



CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda item 40: Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (<i>concluded</i>)	409
Agenda item 47: General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system (<i>concluded</i>)	412
Agenda item 12: Reports of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603, chapters I to VII, X, XI (sections C, D, F, G, H and J) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770) (<i>concluded</i>) Adoption of the section entitled "Marine science" of the Committee's draft report	413
Agenda item 38: United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Industrial Development Board (<i>continued</i>) Adoption of the section entitled "Report of the Industrial Development Board" of the Committee's draft report	413
Agenda item 37: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (<i>concluded</i>)	413

Chairman: Mr. Costa P. CARANICAS (Greece).

AGENDA ITEM 40

Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (*concluded*) (A/7525 and Add.1-3, A/7603, chap. I; A/7603/Add.1, chap. I; A/7699, A/C.2/L.1060)

1. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that, in view of the spirit of conciliation shown during the formal and informal discussions (see 1303rd meeting) on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094 on the international development strategy, he had not asked to exercise his right of reply. He had been happy to be able to support the draft proposed by the representative of Tunisia.

2. The United States had long supported the concept of the United Nations Development Decade and would continue to participate in preparing the best possible development strategy, as outlined by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council

and the General Assembly. Consequently, it attached great importance to meeting the agreed deadlines, especially those referred to in operative paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the draft resolution.

3. Many members of the Second Committee had contributed to the agreement reached at the 1303rd meeting, but a particular tribute was due to the representatives of Tunisia and India for their understanding attitude during the informal consultations on the draft resolution, and also in dealing with the amendments. Their attitude had made it easy for him to support the draft resolution. His only real regret was that so far the representatives of a different economic and social system had not found it possible to make a direct contribution to the preparation of the global strategy. Despite the deletion of operative paragraphs 10 and 11, he still hoped that those representatives would reverse their decision and participate actively.

4. The United States viewed the Second Development Decade and all its preparations as a continuous process and could not agree to commit itself in advance to adopt or carry out specific but undefined policy measures which might be suggested or implied in a strategy yet to be drafted; it must first have the opportunity of considering the specific measures it would be asked to adopt in the context of the development strategy. That view was further strengthened by the fact that during the discussions that had led to the submission of the draft resolution, and during the discussion at the preceding meeting, it had become clear that several different views prevailed as to what the nature of such commitments was. Furthermore, the Preparatory Committee had made little progress in determining the nature of the commitments and was to revert to the subject later. Until it was clear whether the commitments were to be "formal", as some speakers had suggested at the preceding meeting, or whether they were to be moral, legal, unilateral, or the results of negotiations, the United States must continue to disagree with those who suggested that commitments must be assumed at the present stage.

5. Mr. MUZIK (Czechoslovakia) said that his delegation had been unable to support draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094, and had abstained from voting. He would explain his vote and answer the accusation that the socialist countries had not been prepared to negotiate with the representatives of the developing countries on the draft resolution.

6. In 1968 the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2411 (XXIII), despite warnings by the socialist countries that it contained a formula discriminating against the socialist States. Operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of that resolution had resulted in the establishment of the Prepara-

tory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade through the enlargement of the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council, one of the six main organs of the United Nations, in such a way that the socialist countries had been unable to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee. The Czechoslovak delegation, and the delegations of other socialist countries, had received various drafts of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094 which was adopted at the preceding meeting and had carefully considered them, both individually and jointly. The socialist countries had had serious doubts as to whether they should consider the substance of the draft resolution without any indication from the sponsors about how it was proposed to solve the problems created by the adoption of resolution 2411 (XXIII). The representatives of those countries had met with the representatives of the developing countries to express their doubts about whether they could begin negotiating on the substance without some indication of willingness, or some promise, to solve the problem referred to. The latter representatives had emphasized that a delicate matter was involved, and the socialist countries had agreed that that was so and had said that they were ready to seek some solution that would take that aspect into consideration for both sides. The socialist countries, therefore, had not rejected any further negotiation and had waited in vain for some further indication concerning ways and means of solving the problem created by the adoption of Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII). But the draft resolution submitted at the preceding meeting had merely confirmed the earlier General Assembly resolution and the existing composition of the Preparatory Committee and, in the circumstances, the socialist countries had felt obliged to abstain.

7. He added that the Czechoslovak delegations to various meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Trade and Development Board, and the Industrial Development Board had all received instructions from the Czechoslovak Government to take an active part in all preparations for the Second Development Decade and to show their willingness to support it. Czechoslovakia would continue to follow that course. His delegation was still convinced that it was the States Members of the United Nations which should be represented on the Preparatory Committee. Other countries that were members of bodies such as UNIDO, UNCTAD and UNDP could participate in the preparations through those bodies.

8. Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) thanked the representative of Colombia for accepting the suggestion put forward originally by the representative of the United Kingdom (see 1303rd meeting) for dealing with draft resolution A/C.2/L.1060 submitted by Colombia. With respect to draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094, he said that the statement by the representative of Chile at the preceding meeting had given an excellent picture of the lengthy process of negotiation, which delegations would find most useful in reporting to their Governments. Brazil had always supported Chile and the other countries concerned, but had found the original draft weak and had therefore not wished to be a sponsor, nor had it been a sponsor of the amendment (A/C.2/L.1095); however, if Brazil had voted on the draft resolution, it would have supported the amendment.

9. Mr. ABE (Japan) paid a tribute to the representative of Tunisia, who was the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, and who with his colleagues had devoted himself to the difficult work of formulating a draft resolution acceptable, if not to all, at least to a large majority of the Second Committee. As a result of extensive consultations the text had been improved, so that Japan had been able to vote for it despite difficulties with some of the wording.

10. He wished to explain the view of his delegation on two points in the text. The first point was in the ninth preambular paragraph; Japan believed that the key factor in the success of the development strategy would be determination on the part of both the developed and the developing countries to adopt policy measures and to take action based on that determination.

11. Secondly, Japan believed that the essential meaning of operative paragraph 4 was that the Governments of both the developing and the developed countries were urged to take political decisions on the basis of wider consideration of the various elements involved for the adoption of such policy measures as to fulfil the objectives of the Decade.

12. Mr. CORREA (Chile) recalled that he had stated at the preceding meeting that he had not participated in the vote because the draft resolution did not include any provision on commitments. That meant that Chile did not intend to participate in a strategy without commitments.

13. Mr. BOZA (Peru) said that, like the representative of Chile, he had not participated in the vote, because he believed that a draft resolution without any reference to commitments did not reflect the expectations of the developing countries. Nevertheless, Peru was prepared to participate in the strategy for the Decade in the hope that it would meet the needs of the developing countries and that all countries would be able to participate. He paid a tribute to the spirit of conciliation shown by the representative of Pakistan, particularly since that country had not been a sponsor of the draft resolution. He asked whether it would be possible to reproduce and circulate as an official document the important statement made at the 1303rd meeting by the representative of Chile.

14. The CHAIRMAN said that that would not be possible, since it would have financial implications; moreover it had not been done for any other representative's statement made in the Committee at the current session.

15. Mr. KELSO (Australia) welcomed the moderation and reasonableness that had prevailed in the consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094 adopted at the preceding meeting by a large majority of the Committee, although, regrettably, there had been some abstentions. The treatment of the question had been in keeping with the co-operative spirit of the Preparatory Committee; that was the only attitude that could enable the preparations for the Decade to be successful.

16. His delegation had worked to ensure that the draft resolution would reflect the spirit of co-operation and at the same time be realistic, and the purpose of the explanations he wished to offer was to further that objective. Australia's aim was always to strike an adequate

balance so as not to prejudge important questions which had to be decided in other bodies—in the Preparatory Committee, UNCTAD, or the specialized agencies. Each country must determine how far its constitutional, parliamentary and budgetary procedures permitted it to accept language in resolutions concerning commitments for policy measures, etc. A co-operative approach meant that there must be balance between the contributions of the developed and the developing countries and the international community. He welcomed the statement in the eighth preambular paragraph, namely, that the primary responsibility for the economic development of developing countries rested with them. As to the reference in the latter paragraph to “sustained international action”, he pointed out that international action was only one means of assisting and accelerating the fuller use of domestic resources, which was essentially the responsibility of national authorities.

17. With regard to operative paragraph 2 (*e*), Australia interpreted the words “systematic scrutiny” as applying to the review procedures for the Second Development Decade, which had still to be considered by the Preparatory Committee. He was aware that the paragraph was based on language used in the report of the Preparatory Committee (see A/7699, para. 26), but believed his comment would be helpful to all countries.

18. His Government was devoting close attention to all aspects of the Second Development Decade, and of development in general, in keeping with the rising trend in its contribution to development aid and its policy of providing assistance in the form of grants, a policy which he commended to other donor countries. Australia’s constructive policies justified optimism about its capacity to contribute to the preparations for the Second Development Decade.

19. Mr. CABEZAS (Ecuador) expressed his thanks to the representative of Chile for the clear statement he had made at the 1303rd meeting in introducing the amendment (A/C.2/L.1095), of which Ecuador was also a sponsor. The amendment reflected Ecuador’s view that the strategy adopted for the Second Development Decade should include some kind of minimum commitment in order to ensure its success.

20. Ecuador had accordingly been obliged to abstain from voting on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094, because, although it contained some useful elements and was the result of lengthy negotiations, it was unsatisfactory with respect to the acceptance of specific policy measures for its implementation. His Government considered that such commitments should be undertaken both before, during and after the formulation of the international development strategy, in order to permit the people of the third world gradually to attain levels of living in keeping with human dignity, and close the economic, scientific and technological gap separating them from the rich countries. The acceptance of certain commitments would make possible the adjustments necessary to strengthen the programmes that would have to be undertaken as part of the development strategy.

21. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, said that his delegation wished

to know in advance the exact wording to be used in the Second Committee’s report with respect, firstly, to the treatment to be given to the draft resolution submitted by Colombia (A/C.2/L.1060), and, secondly, to the discussion and decision on the amendment submitted by the representative of Chile (A/C.2/L.1095).

22. Mr. DUBEY (India) said that he had been asked by a number of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1094 to make clear the understanding of most of the sponsors—in other words, all the developing countries and many developed countries—with regard to operative paragraph 4. He had believed that, once the representative of Pakistan had given an interpretation (see 1303rd meeting) of that paragraph and proposed that it should be written into the Second Committee’s report, there could be no further misunderstanding of its meaning and no need for any explanation of vote or further clarification. That belief had proved to be wrong, since a number of statements had been made which went beyond the interpretation given by the representative of Pakistan. It was unfair to the majority of the sponsors to allow the Committee to believe that there was any doubt in the minds of those sponsors about the importance of commitments to be assumed for the Decade. In operative paragraph 4 the words “to take political decisions for the adoption of specific and concrete policy measures” meant commitments. The term “political decisions” meant decisions taken at a high political level on policy measures to carry out the programme for the Decade and constituted commitments by Governments. Many developing countries and a number of developed countries among the sponsors were unhappy that there was no reference to the word “commitment” in operative paragraph 4. Some who had not wanted such a reference to be included had had doubts about the literal meaning of the word “commitment”, feeling that they could not agree to be bound by a commitment of a legal nature such as that deriving from a legal instrument. It had been made clear that that was not the meaning intended, since the discussions had not indicated any possibility of concluding a treaty adopting the strategy for the Decade. “Commitment” meant any commitment entered into in the form of a United Nations resolution or decision. Many countries had said that, although they would not have difficulty in accepting that idea, it could not be specified in a resolution.

23. The international development strategy was the first attempt by the international community to put together an agreed set of objectives for development. The programme for the Decade represented, like a national development plan, an attempt to obtain a perspective over a period of time. No national plan could succeed unless the Government agreed in advance on what must be done to carry out the plan. The perspective view of the Second Development Decade would have no significance, and its objectives no meaning, unless it was known what countries were prepared to do for the Decade. It was implicit in the strategy that to accept the objectives for the Decade meant accepting in advance the necessary means for achieving them. It saddened him that some of the major developed countries strongly objected to agreement being reached on the means before the Decade was launched: it reduced the Decade to something much less than what had been conceived by those who had worked out the idea. Perhaps international relationships had not yet developed to the point when an

international development strategy could be understood as it should be, from the technical and moral standpoints. But it was indefensible to say that no agreement need be reached on the necessary means before the Decade was launched. Some representatives considered that there was no need to link the resolution of the issues before UNCTAD and other bodies with the strategy for the Decade. If the implication was that policy measures or commitments could be postponed until the Decade had begun, it would mean losing a whole year. There was no assurance that those countries would agree to assuming commitments early in the Decade, or even at any other point in the Decade. If that was the truth of the matter, then the Decade had no real meaning. The whole exercise of the Decade was based on the assumption that Governments would make efforts additional to what they were already doing. He earnestly hoped that the picture would change during the next few months, so that by the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly additional efforts necessary for the success of the Second Development Decade would be forthcoming.

24. Mr. KASSUM (Secretary of the Committee) said that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 1303rd meeting, the text proposed by the representative of Pakistan for inclusion in the Committee's report on agenda item 40 would read

"It was the understanding of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution that, in considering the words 'adoption of specific and concrete policy measures' in operative paragraph 4 of the draft, the ninth preambular paragraph, which states 'that the success of the international development strategy will depend upon the commitments by developed and developing countries alike to the adoption of specific policy measures to implement the strategy' should be borne in mind."

25. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) pointed out that the statement should be regarded as made on behalf of the co-sponsors, rather than of the Second Committee. It was on that understanding that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution.

26. Mr. SAM (Ghana) supported that view. It was the right of any delegation to insist that the views of its Government should be reflected in the report, but such views should not be taken as representing those of the Committee. As one of the sponsors of the draft resolution, his delegation insisted that their view should be reflected in the report.

27. Mr. KHALIL (United Arab Republic) said that the statement had been approved, both implicitly and explicitly, by all those who had voted for the draft resolution. It should therefore appear in the report as a reflection of the understanding of the Committee.

28. Mr. ECHEVERRY (Colombia) asked how the Committee's report would reflect the decision taken with regard to the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (A/C.2/L.1060).

29. Mr. KASSUM (Secretary of the Committee) said that, according to the Secretariat's understanding, the draft resolution would appear in full in the Committee's report,

together with a statement to the effect that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit it to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

30. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, if the Committee's report as a whole had been discussed and the passage referring to submission of the draft to the Preparatory Committee had been put to the vote, his delegation would have abstained.

AGENDA ITEM 47

General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system (concluded)* (A/7603/Add.1, chap. VII; A/7757, A/C.2/L.1088/Rev.2, E/4744 (vol. I and II), E/4744/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/4748/Rev.1)

31. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, as a result of the spirit of co-operation and understanding shown by the sponsors, his delegation would abstain from voting rather than oppose the draft resolution. It wished to reserve its position with regard to the financial implications of the draft as well as in regard to the substantive aspects of the proposals it contained when the discussions would take place in the Economic and Social Council.

32. Mr. PLEHN MEJIA (Mexico) said that his delegation had always supported proposals to improve co-ordination in the United Nations system and would accordingly vote for the revised draft resolution.

33. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that, as a result of the further amendments introduced by the sponsors, his delegation would be able to vote for the revised draft resolution. However, its vote should not be taken as a committal to any position when the proposal was discussed by the Council.

34. Mr. PRAGUE (France) said that, as a result of the changes introduced, his delegation would vote for the revised draft resolution; nevertheless, it maintained its reservations with regard to the apparent motives of the sponsors.

35. Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta) said that his delegation's support for the draft resolution would not necessarily imply a favourable attitude to the proposals it contained when they were discussed by the Council or the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

36. The CHAIRMAN put the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1088/Rev.2) to the vote.

The revised draft resolution was adopted by 79 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

* Resumed from the 1302nd meeting.

37. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, said he assumed that, in the form in which it had been adopted, the draft resolution would have no financial implications.

38. Mr. KASSUM (Secretary of the Committee) confirmed that view.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Reports of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603, chapters I to VII, X, XI (sections C, D, F, G, H and J) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770) (concluded)*

ADOPTION OF THE SECTION ENTITLED “MARINE SCIENCE” OF THE COMMITTEE’S DRAFT REPORT (A/C.2/L.1097)

39. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in voting for draft resolution A/C.2/L.1079/Rev.1 (see 1288th meeting), his delegation’s understanding of operative paragraph 6 had been that the establishment of the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography would not impair the sovereignty of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, but would merely assist it in its activities. In operative paragraph 7, the phrase “updating and” was superfluous and could be ambiguous; what was referred to was not a basic review of the programme of oceanographic research but only measures related to a systematic study of its implementation. His delegation interpreted operative paragraph 4 in the same way.

40. Mr. WARSAMA (Somalia), Rapporteur, introduced the draft section on marine science of the Committee’s draft report on item 12.

The draft section of the report (A/C.2/L.1097) was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 38

United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Industrial Development Board (continued)* (A/7603, chap. VII; A/7617 and Corr.1, A/7693 and Add.1, A/7705, A/C.2/L.1098)

ADOPTION OF THE SECTION ENTITLED “REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD” OF THE COMMITTEE’S DRAFT REPORT (A/C.2/L.1098)

41. Mr. WARSAMA (Somalia), Rapporteur, reminded the Committee that in operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1 which had been adopted at the Committee’s 1287th meeting, the words “particularly the recommendations and resolutions contained therein” should be deleted, in accordance with the change announced by the representative of the Philippines.

42. Mr. EL-ATTRASH (Syria) said that, if the Committee had no objection, he would propose an amendment to the draft resolution involving the deletion from operative

paragraph 2(c) of the words “and brief summary of the major accomplishments during the past year and”, since they duplicated operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2407 (XXIII) which had already been acted upon by the Industrial Development Board. To retain those words would create the impression that UNIDO had failed to respond to a request by the General Assembly.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

43. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said his delegation had not opposed the approval of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1 on the understanding that the Committee’s taking note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its third session (A/7617 and Corr.1) would not imply approval of all the decisions referred to in that report, in particular Board resolution 22 (III) referring to the holding of a special conference of UNIDO (*ibid.*, p. 223). His delegation had also not objected to the reference, in the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, to the recommendations of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, on the understanding that such references did not imply agreement with all the recommendations made by that Symposium, in particular that dealing with private capital. Its lack of opposition to the statements made in the third and fourth preambular paragraphs was conditional upon that interpretation.

44. Mr. WARSAMA (Somalia), Rapporteur, introduced the draft section regarding the report of the Industrial Development Board of the Committee’s draft report on item 38.

The draft section of the report (A/C.2/L.1098), as amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 37

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (concluded)* (A/7603/Add.1, chap. II; A/7616, A/7703, A/C.2/L.1096)

45. Mr. AHMED (Pakistan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1096 on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, said that Guinea and Madagascar should be added to the list of sponsors. The draft had been the subject of lengthy negotiations between the various groups represented in the Trade and Development Board and in the Second Committee and represented a delicate balance of views on issues of concern to all members of the Committee. The first and second preambular paragraphs were self-explanatory. Negotiations on the third preambular paragraph had been particularly protracted because the paragraph referred to a relationship between completion of the work of the continuing machinery of UNCTAD on issues remitted to it by the second session of the Conference and completion of the work on UNCTAD’s contribution to the Second United Nations Development Decade. The sponsors wished to make it clear that it was not their understanding that all issues remitted to the continuing machinery must be settled before UNCTAD

* Resumed from the 1300th meeting.

* Resumed from the 1287th meeting.

* Resumed from the 1288th meeting.

could be in a position to complete its contribution to the development strategy, and that the resolution of issues remitted to the continuing machinery was not identical with the formulation of UNCTAD's contribution to the Decade. They did feel, however, that there was a relationship between the two. Unless the Board made progress on the issues remitted to it by the second session of the Conference there was a likelihood that UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development Decade would not be finalized within the time-limit set for preparation of the Decade. Delay in solving the issues remitted to the Board had contributed to UNCTAD's delay in completing its contribution to the Decade.

46. The last three preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 1 were self-explanatory.

47. The agreement on operative paragraph 3 had been reached on the basis of a text supplied by the French delegation. That paragraph, together with operative paragraph 2, repeated the idea expressed in the third preambular paragraph, namely, that the Board should continue its efforts to resolve the outstanding issues and accelerate work already undertaken in the specific fields which determined UNCTAD's participation in the international development strategy. In operative paragraph 4 the words "be devoted to devising" should be replaced by the word "consider", and the word "seeking" by the word "seek". Normally, the third session of UNCTAD should be held early in 1971. The sponsors of the draft resolution felt, therefore, that the General Assembly should, at its current session, provide the Board with guidelines concerning the work to be done at that session. They also felt that the third session of the Conference should devote attention to the implementation of measures on which agreement had been reached and at the same time seek new areas of agreement in the context of the Second Development Decade.

48. Operative paragraph 5 related to an issue which had been outstanding for a number of years. Despite the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the subject (2210 (XXI)) and efforts subsequently made, it had proved impossible to conclude an international agreement on cocoa. The sponsors felt that the time had come for the General Assembly to endorse the idea that an agreement on cocoa should be reached as early in 1970 as possible. The word "suggestion" in operative paragraph 7 should be put into the plural.

49. He hoped the Committee would adopt the draft resolution unanimously.

50. Mr. WAPENYI (Uganda) said that his delegation had sponsored the draft resolution because it considered that the Board should undertake the work remitted to it by the second session of the Conference. He hoped that developed and developing countries would co-operate in adopting the draft resolution unanimously.

51. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution which was important because it emphasized objectives to be attained and the need for continued reorientation of UNCTAD's institutional machinery towards negotiation and action.

52. Referring to operative paragraph 6, he said that a special session of the Board regarding preferences would be useful only if preceded by adequate preparatory work through consultations between all members concerned. It was only in that way that obstacles could be overcome and progress made in accordance with the time-table established by UNCTAD (see A/7616, p. 209).

53. Measures, including preferences, to intensify bilateral and multilateral trade between developing countries must be encouraged. It must be remembered, however, that real possibilities of increasing that trade lay in co-operation at the world, rather than the regional, level between developing countries with different economic structures. Through intergovernmental groups UNCTAD could contribute to that development by creating the conditions necessary for such trade.

54. Operative paragraph 7 dealt in sufficient detail with the need to develop further improvements in UNCTAD's institutional machinery and also provided for methods of work which would ensure consultations and contacts between States members of UNCTAD with a view to reaching agreements for implementation during the Second Development Decade.

55. While recognizing its merits, his delegation considered that the text did not deal adequately with development financing and debt servicing.

56. Mr. BUHOARA (Romania) reminded the Committee that, in 1964, UNCTAD had adopted general principles governing the establishment of relations between States. Since then, Romania had advocated implementation of those principles which could promote the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries, particularly developing countries. The draft resolution under consideration dealt with trade as an instrument of development, and as part of that question attention should be paid to the problems of the land-locked and least developed countries and to questions relating to the principles which should govern the development of trade relations between nations.

57. His delegation had noted the Consensus at Viña del Mar on economic and trade relations reached by the Latin American countries. That document proved that the existence of equitable relations between States depended on respect for the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and the sovereign right of each State to dispose of its resources and mutual advantage. Romania commended the conclusion reached by the Latin American countries to the effect that any programme for international economic co-operation must be based on such principles if it was to be able to make a constructive contribution to activities aimed at improving economic relations between States.

58. Romania would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1096.

59. Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) proposed that, as it did not seem to give rise to controversy, the draft resolution should be put to the vote immediately.

60. Mr. VIAUD (France) supported the Brazilian proposal. Nevertheless, all delegations should be allowed to express their opinions on the draft.

61. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should adopt the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1096), as orally revised.

It was so decided.

62. Mr. CHRISTIANSEN (Norway) said that, although his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution, it did not consider the text entirely satisfactory. His remark related to operative paragraph 2 in which reference was made to one particular aspect of invisibles. His delegation did not feel that it was appropriate in a resolution of the present kind to make reference to one particular limited subject in the field of invisibles. Norway had accepted the text of operative paragraph 2 in order to avoid a situation which might have influenced in a negative way co-operation within UNCTAD.

63. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that he was grateful to the sponsors for their spirit of co-operation and conciliation which had enabled his delegation to vote for the draft resolution. He wished, however, to make certain comments.

64. There was no question that, except to the extent prohibited by the Charter of the United Nations or agency agreements, the General Assembly was free to speak its mind on any subject that was the concern of any United Nations organ or any organization of the United Nations system. Nevertheless, silence was sometimes necessary, particularly on matters which were the subject of difficult negotiations and where the General Assembly's words might have the effect of making the negotiations even more difficult. He was referring to the matter of cocoa, mentioned in operative paragraph 5, and that of UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development Decade.

65. Only the previous day, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had started consultations with small groups of importers and exporters at Geneva on the subject of cocoa. His purpose was to determine whether a basis existed for the resumption of cocoa negotiations. For many years the United States had been prepared to negotiate a cocoa agreement on the basis of the memorandum of understanding reached at Geneva in October 1967 and the package deal of June 1968. However, certain proposals made in June 1969 at Geneva had reopened many issues previously considered settled and had created a wide gap between producers and consumers on issues with a bearing on the negotiated. The consultations being conducted by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD were therefore highly significant and important. Operative paragraph 5 glossed over the fact that substantive problems had emerged in June 1969 which had made the present consultations necessary. For the General Assembly to prejudge the outcome of those consultations was unwarrantable. His delegation would therefore like to dissociate itself from that paragraph.

66. Informal consultations were also being held at Geneva on UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development

Decade and were apparently proceeding better than had been anticipated. Nothing should be done, therefore, that would interfere with them in any way. Those parts of the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 3 which implied a link between the resolution of all the issues remitted to the continuing machinery by the second session of the Conference and UNCTAD's contribution to the Decade did have the effect of prejudging those discussions. Agreement on UNCTAD's contribution to the Decade could be reached on the basis of agreements already reached. The best hope for the timely completion of UNCTAD's contribution was to proceed towards agreement on UNCTAD's submission of same to the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the basis of existing commitments. For that reason, his delegation dissociated itself from so much of the third preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 3 as implied a link between issues unresolved in UNCTAD and that organization's contribution for submission to the Preparatory Committee.

67. Nevertheless, the United States had been able to vote in favour of the draft resolution because the remaining parts of it were consistent with its views.

68. Mr. KELSO (Australia) said that a delicate balance had been achieved in the draft resolution. His delegation's understanding of the text had been facilitated by the statement of the representative of Pakistan. An outline of that statement would be transmitted to his Government and to the Australian delegation at Geneva.

69. It was to be hoped that the consultations proceeding in UNCTAD would prove fruitful. They could not be made to succeed, however, merely by gearing them to a timetable. Progress was being made, but it was inadvisable to create the impression that substantive work could be completed on all matters in a given period of time. It was unreasonable to suggest that UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development Decade should be regarded as conditional on solutions being found to all substantive questions still outstanding in the Board. His delegation hoped that it would be possible to take account of agreements already reached on certain subjects.

70. Like Norway, Australia had difficulty in accepting the singling out of international legislation on shipping in operative paragraph 2; that was a question which required close technical attention. It had no difficulty with the reference to cocoa in operative paragraph 5, though it recognized the problems of timing which might arise and which to some extent were prejudged by the language of the draft resolution.

71. Mr. POSNETT (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had noted the comments of the representative of Pakistan on the third preambular paragraph. Admittedly the Board could have made more rapid progress had more of the issues remitted to it been resolved. That did not mean, however, that progress had not been made by the Board and its Committees or that substantive work could be completed by an arbitrary deadline. It was unrealistic to make completion of UNCTAD's contribution to the Decade conditional on the solution of all outstanding issues. He hoped that the Board would be able to produce a text for

submission to the Preparatory Committee which would take account of all matters on which agreement had been reached and of matters still outstanding.

72. The United Kingdom shared the view of those delegations which had objected to the reference to international legislation on shipping in operative paragraph 2. It could not agree that insufficient efforts had been made to implement UNCTAD resolution 14 (II);¹ a working group had been set up as called for in that resolution. Special importance should not be attached to that subject but, in

¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), annex I, p. 50.

view of the fact that the words "in particular" had been deleted as a result of informal consultations on the draft, his delegation could accept the reference.

73. Operative paragraph 3 could be accepted on the understanding that it was a request to the Board to continue, at its resumed ninth session (third part), the work of completing UNCTAD's contribution to the Second Development Decade in accordance with the guidance given by the Preparatory Committee. He assumed that the time factor would preclude any other interpretation of the paragraph. The United Kingdom would do all it could to make the deliberations of the Board as meaningful as possible.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.