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

AGENDA ITEM 37

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (continued) (A/6303/Add.1, chap. I; A/6315, A/6501, A/C.2/L.907 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.909)

1. Mr. WILMOT (Ghana), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.909, stated that, while it seemed unlikely that the consultations on cocoa, resumed at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), would lead to an agreement before the end of the year, it was essential to reach agreement at least before the start of the 1967-1968 crop year. Those consultations must, therefore, proceed as quickly as possible to permit the early resumption of the Conference. The draft resolution listed the various points that a satisfactory agreement on cocoa ought to cover, and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

2. Mr. HOGENDORP (Netherlands) noted that the specific achievements of UNCTAD since its establishment had not been particularly impressive. There was, however, no cause for concern, since UNCTAD was still a very young organization and had already done good by exercising a considerable influence on public and private thinking and drawing attention to the close relationship between world development and international trade.

3. If the performance of UNCTAD was to be improved in the future, the reasons why its achievements hitherto had been rather disappointing would have to be analysed. In the first place, as the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had emphasized, its various organs met too often, and the meetings programme would have to be concentrated on the examination of priority questions. In the second place, the decision-

making process was too slow and a continuous dialogue would have to take place between developed and developing countries to speed it up. As his delegation had suggested at the fourth session of the Trade and Development Board, the existing system of group consultations tended to make positions rigid, and there should be informal encounters between members of different groups simultaneously with the group meetings. Those informal encounters should begin at the start of a meeting and not only towards the end. In the third place, the scope of UNCTAD's activities was too broad to allow it to achieve practical results rapidly. The work programme of the various UNCTAD bodies should concentrate on a limited number of highly significant problems, having regard to carefully balanced priorities and the prospects of achieving results quickly. In that connexion, his delegation looked forward to the second session of the Conference and appreciated the offer made by the Government of India to act as host. Moreover, UNCTAD had not been fully productive so far, perhaps, because the real consequences of the close relationship between development and trade had not yet been fully accepted. All States must recognize the need for reshaping the pattern of world economy, particularly the economic structure of the developing countries and the pattern of national expenditure in the developed countries.

4. His country was trying to work out an integrated long-term development policy and attached great importance to the systematic preparation of a world development policy in future years. The Conference could play a significant part in that connexion, on condition that its action was based not on antagonistic group interests but on a spirit of real international co-operation for the solution of the development problem, a problem which was common to all peoples, rich or poor, in the modern world.

AGENDA ITEM 41

Activities in the field of industrial development (continued)* (A/6433):

- (a) Report of the Committee for Industrial Development (A/6303, chap. VI, sect. I-III; A/6303/Add.1, chap. III; E/4203, A/C.2/L.904);
- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development

5. Mr. MURAYA (Kenya), introducing the ten-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.904), recalled that under the United Nations Charter one of the main objectives of the United Nations was to promote a higher standard of living, full employment and conditions con-

*Resumed from the 1067th meeting.

ductive to economic and social progress and development. The attainment of that objective was of concern primarily to the developing countries whose economy was, in fact, developing very little and to attain it they must establish an industrial basis to complement the agricultural sector which had so far been their main source of foreign currency. The sponsors of the draft resolution were convinced that the indispensable contributions of capital and skilled manpower that the implementation of the industrial programmes required were not enough. It was also vital to have exchanges of ideas and experiences in order to make the developing countries keenly aware of the problems involved in industrialization and thus to stimulate their initiative and imagination. He noted, with reference to operative paragraph 3, that the Industrial Development Board had not yet been elected, and hoped that the General Assembly would rectify that omission as soon as possible.

6. Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) recalled that the organization of an International Symposium on Industrial Development had been on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council since 1963. The various regional symposia had made it possible to identify a number of problems, and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) had already established permanent machinery to deal with industrial development. The success of the Symposium would, however, require very thorough preparatory work both by the participating States and by the international organizations concerned. The Symposium to be held in Athens would be a full-scale international conference on industrial development. It would certainly make far-reaching recommendations, which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) would not fail to put to good use. It was therefore important to appoint the Executive Director of UNIDO very soon and to choose its headquarters site. The representatives of the United States and Italy had rightly pointed out that that matter could be settled at the current session of the General Assembly.

7. His delegation supported the draft resolution under consideration, but would like to replace the words "resolution 1180 (XLI)" in the third preambular paragraph, by the words "resolutions 1180 (XLI) and 1185 (XLI)".

8. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) recalled that, during the discussion in the General Assembly, at its 1468th plenary meeting, of the draft report of the Second Committee on agenda item 41 (b), the Italian delegation invited the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the new Organization as soon as possible. Despite the fact that the resolution concerning UNIDO had been adopted by the Second Committee a month previously, the post of Executive Director had not yet been filled and it was therefore difficult to request UNIDO to give the preparation of the International Symposium on Industrial Development all the necessary attention. He recalled in that connexion that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had been appointed eighteen months before the first session of the Conference. He proposed that the Committee should, after adopting the draft resolution, again call upon the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director as soon as possible.

9. Mr. Mohamed AL-ATRASH (Syria) agreed with the representatives of Pakistan and Italy that the Secretary-General should appoint the Executive Director of UNIDO as soon as possible so that the appointment could be endorsed by the General Assembly before the end of the session.

10. Mr. SAHLOUL (Sudan) shared that view. He recalled that many delegations would like to see the post given to the Commissioner for Industrial Development and hoped that the General Assembly would ratify that choice.

11. Mr. PLAN (Austria) stressed the importance of making the experience of industrial development available to the developing countries. That would be a long-term undertaking and his delegation was convinced that the International Symposium would make a great contribution to industrial development in the countries of the Third World. He agreed that the Executive Director of UNIDO should be appointed and the Industrial Development Board elected at the present session.

12. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the socialist group of countries, submitted a certain number of oral amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/L.904.

13. In keeping with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) establishing UNIDO, he proposed the insertion, in the fourth preambular paragraph after the words "aimed at", of the words "strengthening international co-operation in the field of industrial development and", and in operative paragraph 4, of the words "inter alia" after the words "aimed at". The words "the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" in operative paragraph 2 should be replaced by the words "the Governments of all interested States".

14. His delegation shared the concern of many delegations at the delay in the appointment of the Executive Director of UNIDO, which was preventing that Organization from taking an effective part in the preparation of the Symposium. It requested the Chairman to inform the Secretary-General of the consensus of opinion in the Committee with regard to the appointment of the Executive Director.

15. Mr. GEORGE (France) supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.904. He pointed out, with reference to the fourth preambular paragraph, that in the interest of international co-operation, the Symposium should avoid political controversy and concentrate on formulating technical recommendations. The reference to the existence of UNIDO in operative paragraph 3 was timely. He endorsed the opinion of those who had reminded the Committee of the necessity of proceeding rapidly to the appointment of an Executive Director; that step should be followed by the selection of a headquarters site and the election of the members of the Industrial Development Board.

16. Mr. M'BAYE (Guinea) reminded the Committee that, in his general statement (1042nd meeting), his delegation had paid a tribute to Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman for the competence with which he had done his work. If UNIDO was properly to serve as a

centre for co-ordinating industrial development efforts, its Executive Director must be appointed as soon as possible.

17. Mr. OMEISH (Libya) expressed the hope that the Executive Director of UNIDO would be appointed soon and that the General Assembly would confirm the choice of Mr. Abdel-Rahman.

18. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.904. The USSR amendments would tend to weaken the contribution that the Symposium could make to the industrialization of the developing countries by having it give attention also to co-operation among developed countries in that field. He hoped that the USSR delegation would not press its amendment to operative paragraph 2. He reiterated his delegation's wish to see the Executive Director of UNIDO appointed during the present session.

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

19. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that he supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.904 and would have done so even more readily if decisions had been taken regarding the headquarters of UNIDO, the election of the members of its Industrial Development Board, and the appointment of its Executive Director. He agreed with all those who had asked the Chairman to inform the Secretary-General of their concern at the delay in appointing the Executive Director. He hoped that the Committee would soon have before it a report on the facilities and services required for UNIDO's headquarters.

20. Mr. LORENZO FERNANDEZ (Brazil) said that he approved of the draft resolution but would like to add a sixth operative paragraph reading as follows:

"Requests the regional economic commission to co-operate actively in the preparatory work of the Symposium and formulate to Member Governments and to UNIDO the suggestions and recommendations which they may deem advisable in the light of the experience at the level of their respective regions."

It was essential to make maximum use of the vast experience of the regional economic commissions, which had a very close knowledge of their respective regions and whose collaboration would enhance the Symposium's chances of success.

21. He agreed with the representatives who had expressed the hope that the Executive Director of UNIDO would be appointed soon.

22. Mr. VLADOV (Bulgaria) said that he endorsed the remarks and proposals of the USSR representative. He too hoped that the Chairman would draw the Secretary-General's attention to the Committee members' wish to see Mr. Abdel-Rahman appointed Executive Director of UNIDO as soon as possible. He welcomed the offer of Greece, a neighbour of Bulgaria, to act as host to the Symposium. With reference to the United States representative's comments on the USSR amendment, he stressed the need for international co-operation in industrialization, in accordance with the position taken by the Committee.

23. Mr. BILIMATSI (Greece) said that it would be easier for Greece to perform its duties as host to the Symposium if Mr. Abdel-Rahman was appointed Executive Director of UNIDO at the present session.

24. Mr. FILALI (Morocco) supported the draft resolution and thanked Greece for its offer to act as host to the International Symposium. The Committee should retain the valuable Brazilian amendment, which completed the draft resolution. He hoped that Mr. Abdel-Rahman would be appointed Executive Director of UNIDO as soon as possible. The members of the Industrial Development Board should then be elected and a decision taken on the site of UNIDO's headquarters, for which the Committee did not yet have all the necessary data.

25. Mr. DJOUDI (Algeria) said that he supported the draft resolution. The success of the Symposium depended on several factors, including consideration of the recommendations of various regional symposia, in particular that held at Cairo, the appointment of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the selection of the headquarters site. Operative paragraph 3 gave UNIDO special responsibility in the organization of the Symposium. He joined with the previous speakers, and in particular the representative of Bulgaria, in requesting the Chairman to convey to the Secretary-General the Committee's wish that Mr. Abdel-Rahman should be appointed Executive Director of the new Organization.

26. Mr. SADI (Jordan) suggested that, in the new paragraph proposed by the Brazilian representative, the words "and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut" should be added after the words "regional economic commissions".

27. Mr. BESY (Madagascar) said that he fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.904. The Symposium fulfilled the expectations of the developing countries, for which industrialization was the key to economic advancement. The preparatory work was therefore of especial importance. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization must be given all the necessary facilities and, in particular, its Executive Director must be appointed as soon as possible and a decision must be taken regarding its headquarters, which should, if possible, be in a highly industrialized European country.

28. Mr. VILFAN (Yugoslavia) supported the draft resolution, thanked Greece for its offer to act as host to the Symposium and joined with the other representatives in asking that Mr. Abdel-Rahman should be appointed as soon as possible to the post of Executive Director of UNIDO. The USSR amendments to operative paragraph 2 were consistent with the attitude adopted by Yugoslavia on many occasions. He approved of the Brazilian amendment, with the modification proposed by the Jordanian representative.

29. Mr. KHANACHET (Kuwait) said that he supported the nomination of Mr. Abdel-Rahman as Executive Director of UNIDO, Kuwait, which had recently acted as host to the Conference on Industrial Development for the Arab States, was particularly interested in the success of the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

30. Mr. KADRY (Iraq) supported the draft resolution and reminded the Committee that his delegation had already stated its position on the matter in the Council. He thanked the Greek Government for its offer to act as host to the International Symposium. He thanked Mr. Abdel-Rahman for his important contribution to industrial development and hoped that he would be appointed Executive Director of UNIDO.

31. Mr. PEREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela) reminded the Committee that from the very beginning, in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, his delegation had supported the idea of organizing the International Symposium, which he hoped would be a success. He joined with the other representatives in requesting the Chairman to inform the Secretary-General of their wish that Mr. Abdel-Rahman, to whose competence and dedication he paid a tribute, should be appointed Executive Director of UNIDO as soon as possible.

Mr. Tell (Jordan) resumed the Chair.

32. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) proposed that, in the Brazilian amendment, the words "and the inter-governmental organizations concerned with industrialization" should be added after the words "the regional economic commissions". The Brazilian representative had, moreover, already agreed to the change.

33. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that he hoped that the Committee would manage to reach an agreement on draft resolution A/C.2/L.904 at the present meeting. There was already a consensus on the appointment of Mr. Abdel-Rahman to the post of Executive Director of UNIDO.

34. The CHAIRMAN said that he would convey the wishes of the Committee to the Secretary-General, although he was certain that the latter was aware of the necessity of appointing an Executive Director as soon as possible.

35. He proposed that the meeting should be suspended so that the sponsors of the draft resolution could complete their consultations with the sponsors of the various amendments.

The meeting was suspended at 5.5 p.m. and resumed at 5.20 p.m.

36. Mr. MURAYA (Kenya) said that after studying the amendments and sub-amendments to draft resolution A/C.2/L.904, the sponsors of the resolution had decided to accept the amendment to the fourth preambular paragraph proposed by the Soviet representative. However, they could not accept the latter's amendment to operative paragraph 2 and hoped that he would not press for a vote on it.

37. The amendment proposed by the representative of Brazil and amended by the representatives of Jordan and Senegal, as well as by the sponsors of the resolution with the approval of the representatives of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), would form a new operative paragraph 4, while the original paragraphs 4 and 5 would become paragraphs 5 and 6. The new paragraph read as follows:

"Invites the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other inter-governmental organizations concerned to co-operate actively in the preparatory work of the Symposium."

38. Lastly, the sponsors had agreed to the Soviet representative's amendment to the new paragraph 5.

39. He hoped that the draft resolution, as amended, would be adopted unanimously. He announced that Brazil and the Netherlands had joined the list of sponsors.

40. Mr. NEDIVI (Israel) said that his delegation, in keeping with its customary position, could not agree to any reference being made to the Beirut Office. Moreover, in the present instance the proposed text was inaccurate since the Office was not an inter-governmental organization, as the Committee's Secretary would no doubt be able to confirm. He therefore suggested that the sponsors of the draft resolution should delete the word "other".

41. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Committee) thought that the word "other" could be justified inasmuch as the specialized agencies and IAEA were inter-governmental organizations. However, he felt that if the sponsors had no objection the word could be deleted, especially since the regional economic commissions, as United Nations bodies, were not inter-governmental organizations in the strict sense.

42. Mr. KAUL (India) expressed the hope that the draft resolution, as amended, would be adopted unanimously. He was pleased that Athens had been chosen as the site of the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

43. His delegation agreed that the Executive Director of UNIDO should be appointed as soon as possible and that the Secretary-General could not make a better choice than to appoint the Commissioner for Industrial Development to that post.

44. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the delegations of the socialist countries which had proposed amendments to the draft resolution, thanked the sponsors for accepting those amendments which made the resolution more compatible with the interpretation that had been put forward at the time of the adoption of the resolution establishing UNIDO.

45. However, the delegations in question greatly regretted that the sponsors had been unable to accept their amendment to operative paragraph 2, which, being based on the principle of the universality of the United Nations, had been intended to make the Symposium truly international and to enable all States that wished to do so to give the participants the benefit of their experience in industrial development. Since the discussions at the Symposium were meant to be primarily technical in nature, as had already been pointed out, it was difficult to see why certain States which might have considerable experience in the field should be excluded. The delegations of the socialist countries therefore wished to maintain their amendment, although they would revise it in the hope of making it more acceptable to the sponsors of the

resolution. They proposed the addition, after the words "International Atomic Energy Agency", of the phrase "and all other interested States". If the sponsors were unable to accept that new amendment, the delegations of the socialist countries would be obliged, for reasons of principle, to request that it should be put to the vote.

46. Mr. Mohamed AL-ATRASH (Syria) said that the reason why it had not been possible to incorporate the Soviet amendment into the draft resolution was that some of the sponsors had been unable to accept it.

47. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said that his delegation was no more able to accept the Soviet Union's new amendment to operative paragraph 2 than it had been able to accept the first.

48. Mr. FORTHOMME (Belgium) thought that there was a contradiction between the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, as it was now worded, and the new operative paragraph 5. Either the International Symposium would consider the problems involved in the industrialization of the developing countries—and the wording of paragraph 5 fitted that concept—or it would study the problems of industrialization in all countries, including Belgium. In that case, paragraph 5 should refer to the policies now mentioned in the fourth preambular paragraph.

49. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) requested a separate vote on the fourth preambular paragraph, as amended. As he had already stated, his delegation hoped that the International Symposium would deal mainly with the industrialization of the developing countries. The new wording of the fourth preambular paragraph might have the effect of involving the Symposium in lengthy discussions on cooperation between developed countries. If the sponsors of the draft resolution were willing to take that risk, his delegation would have no objection, but it wished to abstain in the vote on the paragraph in question.

50. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the ten-Power draft resolution (A/C.2/L.904).

51. He first put to the vote the amendment to operative paragraph 2 proposed by the Soviet representative.

At the request of the Belgian representative, the vote was taken by roll-call.

Jordan, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq.

Against: Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan.

Abstaining: Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran, Ivory Coast.

The amendment was rejected by 41 votes to 16, with 27 abstentions.

52. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the fourth preambular paragraph, as amended.

The fourth preambular paragraph was adopted by 73 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

53. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although he objected to the discriminatory wording of operative paragraph 2, he had voted for the draft resolution as a whole. He thought it regrettable that the Committee had rejected an amendment whose only purpose had been to affirm the truly international character of United Nations activities.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.

