

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY (A/C.2/L.1470)

EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION (A/C.2/L.1476)

53. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) and Mr. YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) said that they would have liked further informal consultations to be held on draft

resolutions A/C.2/L.1470 and A/C.2/L.1476, submitted under item 123, and that they were prepared to continue to participate in the consultations on those draft resolutions.

54. The CHAIRMAN said that, before adjourning the meeting, he wished to announce that Surinam had become a Member of the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

1712th meeting

Friday, 5 December 1975, at 3.15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Olof RYDBECK (Sweden).

A/C.2/SR.1712

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections A to E, G, H and J to L), IV and VI (sections A to D and F)] (concluded) (A/10003, A/10003/Add.1 (parts I to III))

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES (concluded)* (A/10290 AND ADD.1 AND 2, A/C.2/L.1490, A/C.2/L.1494)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider draft resolution A/C.2/L.1490, of which Oman and Yemen had become sponsors, and announced that the administrative and financial implications of the draft were contained in document A/C.2/L.1494.

2. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1490 on behalf of the sponsors, said that the first preambular paragraph recalled General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX), in paragraph 5 of which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories. The report was to be substantive and comprehensive and was to be prepared with the assistance of the relevant specialized agencies and UNCTAD.

3. The second preambular paragraph recalled the statement made by the delegation of Pakistan at the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly in the Second Committee (1635th meeting) in introducing the revised draft resolution¹ which underlined the need to seek the assistance of relevant United Nations organizations in preparing the report requested of the Secretary-General. He said that in that statement his delegation had cited several examples to underline the importance of the assistance to be provided by the relevant United Nations organizations and had stressed that UNCTAD had the machinery to carry out studies and research which would be useful in the prepara-

tion of the report. Similarly, the UNESCO secretariat had been expected to assist the Secretary-General in assessing the losses, destruction and damage caused to educational, cultural and scientific institutions in the Arab States subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation and the losses and damage which had a bearing on the economies and development efforts of the countries concerned. Furthermore, UNESCO was to take into account the loss of items of cultural and national heritage in Arab Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan River, the Sinai region, the Golan heights and the Syrian city of Quneitra, where the loss of valuable items of national heritage during Israeli occupation had been reported. It had also been emphasized on that occasion that other organizations within the United Nations system such as WHO, FAO, UNIDO and the ILO were expected to participate in preparing the report. He further recalled that in the statement he had mentioned it had been made clear that the word "wealth" used in resolution 3336 (XXIX) meant all forms of wealth, including items of cultural or national heritage, personal wealth of the Arab peoples, and so on.

4. The third, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution recalled the statements, submitted by the Secretary-General of the administrative and financial implications of the provisions concerning the preparation of the report. At the request of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly had approved an additional appropriation of \$37,000 to cover the cost of the services of two economists for a period of six months each, as well as the travel costs involved in the preparation of the report. The work of the two economists had been intended to supplement the staff and resources of ECWA, which was to perform a large part of the work involved in the preparation of the report.

5. The report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/10290 and Add.1 and 2), did not include any substantive or comprehensive study or research as envisaged in resolution 3336 (XXIX) and the related statements already mentioned. The sixth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution noted that the report was composed only of annexes containing information available to Governments and some of the relevant specialized agencies; no studies specifically relating to the report had been undertaken.

* Resumed from the 1708th meeting.

1 A/C.2/L.1372/Rev.1.

6. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution noted the inadequacy of the report, and paragraph 2 specifically requested the heads of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs to co-operate actively and adequately with the Secretary-General in the preparation of a final and comprehensive report. In paragraph 3 the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report which would fulfil all the requirements mentioned.

7. He stressed that resolution 3336 (XXIX) had given the Secretary-General a clear mandate to prepare a substantive and comprehensive report; the sponsors of the draft resolution had been disappointed to find that the report consisted only of annexes containing government replies and information already available to some United Nations organizations. In those circumstances and in view of the unsatisfactory result of the previous mandate, despite its clarity, the sponsors had submitted draft resolution A/C.2/L.1490 with a view to providing the Secretary-General with an even clearer mandate.

8. Mr. ARNOUSS (Syrian Arab Republic) cited the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)), in accordance with which each country had the right and the obligation to put an end to racial discrimination and foreign exploitation, and recalled the firm commitment of the international community to ensure all States the enjoyment of their own resources and to put an end to imperialist and colonialist exploitation of some countries by others. Nevertheless, Israel continued to occupy Arab territories, to violate the inalienable rights of their populations, and to deny all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

9. He recalled General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX), in which the preparation of a report on the effects of the occupation had been requested, and noted that the destruction in occupied villages, the impact on agriculture in the region and the damage to the artistic heritage of the Arab population had been tremendous. The Syrian Arab Republic for its part was providing financial aid to the Palestinian refugees and supporting their development plan.

10. His delegation had carefully studied the report of the Secretary-General and was surprised that it included an explanation of vote by Israel which had nothing to do with the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that no in-depth study of the question had been made and that the specialized agencies invited to participate in the study had not offered the necessary co-operation.

11. He stressed that Israel was continuing to disregard the provisions of resolution 3336 (XXIX) and to exploit the natural resources of the Arab territories in a manner incompatible with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; the international community should therefore take swift and effective action to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and compel Israel to put an end to the occupation of the territories.

12. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said he wished to point out again that the report of the Secretary-General did not include the

substantive and comprehensive studies which were envisaged in General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and related documents, that the relevant United Nations organs and specialized agencies had not been requested to make the contribution expected of them and that no studies had been made which were directly related to the subject of that resolution. In a letter which the Secretary-General had sent to the heads of United Nations organs and the specialized agencies, which appeared as annex VI to the report, he had not requested them to prepare studies but simply to provide any information they might have, in other words, information already available in their files. That explained why the report of the Secretary-General was merely a compilation of miscellaneous information which had neither been assembled specifically for the purposes of the report nor co-ordinated in the way that might have been expected. Those circumstances fully justified paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1490, which noted the inadequacy of the report. In addition, in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the heads of United Nations organs and the specialized agencies were requested directly by the General Assembly to undertake their role in the preparation of the final, comprehensive report.

13. Mr. ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation took the view that the report of the Secretary-General was inadequate as it did not include the substantive and comprehensive studies required under paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX). He also reaffirmed his delegation's view that Israel must comply with the repeated requests of the United Nations to end immediately its illegal exploitation of the resources of the occupied Arab territories and that the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories and the safeguarding of the national rights of the Palestinian people were the essential prerequisites for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolution.

14. Mr. CHANG Hsien-wu (China) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution and reiterated its firm support for the Arab countries and peoples in their just struggle against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and zionism and for the safeguarding of their national independence and the protection of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. The Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations bodies should implement the United Nations resolutions relating to that question, take effective and appropriate measures and prepare a detailed report reflecting the adverse effects of Israeli aggression on the Arab States.

15. Mr. G. A. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in spite of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) Israel continued to occupy Arab territories and exploit their natural resources. The report of the Secretary-General provided additional information on the plundering of the natural resources of the Arab territories. The replies submitted by the Arab countries to the Secretary-General's questionnaire provided further background material on the annexation of the territories by Israel. His delegation was particularly disturbed by the information submitted by the ILO on the suppression of trade-union rights in the occupied Arab territories in violation of the relevant ILO convention,

which Israel had ratified. UNESCO, for its part, reported that the Israeli occupation had had harmful effects on the cultural heritage of the Arab peoples of the occupied territories. It was strange that the Secretary-General had added that background material only as an annex to the report but had included in the report Israel's explanation of its vote on resolution 3336 (XXIX) although that explanation provided no information on the damage caused by the occupation and had nothing to do with the purpose of the report.

16. He agreed with the sponsors of the draft resolution that the report of the Secretary-General did not provide an over-all picture of the situation in the occupied territories, did not follow the guidelines provided in resolution 3336 (XXIX) and was therefore inadequate. That was all the more unfortunate in view of the fact that the situation in the occupied Arab territories was getting worse every day. In addition to the material damage which it was causing, the occupation was a threat to peace and security in the region. His delegation had already stated repeatedly that, in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, Israel must withdraw its troops from the occupied territories, the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples must be guaranteed and the right of all the countries of the Middle East to independent existence and development must be ensured. In that connexion, his country's initiative regarding a resumption of the Geneva Conference was aimed at achieving a settlement on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

17. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that his delegation, in a note verbale of 6 August 1975 to the Secretary-General, had made it clear that it considered General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX), on which document A/10290 and Add.1 and 2 was based, to be a biased document reflecting the political warfare being carried on by the Arab States against Israel. Paragraph 5 of that resolution spoke of the "adverse economic effects" allegedly resulting from the so-called Israeli aggression. It was obvious that the motive for that resolution was politically biased and that its main purpose had been to create confusion and to exploit fake issues for political purposes.

18. Israel not only had not committed aggression but on the contrary had been a victim of continuous aggression since its establishment in 1948. Only a few hours after the proclamation of Israel's independence in 1948 the Arab States had declared war on Israel and marched their armies across the Israeli borders. Telegrams sent by the Arab Governments and by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States on 14 May 1948 had informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the planned invasion of Israel. Those telegrams were contained in documents S/743,² S/745³ and S/748.⁴ For more than 27 years, Israel had been subjected to constant aggression and belligerency by Arab Governments in defiance of the United Nations Charter and United Nations resolutions. That aggression had included not only outright war, but economic boycott, blockade of international waterways,

armed raids and sabotage, political warfare and terror. In 1967, Israel, besieged and faced with aggression from Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, had found itself obliged to defend itself, and its defensive action had led to the occupation of the areas which had been administered by Israel since then. All of those acts of aggression had culminated on 6 October 1973 in the massive, premeditated and unprovoked attack which Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic had launched against Israel. Therefore, to talk of Israeli aggression, as many delegations had done, was untrue, venal and a distortion of historical facts. The war which the Arabs had provoked had led to the results of 1967.

19. When the General Assembly, in resolution 3336 (XXIX), used the words "the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation", it assumed that there had been Israeli aggression and that that aggression had had adverse economic effects on the Arab countries. In fact, the annexes and appendices supplied by the Arab Governments were no more than subjective statements of unproven losses and damage which their authors assumed they had suffered as a result of what they themselves called "Israeli aggression". Those documents contained unconvincing and almost puerile assessments of what Arab authorities regarded as "adverse effects". The method of compilation singled out in an artificial way some economic and social issues which could not be isolated from the whole complex of the Middle Eastern situation. The problems raised in those documents by Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan had to be solved by those Governments themselves, because they emanated directly from their policies of continued war and aggression against Israel.

20. International law and specific United Nations resolutions had entrusted Israel with responsibility for the security of the territories and the safety of their population. Israel had maintained the laws in force in those territories and had conducted its administration in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and binding international conventions with the intention of promoting social and economic development, fostering good-neighbourly relations and keeping options open for future peace negotiations. Progress had been achieved in every field of human life and endeavour, including the spheres of education, health, social services, building, agriculture, industry and development. To ignore those facts or examine them in the distortion mirror of the Arab reports which were included in document A/10290 and Add.1 and 2 was an insidious and tasteless misrepresentation. The accusations contained in the Arab reports constituted a further move in their policy of continuing and expanding their campaign of economic warfare against Israel through the United Nations. Resolution 3336 (XXIX) and other resolutions drafted in the same spirit passed over in silence the fact that Israel had endured extremely adverse economic effects as a result of the continued Arab aggression against it since 1948, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and United Nations resolutions. It had been an openly stated and declared Arab objective to cause as much damage to Israel as possible, and the Arab States had publicly pursued the illegal policy of economic boycott and embargo.

² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, No. 66*, 292nd meeting, p. 2.

³ *Ibid.*, *Third Year, Supplement for May 1948*, p. 83.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 90.

21. It was suggested in the draft resolution under consideration that ECWA, which was composed of Arab States and was thus an Arab institution, should be entrusted with the task of preparing the report on "adverse economic effects". That showed that the main sponsors of the draft resolution had not made the slightest effort to introduce an element of objectivity into it. ECWA would most probably give them full satisfaction and submit a report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, and the report, like others prepared in the same spirit at the United Nations, would be biased and present a distorted picture which would please the Arab clientele of the United Nations.

22. The sponsors of the draft resolution also dared to ask that the United Nations, which was under constant Arab pressure, should make additional financial arrangements to carry out that doubtful exercise. That showed clearly how money was used at the United Nations at a time when the Organization faced enormous difficulties in functioning within the framework of the current budget.

23. In view of what he had just said, his delegation rejected all existing and future estimates of so-called "adverse economic effects" which were aimed at creating confusion and exploiting false issues for political purposes. Those manoeuvres were completely uncalled for and would serve no purpose in the quest for peace in the Middle East. His delegation also wished to state that any consideration of the matter by the General Assembly was out of order.

24. Mr. TUKAN (Jordan) said that the draft resolution under consideration was a follow-up to General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX). Annex V to the report of the Secretary-General indicated the losses suffered by Jordan, which had been substantial. By way of example, he noted that in 1967 the country's growth rate had been 10 per cent whereas it was currently 3.8 per cent. Annex V also showed the losses suffered by Jordan on the West Bank, which had been under foreign occupation since 1967. He did not intend to involve the Committee in a discussion of other than economic matters. However, he could not remain silent when resolution 3336 (XXIX) was denounced as "biased". Israel had started the war and was still occupying Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian territory, and that was the cause of the "adverse effects". For that reason and because the draft resolution under consideration was a follow-up to resolution 3336 (XXIX), his delegation hoped that it would be adopted by consensus.

25. Mr. MWANGAGUHUNGA (Uganda) said that Uganda, which was an active member of OAU, could not remain silent when an African country was under occupation. His delegation, which was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution under consideration, felt that the United Nations should employ all the means at its disposal to correct that situation. The figures concerning the adverse economic effects suffered by the occupied countries, which appeared in the report of the Secretary-General, spoke for themselves. For all those reasons, his delegation hoped that the draft resolution under consideration would be treated with proper consideration and would be adopted by consensus.

26. Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) said that his delegation intended to vote against the draft resolution

under consideration, first because it felt that the item did not fall within the terms of reference of the Second Committee and, secondly, because his delegation's position regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) had not changed. His delegation had at the time voted against several paragraphs of the resolution and against the resolution as a whole. Furthermore, the draft resolution contained improper criticism of the Secretariat, which had been entrusted with an impossible task. Finally, he noted that it was his understanding that it had been decided to limit the number of statements by sponsors in connexion with the introduction of a draft resolution.

27. Mr. ROSSIDES (Cyprus) said that everything possible must be done to discourage exploitation by powers occupying foreign territory as a result of aggression, since the acceptance of such a situation was tantamount to encouraging aggression, invasion and occupation. The draft resolution under consideration was of vital importance, since the legal order was currently deteriorating and without a legal order there could be no international security. The arms race was leading inexorably to war, and it was urgent to halt that trend. His delegation had therefore joined the sponsors of the draft resolution and, as a sponsor, it appealed to all delegations to vote for the draft. There could be no legal order without justice; the United Nations must direct its activities along those lines and must not permit its efforts to wander from that path.

28. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said his delegation had hoped that the draft resolution under consideration would be adopted by consensus. Since, however, the Committee had been asked to take a vote on the draft, he requested a roll-call vote.

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

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

In favour: Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland,

Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium.

The draft resolution was adopted by 91 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions.

29. Mr. CHELLE (Uruguay) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote for the same reasons as it had done so in the vote on resolution 3336 (XXIX), to which the draft resolution just adopted was a follow-up. He reiterated his support for the universal principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources, but in the case under consideration he had reservations about certain elements in the draft which were foreign to that principle.

30. Mr. CHIRILA (Romania) said that his delegation had cast an affirmative vote for the same reasons as in the vote on resolution 3336 (XXIX) at the twenty-ninth session. He reaffirmed the position which his delegation had taken concerning the Middle East situation on other occasions and, most recently, in the discussions on that subject at the current session.

31. Mr. QUENTIN (Italy), speaking on behalf of the nine member States of EEC, wished to state that their abstention in the vote on the draft resolution was in strict accordance with previous votes cast on the subject in past years; he referred the Committee to the statements made in explanation of vote on those occasions.

32. Mr. BA-ISSA (Democratic Yemen) said that, at the previous session, those delegations which had opposed the adoption of resolution 3336 (XXIX) had advanced two arguments, namely that there was an arbitrary division between political and economic questions and that adoption of the resolution would not help to strengthen peace in the region. There still seemed to be some who felt the same way, which his delegation found surprising. In its opinion, continued plunder, aggression and denial of the rights of the Palestinian people would serve only to aggravate the situation, since peace was possible only with justice and freedom. He therefore rejected the statements that had been made and felt that they had the effect of confusing the issue.

DRAFT DECISION SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN (A/C.2/L.1493)

33. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to paragraph 1 of the draft decision (A/C.2/L.1493) which he was submitting, concerning the adoption of Arabic as an official and working language of ECA, and noted that the administrative and financial implications of the recommendation were given in paragraph 9.2 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/1682) on revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eight and fifty-ninth sessions. If there were no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft decision without a vote.

The draft decision was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 123

Development and international economic co-operation: implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventh special session (*concluded*) (A/10395, A/C.2/296, A/C.2/299, A/C.2/L.1470/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.1472, A/C.2/L.1476, A/C.2/L.1491, A/C.2/L.1492, A/C.2/L.1495)

SPECIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (*concluded*) (A/C.2/L.1472, A/C.2/L.1491)

34. The CHAIRMAN read out a draft decision (A/C.2/L.1491) by which he proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1472 be deferred until the thirty-first session. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft decision without a vote.

The draft decision was adopted.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF THE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY (*concluded*) (A/C.2/L.1470/REV.1, A/C.2/L.1495)

EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION
(*concluded*) (A/C.2/L.1476, A/C.2/L.1492)

35. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider draft resolutions A/C.2/L.1470/Rev.1 and A/C.2/L.1476, relating to institutional arrangements in the field of the transfer of technology, and said that the financial implications of the two draft resolutions could be found in documents A/C.2/L.1495 and A/C.2/L.1496 respectively. He announced that Jamaica, Peru and the United Republic of Cameroon had become sponsors of revised draft resolution A/C.2/L.1470/Rev.1.

36. Mr. QADRUD-DIN (Pakistan) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1470/Rev.1 on behalf of the sponsors. Referring to the history of the item, he recalled the success of the seventh special session of the General Assembly, at which resolution 3362 (S-VII) had been adopted unanimously. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1470 had been prepared as part of the process for implementing resolution 3362 (S-VII). After numerous informal consultations with the delegations concerned, particularly that of the United States, which had submitted another draft resolution on the subject, the sponsors had arrived at a revised draft, now before the Committee, which contained new operative paragraphs designed to include the substantive comments expressed. He drew attention to the second preambular paragraph, which reproduced section III, paragraph 1, of resolution 3362 (S-VII). It was the last sentence of that paragraph, stating that institutional arrangements within the United Nations system should be examined by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, that had given rise to the draft resolution now under consideration. After reading out paragraphs 2 to 6, he emphasized the reference in paragraph 2 to necessary measures for establishing an industrial technological information bank and the formation of a technological information exchange network, referred to in paragraph 6. He was confident that the

Committee would adopt the draft resolution by consensus, in the same spirit which had led to the adoption of resolution 3362 (S-VII).

37. Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) said that he would gladly ally himself with any consensus on the draft resolution under consideration. If it was adopted, he would withdraw draft resolution A/C.2/L.1476, which had been submitted by his delegation.

38. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.2/L.1470/Rev.1 without a vote.

The revised draft resolution was adopted.

39. Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) expressed satisfaction at the consensus. His delegation strongly supported the strengthening of services for the exchange of industrial technological information but believed that that strengthening should be undertaken in the context of a broad and co-ordinated system, the first step in which could be an inventory and study of existing services, with a view to preparing a general plan. That was how his delegation interpreted the reference in paragraph 6 of the draft resolution just adopted to the creation of a network for the exchange of technological information. He trusted that, in carrying out his mandate, the Secretary-General would assign an important role to the activities of the interagency task force to be established and to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. As his delegation understood paragraph 2, it did not authorize the Executive Director of UNIDO to establish an industrial technological information bank but requested him to continue his efforts aimed at the establishment of such a bank. He noted that the draft resolution proposed a feasibility study whose results should be reflected in the final plan submitted to the competent United Nations body for its approval. That did not mean that the United States was going to impede the development of services for the exchange of technological information. On the contrary, his country was committed to moving forward rapidly in that area but wanted effective institutions to be established for the purpose. He felt that the adoption of the draft resolution constituted a step forward towards the implementation of the important resolution adopted on the subject at the seventh special session of the General Assembly.

40. Mrs. FORRESTER (Australia) welcomed the request in paragraph 2 that the Executive Director of UNIDO should continue to take all necessary measures to establish an industrial technological information bank; in her judgement, that request did not prejudge the results of the required feasibility study called for in the draft resolution.

41. Mr. PETRONE (Italy) said that although the nine member States of EEC had joined in the consensus, they were not satisfied with the wording of paragraph 2, which, in their judgement, did not adequately describe the work programme to be undertaken by the Executive Director of UNIDO. They believed that the establishment of an industrial technological information bank should be preceded by a feasibility study.

42. Mr. G. A. SMIRNOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that although he had not objected to the adoption of the draft resolution, his delegation reserved its position with regard to the financial implications.

43. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had joined in the consensus because of the fundamental importance which it attached to the wider dissemination of scientific and technological information and the improvement of the flow of information to developing countries. He felt that the United Nations system could play an essential role in that connexion, although, thus far, it had not taken advantage of the great possibilities available. In the United Nations system, a considerable number of referral systems and other information systems existed or were in the process of development. Within the past few weeks the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had been considering the feasibility of the establishment of an international information exchange system. In his view, in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the vast amount of information at the disposal of the United Nations, the first step should be a detailed study of existing resources, with the elimination of duplication and a diagnosis of deficiencies, all aimed at producing a well-considered plan for action. For that reason, his delegation welcomed the request in paragraph 6 that the Secretary-General should undertake a comprehensive analysis of the problem and report his findings to the Economic and Social Council. He was grateful to the sponsors for having included in the draft resolution some of the suggestions made by his delegation.

44. In that context, the United Kingdom Government recognized that the transfer of industrial technology could be of considerable importance. It believed that the technological clearing-house service already provided by UNIDO, if properly developed, could be sufficient to meet the needs of developing countries in that regard, although it did not reject the possibility of establishing an industrial technological information bank. It was therefore prepared to agree that the Executive Director of UNIDO should conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of such a bank, taking into account the kinds of information available, the needs of potential users and the operations of other institutions in the field. UNIDO should undertake such a study in 1976 and 1977 and, on the basis of the results, study the possible establishment of such a bank and the ways in which it might operate. That interpretation was based on the programme of work of UNIDO, whose proposals were being studied by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee. In the United Kingdom's view, paragraph 2 of the draft resolution did not imply any expansion of the programme of work which UNIDO had already proposed to embark upon. He welcomed the recognition of that fact in the study of the financial implications.

45. Mr. YORK (Federal Republic of Germany), agreeing with the statements of the representatives of Italy and the United Kingdom, added that he would have preferred that the wording of paragraph 2 make clear that the Executive Director was not being authorized to establish an industrial

technological information bank but only to take initial steps which might lead to the establishment of such an institution. His objections therefore related to the procedure to be followed. Before establishing such an institution, it was necessary to know clearly what was to be its structure, the nature of the services it would offer, the potential demand for information, the needs of the various categories of users and the manner in which the information would be provided. Until all of that had been determined, his delegation could not take a decision in the matter. In the absence of such information, his delegation intended to follow the proposals in the UNIDO budget estimates, which were explained in detail in paragraph 12.37(c) of the Secretary-General's report on revised estimates.⁵ Accordingly, he interpreted paragraph 2 to mean that the Executive Director of UNIDO was authorized to study the feasibility of the establishment of such a bank and to draw up plans based on that study. Only on the basis of those plans would it be possible to take a final decision. He was not trying to slow down the process but only trying to make sure that it would be carried out in an orderly manner. His delegation wished the decisions adopted at the seventh special session to be implemented as soon as possible.

46. Ms. OLDFELT (Sweden) expressed satisfaction at the consensus reached on the draft resolution. Her country attached the greatest importance to the transfer of technology to developing countries, a task which should be undertaken without delay and which, in her opinion, was the main purpose of the draft resolution. Any decision on specific bodies or sectors was in no way prejudicial to a general evaluation of the means of establishing a more comprehensive system for transferring technology. Within the framework of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, Sweden had played an active role in investigating means of drawing up an inventory of existing information systems and studying the possibility of establishing a general information centre for all sectors. She was confident that any duplication of functions would be avoided and that the interagency task force proposed in the draft resolution would make use of the conclusions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. Her delegation interpreted paragraph 2 as a request to the Executive Director to carry out a feasibility study, which would then serve as a basis for decision-making in UNIDO.

47. Mr. TARZI (Afghanistan), after congratulating the sponsors of the draft resolution, stressed the importance of the transfer of technology for the developing countries. Exchange of technology had always been at the expense of the developing countries and had been a transfer between the developed countries themselves rather than from North to South. In that respect, establishing an industrial technological information bank could strengthen the central role of UNIDO in the industrial development of the developing countries by enabling it to take more effective action. The transfer of technology and the exchange of information were both fundamental prerequisites for development, and so he firmly supported the establishment of such an information bank.

48. Mr. TOURE (Guinea-Bissau) said that the victory which his country had just won over Portuguese colonialism was without doubt an important stage in the development of bilateral and international relations. His people, which had suffered centuries of colonialist domination and oppression of all kinds, would never forget with what determination it had faced all risks and sacrifices in its struggle for freedom and independence, a struggle made possible by the solidarity of the countries of the third world, particularly the fraternal countries of Africa, and by the unconditional aid accorded by the socialist countries and all countries desirous of peace, justice and freedom.

49. After long years of heroic struggle, his country was facing the equally difficult task of rebuilding the national economy and regaining economic independence. To accomplish that task, his country was prepared to co-operate with all States which respected its national sovereignty on a basis of equality. It welcomed and supported the recognition of the sovereign right of States to choose freely their political and economic system, and also the recognition of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the need to raise to a fairer level the prices of raw materials and commodities exported by the developing countries. Furthermore, it associated itself with the recognition by the international community of the need to establish a new international economic order to ensure equal benefits to all States.

50. With reference to the Secretary-General's report on economic, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau (A/10105 and Add.1), he expressed his gratitude to all United Nations bodies and organizations for their efforts in helping his country to solve the innumerable problems facing it, not just as a nation which had only recently become independent after many years of colonialist exploitation and oppression, but also as an under-developed country most seriously affected by the international economic crisis and the deterioration in the terms of trade, as defined in General Assembly resolutions 3101 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI). He wished to thank all those States which had provided some form of assistance to his country.

51. The principal goal of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, and the solidarity they displayed, was to promote their joint struggle for the establishment of a new and more equitable international economic order. The mobilization of all resources, unity, co-operation and mutual assistance would help reinforce the common effort to protect mutual interests and ensure independence and sovereignty for all. Attention should be drawn to the large-scale and opportune financial assistance provided by the oil-producing countries to other developing countries, in particular those most seriously affected by the economic crisis, inflation and natural disasters; such assistance was indicative of the solidarity among developing countries and was consistent with General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI). In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that ever-increasing aid of that type would strengthen fruitful co-operation and ties of solidarity among developing countries.

AGENDA ITEM 65

Mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (*continued*)* (A/10003, chap. IV, sect. A; A/C.2/L.1444, A/C.2/L.1483, DP/117 and Add.1-6, DP/120, E/5618, E/5625 and Corr.1, E/5627, E/5629, E/5640 and Add.1, E/5641, E/5647, E/5665, E/5671, E/5678, E/5681 and Add.1-4, E/5690 and Add.1, E/5693, E/5701, E/CN.5/512, TD/B/530 and Add.1 and 2, TD/B/535 and Add.1)

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE GROUP OF 77 (*continued*)** (A/C.2/L.1444, A/C.2/L.1483)

52. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee authorize the Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly a partial report on the draft resolutions already adopted under agenda item 65.

It was so decided.

53. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt), speaking as Vice-Chairman, said that, during informal discussions on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1444, agreement had been reached on 50 paragraphs, but that further consultations would be necessary on the remaining passages. He said that the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed throughout the consultations gave cause for some optimism and that, in view of the importance of the subject, the participants were prepared to speed up their efforts in order to reach full agreement.

* Resumed from the 1710th meeting.

** Resumed from the 1694th meeting.

54. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was pleased to note the constructive spirit which had prevailed in the discussions on the draft resolution. Although some progress had been made, much remained to be done, and he pointed out that the number of amendments and subamendments which had been proposed was far greater than usual for that type of draft resolution. Since it was clear that delegations must receive instructions from their Governments and, moreover, that it was unwise to put pressure on the negotiating groups, he suggested that no final decision should be taken on the draft resolution until Friday, 12 December, in order to give the Secretariat time to prepare a revised text and to allow delegations to consult with their Governments. In that respect, he wished to point out that the draft resolution had no financial implications, and that it would therefore not be necessary to submit it to the Fifth Committee.

55. Mr. PETRONE (Italy) and Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) suggested that Monday, 8 December should be set as the time-limit for the submission of the new text, as that would give them a whole day to study and consider it.

56. The CHAIRMAN said that, as a result of the informal consultations, the draft resolution might entail financial implications and that, in any case, discussions on the question must end on the afternoon of Tuesday, 9 December.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.

1713th meeting

Thursday, 11 December 1975, at 3.40 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Olof RYDBECK (Sweden).

A/C.2/SR.1713

AGENDA ITEM 65

Mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (*concluded*) (A/10003, chap. IV, sect. A; A/C.2/L.1444, A/C.2/L.1483, A/C.2/L.1496 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.1497, A/C.2/L.1498, DP/117 and Add.1-6, DP/120, E/5618, E/5625 and Corr.1, E/5627, E/5629, E/5640 and Add.1, E/5641, E/5647, E/5665, E/5671, E/5678, E/5681 and Add.1-4, E/5690 and Add.1, E/5693, E/5701, E/CN.512, TD/B/530 and Add.1 and 2, TD/B/535 and Add.1)

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (A/C.2/L.1496 AND CORR.1, A/C.2/L.1497, A/C.2/L.1498)

1. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt), Vice-Chairman, referring to the informal consultations concerning the draft resolution

(A/C.2/L.1444) submitted by the Group of 77, which had resulted in the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1496 and Corr.1) which he was introducing, said that the subject was complex and the time available had been short. The consultations had proceeded in a constructive spirit of co-operation and collaboration on the part of all countries, both individually and as groups, particularly the Group of 77, which had done all it could to accommodate the views of others. In that connexion, he expressed his special appreciation to the representative of the Upper Volta, as spokesman for the Group of 77, and the representative of India, the representatives of Italy, Canada and Austria, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, and the members of the Secretariat for their valuable contribution. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1496 and Corr.1 was the result of those consultations and reflected the largest measure of agreement that had been possible in so short a time. He therefore hoped that it would have the support of all.