



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

AGENDA ITEM 47

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General (continued) (A/8308, A/8309, A/8403, chap. XI; A/8509 and Add.1; A/C.2/269, A/C.2/L.1185/Rev.2, A/C.2/L.1195, A/C.2/L.1202; A/CONF.48/PC/13 and Corr.1; E/4991 and Add.1, E/5003)

1. Mr. HASSAN (Sudan) said that the substantial work accomplished thus far in preparation for the Conference on the Human Environment augured well for its success. The fact that his delegation was a sponsor of both draft resolutions on the subject attested to the degree of importance which it attached to the issues to be discussed and of the hopes which it placed in the Conference. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1185/Rev.2 rightly emphasized the relationship between development and environment and draft resolution A/C.2/L.1195 provided useful procedural guidelines.

2. The adoption of a declaration on the human environment would be the major achievement of the Conference and would complement the Universal Declaration on Human Rights; the right to a decent life in healthy surroundings was jeopardized by man's lack of concern at the adverse impact on his environment of his efforts to achieve development and progress.

3. Although the Sudan was eager to pursue its development rapidly, it recognized that mismanagement of its vast natural resources, unplanned industrialization and uncontrolled urban growth were likely to create serious environmental problems. The developing countries had the chance to adopt preventive measures to ward off serious air pollution problems, consideration of which would indeed be timely. Problems of under-development should be considered by the Conference as one aspect of the question of the environment.

4. The importance which the Sudan attached to environmental issues had been illustrated by the establishment by the Sudan National Council for Research of a Preparatory Committee to prepare a national report on the human environment for the All-African Seminar on the Human Environment, held in August 1971. The report, which was comprehensive, had been highly praised. An inventory of the Sudan's natural resources was being prepared as a contribution to the Conference and as a permanent source of reference material which would be brought up to date periodically. The Savana Research Institute on natural

resources was being established within the National Council for Research to serve as a permanent body to support environmental activities and as a regional institute for training and research in ecology. Moreover, in conjunction with the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a national conference on the human environment would be convened in Khartoum in January 1972. Regional and international organizations had been invited to participate, as had been the Secretary-General of the Conference.

5. The Conference should take care not to identify itself in any way with measures which might hamper the development of the developing countries. Although measures adopted by the developed countries to control the deleterious effects of modern technology on the environment were to be commended, they should not impede the transfer of such technology to the developing countries. Furthermore, the Conference should not adopt measures which might adversely affect exports from developing countries. The conference should also vehemently oppose the unilateral formulation by donor countries of universal principles for the integration of environmental projects in development policies. Solutions should be carefully adapted to the special needs of each country and region.

6. Mr. RANKIN (Canada) said that an article in that morning's *New York Times* indicating that prosperity had brought ecological problems to urban Brazil prompted him to hope that that country would be able to approach the Conference with a greater understanding of the environmental difficulties that faced the developed countries.

7. Much of the concern that had been expressed about the purposes and results of the Conference had been based on the erroneous assumption that environment was a mere amenity. However, natural laws could not be broken with impunity, a fact which was particularly applicable to the developing countries, since the economies of industrialized nations were better able to withstand the damaging effects of their mistakes. Moreover, since ecological changes were proceeding at an accelerated rate in the developing countries, the impact of mistakes would accordingly be greater there.

8. No conflict existed between development and the environment, for development projects which did not take full account of all ecological factors might turn out to retard rather than advance progress.

9. Priorities naturally differed from one country and region to another: the curbing of gross industrial pollution was a priority for the industrialized countries, whereas for the developing countries it was more likely to be the

prevention of soil erosion or degradation or the management of urban growth. All countries, however, had an equal interest in ensuring that measures to protect the environment did not impede the maintenance and growth of international trade. As the sixth trading nation of the world and one with a very large *per capita* stake in international trade, Canada was fully aware of those problems, which it did not regard as insoluble. The Canadian Government was giving careful consideration to the valuable study prepared by the international panel of experts on development and environment which had met at Founex, Switzerland in June 1971.

10. The decision by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session to convene the Conference was sufficient proof of a determination to end the spendthrift use of global resources, to recognize the interdependence of all regions and countries in all stages of development, and to work out solutions to environmental problems which would operate to the benefit of all and to the detriment of none.

11. Mr. STRONG (Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment) thanked those delegations which had praised the preparatory work of the Conference secretariat and said he hoped that the results of the Conference would justify the confidence they had expressed. Mindful of the need to ensure maximum participation in the preparatory work by all States Members of the United Nations, the secretariat had arranged regional seminars, intergovernmental working groups and other activities, with a view to ensuring that full advantage would be taken of the limited time available for the Conference. The penetrating comments made during the discussion would be taken into account in the preparation of the documents for the Conference.

AGENDA ITEM 42

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (continued)* (A/8385, A/8403, chap. XIV):

(a) Report of the Industrial Development Board (A/8416 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/8341 and Corr.1 and Add.1; A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4, A/C.2/L.1186, A/C.2/L.1188, A/C.2/L.1191, A/C.2/L.1192, A/C.2/L.1207)

12. Mr. DENOT MEDEIROS (Brazil), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4 on behalf of its sponsors, said that a number of changes had been made to reflect the views expressed by various delegations. Paragraph 3 now took into account the special situation of the least developed among the developing countries and was more flexible in that it called on the group of high-level experts to submit its final report in time for consideration at the seventh, rather than the sixth, session of the Industrial Development Board.

13. The new operative paragraph 10 reflected the amendment in document A/C.2/L.1188, which had been withdrawn by its sponsors, and also the third amendment submitted by Nigeria in document A/C.2/L.1186. Follow-

ing additional consultations, the sponsors had decided further to amend paragraph 10 as follows: The words "in consultation with the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Administrator of UNDP," should be inserted after the word "examine"; the word "submit" in the same paragraph should be replaced by the word "prepare" and the words "and to submit it" should be inserted after the words "between them"; the phrase "along with the views of the Industrial Development Board and the Governing Council of UNDP thereon" should be inserted after the words "Economic and Social Council". Lastly, the words "in New York" should be inserted after the words "early date". Paragraph 10 allowed the necessary flexibility for the selection of members of the proposed *ad hoc* committee. He hoped that the Nigerian representative would demonstrate a spirit of compromise and withdraw his amendments in document A/C.2/L.1186.

14. Mr. KHANACHET (Kuwait) said that the sponsors, by inserting the words "in consultation with the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Administrator of UNDP" in paragraph 10, had taken fully into account the various views expressed. He therefore hoped that the sponsors of document A/C.2/L.1207 would be able to withdraw their amendment.

15. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Committee) drew the Committee's attention to document A/C.2/L.1191 which set out the financial implications of the draft resolution as originally submitted. The revised version (A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4) contained a new operative paragraph 10 which would have further financial implications. Under the terms of that paragraph, the Secretary-General would be requested to extend to the proposed *ad hoc* intergovernmental committee all necessary facilities and assistance to execute its mandate. On the assumption that the group would meet for a week at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 February 1972, an additional \$3,000 might be required in the budget for 1972 to cover the cost of a final report of about 30 pages.

16. Mr. ARUEDE (Nigeria) said that, as a result of consultations with the sponsors of the draft resolution, his delegation had hoped that it would be possible to withdraw the amendments it had submitted in document A/C.2/L.1186. It found, however, that it would have to insist on some of them.

17. His delegation wished to withdraw its first amendment. As to the second amendment, it was not convinced that there were any serious arguments against the convening of another general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1973. Although certain delegations feared that there would not be enough time to prepare a conference adequately, a decision to hold the biennial review of progress in the implementation of objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy in 1973, a general conference of UNIDO in 1974 and a major mid-term review of progress in 1975 would cause unnecessary duplication of work.

18. He then turned to the third Nigerian amendment which related to operative paragraph 10 of the revised draft resolution. The proposed machinery to be established under operative paragraph 10 was clearly too elaborate, as had

* Resumed from the 1421st meeting.

been confirmed by the statement which had just been made by the Secretary of the Committee on its financial implications. He therefore proposed that operative paragraph 10 should be amended to read:

“Requests the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* committee to examine in detail all aspects of UNDP/UNIDO co-operation, especially those related to the formulation, appraisal and approval of industrial projects. The *ad hoc* committee should be composed of the Bureaux of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Industrial Development Board, with the participation of the Administrator and the Executive Director of the two bodies. The report of the *ad hoc* committee should be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session together with the comments of the Governing Council and the Industrial Development Board.”

19. Although his delegation would have preferred the report of the *ad hoc* committee to be submitted to the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, he suggested that the matter be left open to consultation between the Secretariat and the agencies involved. The new wording of operative paragraph 10 would have the advantage that, instead of 22 members, the *ad hoc* committee would consist of only the five members of each Bureau plus the administrative heads of the two agencies. Since it was apparent from discussions in the Committee and from the statement of the Executive Director of UNIDO that co-operation with UNDP was being increased, it would, at the same time, avoid the implication contained in operative paragraph 10 that there were serious deficiencies in that area.

20. In the fourth amendment submitted by his delegation the words “and UNESOB” should be included after the words “regional economic commissions”. The purpose of the amendment was merely to ensure that the regional conferences of ministers of industry, which had proved extremely useful for some regions and might well spread to others, would have full access to the advice of the Executive Director of UNIDO, whenever necessary. He did not believe that adoption of the amendment would entail any extra cost and hoped, therefore, that the Committee would give it its approval.

21. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Committee) drew the Committee’s attention to paragraph 9 of document A/C.2/L.1191 regarding the financial implications of convening another general conference of UNIDO. The additional resources that would be required to give effect to that proposal, whether the conference was held in 1974 or 1975 or whether it was convened in 1973 as advocated in the second Nigerian amendment, would be submitted to the relevant session of the Industrial Development Board and the General Assembly after the Board had made precise recommendations on the duration and other requirements for the conference. With regard to the third amendment as revised orally by the representative of Nigeria, he referred the Committee to his previous statement on the financial implications of operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution, which remained valid. He added, however, that, if the participants in the proposed intergovernmental committee attended in an individual capacity, then it would be

necessary to cover the cost of their travel expenses and subsistence.

22. Mrs. STRÖJE-WILKENS (Sweden) announced that, following consultations with the sponsors of the draft resolution, her delegation was now in a position to withdraw the amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.1192, the gist of which was reflected in operative paragraph 12 of the revised text.

23. Mr. EKBLÖM (Finland) said that, although the revised version of the draft resolution was an improvement, it still presented some difficulties for his delegation.

24. Regarding the wording of the draft, he suggested that the word “important” be substituted for the word “leading” in the second preambular paragraph, as a reflection of the highly complex nature of the development issue. Furthermore, although his delegation supported the basic approach of the sponsors, it would prefer that operative paragraph 8 should not advocate the earmarking of financial resources on a long-term basis for the Special Industrial Services and suggested that the paragraph be reworded to the effect that the Governing Council would “ensure that the Special Industrial Services projects continue to receive a reasonable share of the programme resources and that additional resources be provided in the light of future requirements”.

25. While commending the delegations that had negotiated a compromise on paragraph 8 of the consensus resolution contained in the report of the Special International Conference of UNIDO (A/8341), his delegation regarded it as highly regrettable that the Committee had agreed to the correction of a report of an intergovernmental organization when such a correction should, at the very latest, have been proposed in the Economic and Social Council. It was deeply concerned about the consequences which that decision might have for the status and credibility of the principle of consensus in the future.

26. He then introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, the amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.1207. Operative paragraph 10 of the revised draft resolution implied that co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO was not as fruitful as it could be. The normal procedure in such cases was for the secretariats and chief executives to discuss the matter thoroughly and ask their respective intergovernmental governing bodies for comments and constructive suggestions. Where such a procedure did not reach a satisfactory conclusion, recourse should be had to the Economic and Social Council. If the Economic and Social Council did not have enough time for a thorough consideration of the matter, it could appoint a working group to examine the details. The position of the sponsors of the amendment related not only to co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO but to a matter of principle. If the Committee decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee to improve co-operation and co-ordination between two intergovernmental organizations of the United Nations, it would detract from one of the fundamental tasks of the Economic and Social Council. The amendment was therefore intended to provide the proper institutional framework for a study of the relations between UNDP and UNIDO and to suggest a constitutional procedure which was not only envisaged in

the Charter of the United Nations but was also in full harmony with endeavours to strengthen the role of the Council.

27. The amendments proposed by the Nigerian delegation would improve the draft resolution substantially. He proposed, however, that no action be taken on the matter until delegates had had time to consider the amendment that had been introduced orally.

28. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) said that, although it was true that UNIDO should devote itself essentially to operational activities, it should dedicate some of its resources to a general study of industrialization in order to identify the obstacles to the industrial development of developing countries and devise appropriate solutions. It was clear that the fundamental problems of industrialization in the developing world were of a political nature. UNIDO must therefore speak out on behalf of the just demands of developing countries whose development had been stifled by such contemporary phenomena as neo-colonialism and imperialism. Failure to do so would cause existing structural shortcomings to become a permanent characteristic of under-development.

29. One of the most serious problems of industrial development was the shortage of both external financing and domestic saving. Since it was virtually impossible to increase the domestic saving of developing countries so long as national oligarchies continued to accumulate a vast proportion of their domestic wealth, his Government advocated far-reaching structural changes that would reverse the situation to the benefit of the developing world and permit its rapid industrialization. Projections for the Second United Nations Development Decade indicated that, by 1980, developing countries would be faced with a financial deficit of between \$17,000 million and \$34,000 million. That being so, it was essential that the developing countries' foreign trade problems should be resolved and that current methods of external financing should be entirely revised. Far from affording the desired solution, external private investment caused an increase in capital outflow and thereby reduced the domestic savings potential of developing countries.

30. His delegation fully agreed with the recommendation of the Special International Conference that UNIDO should play an important role in the planning and implementation of the International Development Strategy with regard to industrialization. Above all, the activities of UNIDO must be harmonized with national development plans in the developing countries, in order that it could serve as a means of communication and exchange between the countries of the third world. In that context, UNIDO must formulate a long-term strategy for its activities; accordingly his delegation supported operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4, on the understanding that the group of experts would have adequate and balanced representation, not only geographically but with regard to concepts of development. In the context of its long-term strategy, UNIDO must keep abreast of the latest developments in industrialization, so that it could adapt the assistance offered to the true needs of the developing countries. The UNIDO strategy must also include effective measures to determine the real obstacles to industrial development and

to propose suitable remedies based primarily on better use of the domestic resources, on the channelling of foreign capital to meet the priorities of national development plans, on the realization of radical economic and social changes to eliminate obstacles to the development of production, on recognition of the true role of the State in planning industrialization and as a decisive factor in the elaboration of national development plans, on the establishment of basic sectors as a source for the accumulation of resources and of production for export, on training national industrial staff at all levels and on many other equally important factors.

31. UNIDO would be required to assist Governments, on request, in the elaboration of national industrial development policies suited to local conditions and needs. It must also play an important role in the transfer of technology, and act as a centre for the exchange of information between developed and developing countries, and among the latter. Every effort should be made to supply the developing countries with all possible information on the various branches of industry. While UNIDO was already performing valuable work in that area, more was required, including the establishment of a computerized information system.

32. At present, the most widespread form of transfer of technology was through purely trade transactions, and every effort must be made to ensure that such operations were beneficial to all involved. His delegation agreed with the recommendation of the Special International Conference that UNIDO should in future make an effort not only to transfer technology, but also to co-operate in its application and adaptation to the special conditions of recipient countries, as well as to assist developing countries in arriving independently at their own technological solutions. It must in addition transfer not only technology, but also specifications for primary commodities and technological processes. There was also a need for the establishment within UNIDO of a data exchange centre which would provide industrial and trade information, as well as knowledge concerning technology. His delegation had considerable reservations with regard to the indiscriminate use of consultant firms, both in the field of technological information and with regard to subcontracting of UNIDO projects. There was frequently a link between such firms and capitalist production enterprises, a situation which must prove detrimental to the interests of recipient countries.

33. His delegation agreed that there should be an increase in the resources of UNDP used for industrial development; however, under the country programming system, the developing countries themselves must indicate their priorities when requesting projects in accordance with their indicative planning figures. It would be desirable if, as resolution ID/SCU/Res.1 proposed, UNDP and UNIDO could, at the request of countries, encourage the preparation of industrial development projects, which would undoubtedly result in an increase in the resources devoted to such activities.

34. With regard to operational activities, there were grounds for concern at the delay in hiring of experts to implement industrialization projects financed under UNDP,

through the Special Industrial Services and under UNIDO's regular programme of technical assistance. UNIDO must find suitable procedures for encouraging and accelerating the hiring of highly qualified experts from both developed and developing countries. It was particularly important to employ the latter, in spite of their short supply, because of their ready adaptability to the conditions in which assistance was provided; in many cases an expert's capabilities were wasted because he was unable to adapt to the situation in the country where he was required to work.

35. UNIDO could also profitably devote considerable resources, in co-operation with UNCTAD, to exploring methods of international co-operation which would contribute to the establishment of a rational international division of labour, as well as to the identification of such factors as restrictive trade practices and deterioration in the terms of trade, which tended to widen the gap between developed and developing countries. Close co-operation with UNCTAD would make it possible to increase the opportunities for developing countries of gaining outlets for their manufactures and semi-manufactures on world markets and of obtaining industrial and technical equipment. The recent establishment by UNCTAD of an auxiliary body for the transmission of technology would undoubtedly be useful in that respect, especially if more attention was paid to the least developed among the developing countries.

36. UNIDO's auxiliary activities were also important, and should be continued and expanded, particularly those relating to the training of qualified personnel, study of the more general aspects of industrial development and development planning. Such activities should of course be conducted in support of UNIDO's work in the field.

37. His delegation had no objection to the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee of UNIDO and UNDP to consider co-operation between the two organizations, and would therefore not oppose operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4, as just amended by the co-sponsors.

38. His delegation wished also to comment on UNIDO's promotional activities. It was not opposed in principle to UNIDO acting as an intermediary between persons and concerns in developed and developing countries, but for such an activity to be useful, it must be carried out in accordance with the principles governing international relations. His Government was, on the other hand, firmly opposed to any activities which would make UNIDO a vehicle for foreign private investment, or to its use for the transfer of technology through purely commercial channels. It was therefore not in favour of closer co-operation between UNIDO and the international financial organizations, in particular IBRD.

39. The Special International Conference had also considered the structure of UNIDO. His delegation agreed with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4, and believed that UNIDO should have sufficiently flexible machinery to enable it to discharge its functions to the full, while at the same time receiving greater resources for industrial development. It should hold periodic conferences during the Second Development Decade, but his delegation had as yet no fixed opinion with regard to the desirable interval between such conferences.

40. On condition that any increase in UNIDO's resources resulted in direct benefit to developing countries, his delegation agreed that both voluntary contributions and the total of the regular programme of technical assistance should be increased. However, it was opposed to any concomitant increase in purely administrative expenditure; UNIDO was a new organization, and there was still time to prevent the appearance in it of the bureaucratic excess which had characterized other organs of the United Nations system.

41. His delegation was not opposed in principle to draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4.

Mr. Brito (Brazil), Vice-Chairman, took the chair.

42. Mr. RUTTEN (Netherlands) said that the most important function of the draft resolution before the Committee was to endorse the recommendations of the Special International Conference of UNIDO. That being the case, his delegation had a number of reservations with regard to its contents. It reserved its position with regard to document A/8431/Corr.1, and therefore with regard to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, and its support for the draft as a whole, if forthcoming, should not be construed as approval of the procedure whereby the report of the Special International Conference had been corrected.

43. According to document A/C.2/L.1191, the financial implications of operative paragraph 3 would be \$200,000 for a group of 18 members. In his delegation's view, 18 was an excessive number for a "small" group of experts, from the viewpoint of both cost and efficiency. If the Secretariat felt a group of that size to be essential in order to represent adequately the various geographical regions and the different positions of Governments with regard to the formulation of a long-term strategy, consideration should be given, particularly in view of the current financial situation of the United Nations, to the possibility of Governments meeting the cost of its members.

44. Paragraph 6 expressed a very general consideration referring to "all administrative matters". In his delegation's view, UNIDO already possessed a relatively large degree of autonomy in some administrative matters, and the word "all" should therefore be deleted.

45. With regard to operative paragraph 8, it was clear from paragraph 16 of document A/8341 that UNDP should endeavour to make additional resources available in so far as there was a demonstrated need for them. Since the draft resolution endorsed the report of the Special International Conference, its wording should be adhered to as closely as possible. The words "in so far as there are demonstrated needs above this level" should be added after "and that" in the last clause of the paragraph, and the words "in the light of future requirements" could then be deleted. Moreover, in his delegation's view, the Governing Council of UNDP, in planning the level of the programme reserve, would have to bear in mind not only Special Industrial Services, but also such matters as the possibility of meeting the needs of the least developed among the developing countries, as well as financing unanticipated projects. In other words, it must take into account all the relevant factors mentioned in

paragraph 27 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV). On that understanding, his delegation would support the paragraph if its amendments were accepted.

46. His delegation endorsed the comments of the representative of Finland with regard to operative paragraph 10, and supported the amendment he had introduced. It could see no reason for the extraordinary procedure envisaged in the present paragraph 10, which gave the false impression that there was an extremely serious crisis in relations between UNIDO and UNDP. There was admittedly room for improvement in their relations, but the Administrator and the Executive Director were perfectly competent to remedy the situation. Moreover, the proposed composition of the *ad hoc* committee tended to suggest, quite unjustifiably, that the views of delegates would differ depending on the organ in which they represented their Government. Furthermore, the co-ordination problems which existed fell, under the terms of the Charter, within the competence of the Economic and Social Council.

47. His delegation regretted that it could support none of the Nigerian amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.1186. The Special International Conference had proposed 1974 or 1975 for the date of the next such conference, and there was no reason for the Committee to depart from the wishes of the competent body. UNIDO's important role in the review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy would be fulfilled more effectively by the Industrial Development Board than by a special conference. The Nigerian proposal with regard to paragraph 10 implied that the officers of governing bodies could speak on behalf of those bodies, which was not the case. If they were regarded merely as representatives of their Governments, then the argument he had already advanced against paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1183/Rev.4 would apply. The views of the representative of Nigeria with regard to co-operation between the Executive Director and regional organs appeared fully covered by paragraphs 12 and 13 of the resolution ID/SCU/Res.1, which was endorsed in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. An additional operative paragraph would therefore be superfluous.

48. Mr. PRAGUE (France) said that his delegation had been in a position to support the draft resolution in its original form. However, a number of amendments had subsequently been incorporated which widened the discrepancy between its provisions and the terms of resolution ID/SCU/Res.1. In the first place, operative paragraph 1 now referred to the correction which had been made, in his delegation's view wrongly, to the text of that resolution. With regard to operative paragraph 6, his delegation fully endorsed the comments made by the representative of the Netherlands. Operative paragraph 10 was unacceptable in the first place because it was contrary to the resolution of the Special International Conference. In the second place, the idea of forming a joint body from the membership of two organs whenever problems of co-ordination arose was ludicrous; the regular channels for settling co-ordination problems should be used. His delegation therefore fully supported the amendment introduced by the representative of Finland; if necessary, as a compromise, it could support the Nigerian proposal. The financial implications as outlined in document A/C.2/L.1191 appeared excessive. In particular, the sum of \$170,000 for the establishment of the proposed information clearing-house did not appear justified by the expected usefulness of such a centre; there was no justification for the allocation of \$30,000 for consultants, and the number of 10 professional and local level posts would be excessive. The sum of \$200,000 allocated for the expert group's meetings was also excessive. A group of 18 members could hardly be termed small, and would involve not only high cost but a loss of efficiency. Again, the allocation of \$50,000 for consultants was totally unjustified.

49. In view of its demonstrated interest in the future of UNIDO, his delegation greatly regretted that it would not be able to vote in favour of the draft resolution as it stood, and accordingly appealed to the co-sponsors to meet the points it had raised.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.