

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH SESSION

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**Chairman: Mr. Toru HAGIWARA (Japan).**
**AGENDA ITEM 29**
**Programmes of technical assistance (continued):**

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/3848, chap. III, part B, A/3909, part A, A/C.2/L.371-374);
- (c) Establishment of an international administrative service (A/C.2/200)

**GENERAL DISCUSSION (continued)**

1. Mr. MIRGHANI (Sudan) said that the financing of economic development had been his country's main preoccupation since its acquisition of independence. The Sudanese Government had set as its goal the all-around development of the Sudan in every field. To that end, all industries, with the exception of the railways, ordnance works and certain public utilities, which were State-owned and State-operated, would be open to private enterprise. The Government intended to create conditions which would attract foreign capital into enterprises. It intended, for instance, to set up an advisory committee to consider applications for Government assistance in the launching of new enterprises; those meeting certain conditions, would be classified as "approved" or "pioneer" enterprises and would be entitled to business profits tax relief. Such enterprises would also qualify for certain other privileges, such as the reduction of import duties on raw materials, preferential railway tariff rates, assured Government orders for a prescribed period and facilities for the entry of the requisite technicians and other foreign employees. All those provisions would be embodied in legislation which the Sudanese Government intended to place before Parliament very shortly. The legislation would require foreign industrialists to provide facilities for the training of Sudanese personnel and for the progressive participation of such personnel in their establishments. Foreign employees would be permitted to remit *bona fide* savings to their country of origin. The Sudanese Government believed, as a matter of principle, that foreign industrialists should be entitled to remit profits to the country of origin of the capital. It would give an assurance that fair and equitable compensation would be paid in the event of the appropriation of any property through

nationalization, and would grant facilities for the repatriation of such compensation. It would, further, give an assurance of non-discrimination between local and foreign enterprises.

2. The Committee would be interested to know that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development considered the Sudan a good credit risk and had made it a loan of the equivalent of \$39 million for the development of transportation, which would be spent on the construction of railways, the improvement of river transport services on the Nile and the extension of facilities at Port Sudan.

3. The Sudan was grateful for the help it had received under the technical assistance programmes. Sixteen experts had visited his country in 1957; the total figure for 1958 would be thirty-two and would include experts from the food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, who, in addition to giving technical advice in their various specialist fields, would train nationals to replace them after their departure.

4. His delegation welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 704 (XXVI) permitting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It was very gratifying that a regional economic Commission had now been set up for Africa and the Sudan was particularly pleased that a Sudanese citizen had been chosen as its Executive Secretary.

5. The CHAIRMAN announced the closure of the general discussion on item 29 (a) of the agenda and drew attention to the draft resolutions on technical assistance before the Committee.

**EXAMINATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.2/L.371-374)**

6. Mr. BANNIER (Netherlands), introducing the joint draft resolution concerning the gradual expansion of the Expanded Programme (A/C.2/L.371), on behalf of the seven sponsors, said that many delegations had made it clear during the general discussion that they attached great importance to that question. The joint draft resolution had been submitted in recognition of that fact and with a view to meeting the Economic and Social Council's request in resolution 701 (XXVI) that the General Assembly should encourage Governments to continue to contribute to the Expanded Programme in amounts that would provide for its gradual expansion. The wording of the second preambular paragraph closely followed that of the third preambular paragraph of resolution 701 (XXVI). The third and fourth preambular paragraphs took into account the results of the Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, which had

shown that the fear that the establishment of the Special Fund would adversely affect contributions to the Expanded Programme, had been unfounded. At the same time, the increases in some contributions had been insufficient to balance the adjustment in the matching formula attached to the United States contribution, with the result that the funds available might not be enough to allow for some increase in the Programme in 1959. The fifth preambular paragraph welcomed the participation of IAEA in the Expanded Programme, but recognized that it might result in increased demands on the available resources. Under the country programming procedure, States members of IAEA would apply for assistance from that agency, with a consequent indirect increase in the financial burden on the Expanded Programme. Operative paragraph 1 closely followed the wording of operative paragraph 1 of resolution 701 (XXVI), while operative paragraph 2 carried out the Council's request to the General Assembly. It should be made clear that the invitation to Governments in operative paragraph 2 did not imply commitment on the part of any Government to raise its contribution in a specific year. Operative paragraph 3 was self-explanatory.

7. Mr. ALVAREZ RESTREPO (Colombia) said that, as a beneficiary of the United Nations technical assistance programmes, Colombia appreciated the efficacy of the organization's activities in that field, which were bringing about a revolutionary change in the economies of countries that had stagnated in poverty for centuries. Many of those countries did not lack natural resources, but had suffered from the absence of comprehensive development programmes. The establishment of the Economic Commission for Latin America had changed the whole picture for the countries of that region. The Commission was, moreover, playing a most valuable role in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations in the area.

8. During the general discussion, some countries had drawn attention to the failure to make full use of their contributions to the Expanded Programme. In view of the unanimous desire to see the Programme grow in size and importance, he was confident that steps would be taken to ensure that the funds available were utilized to the fullest extent possible.

9. His delegation recognized the great value of the Expanded Programme and the need to ensure its steady growth and, therefore, would support the seven-Power draft resolution.

10. Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan) considered that the seven-Power draft resolution achieved a commendable compromise between the evident need for an expansion of the Programme and the equally evident difficulties of some Governments in maintaining, let alone increasing their contributions.

11. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) found the seven-Power draft resolution generally acceptable, but thought that it would more accurately reflect the general feeling of the Committee and the importance of the decision itself, if the fifth preambular paragraph opened with the words "Welcoming the decision..." instead of "Taking cognizance with satisfaction of the decision...".

12. Mr. RAJAPATIRANA (Ceylon) detected some inconsistency between the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1 and thought that it might be

overcome by the substitution of the words "a substantial increase" for the words "some increase" in the preambular paragraph. With regard to the fifth preambular paragraph, he felt that there was some merit in the Iraqi representative's suggestion. Operative paragraph 1 appeared to be incomplete and might be amplified by the addition of the words "and that funds pledged to the Expanded Programme will be fully and effectively used".

13. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) endorsed the Ceylonese representative's last suggestion; it was only logical that, before Governments were asked to contribute more funds, the funds already made available should be used in their entirety.

14. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) agreed with the Ceylonese representative that there was some inconsistency between the fourth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1; the word "moderately" in operative paragraph 1 might perhaps be replaced by the word "somewhat". He hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would consider the Ceylonese representative's suggestion for an addition to operative paragraph 1.

15. Mr. YRIART (Uruguay) thought that the inconsistency to which representatives had referred, might be removed if operative paragraph 1 were deleted and the fourth preambular paragraph were amplified by the addition of the words "as is the evident desire of States Members of the United Nations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency".

16. Mr. RONAN (Ireland) thought that the whole draft resolution would be given a truer perspective if the words "only fourteen of which represent increased contributions compared with 1958" were added to the third preambular paragraph.

17. Mr. HAYTA (Turkey) considered that it would be a mere courtesy on the part of the General Assembly to include a reference in the fifth preambular paragraph to the decision of the second General Conference of IAEA.

18. Mr. BANNIER (Netherlands) asked the Chairman to allow a short recess to enable the sponsors of the draft resolution to consider the various suggestions which had been made.

The meeting was suspended at 4.40 p.m. and resumed at 5.20 p.m.

19. Mr. BANNIER (Netherlands) announced that the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution had agreed to make certain amendments in accordance with the suggestions put forward during the meeting. A revised text would be issued later.

20. The CHAIRMAN suggested that further discussion of the seven-Power draft resolution be postponed until the Committee had the revised version in writing.

It was so agreed.

21. Mr. BANNIER (Netherlands), introducing the four-Power joint draft resolution concerning the regular programme of technical assistance (A/C.2/L.372), said that it was usual for the work done by the United Nations through the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) to be covered by the General Assembly resolutions on the Expanded Programme. TAA, however, also made a considerable contribution

in the fields of economic development, social welfare and public administration under the regular programme. Since the regular programme was under the direct authority of the General Assembly and many representatives had praised the way in which it was carried out by TAA, it would be appropriate for the Committee to express its appreciation in a draft resolution.

22. Mr. JAZAIRI (Libya) said that the four-Power draft resolution, of which his delegation was a co-sponsor, was a logical consequence of the praise which had been given to the technical assistance officials. The regular programme, from which his country benefited, was very necessary, since there were many projects of a kind that could not be carried out under the Expanded Programme. Studies made by the former were often very useful to the latter, and there should be close co-operation between the two.

23. Mr. LYCHOWSKI (Poland), introducing the joint draft resolution submitted by Poland and Ceylon concerning the training of middle level technical personnel (A/C.2/L.373), explained that its purpose was to answer, in an inexpensive way, the urgent need of the less developed countries for qualified technical personnel by arranging for middle level personnel, such as foremen and skilled workers, to be trained in the advanced countries in the normal way, that was, in ordinary technical schools and industrial enterprises, rather than in universities.

24. Mr. PSCOLKA (Czechoslovakia), introducing the joint draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia and

Romania concerning international co-operation in the field of technical assistance (A/C.2/L.374), said that the general discussion had shown the interest of all delegations in the effective implementation of the technical assistance programmes and in the ways of improving the aid given to less developed countries. The best form that such assistance could take, was to accelerate the development of the basic productive branches of those countries' economies, such as industry, agriculture, transport, power and so on. Development in those fields was essential for economic growth as a whole. Exchanges of experience, the training of national staff, the introduction of new techniques of production and the supply of technical information and equipment would help to raise productive capacity and would stimulate capital investment by the recipient Governments. Unfortunately, the proportion of United Nations technical assistance allocated to basic development was not enough to satisfy the needs of the less developed countries and had been reduced in the previous year. Without wishing to detract from the achievements of the United Nations, the joint draft resolution also recommended, therefore, that Governments should seek other ways in which aid could be given for that purpose, without conditions and in accordance with the principles of the Charter, such as multilateral and bilateral agreements. Such aid must comply with the wishes of the recipient countries and should be co-ordinated with national programmes.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.