



Chairman: Mr. Bruce RANKIN (Canada).

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Gobba (Egypt), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 44

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(continued) (A/8703, chap. VIII; A/C.2/276);

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board (A/8716, A/C.2/L.1238);
- (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/8646, A/C.2/L.1239)

1. Mr. HALÁSZ (Hungary) emphasized the need to direct development efforts increasingly towards industrialization, in order to create massive employment opportunities, and the importance of the role played by UNIDO in that respect. In order to make its action even more effective, there currently existed, in line with the recommendations that had emerged from the Special International Conference of UNIDO at Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971, a solid basis for the expansion and reorientation of its programme of work. All efforts to broaden the scope of UNIDO's assistance would help to achieve the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

2. At its sixth session, the Industrial Development Board had devoted much attention to the question of co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP (see A/8716, paras. 75-79). Subsequently, at the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO, the Hungarian representative had supported the efforts designed to increase UNIDO's role in the formulation and implementation of the various assistance programmes. With regard to the recently introduced system of country programming, it was mainly for the developing countries to decide how to use the allocations made available to them. It should be stressed, however, that the financing of the programme of Special Industrial Services and of interregional programmes still depended on decisions of UNDP. Furthermore, within the framework of the country programmes, the developing countries could request larger assistance for industrialization only if UNDP representatives made UNIDO participate in the preparation of the programmes and if arrangements for the provision of such assistance were made in the light of the specific character of industry.

3. With regard to the future possibilities of implementing Special Industrial Services programmes, he shared

the opinion expressed by several delegations at the sixth session of the Board. In his view, the execution of the programmes must be very flexible and should be based upon the expertise of UNIDO. The task of UNDP, on the other hand, should be mainly to provide the financial means. To that end, it was necessary to ensure that funds would be available to cover the increase in expenditure on the programmes in the years to come. The final decisions on the projects should be taken jointly by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO. A very flexible administrative regulation should be established in order to avoid undue delays in the process of approval. The guidelines for the programme of Special Industrial Services should be broad enough to cover all cases requiring assistance in unforeseen circumstances, whether they related to questions of a micro-economic or macro-economic character.

4. Utilization of interregional funds for travelling expenses connected with in-plant training courses and the creation of pilot and demonstration plants were among the special features which should be taken into consideration when assistance was rendered within the framework of an industrialization programme. The co-operation of UNDP would also be required to ensure that the industrial field advisers, whose number should be increased, were effectively involved in the programming and implementation of industrial projects. He endorsed resolutions 34 (VI) and 35 (VI) adopted by the Board on the subject of co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP and the programme of Special Industrial Services, and hoped that their implementation would help to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries. In his view, the operational activities of UNIDO should also be developed. It should be made clear, however, that the provision of assistance was not the only way of contributing to the industrialization of the developing countries. By making use of the international experience available, UNIDO could facilitate the formulation of development strategies for countries and industrial branches. Consequently, operational activities should be carried out in harmony with the development plans of each country and each industrial sector.

5. At the sixth session of the Board, the Hungarian delegation had referred in detail to the interdependence of industrial development and natural resources. If a country did not have the necessary infrastructure to process its raw materials, it became dependent on those who had such capacities. Consequently, industrialization and the utilization of natural resources were closely linked sectors, which required the establishment of a special agency within the United Nations.

That was why the socialist countries had proposed that UNIDO's activities should be expanded in that direction. The issue naturally first had to be examined thoroughly and his delegation therefore welcomed the fact that at its sixth session the Board had requested its Permanent Committee to make a detailed study of the draft resolution submitted on the question. As the Permanent Committee had been entrusted with a number of important tasks, his delegation was pleased to learn that it would meet before the end of 1972. It would thus be able to report to the next session of the Board on the issues discussed by it.

6. The Special International Conference of UNIDO had demonstrated the need to hold meetings attended not only by members of the Board but by all interested countries on the basis of the principle of universality. The Hungarian delegation therefore welcomed resolution 33 (VI) recommending that a second General Conference be convened between June 1974 and March 1975. It was pleased to note that the Executive Director had already taken steps to prepare for that meeting.

7. Bearing in mind the magnitude of the task which lay ahead, member countries should increase their contributions to UNIDO. For its part, the Hungarian Government had increased its contribution for 1973 by 20 per cent and had pledged 1,200,000 forints at the 1972 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO.¹ It was to be hoped that the total pledges of \$2,211,000 made by the 65 members of UNIDO would make it possible for that organization to undertake more effective programmes of assistance in the field of industrial development and thus buttress the industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

8. Mr. MIKOLAJ (Czechoslovakia) welcomed the encouraging results achieved by UNIDO in the assistance programmes it was executing in the developing countries, which enabled those countries to strengthen their own economic base and to offset the influence of multinational corporations. In the future, therefore, UNIDO should concentrate on providing technical assistance to countries on an individual basis. In particular, the work programmes of UNIDO should be determined after establishing the order of priorities which would represent the principal tasks to be performed for the industrial development of each country. Technical assistance could be oriented towards inter-regional co-operation among developing countries and the introduction of structural changes with regard to the international division of labour. In addition, UNIDO should seek to formulate proposals with the aim of promoting the industries of individual countries and analysing the obstacles which hindered their industrialization. At the initial stage, the existing projects could be evaluated from the point of view of their economic effect and national economic significance and the industrial development programmes of individual countries could be studied. It would then be possible to evolve conclusions and recommendations concerning the development prospects of the national economies.

9. With regard to the long-range strategy, it would be desirable to focus attention on the mobilization of internal resources and to create the prerequisite for planned distribution of industries and the promotion of State sectors. In addition, UNIDO could make greater use of the experience acquired by certain countries in the process of industrialization. For example, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was willing to make available to UNIDO the experience it had acquired during the industrialization of Slovakia, in order to help the developing countries to build up their economies.

10. UNIDO also had an important co-ordinating role to play, with a view to eliminating duplication within the United Nations system and ensuring that the financial resources available were more effectively used. His Government therefore supported its efforts to conclude treaties and conventions with other international organizations. Measures of that kind were all the more important in that they helped to promote the achievement of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

11. In recent years, Czechoslovakia's voluntary contributions to UNIDO's activities had been spent on organizing training courses of a high professional standard. His Government was prepared to organize such courses again and to extend them to other fields. It would make a further voluntary contribution in 1973 and would be interested to know how UNIDO proposed to utilize it.

12. He stressed the necessity of observing the principle of universality and drew attention to the issue of the participation of the German Democratic Republic in UNIDO's activities. The second preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) stated that the acceleration of industrial development depended largely on the broadest international co-operation; yet it was well known that the German Democratic Republic, notwithstanding the efforts of the socialist countries, was still excluded from UNIDO's activities although it was willing to take part in them.

13. Czechoslovakia, an advanced industrial country with an interest in multilateral economic co-operation, wished to contribute, through the development of its own economy, to the economic progress of the developing countries and to co-operate with them in all appropriate fields.

14. Mr. DABROWSKI (Poland) thanked the Executive Director of UNIDO, Mr. Abdel-Rahman, for his realistic account of the problems of his organization, and in particular for having pointed out that, in view of the extent of its task and the limited resources at its disposal, UNIDO must concentrate its efforts on properly selected fields. In spite of the progress it had made, both in operational activities and in its function as the central co-ordinating body for industrial development programmes, it was perhaps doubtful whether UNIDO was in practice making the fullest use of the possibilities at its disposal. Concern regarding

¹ See A/CONF.57/SR.1 and 2.

UNIDO's efficiency had been expressed at the sixth session of the Industrial Development Board, at which the problem of priorities had been the key issue. The outcome of those deliberations and the positions of Governments were reflected in the report of the session (A/8716). Those parts of the report which concerned the general debate and UNIDO/UNDP co-operation were particularly relevant. The key question for UNIDO's future was how to make more effective use of its institutional and organizational machinery and of its material resources. Because its resources were limited, it concentrated on satisfying the real needs of the developing countries in the field of industrialization, and particularly on helping them to develop their industry independently and to participate in international industrial co-operation on more favourable terms. Such assistance must be granted with full respect for the sovereignty of the receiving countries.

15. His delegation appreciated UNIDO's efforts to develop its co-operation and harmonize its programme of activities with those of UNDP and other United Nations bodies concerned with industrialization. The success of UNIDO's activities depended also on whether its membership was to be based on observance of the principle of universality. For that reason, steps should be taken to ensure the admission to UNIDO of the German Democratic Republic, one of the world's most highly industrialized countries.

16. Poland would continue to support UNIDO's activities financially and would make every effort to increase its contribution to the fulfilment of UNIDO's tasks.

17. Mr. VAN GORKOM (Netherlands) said that it was encouraging to note that, since the sixth session of the Industrial Development Board, further progress had been made in working out effective working relationships between UNIDO and other United Nations bodies. At the 1972 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO² held the previous week, his Government had not announced a special contribution because it considered that UNDP was and should remain the principal source of financing for development activities and projects undertaken by the United Nations family, including UNIDO. That position of principle did not mean that the Netherlands no longer intended to support UNIDO. The Executive Director had mentioned one example of Netherlands support when he had referred to a meeting on the food industries to be held at Amsterdam in 1973 in collaboration with the Netherlands Government, the Netherlands food industry and FAO.

18. His Government's confidence in UNIDO was increasing in the light of UNIDO's more and more balanced programme of work. In view of the complexity of the industrialization process in the developing countries, the Executive Director and the secretariat must keep the list of priorities in that programme under constant review. His delegation was looking forward to the results of the examination of UNIDO's long-

range strategy currently being carried by the group of high-level experts established under General Assembly resolution 2823 (XXVI). It also attached great importance to the new method of presenting the budget on a programme basis.

19. His delegation had noted with satisfaction that, in order to reduce the risk of overlapping of their activities, UNIDO and various other bodies, in particular UNDP, IBRD and FAO, had continued to strengthen their co-operation. The Netherlands Government had endorsed the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO (see A/8646) and, while recognizing that some problems remained to be solved, it trusted that the agreements concluded between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO would form a solid basis for future co-operation. It also welcomed the new working arrangements between UNIDO and IBRD and the progress made during the summer of 1972 with regard to the application of the July 1969 working agreement between UNIDO and FAO (see A/8703, para. 200).

20. The problem of income distribution in the developing countries, which was closely linked to the problem of mass poverty and unemployment, was particularly important. UNIDO could play a major role in a world-wide attack on those problems by giving increased attention to labour-intensive technologies for industrialization in the developing countries and to the promotion of small-scale and medium-scale industries.

21. His delegation supported the convening of a second General Conference of UNIDO, to be held at such a date that its results could contribute to the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy. In that respect he fully supported what had been said by the representative of Yugoslavia at the previous meeting.

22. In his statement to the Committee, Mr. Abdel-Rahman had cited the latest figures on UNIDO's operational activities and on its share in the total expenditure of UNDP. Those figures showed that UNIDO was living up to the expectations of the developing countries as a central organization for assistance in the field of industry.

Mr. Rankin (Canada) took the Chair.

23. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) said that Egypt, like many other developing countries, was convinced that industrialization must be the corner-stone of its development efforts. Industry had become the most dynamic sector of the Egyptian economy and 40 per cent of the total national investment had been allocated to it in the 1973-1982 ten-year plan.

24. The quantitative and qualitative objectives of the ten-year plan in the industrial field were reflected in the national programme submitted to UNDP by his Government. In line with a general trend among the developing countries, 21 per cent of Egypt's indicative planning figure was allocated to industrial projects, as

² *Ibid.*

compared to an allocation of only 9 per cent of total UNDP resources to industry before the introduction of the country programming system. That clearly showed UNIDO's increasing role in UNDP's operational activities since the adoption of that procedure. Moreover, UNIDO's activities were becoming increasingly diversified.

25. His delegation therefore noted with deep concern the inadequacy of resources that was hampering the activities of UNIDO. Expenditures could not be kept to the 1972 level if the work programme for 1973 was to be carried out, since UNIDO's operational activities would soon double as a result of the adoption of the system of country programming. Accordingly, the Committee should appeal to the Secretary-General, UNDP and the developed countries to take all the necessary steps to increase UNIDO's resources; special attention should likewise be given to financing its participation in national, regional and interregional activities.

26. His delegation also wished to emphasize the particularly useful part played by industrial field advisers. As was pointed out in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO (A/8646), they could play a significant role in assisting UNDP resident representatives in regard to projects in the industrial field. His delegation therefore endorsed operative paragraphs 9 and 10 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239, which urged the UNDP Governing Council to provide additional financing to increase the number of industrial field advisers to a minimum of 30.

27. Since the issuance by UNDP in December 1971 of new directives and restrictive procedures concerning the functioning of the programme of Special Industrial Services, that programme had lost its earlier effectiveness and flexibility. His delegation therefore considered that the General Assembly should replace UNDP's directives by clear guidelines established on the basis of the recommendations of the Industrial Development Board (resolution 35 (VI)) endorsed by the UNDP Governing Council at its fourteenth session.

28. His delegation noted with satisfaction the recent consultations between the UNDP Administrator and the Executive Director of UNIDO, and between the senior staff of the two organizations. It also welcomed the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendation (A/8646, paras. 20 and 21) regarding permanent consultation machinery.

29. In view of Israel's refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, his delegation was alarmed to note that, far from exerting pressure on that country to compel it to abide by the will of the international community, UNIDO and other United Nations organizations continued to increase their aid to Israel.

30. Mr. VERCELES (Philippines) expressed his concern that only 65 countries, or less than half the Members of the United Nations, had pledged contributions

to UNIDO for 1973, the total amounting to little more than the equivalent of \$2 million, a sizable portion of which was in non-convertible currencies. While the amount did represent a nominal increase compared with previous years, it was distressing to see that most of the developed countries were not contributing to UNIDO, on the pretext that they were already contributing to UNDP. On the other hand, the pledge announced by China, which had been a heartening feature of the 1972 United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO, was to be welcomed. His delegation wondered how, given the current rate of growth in its resources, UNIDO could meet the increasing requests for assistance in the industrial field. As the Executive Director of UNIDO had said, the developing countries accorded high priority to industrial development, for the share of UNIDO projects financed by UNDP had risen from 5.6 per cent to 11 per cent in the 59 country programmes already submitted and approved by the UNDP Governing Council. In view of the slow growth in UNIDO's resources and the mounting requests in the industrial field, he was gratified that the IBRD was allocating more and more of its funds to the manufacturing industry and that a joint programme of co-operation between the World Bank Group and UNIDO for the identification and development of industrial projects would be formally launched in January 1974. He also supported UNIDO's decision to strengthen its field activities and to seek closer co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other regional bodies.

31. Referring briefly to the outcome of the sixth session of the Industrial Development Board, he noted that the General Assembly was being asked to take action on two matters raised at that session, namely, the preparations for the second UNIDO General Conference and guidelines and procedures for co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO. His delegation was submitting two draft resolutions on those questions. On behalf of the delegations of Austria, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and the Philippines, he introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1238. The preamble recalled in particular General Assembly resolution 2823 (XXVI). In operative paragraph 4 (a) of the draft resolution, the phrase "after its approval" had been replaced by "for its approval". Operative paragraph 2 related primarily to paragraph 4 of resolution 33 (VI) of the Industrial Development Board. With regard to paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee were obviously in the best position to fulfil the functions of a preparatory committee, as the Executive Director had pointed out. His delegation attached great importance to the second UNIDO General Conference and the items it would discuss, particularly UNIDO's role in the review and appraisal of the progress achieved in industrialization during the Second United Nations Development Decade and consideration of the recommendations of a group of high-level experts on UNIDO's long-range strategy within the context of the International Development Strategy.

32. On behalf of the delegations of Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Uganda and of his

own country, he introduced draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239, recalling in connexion with operative paragraph 1 that the Executive Director of UNIDO had, in his statement, described the new procedures regarding UNIDO projects in the industrial field. He then summarized the remainder of the operative part of the draft resolution.

33. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the two draft resolutions would be adopted unanimously.

34. Mr. ARLÍA (Argentina) called attention to two matters of importance for the future of UNIDO. The first concerning the term "transfer of technology". In his view, nothing would be added by stating, as was usually done, that the technology transferred to developing countries had to be adapted to the needs of those countries or capable of meeting those needs. On the other hand, it would be advantageous to point out that such a transfer must reflect a genuine will to transfer the particular modern technological knowledge required by the developing countries in the light of their needs. In that case, the aim would no longer be to transfer outmoded technology and adapt it to the developing countries, thus widening the economic gap between developing and developed countries, but to bring to the less advanced countries the latest technological skills. His delegation felt that UNIDO was or should be the focal point for action to promote industrial development and that it should further industrial productivity in the less advanced countries.

35. The second important matter, in the view of his delegation, was that of multinational corporations. The advances made in the industrial field were attributable essentially to the massive concentration of capital and of scientific and technical knowledge in those corporations, and UNIDO had an important role to play in respect of the problem posed by their emergence.

36. Lastly, he expressed the hope that the agenda of the second UNIDO General Conference would include an item on the report and conclusions of the group of eminent persons that the Economic and Social Council wished to establish.

Mr. Pataki (Hungary), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

37. Mr. ELM MOTLAGH (Iran) said that the developing countries, which were the main beneficiaries of UNIDO's activities, noted with satisfaction the growth in its programme. His Government was pleased to see that the consensus resolution adopted by the Special International Conference of UNIDO had been endorsed by General Assembly resolution 2823 (XXVI) and that steps had already been taken to implement a number of the recommendations of the Conference. He was also glad to note the appointment by the Secretary-General of a group of high-level experts to formulate a long-range strategy for UNIDO. The establishment of the Permanent Committee, as envisaged by the Industrial Development Board (resolution 32 (VI)), should ensure more effective implementation of the Board's decisions by the

UNIDO secretariat, and it was to be hoped that the second General Conference of UNIDO would serve to consolidate the ideas and proposals regarding UNIDO's strategy.

38. Stressing the need for closer co-operation between UNIDO and other United Nations bodies, his delegation endorsed the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO and would like to see that its recommendations were implemented. UNIDO should be given a greater role in the execution of UNDP-approved projects and, as the Industrial Development Board had recommended, UNDP should increase its financing of the programme of Special Industrial Services. Lastly, the General Assembly should approve the guidelines formulated by the Board for the operation of the programme of Special Industrial Services (resolution 35 (VI)).

39. It was his delegation's hope that there would be a marked increase in voluntary contributions, so that UNIDO could cope with its growing task and help in the industrialization of the developing countries.

40. Mr. WANGDI (Bhutan) said that it was encouraging to note the increase in UNIDO's activities, for it had a vital role to play in the industrial development of the developing countries. Some degree of industrialization was necessary for all developing countries if they were to improve the economic and social situation of their people. UNIDO must assist them in becoming self-reliant by helping in the formulation of their industrial development plans so that they were in line with their needs and potential and served to resolve their main problems.

41. The developing countries clearly needed external finance for a considerable period and on reasonable terms in order to enable them to plan their industrial development according to their needs. While bilateral aid was essential, multilateral assistance was of the greatest importance, and UNIDO could play a useful part in that respect.

42. Another obstacle to the industrial development of the developing countries was the dearth of technical know-how and technical personnel. Consequently, there should be a greater international effort to strengthen research and technical activities which had a bearing on the expansion and modernization of industry in the developing countries. There again, UNIDO could play a useful part in the transfer of know-how and technology and the training of technical personnel.

43. If UNIDO was to fulfil its responsibilities in the field of industrialization its financial resources must be increased. Although it was one of the least developed among the developing countries, Bhutan had pledged a token contribution to UNIDO. His delegation was happy to note that UNDP and UNIDO had decided to co-operate more closely, for it was essential to co-ordinate industrial development activities in the developing countries.

44. Bhutan was very rich in natural resources but had not yet been able to exploit them owing to the

dearth of the necessary technical know-how, technical personnel and financial resources. Assistance from India had enabled it to begin building the infrastructure necessary for industrial development and it was to be hoped that, with the assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, Bhutan would be able to exploit its natural resources for the benefit of all its people.

45. Mr. PANDEY (Nepal) said he was gratified to note that the consultations between the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO concerning a number of important areas of co-operation, held in accordance with the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between those two organizations, had produced constructive results. He was also happy to note the IBRD-UNIDO Agreement.

46. There was some duplication between the activities of UNIDO and those of other United Nations bodies, for example in the area of agro-industry and the food processing industry, in which FAO was active. In that connexion, his delegation was glad to note in chapter VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/8703) that discussions had been held with the Director-General of FAO and that agreement had been reached on measures of co-operation between FAO and UNIDO.

47. He observed that the least developed among the developing countries placed great hopes in UNIDO. He described briefly the economy of his country, where the output of cottage and small-scale industries constituted about 7 per cent of the gross domestic product, whereas that of larger industries represented only about 2 per cent. Nepal's efforts to promote industrialization were severely handicapped by its poor infrastructural base and small domestic market. Furthermore, its lack of capital and know-how impeded its expansion and, since it was a land-locked country, high transport costs were an obstacle to the import of raw materials and the export of finished products. Moreover, goods produced in Nepal, like those produced in all countries in the early stages of industrialization, were inevitably not competitive in terms of price and quality; exports of such goods thus depended to a certain extent on the provision of help and the adoption of a liberal policy by importing countries. In that context, in conformity with the spirit of resolution 31 (VI) of the Industrial Development Board, particularly operative paragraph 3, his delegation hoped that recommendations would be submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its eighth session with a view to reducing the problems of the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked countries.

48. His delegation welcomed resolution 33 (VI) on the second General Conference of UNIDO, which should facilitate the review of the progress achieved in industrial development at the mid-point of the Second Development Decade. In co-ordination with the International Development Strategy, Nepal had embarked upon a two-year industrial programme

within the framework of its fourth plan of economic and social development. High priority had been given to the establishment of a cotton textile plant, for cotton represented 30 to 40 per cent of total Nepalese imports. A UNIDO/ILO/UNDP industrial mission had visited Nepal in 1970-1971, and on the basis of a recommendation by that mission his Government had asked UNDP to assist it in establishing an industrial services centre.

49. His delegation was confident that UNIDO, sustained by its convictions and by all possible co-operation from United Nations organs and Member States, would finally attain its objective, namely the industrialization of the third world.

50. Mr. MOBARAK (Lebanon) recalled that the Industrial Development Board had recommended that the second General Conference of UNIDO should be held at Vienna between June 1974 and March 1975. His delegation supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1238, which endorsed that recommendation, and agreed with the date suggested in the draft resolution.

51. His delegation, which attached great importance to co-operation between UNIDO and other United Nations bodies, welcomed draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239, in particular operative paragraphs 7 and 8, which dealt with co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO. It also approved of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO and welcomed the steps taken by the Board to apply the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations (resolution 34 (VI)).

52. His delegation also supported operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1239, in which the Governing Council of UNDP was urged to provide additional financing to increase the number of UNIDO industrial field advisers.

53. The very marked increase in UNIDO's expenditure and its expanding role in over-all assistance activities showed clearly the priority which the developing countries assigned to industrialization. The importance of industry would, moreover, continue to increase in the coming years and his delegation therefore welcomed the co-operation between the World Bank Group and UNIDO.

54. In order to remedy the lack of capital and know-how, UNIDO had in 1969 launched a special programme under which it organized meetings on the promotion of industrial investment, which were very useful to the developing countries. At one such meeting held at Beirut several dozen industrial projects had been studied. His country's industry was growing rapidly in volume and in value. The Ministry of Planning had assigned industry a very important place in the next six-year development plan and the Lebanese Government attached increasing importance to that sector of the national economy.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.