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

AGENDA ITEM 41

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

(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (continued) (A/6229, A/6303, chap. IV, sect. IV; A/6368, A/6369, A/6415, A/6468, A/6473, A/6474, A/6481, E/4203, chap. XII; A/C.2/L.863 and Corr.1)

1. Mr. SVENNEVIG (Norway) said that he would vote for the draft resolution adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development for transmittal to the General Assembly (A/C.2/L.863 and Corr.1) even though he did not consider it perfect. His country would support the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). It hoped that the new Organization would be an efficient one and that it would co-ordinate its activities with those of other organizations, particularly with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which should continue its activities in the fields traditionally within its terms of reference, and with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), which already had a programme for assistance in the field mentioned in operative paragraph 2 (a), (x) of the draft resolution. His country felt that UNOID'S operational activities should be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It regarded its contributions to UNDP as including contributions to the new Organization, and it did not have actual plans to pledge any special contribution. In the view of his delegation, a separate conference for UNOID would not result in larger contributions to United Nations development efforts but might rather have the opposite effect. In addition, it would compel contributors to establish priorities between industrialization and other development efforts in an arbitrary fashion, whereas, in fact, such priorities should be determined solely in the light of the needs of the developing countries.

2. As to the site of UNOID's headquarters, his country had no strong preference. The implications in-

involved in such factors as efficiency, cost and staffing of taking UNOID away from the rest of the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP should be studied thoroughly before a decision was made. If the Committee found it difficult to come to an agreement, it should entrust the task of taking the decision to the Industrial Development Board, since that would allow more time for a proper study of all aspects of the question.

3. Mr. HAMEED (Ceylon) said that he welcomed the establishment of UNOID and the prospect of an agreement on the demarcation of the respective fields of competence of UNOID and the ILO in the matter of training. Unless, however, the new Organization was adequately financed and independent, it would only be the Centre for Industrial Development under a new name. For that reason, his delegation was in favour of a separate pledging conference to provide funds for the operational activities of UNOID.

4. While approving the transfer to the new Organization's secretariat of such of the existing staff of the Centre for Industrial Development as was appropriate to the functions of UNOID, his delegation, like that of Italy, thought that UNOID should function more or less like a consulting firm, with a limited permanent staff, which would recruit experts from all countries for ad hoc assignments of limited duration in various fields of industry. In that way, the problem faced by the developing countries of the outflow of talent would not be aggravated. As for the permanent staff, it should be recruited primarily from among persons with technical qualifications, such as engineers, technologists, managers and industrial accountants, rather than from among economists, of whom the United Nations appeared to have a surfeit.

5. The new Organization should engage in operational activities rather than in research, for its success would be measured by the number of factories established with its assistance. His delegation would also like to have UNOID follow up the study of industrial management in developed countries which had been undertaken by the Centre for Industrial Development. His country, which was making a systematic effort to achieve greater self-sufficiency with respect to a number of major commodities, suffered from a shortage of competent managers for its public enterprises. Six-month courses in industrial management, similar to the economic development courses given at the Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, would meet a real need of the developing countries.

6. He stressed the need for co-ordinated planning of agriculture, industry and transport. In order to achieve an integrated approach to the problems of

development, UNOID would have to maintain close relations with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and various divisions at United Nations Headquarters. That was why his delegation recommended that UNOID should set up a division for inter-sectoral co-ordination which would be responsible for liaison with the other agencies concerned with development. It was also essential that UNOID's staff should be encouraged to show a maximum degree of initiative so that the new Organization would be able to fulfil the dynamic role assigned to it in the field of industrial development.

7. Mr. VIAUD (France) regretted that the reservations made by certain members of the Economic and Social Council had not been taken into account. His Government continued to advocate the industrialization of the developing countries, and it considered that the establishment of UNOID would give impetus to the economic diversification and accelerated advancement of those countries. They should also be endowed with a strong and efficient system of agriculture, for that was not inconsistent with a simultaneous effort to foster industrialization. Thus, without reopening the debate on General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX), his delegation had certain comments to make on the draft resolution.

8. With respect to training (paragraph 2 (a), (ix)), his delegation still thought that it was in the interests of UNOID and Governments not to create causes of conflict with the existing organizations, since that could only harm the countries which needed the new Organization. If the draft amendment which was in the process of being drawn up represented a satisfactory solution for UNOID and the ILO, his Government would support it and withdraw its reservation. Otherwise, it would be obliged to continue to oppose the present text.

9. Furthermore, the experience of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had shown that a body with too many members had difficulty in functioning efficiently, and he hoped that that mistake would not be made again with respect to the Industrial Development Board. His Government favoured a Board of thirty-six members, but it would support a membership of forty-five if the majority insisted on it. Since, moreover, UNOID's functions were a matter for specialists, it was to be hoped that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations would be represented on the Board by top-level experts and not by diplomats. His own Government intended to follow that procedure, and he regretted that there was no reference to that point in the text. It would be preferable for the members of the Industrial Development Board to be elected by the Economic and Social Council, but since the majority preferred the General Assembly, his delegation would support that solution. It hoped, however, that the General Assembly would reserve the right to delegate its powers to another body, such as, for example, the Economic and Social Council, if such a procedure proved more practical in the long run.

10. His delegation had serious doubts about the problems of co-ordination, which under the United Nations

Charter were reserved to the Economic and Social Council. He asked the Second Committee not to take any decision which would be incompatible with that which the Fifth Committee would have to take on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343) with which it was dealing.

11. He doubted the advisability of convening a special pledging conference for the financing of UNOID. In any case, whether the contributions were made directly or were transmitted through UNDP, they were still voluntary, and it was the Governments which decided on the form they should take and on how much they should be. It would be better not to take any decision on that question at that stage. He emphasized that by voting for the draft resolution, his delegation did not undertake to participate in a pledging conference for UNOID. With respect to the budgetary problems, his Government maintained its stand that operational activities should be financed by voluntary contributions and that only administrative expenses should be met from the United Nations budget. The studies and research connected with a specific project should be financed by voluntary contributions, and only studies of a general character could be financed from the budget.

12. With respect to the site of the new Organization, his delegation felt that the first session of the Industrial Development Board should be held in February or March 1967, at Geneva. In the Organization's own interests, the headquarters of its secretariat should be situated in the centre of some highly industrialized part of the world, either in North America or Europe; for obvious reasons, his Government favoured a European city. The usual criterion of geographical distribution ought to be taken into account in recruiting the secretariat staff, but the technical staff, in particular, ought to consist of specialists in industry and in the problems of industrial development in the developing countries.

13. His country attached very special importance to the question of the working languages, concerning which it had often had occasion to express its dissatisfaction. He hoped that the French language would have the place which it deserved in the new Organization. The senior officials of UNOID should be able to express themselves in at least two working languages, since that would enable them to keep more effectively in touch with delegations.

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

14. Mr. SUMULONG (Philippines), noting that his delegation had participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on UNOID and of the sixth session of the Committee for Industrial Development, said that he wished to express his appreciation and gratitude for the spirit of co-operation being shown by all Member States in order that the Ad Hoc Committee's draft resolution might be promptly submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration. Motivated by a general desire for compromise, the States which had expressed reservations and those which had submitted amendments had agreed to transmit the text to the General Assembly in its original form.

That attitude was a proof of the sense of urgency shared by all Member States with regard to the establishment of UNOID and should help to expedite the Second Committee's debates. For its part, the Philippine delegation was prepared, in a spirit of compromise, to accept the draft resolution as submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee, and it hoped that the General Assembly would be able to adopt it as soon as possible so that UNOID could start work without delay. All the resolutions adopted by the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session were, moreover, based on that hypothesis.

15. Fears had been expressed that overlapping and duplication between the functions of UNOID and those of other United Nations bodies might lead to wasteful use of the limited resources available for the development programmes. Having learnt that an understanding would soon be reached for co-ordinating the functions of UNOID and ILO in the field of training, his delegation was confident that other difficulties of the same kind could be promptly overcome. It hoped that UNOID would be really able, as paragraph 1 of the draft resolution stated, to "accelerate" the industrialization of the under-developed countries, which represented two-thirds of mankind. It hoped, too, that the establishment of the new Organization would mark the birth of a new tendency to stress practical activities rather than theoretical studies and to translate the results of previous research into practical programmes capable of improving the lot of the people of the under-developed areas of the world.

16. It was important for UNOID to establish priorities in the programmes and activities which it would encourage, besides the establishment of export-oriented and fertilizer industries. Taking into account the natural resources, manpower and other relevant factors in each country or region, it would have to seek solutions adapted to the various problems. At the field level UNOID should give priority to: (a) the setting-up of industrial information centres and industrial advisory services to stimulate communities in developing countries to establish co-operative or other enterprises on their own initiative; (b) the holding of seminars, exhibitions and demonstration projects to awaken the interest of the private sector; (c) the provision of industrial extension services in villages and towns; and (d) the establishment of regional and field offices of UNOID in the developing countries.

17. He wished to congratulate countries which, like the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, had made voluntary contributions to the programme of special industrial services, and he hoped that other industrialized countries would join them. The Philippine delegation was convinced that UNOID would succeed, because it had a crucial role to perform and because its success was desired not only by the developing countries but by the industrialized ones, which had realized that there could be no enduring peace until poverty, disease and ignorance had been wiped out.

18. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that the industrial development of a country could not happen spontaneously but depended upon the extent to which

it made prudent use of the financial resources necessary for the industrialization process. The Industrial Development Board, therefore, rather than devoting itself to theoretical investigations which other international and national bodies were already carrying out successfully, should concentrate on the practical task of assisting the developing countries to obtain the necessary resources for financing specific industrial projects and channelling their requests for financial assistance in the right directions. It should take into account the information already available in many developing countries on the industries likely to foster national and regional development and on the economic soundness of those industries.

19. The new Organization must also co-operate closely not only with other United Nations bodies but also with national agencies, both public and private, which were already promoting industrialization in many countries.

20. He wished, moreover, to warn the developing countries against placing too great hopes on the establishment of UNOID, for its success would depend to a large extent on voluntary contributions. There were no grounds for optimism in that regard at the present time, for the governmental aid of the industrialized countries on behalf of economic and social progress was coming to represent a steadily diminishing proportion of their national income, and the insufficiency of the voluntary contributions to UNDP was preventing an expansion of its activities.

21. His delegation therefore believed that every effort must be made to create, as far as possible, an effective international economic interdependence, no longer voluntary but obligatory, so as to put an end to the negative influence of power politics combined with economic orthodoxy, to which the Foreign Minister of Panama had referred in the 1423rd plenary meeting. His delegation would in due course submit a draft resolution calling for a study of the possibility of instituting a system of progressive levies on the national income of each Member State. The developing countries would thus have a feeling of belonging to an international order which at the present time kept them on the fringe of the accelerated progress and well-being which characterized the industrialized countries. The activities of UNOID could only be successful if the industrialized countries understood that their voluntary contributions must be adequate to finance action on a scale capable of reducing the existing gap between the rich and poor countries.

22. It was said that peace, prosperity and progress were indivisible and interdependent, but such an affirmation remained valueless as long as the common concerted goodwill of the world's leaders was lacking. It was to be hoped that UNOID would be the instrument which would revivify international solidarity and allow the growing aspirations of the developing countries, which had been so often expressed and so often disappointed, to be realized.

23. Mr. BACKES (Austria) said that he welcomed the establishment of UNOID as filling a gap among United Nations bodies and expressed the conviction that, benefiting by the experience of the Centre for Industrial Development, the new Organization

would exert a significant impact on industrialization and consequently on economic development in general. He wished to pay a tribute to the extremely important work accomplished by the Centre for Industrial Development under the inspired guidance of its Commissioner.

24. The draft resolution drawn up by the Ad Hoc Committee on UNOID was a well-balanced compromise between various views. Although feeling that certain improvements could be made in the wording, his delegation was ready to support the draft resolution in its present form and would like to see it adopted unanimously.

25. As many of UNOID's tasks touched on the domain of other international bodies both inside and outside the United Nations family, it was necessary, if the new Organization was to derive the maximum benefit from their experience, that rational and productive co-ordination between them and UNOID must be established. His delegation was gratified that a working relationship between UNOID and the ILO was to be defined, and it hoped that similar relationships would be established with other international organizations such as the World Bank group, UNDP and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

26. If it was to exert its influence fully, UNOID must have a highly capable administrative and technical staff, and no compromise should be made in selecting it. His delegation also shared the view expressed by a number of delegations that the Organization should make extensive use of consultants so as to obtain the services of the best qualified specialists in the various sectors of industry; it should also co-operate closely with universities and technical research institutes, laboratories, industrial firms and all other institutions which could contribute to its work. Hence, it should have its headquarters in a country in which such facilities and contacts would be readily obtainable, while liaison offices should be maintained in the developing countries to supervise its operations at the regional level.

27. The success of UNOID would depend on its financial resources; to ensure that they were ample, a pragmatic approach should be taken to financing and States should be allowed to choose among the various methods of making contributions provided for in paragraph 23 of the draft resolution.

28. As the Committee was aware, his Government had invited UNOID to establish its headquarters at Vienna. In addition to offering the advantages of a neutral country, Austria was highly industrialized and, while it was not an industrial giant, its proximity to several of those giants facilitated contact with them. His Government was prepared to offer the Organization all the facilities necessary for its proper functioning, including the premises and staff of the international conference centre at Vienna, in which many conferences had been held under United Nations auspices. The sharing of those facilities with IAEA could also help to keep costs down.

29. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Industrial Development Board would meet soon so that the Organization could make an early start.

30. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although some positive results had been achieved, the work of the Centre for Industrial Development was inadequate in a number of ways. It had not succeeded in properly organizing arrangements for transferring the experience of the advanced countries to the developing countries; it continued to underestimate the importance of studying, systematizing and disseminating the experience gained in industrial development by the developing countries themselves, particularly through the strengthening of the public sector; lastly, it assigned undue importance to the private sector. However, the documents published by the Centre stressed certain basic principles of industrial policy relating to such matters as the decisive role of heavy industry, the paramount importance and advantages of large and medium-sized public enterprises, the need for planning, the development of export industries, and co-operation at the regional and sub-regional level with a view to making optimum use of common resources and ensuring the most efficient possible distribution of enterprises and industrial complexes.

31. The new Organization should not only intensify and improve upon the efforts made in those fields but also formulate more specific measures for speeding up the rate of industrial growth in the developing countries and strengthening international co-operation in the field of industrial development, including the development of the manufacturing, mining and power industries.

32. While the rate of industrialization of the developing countries had increased, it was not rapid enough to increase their share of world production. In the case of the processing industries, their position was actually deteriorating, and their efforts to develop that type of industry were encountering opposition from foreign monopolies. It was the mining industry—and particularly the petroleum industry, whose development was in the interest of foreign capital—which, as in the past, was showing the most rapid rate of growth. Many developing countries were still confined to the role of suppliers of raw materials, and the exploitation of their resources by monopolies jeopardized their industrial development.

33. Industrialization was bound up with the problem of markets, and the developing countries had made great efforts to increase the production of goods which could take the place of imports, particularly the principal types of consumer goods, including textiles. The development of export industries naturally presented more complex problems, but it provided new sources of foreign exchange and made it possible to diversify trade and create markets for industrial products. The countries of the Third World were attempting to establish regional economic unions in order to combat the neo-colonialist policy of the Western monopolies. In some cases, it was only through regional integration that the best use could be made of available resources, particularly when large-scale projects were to be carried out. At the same time, regional unions could play a positive role only if they were not dominated by imperialist monopolies and did not threaten the interests of developing countries which were not members.

34. The draft resolution of the Ad Hoc Committee on UNOID essentially reflected the needs of the various countries in the matter of industrial development. His delegation attached the greatest importance to operative paragraph 1, in which it was stated that "The purpose of the Organization shall be to promote industrial development, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, and Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, and by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector". The second preambular paragraph also rightly stressed that "the acceleration of industrial development, especially in the developing countries, depends largely on the broadest international co-operation". The was why his delegation shared the widespread desire, referred to in the third preambular paragraph, "for a comprehensive organization capable of intensifying, coordinating and expediting the efforts of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development". It also felt that the provisions of operative paragraph 2 (a), (ii) would have an important bearing on the new Organization's work. In that connexion, it should be borne in mind that the world's industrial development was an indivisible process. The technical and scientific revolution made possible and required closer ties between nations and tended to alter the international division of labour. Of course, that process was not without contradictions, which were due both to inequalities in development and to the obstacles which certain Western Powers were putting in the way of genuine international economic co-operation.

35. Unfortunately, as his delegation had already pointed out in the Ad Hoc Committee, the draft resolution contained a number of paragraphs which actually restricted the Organization's purpose as stated in paragraph 1. It was firmly convinced that the provisions which impeded the Organization, within the framework of UNOID, of international economic co-operation to promote industrial development weakened the new institution and left it no recourse, in some cases, but that of unilateral solutions which were not in the interest of the developing countries. His delegation still stood by all the reservations regarding the draft which were recorded in the Ad Hoc Committee's report (A/6229, para. 12), and it supported the amendments and proposals submitted in the Committee by the delegations of other socialist countries. In view of the purpose of UNOID, as stated in operative paragraph 1, it felt that the first preambular paragraph should be amended to read:

"Recognizing that industrialization is essential for economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and for the expansion and diversification of international trade,".

36. His delegation also endorsed the changes in operative paragraph 2 (a), (ix) proposed by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Romania and Cuba. Subject to agreement with the ILO, the paragraph could be worded as follows:

"Assistance to the developing countries and international co-operation in the training of technical

and other appropriate categories of personnel needed for accelerated industrial development, especially of the developing countries, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and in conformity with the principles of co-operation and co-ordination set forth in paragraphs 33 and 34 below;".

37. An organization like UNOID, which was oriented towards practical action, could not be fully effective if certain countries which wished to make a contribution to the cause of industrial development were excluded. It was quite improper for a country like the German Democratic Republic, which held the eighth position in the world in industrial production, to be kept out of UNOID. The policy of restricting the Organization's membership was incompatible with the United Nations Charter and with the principles of international economic co-operation on the basis of equality. His delegation strongly objected to the discriminatory nature of paragraphs 3, 13, 16, 22 (a) and 26, which restricted participation in UNOID's activities to only the States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA; it insisted that membership should be broadened so that all States which wished to do so could participate in the Organization's work.

38. Bearing in mind the concern caused by the proliferation of United Nations organs and the need to made the fullest possible use of the means available, his delegation continued to feel that it was inadvisable to organize special pledging conferences for UNOID, as provided for in paragraph 23 (a). In that connexion, it shared the view of the French representative.

39. Once UNOID was established, it would be necessary to take more vigorous action to change the approach adopted by UNDP, whose management continued to disregard the resolutions calling for increased technical assistance in industrial development and the implementation of investment projects. Without encroaching on the prerogatives of the Economic and Social Council, UNOID must play a leading role in directing and co-ordinating United Nations industrial development activities and not merely act as a documentation centre. The structure of the new Organization must be a simple one calling for as little administrative expenditure as possible. Its activities should be mainly in two closely related fields, namely the formulation of industrialization policies and the provision of technical and scientific assistance in industrial development.

Mr. Tell (Jordan) resumed the Chair.

40. Mr. VISESSURAKARN (Thailand) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee on UNOID and withdrew the reservation it had made in the Committee regarding the composition of the Industrial Development Board provided for in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution.

41. While it appreciated the work done by the Committee for Industrial Development and the Centre for Industrial Development, his delegation welcomed the establishment of UNOID, which would make it possible to intensify efforts in the field of industrialization and thus benefit not only the developing countries but the advanced countries as well.

42. Although it was true that the success of industrialization depended on the provision of capital and technical know-how by the advanced countries, the developing countries themselves could help to accelerate the process by creating a more favourable climate for investment, improving their labour policies, assigning an appropriate role to Government and enabling their enterprises to increase the scale of production, which was hampered, *inter alia*, by the limited size of domestic markets and the lack of sufficient transport and power resources. For that reason, the establishment of UNOID was essential as a means of assisting the developing countries. His delegation therefore hoped that the Committee would give the draft resolution its unanimous support and that any difficulties which might arise with regard to UNOID's operational activities, especially in the matter of training, could be resolved in the same spirit of compromise.

43. Mr. M'BAYE (Guinea) said that he wished to congratulate the Peruvian representative, who, as Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on UNOID, had successfully conducted the sometimes highly delicate proceedings until the adoption of a compromise text which represented an agreement that would be dangerous to call into question.

44. The experience of the Centre for Industrial Development would be very useful to UNOID at the start of its work, and his delegation wished to pay a tribute to the competence of the Commissioner for Industrial Development, who, it hoped, would play a leading role in the new Organization.

45. In the view of his delegation, the autonomy envisaged for UNOID in General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) meant that the new Organization, like the Economic and Social Council, would be directly responsible to the Assembly and would have, for its operational activities, funds derived from voluntary contributions, announced at a special conference and from the resources of UNDP. The future of UNOID depended on its financial resources, and his delegation appealed to the industrialized countries to make the new Organization a reality by following the example of the Scandinavian countries and several other countries which had already announced their contributions.

46. He hoped that the Committee would adopt the draft resolution unanimously, bearing in mind the amendment regarding co-operation between UNOID and the specialized agencies concerned with industrialization. In his view, there should be no conflict of interests between UNOID and the ILO, which had always provided valuable assistance to Guinea and other African States.

47. His delegation hoped that the Committee would be able to choose a site for UNOID's headquarters at the present session on the basis of objective criteria which would ensure the greatest possible efficiency in its operations. He felt that a membership of forty-five was reasonable for the Industrial Development Board.

48. Mr. KOCHUBEI (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the active part taken in the discussion by representatives of many countries with different

economic and social systems and levels of development showed the interest aroused by UNOID. He was certain that the new Organization could become one of the most important international institutions if it observed the principles of the United Nations Charter regarding international economic co-operation. Above all, it must direct its activities towards promoting the broadest possible economic and scientific co-operation between the industrialized and the developing countries and within each of those groups of countries.

49. For reasons of principle, his delegation was opposed to any attempt to restrict the objectives and membership of UNOID. To do so was not only contrary to the Charter but also inconsistent with the practical considerations which argued in favour of genuine universality in UNOID. The problem of industrialization could be solved only through international economic co-operation from which no country was excluded. Some States which, for one reason or another, were not members of the United Nations had acquired wide experience in the field of industrial development, and UNOID could avail itself of their experience and technical assistance for the benefit of countries which were seeking to diversify their economy. The paragraphs which restricted participation in UNOID's activities weakened not only the draft resolution but the future organization as well.

50. The establishment of an organization like UNOID, which was oriented towards practical action, would unquestionably have a beneficial effect on UNDP and prompt the latter's management to implement more vigorously the General Assembly resolutions calling for intensified aid in industrialization. It was time for UNDP to make a serious start on investment activities, especially with regard to the processing industries. It would be the task of the new Organization to co-ordinate and direct the industrial development activities of the United Nations. In that connexion, he wished to stress the need to ensure close co-operation between UNOID and the Economic Commission for Europe, which had gained a great deal of experience with regard to co-operation between countries with different economic and social systems and had assembled specific information on various branches of industry.

51. His delegation would be interested to learn of the proposals made regarding the structure of UNOID and the methods of financing the Organization. It hoped that the structure decided upon would be a flexible one which would make it possible to avoid red tape and bureaucracy. The new Organization could be staffed without increasing the budget of the United Nations if use was made of the personnel of the Centre for Industrial Development and if some personnel was transferred from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which was over-staffed. The personnel of UNOID would have to be recruited in accordance with the principle of geographical distribution, as provided in paragraph 17 of the draft resolution.

52. His delegation did not think it essential to convene special pledging conferences. It supported the amendments submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.