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50th meeting

held on

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at 10.30 a.m.

New York

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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 50th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. JANKOWITSCH (Austria)

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22 November 1977

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The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)
(A/C.2/32/L.18, L.21, L.25, L.29, L.32, L.34, L.42, L.43, L.47, L.48)

1. Mr. KOSSEV (Bulgaria) said recent evidence had confirmed that the young State of Mozambique was facing serious economic difficulties owing to economic backwardness inherited from its colonial past, its decision to fulfil its international duty and implement sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and the systematic attacks launched against it by the racist Smith régime. For that reason, the Government and people of Mozambique were facing insuperable difficulties in implementing the strategy for economic and social development adopted at the Third Congress of FRELIMO. His delegation supported international measures to make it possible for Mozambique to protect its territorial integrity and achieve its development targets. The Bulgarian people had followed with sympathy the struggles of Mozambique under FRELIMO, and the Bulgarian Government had extended bilateral assistance. He trusted that their economic co-operation would be further developed as a result of the talks currently being held in his country with a Mozambican delegation headed by the Minister for Development and Economic Planning. He hoped that the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25) would be adopted by consensus.

2. His delegation supported the draft resolution on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/C.2/32/L.21), with which Bulgaria had close links of friendship and co-operation dating back to Guinea-Bissau's struggle for liberation. He applauded that country's efforts to overcome the inheritance of its colonial past. His delegation also supported the other draft resolutions on assistance to developing countries.

3. Mr. CORREA DA COSTA (Brazil) said that his delegation whole-heartedly supported the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25), of which it had become a sponsor. Because Mozambique, one of the youngest African nations, had decided to implement United Nations decisions and close its borders with Southern Rhodesia, military action was being directed against it by a racist and illegal régime which had earned general opprobrium. Mozambique had suffered both casualties and heavy economic losses in an unequal struggle against a well-equipped enemy. Conscious of a common heritage, Brazil wished to demonstrate its full support for the efforts of the Government of that country to promote economic and social development and was prepared, to the extent of its possibilities, to continue the bilateral co-operation that had already achieved encouraging results. However, in view of its colonial legacy and present hardships, Mozambique required large-scale multilateral assistance programmes, which it was the duty of the United Nations and its Member States, particularly the developed countries, to provide. The draft resolution was a first step in that direction, and he hoped it would be adopted unanimously.

4. In a spirit of solidarity, his delegation had also co-sponsored the draft resolutions on assistance to Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde (A/C.2/32/L.21, A/C.2/32/L.29 and A/C.2/32/L.42).

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5. Mr. ADJOYI (Togo) said that his delegation had co-sponsored all the draft resolutions on assistance to certain Member States as a token of his Government's attachment to the principle of international solidarity. Since the maintenance of peace required economic and social development within the framework of the new international order, the need to provide assistance to States in economic difficulty was clear. Although, of course, developing countries relied first and foremost on themselves in solving their development problems, there were some situations in which assistance was essential. His delegation appealed to all States in a position to do so to increase their assistance to the countries concerned.

6. Mr. NYAMDO (Mongolia), speaking in support of the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25), said that armed attacks by the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia were endangering peace and security in Africa. His delegation condemned such attacks against independent African nations and economic and political pressure by reactionary forces, which was a violation of international law and jeopardized independent development by worsening an already parlous economic situation. Economic development was required to overcome aggression and strengthen political independence. Accordingly, Mongolia rendered such bilateral assistance to Mozambique as lay within its power.

7. Mr. da MOTTA (Portugal) said that his country was well acquainted with the problems of Guinea-Bissau arising from a lack of infrastructure and the disastrous effects of a prolonged war. Within its possibilities, Portugal was already providing considerable bilateral assistance, and his delegation had pleasure in co-sponsoring the draft resolution on assistance to that country (A/C.2/32/L.21).

8. Portugal was also aware of the critical situation obtaining in Mozambique, with which it had been closely linked for centuries, and of the hardships that country had suffered both before and after independence and as a result of its decision to close its frontier with Southern Rhodesia. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25).

9. His delegation took pleasure in sponsoring the draft resolution on assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (A/C.2/32/L.29), which constituted a follow-up to the report of the mission to that country identifying the sectors in which it most urgently required assistance.

10. Portugal had for centuries been familiar with the problems of the Cape Verde islands, stemming from lack of natural resources and infrastructure. It was providing fairly substantial bilateral aid and had pleasure in sponsoring the draft resolution on assistance to that country (A/C.2/32/L.42).

11. Mr. SMALL (Canada) said that, in response to the appeal made by the Security Council in its resolution 411 (1977), the Canadian Government had pledged \$2 million in food aid to Mozambique, \$600,000 of which could be used to defray transport costs. He hoped that that action would encourage the international community to respond to the call of assistance to Mozambique contained in draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25. His delegation also supported the other draft resolutions on assistance to a number of countries.

12. Mr. ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25 on assistance to Mozambique, a State which had only recently liberated itself from the yoke of colonialism and was now on the front line of the struggle against the reactionary régimes of Salisbury and Pretoria. Mozambique consistently complied with the United Nations resolutions on sanctions against the Smith régime and, because of the principled position it took against colonialism and neo-colonialism and its support to and solidarity with the national liberation movements, had become the victim of constant aggressive acts on the part of the racist régime in Salisbury. It was therefore the obligation of all States to support Mozambique in that struggle.
13. His delegation wished to assure Mozambique of its heartfelt solidarity, and reaffirmed that the German Democratic Republic would further develop the bilateral relations of a new type between the two countries. Agreements had recently been signed on economic, scientific and technological co-operation and on co-operation in other specific fields, and it had been decided to set up a joint economic commission. Since the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the working people of the German Democratic Republic had given abundant evidence of their solidarity with the workers and peasants of that country, and numerous consignments of goods such as medicaments, textiles and teaching aids had been sent to them.
14. His delegation also supported draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.21. It was essential for Guinea-Bissau to overcome the consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism and strengthen its political and economic independence. The extensive assistance provided by the German Democratic Republic served that end; as a socialist State, it considered it its international duty to extend fraternal solidarity to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
15. In a spirit of solidarity, his delegation also supported the other draft resolutions before the Committee, which it believed were a valuable supplementation on the multilateral level to the bilateral assistance provided by a great number of countries. He hoped that they would be approved by consensus.
16. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation supported the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25). Soviet policy in the matter had been confirmed in the joint communiqué issued by the Soviet Union and Mozambique on 31 March 1977. The Soviet Union extended considerable bilateral assistance, on the basis of economic and technical co-operation agreements, in the priority areas of communications, transport, education and health which had been identified in the report transmitted by the Secretary-General (A/32/268). It had also granted sizable credits to enable Mozambique to prospect for minerals, to purchase machinery and equipment and to initiate various projects. The Soviet Union had set up technical colleges in Mozambique and sent Soviet teaching staff. It was also giving grants for Mozambican nationals to study in the Soviet Union. It would continue both bilateral and international assistance.
17. His delegation also supported the draft resolution on assistance to Guinea-Bissau (A/C.2/32/L.21), to which the Soviet Union gave assistance in the fields of energy, prospecting, communications, personnel training and health, with the aim of strengthening the country's economic independence - an important consideration for a State recently liberated from colonial domination. Students from Guinea-Bissau were being given scholarships to study in the Soviet Union, and there were excellent prospects for further co-operation.

(Mr. Evdokeev, USSR)

18. The Soviet Union had consistently upheld the struggle of African States and African liberation movements against imperialism and colonialism in accordance with United Nations decisions and the efforts of the Organization of African Unity. His delegation therefore supported the draft resolutions on assistance to Botswana, Lesotho and Cape Verde (A/C.2/32/L.32, A/C.2/32/L.34 and A/C.2/32/L.42). It also supported the draft resolutions on assistance to Tonga, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles (A/C.2/32/L.18, A/C.2/32/L.29 and A/C.2/32/L.43).

19. Mr. DALTON (United Kingdom) said that the United Kingdom had been pleased to become a sponsor of the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25), which had obviously suffered substantially as a result of its geographical proximity to Southern Rhodesia and its decision to comply with the sanctions against the illegal régime. The United Kingdom had shown sympathy in a practical way by pledging £20 million in aid and by other efforts to assist through the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community. It had also made a substantial contribution to international assistance to Rhodesian refugees. He hoped that the draft resolution and the others under consideration would be adopted by consensus.

20. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said that Italy had become a sponsor of the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (A/C.2/32/L.25) as a gesture of solidarity with the people and Government of that country, which was facing a critical economic situation both as a result of closing its frontier with Southern Rhodesia and because of armed attacks by the illegal régime. Italy had extended bilateral assistance through technical co-operation programmes and had also contributed to the food supply programme of the European Economic Community. He hoped that, as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution, further international assistance would be mobilized for a country engaged in a struggle for a just cause which transcended its own boundaries. His delegation also supported the draft resolutions on assistance to other developing countries.

21. Mr. SUEDI (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation supported all the draft resolutions under consideration, most of which it had co-sponsored. The economic difficulties of Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique were due to the familiar tricks practised by the minority régimes of southern Africa. The Smith régime committed acts of aggression against its neighbours while South Africa, acting as a lifeline to that régime by its refusal to impose sanctions, used Namibia as a base for its own acts of aggression against Botswana and Angola. The régimes, which had institutionalized apartheid, tyranny and torture in the name of Western civilization, still found defenders in the United Nations and indeed could not survive without outside help. Those OECD countries, for instance, which supported the minority régimes were responsible for the latter's acts of aggression, but they would find that, as in Europe in 1939, they really had no choice. However, mere condemnation would not suffice; practical action was needed. After the step of political independence had been taken, the next step was in the economic field, towards the establishment of the new international economic order.

22. Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Tonga, whose difficulties demonstrated the effects of colonialism, also deserved full support.

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23. The CHAIRMAN announced that Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Malawi, Nepal, Rwanda and Togo had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.18; Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, France, Nepal, Panama and Yemen had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.21; the Dominican Republic, Japan, Panama, the Philippines and Yemen had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25; Chad, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, France, Guinea, Jamaica, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, the Niger, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.29; Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Panama and the Philippines had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.32; the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.34; the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Maldives, Nepal, the Netherlands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.42; and Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Maldives, Nepal, the Netherlands, Panama, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.43.

24. Mr. RAJAONARIVELO (Madagascar) suggested that a reference to the International Labour Organisation should be included in draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.43, paragraph 1.

25. Mr. TSAONAMATSIE (Lesotho) suggested that references to ILO and UNCTAD should be included in draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.34, paragraph 8.

26. Mr. MUNGAI (Kenya) said that those suggestions were acceptable to the sponsors of the two draft resolutions, which would be revised accordingly.

27. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina) said that, in accordance with its traditional policy of supporting resolutions to provide assistance to newly independent States, his delegation supported the draft resolutions under consideration.

28. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions) said that draft resolutions A/C.2/32/L.21, concerning Guinea-Bissau, and A/C.2/32/L.43, concerning Seychelles, requested the Secretary-General to undertake certain activities that had administrative and financial implications. The Secretariat would prepare statements of those implications for submission to the Committee for its consideration.

29. With regard to the travel costs of missions to the countries covered by the draft resolutions, he said that every effort would be made to co-ordinate the visits in order to keep travel costs to a minimum. A single mission would cover Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, and the mission to the Seychelles would also visit Djibouti, since no provision had been made for the financial implications of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.14.

30. The CHAIRMAN proposed that action on draft resolutions A/C.2/32/L.21 and A/C.2/32/L.43 should be postponed until the Secretariat had submitted statements of the administrative and financial implications.

31. It was so decided.

32. Draft resolutions A/C.2/32/L.18, A/C.2/32/L.25, as orally revised, A/C.2/32/L.29, as orally revised, A/C.2/32/L.32, A/C.2/32/L.34, as orally revised, and A/C.2/32/L.42, as orally revised, were adopted without a vote.

33. Mr. IORO (Mozambique) said that the unanimous adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25 was an indication of the support of the international community for his country. It would be a source of encouragement to the people of Mozambique in their struggle to overcome the difficulties resulting from the application of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and would further strengthen their solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe. It was also an expression of support for all peoples still engaged in the just struggle for national liberation and the elimination of colonialism, oppression and foreign occupation and an indication of the concern of the international community at the serious situation in southern Africa.

34. His country's efforts to achieve national reconstruction and eliminate the vestiges of colonialism were seriously hampered by its full implementation of the sanctions decreed by the Security Council against Southern Rhodesia, the acts of aggression perpetrated against it by the illegal régime in Salisbury and various natural disasters. He hoped that Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations would make every effort to implement the draft resolution and provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to enable his country to make good the losses it had sustained.

35. Mr. MODISI (Botswana) welcomed the adoption by consensus of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.32 as an indication of the support and sympathy of the international community for his country in its difficulties. Like Botswana, Mozambique was a victim of aggression by Southern Rhodesia, and the international community had a duty to assist that newly independent State in repairing the damage to its infrastructure and providing compensation for the damages it suffered.

36. Mrs. WELLS (United States of America), referring to draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.25, explained that legislative considerations in her country prevented her Government from undertaking bilateral assistance programmes and required it to oppose any loans from international development banks to Mozambique during the current fiscal year.

37. Mr. DELIVANIS (Greece) welcomed the adoption by consensus of the various draft resolutions and urged the Secretariat to make every effort to ensure their speedy and effective implementation.

38. Mr. MWANGACUUNGA (Uganda) reaffirmed the views he had expressed at the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council concerning United Nations assistance to developing countries. He particularly welcomed the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.42 concerning assistance to Cape Verde, which, like Uganda, was on the list of least developed countries. In that connexion, he commended the Committee for Development Planning for the objective criteria it applied to the designation of least developed countries and emphasized the importance of maintaining that objectivity.

39. Miss ALFEDA (Cape Verde) thanked the members of the Committee for unanimously adopting draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.42, thus indicating the support of the international community for her country in its difficult situation.

AGENDA ITEM 65: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (continued) (A/C.2/32/L.40)

40. The CHAIRMAN announced that Ethiopia and Tunisia had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.40.

41. Draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.40 was adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 66: OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR:
REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1)

42. Mr. SHEMELIS (Ethiopia) said that his country was still faced with a shortage of grain in the marginal areas where rainfall was insufficient. The problem had been further complicated during the current year by the erratic nature of the rainfall in many parts of the country and the disastrous effects of pests.

43. Ethiopia had used all the means at its disposal to combat the negative effects of natural calamities and had endeavoured to marshal the support and assistance of friendly Governments, international organizations and the United Nations system for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of those disasters. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/32/198), at least 1.5 million people required assistance. In addition to the amount pledged so far, 50,000 tons of grain would be required up to the end of 1977.

44. The shortage of vehicles continued to be the most serious impediment to the relief effort of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Following discussions between the Government of Ethiopia and donor countries and UNDP concerning the transport problem, agreement had been reached on the establishment of a transport service to be managed by a UNDP transport co-ordinator to ensure efficient transportation of grain and fertilizers. Some donors had already responded generously to the appeal for funds to launch the transport service, and he hoped that the Commission's humanitarian relief work would receive the support and assistance of more Member States and international voluntary organizations.

45. In recent weeks, serious floods had caused considerable damage to livestock, property and crops, and his Government had had to appeal for the assistance of UNDRO. The Co-ordinator had been able to respond quickly and effectively because of the \$200,000 provided in the budget for such emergencies. The proposal that the \$200,000 emergency fund should in future be provided solely from voluntary contributions would jeopardize the Co-ordinator's ability to respond promptly and in the meantime lives could be lost. His delegation therefore supported the view that appropriations for the emergency fund should continue to be included in the programme budget of the United Nations.

46. Mr. DIARRA (Mali), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1 on behalf of the sponsors, said that the latter now included Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Panama, Romania, Rwanda, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen. The sponsors had further revised the text as follows: in operative paragraph 1, the word "Endorses" should be replaced by the words "Takes note with satisfaction of"; in the third line of

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(Mr. Diarra, Mali)

paragraph 3, the word "Government" should be replaced by the word "people"; a new paragraph 4 should be inserted reading: "falls upon all concerned to ensure that the international assistance provided be used for the sole purpose of relief and rehabilitation"; the existing paragraph 4 would become paragraph 5, and the reference in that paragraph to paragraphs 2 and 3 would be revised to read: "... paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above ...".

47. The draft resolution was of a strictly humanitarian nature, and he urged the Committee to adopt it by consensus.

48. Mr. MUNGAI (Kenya) said that Kenya had co-sponsored, and strongly supported, draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1. As a close neighbour of Ethiopia, Kenya had witnessed the grave situation facing the people and Government of that country, and it believed that the recurrent severe drought and crop failures should be a matter of concern to the entire international community. In the past the Kenyan Government had assisted as much as it could, and it had recently made a donation of 10,000 tons of maize to the people of Ethiopia.

49. Mr. ZACHMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1. The German Democratic Republic had developed close and friendly relations with Ethiopia, and was providing considerable assistance to it on a bilateral basis. He hoped that all delegations would support the draft resolution in a spirit of solidarity.

50. Mr. BA-ISSA (Democratic Yemen) said that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was carrying out valuable work in co-ordinating assistance to developing countries; Democratic Yemen had itself experienced drought and natural disasters, and knew how urgently assistance could be needed in such circumstances. It was therefore important for the Office to have the necessary resources to carry out its tasks. In view of the difficulties faced by Ethiopia, the international community and financial organizations should not limit themselves to expressing sympathy but should make increased efforts to provide assistance. The situation was becoming increasingly urgent, particularly as the international economic crisis was having adverse repercussions on developing countries and hindering progress in transforming the economic and financial structure and improving the life of the people. He hoped that the Committee would unanimously adopt the draft resolution.

51. Mr. SINGH (Fiji) said that, as a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1, his delegation reiterated its support for the appeal for assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia, particularly as the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator had emphasized the need for substantial grain imports and transport vehicles and associated equipment. His delegation therefore hoped that Ethiopia would receive the assistance it required so that the serious problems of the inhabitants of the drought-stricken areas could be minimized, if not completely overcome.

52. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1. The Soviet Union responded to the

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(Mr. Evdokeev, USSR)

urgent needs of countries which had been afflicted with natural disasters, generally with assistance on a bilateral basis so that it would be more effective and operative. It had recently offered considerable aid to various countries in the form of food, transport equipment, medicine and other items of prime necessity. It had provided assistance to Ethiopia in a number of fields, for example with respect to industrial projects. While giving priority to aid to developing countries on a bilateral basis, the Soviet Union considered that assistance provided through United Nations programmes was very important and useful for countries afflicted by natural disasters.

53. Mr. KOSSEV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1 in the spirit of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Ethiopia. The Government of Bulgaria had already given material assistance to the people of Ethiopia, and hoped that co-operation with Ethiopia would continue.

54. Draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote.

55. Mr. WARSAMA (Somalia) said that the Somali Government was most concerned about the well-being of the peoples of the region, as it knew from its own experience what human sufferings were. It was fully aware of the situation of the people of Ethiopia as a result of natural disasters, political strife and bitter struggle. It therefore believed that it was of the utmost importance that the assistance provided by the international community should take that situation fully into account and reach all affected sectors of the population. It was equally important, given the current political reality, that the assistance should be used solely and strictly for the purposes for which it was provided.

56. Mr. SHENFELIS (Ethiopia) said that the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.30/Rev.1 was an expression of concern to alleviate human suffering. The problem faced by the people of Ethiopia was one of natural disaster and, while everyone was aware of the realities of the area and his delegation fully understood the concern of the Somali delegation, his Government, when accepting support and assistance in alleviating the suffering, appreciated that those contributing such assistance were concerned that it should be used for that purpose. He could therefore assure the Committee that assistance would be used solely for the purpose of alleviating human suffering arising from natural disasters.

AGENDA ITEM 69: LONG-TERM TRENDS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF THE WORLD (continued) (A/C.2/32/L.36)

57. Mr. FREYBERG (Poland) announced that Finland, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Surinam had become sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/32/L.36, which he introduced on behalf of the sponsors. In the light of the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General on long-term trends in the economic development of the various regions of the world and their mutual relationship (E/5937 and Corr.1), it was clear that the intensification of international economic co-operation in implementing the new international economic order depended on a full knowledge of

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(Mr. Freyberg, Poland)

international economic development, long-term trends in order to identify specific fields where added international economic co-operation was needed for the benefit of all countries, and particularly developing countries. In the long run, that knowledge would also contribute to a more rational international division of labour and specialization of production based on the optimal utilization of human and natural resources. The results of the studies would highlight the problems of less developed countries and help to provide a basis for future international economic negotiations and formulation of the goals of the third Development Decade.

58. He announced a number of revisions in the text of the draft resolution. In the second preambular paragraph, the words "to the establishment of the new international economic order and in this context" should be inserted after the words "should contribute", and the words "inter alia" should be inserted after the words "economic negotiations relating to". In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "as appropriate" should be inserted after the words "to utilize". In operative paragraph 2, the words "with special emphasis up to 1990" should be added at the end; in operative paragraph 3, the words "as appropriate" should be inserted after the words "to take into account"; in operative paragraph 6, the words "positively" and "all" in the second line should be deleted.

59. In view of the importance of its subject-matter, especially for developing countries, and in a spirit of co-operation, he hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted by consensus.

60. Mr. RIEMER (United States of America) suggested that action on the draft resolution should be postponed until the following meeting.

61. It was so decided.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

62. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the deadline for the submission of proposals under items 61 and 72 should be extended to Friday, 25 November.

63. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.