

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

Official Records



**SECOND COMMITTEE, 1403rd
MEETING**

Thursday, 11 November 1971,
at 10.50 a.m.

NEW YORK

Chairman: Mr. Narciso G. REYES (Philippines).

AGENDA ITEM 46

Identification of the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (*continued*)
(A/8403, chap. VI; A/8459; A/C.2/L.1168/Rev.2, A/C.2/L.1169/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.1171/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.1173/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.1174-1176)

1. Mr. AIYAR (India) said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1168/Rev.2.

2. Mr. AYOUB (Tunisia) said that his delegation would also vote in favour of the draft resolution. The draft resolution appropriately dealt with the identification of the least developed among the developing countries; however, a number of the amendments, which were based on the Consensus adopted at the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Lima, went too far, in that they were concerned with measures to be applied in favour of those countries.

3. Although his delegation agreed with the substance of the Colombian and Kenyan amendments (A/C.2/L.1169/Rev.1 and A/C.2/L.1173/Rev.1), it would be obliged to vote against them when they were put to the vote because they went beyond the scope of the draft resolution. For the same reason, it was pleased that the Pakistan delegation had withdrawn its amendment (A/C.2/L.1170). Inasmuch as the sponsors had accepted the Uruguayan amendment (A/C.2/L.1172), the amendments submitted by Madagascar (A/C.2/L.1171/Rev.1) and Trinidad and Tobago (A/C.2/L.1176) should not be put to the vote; if they were, his delegation would vote against them. The amendment in document A/C.2/L.1174 would upset the balance of the draft resolution and he would vote against it. He would also oppose the Guatemalan amendment (A/C.2/L.1175), which was superfluous.

4. Mr. FALL (Senegal) said that, inasmuch as the Committee had not yet considered the report of the Trade and Development Board, operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution should not prejudice its position on that report. His delegation was pleased that the sponsors had accepted the Uruguayan amendment. The Malagasy amendment provided greater precision and his delegation would therefore vote in favour of it. It would also cast an affirmative vote for the Kenyan amendments to the preamble; however, it requested a separate vote on the Kenyan amendment to the operative part.

5. Mrs. THORSSON (Sweden) said that her delegation's desire for a clear-cut resolution which would enable the

United Nations to take action immediately on behalf of the least developed countries would oblige it to vote against all the amendments because they diverted attention from the central issue.

6. Mr. CABEZAS (Ecuador) announced that his delegation and those of Bolivia, El Salvador and Guatemala wished to withdraw their amendment in document A/C.2/L.1174 and become sponsors of the Trinidad and Tobago amendment in document A/C.2/L.1176, which was in line with the consensus adopted at Lima.

7. Mr. MORAN (Peru) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution in so far as its guidelines for action were in accordance with the Lima Consensus adopted at the Meeting of the Group of 77. It would also vote in favour of the Colombian and Trinidad and Tobago amendments.

8. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) said that his delegation would vote in favour of the revised draft resolution.

9. Mr. TAMEZ (Mexico) said he would vote in favour of the draft resolution if the Colombian amendment was adopted.

10. Mr. CASTAÑEDA-CORNEJO (El Salvador) said that Central America was considered a less developed subregion within Latin America and rightly received preferential treatment. His delegation's belief that measures should be adopted to assist the least developed among the developing countries without prejudicing the position of other developing countries had prompted it to support the Trinidad and Tobago amendment.

11. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he would vote against the Colombian amendment because the application of supplementary measures alone would impede the provision of assistance to the least developed countries. Although his delegation could appreciate the reasons which had motivated the Malagasy, Kenyan and Trinidad and Tobago delegations to propose their respective amendments, it felt that an attempt to establish various categories of least developed countries, would make it impossible for the General Assembly to elaborate practical measures for the benefit of those already identified. He would therefore vote against the Malagasy and Trinidad and Tobago amendments and the Kenyan proposal to insert a new operative paragraph 5; it would be able to vote in favour of the new preambular paragraphs proposed by Kenya if the words "are far from being adequate" in the first one were replaced by the words "could usefully be expanded".

12. Mr. KHALIL (Egypt) said that his delegation would vote in favour of the Guatemalan amendment (A/C.2/

L.1175) because it had reservations concerning the list of countries. It would vote against the remaining amendments not because it did not agree with their substance, but because it considered them irrelevant to the draft resolution.

13. Mr. OSMAN (Sudan) said his delegation regretted that it would have to vote against all those amendments which the sponsors had not accepted because they were extraneous to the draft resolution.

14. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the amendments to the draft resolution.

Colombian amendments (A/C.2/L.1169/Rev.1)

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

The Dominican Republic, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica.

Against: Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, India, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Mali, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada.

Abstaining: Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Khmer Republic, Laos, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark.

The Colombian amendments were rejected by 35 votes to 34, with 46 abstentions.

Malagasy amendment (A/C.2/L.1171/Rev.1)

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

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

In favour: Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Senegal,

Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zaire, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait.

Against: Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Lesotho.

Abstaining: Libyan Arab Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Laos, Lebanon.

The Malagasy amendment was rejected by 39 votes to 27, with 51 abstentions.

Kenyan amendments (A/C.2/L.1173/Rev.1)

15. Mr. FALL (Senegal) requested that a separate vote be held on the two Kenyan amendments, the first of which referred to the preamble and the second to the operative part of the draft resolution.

It was so decided.

First Kenyan amendment (A/C.2/L.1173/Rev.1, para. 1)

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

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

In favour: Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia.

Against: Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Burundi, Ceylon, Chad, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea, India.

Abstaining: Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Libyan Arab Republic, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq.

The first Kenyan amendment was adopted by 37 votes to 31, with 50 abstentions.

Second Kenyan amendment (A/C.2/L.1173/Rev.1, para. 2)

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

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

In favour: Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahrain, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Malawi.

Against: Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia.

Abstaining: Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Zaire, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar.

The second Kenyan amendment was rejected by 51 votes to 13, with 56 abstentions.

Guatemalan amendment (A/C.2/L.1175)

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

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

In favour: Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Laos, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Zaire, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica.

Against: Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Guinea, India, Iran, Ivory Coast.

Abstaining: Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy.

The Guatemalan amendment was rejected by 37 votes to 31, with 52 abstentions.

Trinidad and Tobago amendment (A/C.2/L.1176)

At the request of the representative of Trinidad and Tobago, the vote was taken by roll-call.

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

In favour: Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Khmer Republic, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago.

Against: Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta.

Abstaining: Zaire, Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagas-

car, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Trinidad and Tobago amendment was rejected by 43 votes to 32, with 45 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1168/Rev.2

16. Mr. MORAN (Peru) requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 1 to 4 and 5 to 9 of the revised draft resolution.

17. Mr. DIAW (Mali) supported by Mr. VIAUD (France) opposed that proposal.

18. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) supported the Peruvian proposal.

19. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) appealed to the representative of Mali to withdraw his opposition to the Peruvian proposal, in order to avoid further complications in the voting procedure.

20. Mr. DIAW (Mali) withdrew his opposition to the Peruvian proposal.

Operative paragraphs 1 to 4

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

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

In favour: Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal.

Against: None.

Abstaining: South Africa.

Operative paragraphs 1 to 4 were adopted by 120 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Operative paragraphs 5 to 9

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

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

In favour: Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Madagascar, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala.

Operative paragraphs 5 to 9 were adopted by 105 votes to none, with 16 abstentions.

*Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1168/Rev.2
as a whole, as amended*

Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1168/Rev.2 as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 116 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

21. Mr. ASHTAL (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) said that his delegation considered that the list of least developed countries was neither complete nor up to date. It had voted in favour of the Guatemalan amendment because it felt that the resolution should state quite clearly that the list was merely tentative and should be updated later. It had abstained in the vote on the other amendments because they tended to weaken the force of the resolution and would hinder action in favour of the least developed

countries. Action programmes should also take into account the marginal countries not included in the list. In conclusion, it had voted in favour of the draft resolution in recognition of the urgent need of special action for the least developed countries, despite its reservations regarding the composition of the list and the fact that the statistics used by the Committee for Development Planning had been obsolete, especially in the case of his own country.

22. Mr. DIALLO (Upper Volta) said that in voting against the amendment submitted by Trinidad and Tobago, his delegation had not abandoned the position it had adopted at the Meeting of the Group of 77 in Lima. It had done so because the amendment was too far removed from paragraph 3 of the Lima Consensus. It felt that the other amendments might have been justified if specific measures in favour of the least developed countries had been under consideration, but in the circumstances, had been obliged to vote against them.

23. A number of countries, including Australia and the United Kingdom, had urged that dependent Territories should be considered for inclusion in the list. His delegation

was categorically opposed to such a concept. It did not believe that the United Nations should be called upon to give assistance to those who felt that they were bearing the "white man's burden". Independence should be unconditional and quite independent of the level of economic and social development attained by a country.

24. Mr. RAMIREZ-OCAMPO (Colombia) said that his country had voted in favour of the operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of the draft resolution in recognition of the need to identify the least developed countries. It had abstained on operative paragraphs 5 to 9 not because it was opposed to the implementation of special measures in favour of those countries, but because those paragraphs should have reflected the Lima Consensus on the subject. It felt that the resolution did not imply any change in the consensus that had been reached at Lima, but was solely concerned with identifying the least developed among the developing countries. It welcomed the resolution and hoped that special measures would be implemented expeditiously.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.