field of development should be interpreted very broadly.

47. In reply to the Romanian delegation's question as to what the relationship was between the proposed survey and the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation called for in General Assembly resolution 1942 (XVIII), he explained that draft resolution A/C.2/L.931 was much broader in scope than that resolution, since it dealt not only with economic development, but also, for example, with social and cultural development. The survey which the Secretary-General was asked to prepare took into account the fact that the General Assembly had already considered a declaration on international economic co-operation and in no way ran counter to such a declaration. The sponsors did not object to the addition of a preambular paragraph which might read as follows: "Bearing in mind resolution 1942 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 concerning the need for a declaration on international economic co-operation." The sponsors had not deliberately omitted such a statement, and they felt, in fact, that resolution 1942 (XVIII), which the General Assembly had adopted unanimously, should be included in the Secretary-General's survey.

48. His delegation had consulted the Secretary-General in connexion with the Australian delegation's suggestion that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should undertake the survey; it was a matter of relatively minor importance.

49. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly should examine thoroughly the reasons for the failure of the Development Decade, as the Israel representative had suggested. But there was no need to add another operative paragraph to that effect to the draft resolution, since its scope was more limited.

50. With regard to the Canadian representative's suggestion that any reference to a future General Assembly session in the last operative paragraph should be deleted, the sponsors preferred to retain that point in the text.

51. Mr. BADAWI (United Arab Republic) said that in a spirit of co-operation and compromise, the delegations of India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia would accept the Netherlands representative's wording, provided that the words "in accordance with recommendations A.I.1, A.I.2 and A.I.3 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" were added at the end of the revised operative paragraph 2.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.