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President: Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia)

Present:

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional Committees: Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, China, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 11 AND 12

Activities in the field of industrial development
(E/3869, E/3921 and Add.1)

Training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1)

GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

1. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) commended the Centre for Industrial Development for its valuable research activities.

2. Industrialization was of the utmost importance to the developing countries, but the difficulties of carrying out projects in that connexion had perhaps not been sufficiently stressed. Certain developing countries such as his own were faced with a difficult choice between promoting heavy industry and expanding small and medium industry; there was also the possibility of a judicious combination between the two courses.

3. In view of the smallness of the markets of the countries in question, small- and medium-sized industry seemed to offer the best prospects, but such an approach would deprive those countries of all hope of exploiting the valuable natural resources with which they were endowed. In that connexion, the regional schemes so actively discussed during the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development offered prospects of providing a satisfactory basis for large-scale industrialization. For the time being, however, attention should be focused on medium-sized and small industry and on handicrafts.

4. It was obvious that, with its limited resources, his Government could not face the heavy financial burden involved in development schemes. Private initiative was therefore being encouraged, so that it could supplement the action of the authorities. Legislation had been enacted providing favourable conditions to investors for participating in various important projects. It was, however, essential for the success of those measures to prepare the ground for their application. In that connexion, efforts were being made to remedy the serious scarcity of skilled personnel.

5. Those efforts were being undertaken in three different directions. A first type of training was provided at vocational training schools, which included: schools providing a five-year course for the training of skilled workers for all the branches of industry to be found in

Cameroon; technical colleges for the training of medium-level staff; technical lycées which gave students a technical diploma enabling them to pursue their education abroad. It was also proposed to set up a higher institute of technical studies for the training of much-needed senior staff. Second, there existed centres for the training of craftsmen in all the principal towns. Third, ample provision had been made for the training of skilled workers at their place of work. Schemes of in-service training formed part of the Government's industrialization plan. In return for the advantages offered to them by the Investment Code, investors were required to make arrangements for that type of training. In addition, vocational training was provided for women workers at special centres within the framework of the Government's industrialization policy.

6. Since his country was only just beginning to deal with the various difficulties involved in industrialization, it attached the greatest importance to the regional symposia envisaged in operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). Symposia of that type would provide an excellent framework for the exchange of information and experience on a subject of great importance to his country.

7. His delegation also supported the idea of reorganizing the Centre for Industrial Development (see E/3869, chap. VII, draft resolution I), the activities of which would provide a better approach to problems on the solution of which the future of Cameroon largely depended.

8. With regard to the suggestion for the holding of an international symposium or conference (see resolution 1940 (XVIII)), regardless of the form which it would ultimately take, his delegation considered that it should be preceded and prepared by regional meetings.

9. Mr. DUPRAZ (France) said that his delegation would like to focus attention on the role of the international community in promoting the industrialization of the developing countries and to consider the best machinery for enabling it to fulfil that role. Industrialization was undoubtedly one of the basic factors in the development of new nations, and the aim should be to ensure that it became an element of smooth and balanced growth and not a factor of imbalance and instability that might have a harmful effect in other equally essential fields.

10. In his delegation's view, there were five basic requirements for balanced industrial development. The first was valid economic data; that requirement presupposed co-ordinated work on the part of specialists of all countries, and in particular the developed countries, in the preparation of studies for the setting up of new industries. Information on such matters as planning techniques, problems of patents and the survey of available resources must be made available to the countries wishing to set up new industries.

11. The second basic requirement was appropriate financing. Apart from private investment, which it was sometimes difficult to attract to certain sectors where guarantees of security were not available and there were no prospects

of immediate returns, such international organs as IBRD were available to deal with the financing problems involved in the setting up of new industries. There were also sources of bilateral aid, and it was rare for a project submitted by a developing country to fail to find adequate financing.

12. The third requirement was the availability of technical assistance adapted to existing needs. Industrialization required the help of outside experts and technicians and facilities for the training of national specialists either by means of scholarships to study abroad or by the setting up of training centres in the developing countries themselves. Training constituted the chosen field of technical assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, and, in pursuance of the terms of a number of recent resolutions, the United Nations technical assistance organs and the Special Fund were devoting a large part of their resources to industrialization problems.

13. The fourth requirement was the need to take into account the human and social problems involved in industrialization. Both UNESCO and the ILO were devoting their energies and experience to those problems, and the United Nations itself was paying increasing attention to housing problems, which were generally the most immediate consequence of rapid industrialization.

14. The fifth requirement related to the problem of finding markets for the products of the new industries. Those problems had been discussed at length at the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Until recently, the problem of finding markets for the manufactured products of the developing countries had not received sufficient attention. In order to fill that gap the Conference had provided for the setting up of a committee on manufactures as a subsidiary body of the proposed Trade and Development Board (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.V.1, para. 23 (II)).

15. Bearing in mind that multiplicity of problems, it was apparent that a large number of existing international agencies, such as UNESCO, the ILO, IBRD, the Special Fund and the future organs of the Trade Conference, would be involved in their solution. In the circumstances, it could well be questioned whether it would be realistic to set up a further specialized agency to deal with industrial development. Industrial activity affected all sectors, thereby involving difficulties with regard to the functions and responsibilities of the proposed specialized agency. If it were to deal with financing, the problem would arise of its relations with existing international financial organizations. If it were to take an interest in the problems of the trade of manufactured goods, its action could not but enter into conflict with the proposed Trade and Development Board. It would also have to be determined whether the new agency, the ILO or UNESCO would be primarily responsible for co-ordinating international activities in the matter of technical training.

16. Another difficulty was that of financing the proposed new institution, and, in that connexion, the estimate submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development was significant.

17. The international community was at present paying increasing attention to the industrialization of the developing countries, and an indication of the efforts being made by IBRD on the vital question of financing had been given by its President to the General Assembly.

18. The Council had before it draft resolution I submitted to it by the Committee for Industrial Development on the complete reorganization of the Centre for Industrial Development. His delegation gave its wholehearted support to that realistic proposal. The existing Centre formed part of a secretariat absorbed by numerous duties; its scope was limited, and it had been engaged in a not very fruitful attempt to co-ordinate the activities of various specialized agencies, each jealous of its own prerogatives.

19. In draft resolution I, the Committee for Industrial Development in effect proposed the setting up of an entirely new Centre for Industrial Development which, unlike the previous one, would be provided with definite terms of reference. The role of the existing Centre had been defined originally as one of co-ordination of the efforts of United Nations bodies in the industrial field, but the recommendations of the General Assembly had not given any precise indication of the programme of action to be undertaken and the order of priorities to be followed. What was now proposed was a detailed programme of no less than ten points, with a definite order of priorities approved by the Committee for Industrial Development.

20. The fact that it was proposed to identify in a separate annex to the Secretary-General's annual budget estimates the resources provided for industrial development activities would enable the Centre to assert its distinct character and make for flexibility and efficient operation. Provision was also being made for increased financial resources, since it was proposed, under operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution I, to make arrangements for voluntary contributions to activities in the field of industrial development.

21. The international and regional symposia on industrial development, which were the subject of an interesting report of the Secretary-General (E/3921 and Add.1), would represent the first item of the programme of dynamic action to be undertaken by the new Centre, and the French delegation wholeheartedly supported it. However, his delegation hoped that those symposia, which would examine the problems involved region by region and sector by sector, would be carefully prepared and be attended by specialists accustomed to deal with specific questions. In that way, the regional symposia would be able to prepare the way for a future international symposium. In that connexion, his delegation noted with interest that one of the subjects of study proposed for the symposia was that of industrial development in small economies (see E/3921, annex A). That approach was particularly important because, in the field of industrialization, more than any other, situations differed from one region to another.

22. With regard to the proposed international symposium, his delegation believed that any discussion on its substance would be premature. Unless more material was

forthcoming from the Centre for Industrial Development on the questions to be discussed thereat, the symposium might prove to be a somewhat sterile exercise.

23. The proposed programme of the Centre for Industrial Development had the wholehearted support of his delegation, and he hoped that the Centre would profit by the experience already acquired at both the bilateral and the multilateral levels. The Centre could rely on the valuable co-operation of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions.

24. With regard to agenda item 12, his delegation understood the reasons which had motivated the direct submission to the Council of the report on the training of national technical personnel (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1). Since, however, his delegation had not received all the annexes to that report, and since the report itself indicated that there were certain gaps in its survey of existing facilities for training in the developed countries, his delegation considered that the report should be transmitted to the Committee for Industrial Development, notwithstanding the decision taken by the Council at its resumed thirty-sixth session (1308th meeting) for the speeding up of the consideration of the matter. He suggested, however, that the report should be transmitted simultaneously to Governments and to the members of the Committee for Industrial Development for their observations, so that the Council could discuss it again at its thirty-eighth session in the light of the comments received.

25. Mr. PIETRYGA (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that it was not enough merely to consider the "social aspects" of industrialization; social standards must provide the basis and form an integral part of every step in that process.

26. Industrialization in the developing countries gave rise to serious problems as a result of rapid urbanization and a gradual impoverishment of the rural areas, and the population explosion further aggravated the situation. Those problems could not be dealt with from a purely economic point of view. There was a definite link between industrialization and the development of agriculture, the development of social and economic structures and the disequilibrium of national economies. The industrial sector could not be considered separately, as the General Assembly had recognized in its resolution 1932 (XVIII) on means of promoting agrarian reform.

27. Participants in the international, regional and sub-regional symposia should not treat social questions merely as problems resulting from industrialization, they should try to create social structures which were suitable for industrial development. The majority of developing countries were aware of the connexion between the various problems of industrialization and were prepared to co-operate fully in solving them. In that connexion, the trade unions had considerable experience of local conditions and pilot projects, and might be able to help working groups in their task. Furthermore, IFCTU would like to recommend that representatives of employers and employees be invited to participate in the symposia, so

that their co-operation would be available for the whole process of industrialization.

28. As regards the training of national technical personnel, it was true that there was a lack of specialists in the developing countries, but what was of most importance was the training of intermediate personnel. Assistance from the international organizations in that respect had so far been inadequate, and was urgently required.

29. All work relating to the private or public sectors of industry should be co-ordinated. The co-operation of the trade unions in that work was essential, since only with their co-operation could industrial development proceed harmoniously. If the trade unions were to remain merely tools of Governments to be consulted only at the latter's whim, the full effect of workers' efforts would not be felt. It was important too that the trade unions should be represented in any new specialized agency for industry, since the help they could give would benefit all mankind.

30. Mrs. FIGUEROA (International Labour Organisation) said that the ILO welcomed the dynamic programme of activities proposed by the Committee for Industrial Development. Industrial development was one of the essential elements in programmes designed to promote full employment and the raising of standards of living which it was the constitutional duty of the ILO to encourage, and the full co-operation of the ILO could be counted on in that field.

31. Certain broad issues of principle should, however, be borne in mind. In the first place, the co-operation of the ILO would be governed by the principles already approved by the Council, namely that although the United Nations or one of the specialized agencies might have primary responsibility for any given subject or project, it might seek the co-operation of all the agencies concerned in cases where it did not itself necessarily cover the whole field, any marginal issue being settled by existing machinery between the agencies concerned.

32. Secondly, industrial development should take social standards into account. It was not an end in itself, but a means of improving the condition of mankind. Furthermore, in matters of industrial development, it was wise to enlist to the fullest possible extent the participation of those directly concerned — namely, management and labour. The interest and co-operation of management and labour could be obtained through employers' and workers' organizations. The co-operation of management and labour was required not only in the developing countries, but also in the countries providing assistance.

33. The ILO could help in those and other matters, but, if it was to be in a position to do so in all cases, it was important that the social aspects of any proposed major project should be borne in mind. The social aspects included problems of vocational training, management development and other means of increasing productivity in the industry concerned. The ILO should therefore be informed at the outset that its assistance would be required. If that was not done, budgetary and pro-

gramming problems might prevent it from playing its full role.

34. It was highly desirable that all concerned, and particularly experts advising on industrial development, should know what the internationally accepted social standards were and that the ILO could be called upon for advice and guidance. Many standards had been laid down by the International Labour Conference in the conventions and recommendations it had adopted. The industrial committees and *ad hoc* meetings, which had discussed social problems in various branches of industry, had adopted conclusions which were directly relevant in many cases to industrial development. For example, the Petroleum Committee had dealt in detail with welfare and social measures necessary in isolated sites, and the Iron and Steel Committee had adopted detailed conclusions on how best to deal with working conditions and other social problems which arose when a new steel plant was built in a developing country, where often local community facilities were not available in the neighbourhood. Model codes for the guidance of Governments and industry, codes of practice and manuals existed which gave the guidance necessary to ensure that new plants being built conformed not only with the provisions of the Factory Acts of the countries concerned, but also with internationally accepted standards in respect of environmental conditions of work and welfare amenities. In connexion with the latter, a meeting of experts was to be held in the autumn to advise the ILO on what was still needed in that field. Efforts were being made to ensure that all those concerned with those problems were briefed as to the kind of guidance that could be provided by the ILO and on how best to secure that guidance.

35. The ILO could help with the problem of associating employers' and workers' organizations with that great task by putting experts and all others involved in touch with those organizations. Furthermore, it could help to arouse greater interest in the problems concerned. In his report to the forty-eighth session of the International Labour Conference earlier that year, the Director-General had indicated that he favoured the full integration of the ILO's work on particular industries with the technical co-operation programmes for economic development, as well as greater co-ordination of industrial development work being done by the United Nations and other agencies.

36. At its next session in 1965, the Metal Trades Committee would devote a large part of its time to a discussion of international co-operation in dealing with manpower, social and labour problems in the metal trades in the developing countries. It intended to cover such problems as the direct help that could be given by industry in developed countries, the selection of equipment adapted to the employment policies of the recipient countries, the spread of technology, management development and aspects of training, the freeing by industry of suitable experts under conditions which would enable them to suffer no loss of pension or promotion opportunities, and the reception of fellows. Discussions had already taken place with the Commissioner for Industrial

Development with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the Centre for Industrial Development in the preparation of the report.

37. The ILO was also prepared to give the fullest information to each of its industry meetings about what was being done by the United Nations and other agencies to develop a given industry. In that way, the United Nations and, in particular, the Commissioner for Industrial Development, would be provided with a valuable means of contact and a useful channel of communication with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned.

38. When presenting the report on problems of training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of developing countries (1340th meeting), the Commissioner for Industrial Development had rightly emphasized that the report had been prepared jointly by the Centre for Industrial Development and the specialized agencies concerned. As a result of that collaboration, it had been possible to bring out a number of aspects of the problem which deserved closer study and to deduce from the results of international experience the basic elements of a common policy in the matter of training and the guiding lines of the strategy which should be applied to the developing countries, the industrialized countries and the international organizations. It had also been possible to show the importance of the programmes developed by the international organizations and the facilities they had used both as a means of promoting the work of international co-operation and as technical support for such work. Comments and observations on the report, for which a wide distribution had been recommended, would provide the international organizations with extremely valuable information which would be of great help to them in determining the objectives of their programmes and increasing their effectiveness.

39. At the request of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body, the ILO was at present making an evaluation of its activities and of the training techniques and methods it had used in its work of technical co-operation with the developing countries.

40. The ILO's training programme had developed very considerably over the last fifteen years as a result of the increase in international action. Its training activities were carried out in all developing countries and covered the whole field of manpower organization and planning, and training at the skilled worker level, as well as for supervisors, technicians and management personnel in the various branches of the economy, particularly in medium- and small-scale industry. The size of the programme was illustrated by the fact that the ILO was currently responsible for the execution of forty-two Special Fund projects in those fields.

41. The ILO had established various means of support for those activities. Examples were provided by the International Vocational Training, Information and Research Centre at Geneva, the Inter-American Vocational Training, Research and Documentation Centre at

Montevideo, the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training at Turin, which would start giving its first courses in April 1965, and the International Institute for Labour Studies, whose programme devoted considerable attention to problems of manpower, employment and training in the context of development. Furthermore, it was planned to organize two regional seminars in Latin America and Asia on the organization and planning of vocational training in relation to economic development. The two regional economic commissions were participating fully in preparations for the seminars. Those facilities operated within the framework of the extensive programme of human resources development which had recently been adopted by the ILO. As a result, the ILO was in a position to participate fully in carrying out the international programme for industrial development.

42. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the work being done by the Centre for Industrial Development and of the attention and co-operation it had given to Iran. As he had mentioned at the 1317th meeting, a research centre had recently been established in the Iranian Ministry of Economic Affairs to study day-to-day economic problems and to prepare guide-lines for a co-ordinated and well-balanced economic and industrial policy. The appointment of a group of United Nations experts by the Centre for Industrial Development to help the research centre had been greatly appreciated.

43. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, his delegation had voted in favour of the recommendation that a specialized agency for industrial development should be established (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.III.1). It felt that during the transitional period, the Centre for Industrial Development should be strengthened, both financially and from the point of view of staff, so that it could play its part as a catalytic agent and implement its dynamic programmes, which were so valuable to the developing countries. The experience gained by the Centre would be of great assistance to the new agency when it came into being.

44. The Iranian Government had already given its full support to the proposal to hold international, regional and sub-regional symposia. Two important seminars were to be held shortly at Teheran, one on the petrochemical industries and one on the utilization of natural gas, which, he hoped, would be very useful. In that connexion, he wished to draw the Council's attention to resolution 52 (XX) adopted by ECAFE on activities in the field of industrial development (see E/3876/Rev.1, part III). He hoped the Council would take note of the suggestions contained therein.

45. His delegation greatly appreciated the report on the training of national technical personnel. The problem of training was urgent in Iran, and much attention was being given to its solution. The Ministry of Education and the National Iranian Oil Company were doing their utmost to establish centres for vocational training. Special attention was being given to the training of supervisory technical staff, such as foremen and overseers, since

there was a shortage of such staff in Iran. Emphasis was also being placed on the training of statisticians and experts in national accountancy, which had been the subject of ECAFE recommendations.

46. The PRESIDENT declared closed the general debate on items 11 and 12 of the agenda. He presumed that the Council wished to refer the items to the Economic Committee.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Reports of the regional economic commissions

(resumed from the 1323rd meeting)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3958)

47. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee (E/3958) on a draft resolution on reinsurance submitted to the Council by ECE, and referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1319th plenary meeting. He drew attention, in particular, to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 5 of the report of the Economic Committee.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 37

Questions of a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the autumn of 1964 and of the extension of the term of office of the members of the Commission

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/3959)

48. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Economic Committee, and drew attention in particular to the recommendation by the Committee (see E/3959, para. 2) that the Council should not schedule a session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade for the autumn of 1964, and that the question of the extension of the term of office of members of the Commission should be postponed to the Council's resumed session.

The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 43

Participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations (E/3853)

49. Mr. WILLIAMS (United States of America) said that the nineteen multilateral treaties mentioned in annex II to the Secretary-General's note (E/3853) covered

a wide variety of technical matters, and expert advice would be needed in determining whether any of them had ceased to be in force, had been superseded by later treaties, had otherwise ceased to be of interest or required action to adapt them to contemporary conditions. Since the General Assembly had already requested the Secretary-General, in its resolution 1903 (XVIII), to report to it on those matters at the nineteenth session, he believed that the Council should confine itself to taking note of the Secretary-General's statement and urging all those who had been asked for their views to make them known. In that connexion, he considered that it would be proper for delegations to communicate any views they might have direct to the Secretary-General.

50. Mr. HIREMATH (India) agreed with the previous speaker's proposal. His Government attached great importance to the item under discussion, and felt that a review of the situation was long overdue. Accession of a large number of States to the multilateral treaties inherited from the League of Nations would certainly be of benefit to the international community. India was already a party to eight of the nineteen such treaties whose continued usefulness had yet to be confirmed; his Government hoped to send its comments on the remaining treaties to the Secretary-General in the near future, and looked forward to action at the Assembly's nineteenth session.

51. Mr. WEBER (Luxembourg) said that some of the multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations were still very important, and agreed that it was desirable that they should be reviewed. However, the General Assembly was better qualified than the Council to consider the question, and he therefore suggested that the President draft a recommendation to that effect or request the Secretary-General to do so.

52. Mr. STAHL (Czechoslovakia) said that all new members of the international community should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the multilateral treaties inherited from the League of Nations. Such treaties, which had been negotiated in the interests of the whole international community, should be open for accession to all States without distinction and without discrimination. The principle of universality was a norm of international law binding on all States, and it was therefore regrettable that operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1903 (XVIII) *a priori* excluded some States from participating in such treaties.

53. It would be beyond the capacity of the present session fully to assess all the twenty-one treaties in question, to ten of which Czechoslovakia was already a contracting party. The task of determining which treaties required to be adapted to contemporary conditions would be facilitated by the decision of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to request the Secretary-General to appoint a committee for the purpose of preparing a new draft convention relating to the transit trade of land-locked countries (see E/CONF.46/139, annex A.VI.1). It was anticipated that the new convention would replace the Convention and Statute on

Freedom of Transit signed at Barcelona on 20 April 1921, and possibly other treaties mentioned in annex II of the Secretary-General's note. It would thus provide a new regulation of a most important field of international relations, and he had no doubt the Council would fully endorse that useful effort.

54. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should confine itself to noting the Secretary-General's request to all concerned to indicate their views and expressing the hope that his request would be complied with to the fullest extent possible. It would also be appropriate for the Council to transmit to the Secretary-General the views expressed by members, so that he might take them into account when preparing his report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Development of natural resources

(a) Co-ordinated action in the field of water resources (E/3863, E/3881, E/3894/Rev.1)

(resumed from the 1337th meeting)

55. The PRESIDENT said that the Economic Committee had been discussing a draft resolution on water resources (E/AC.6/L.301) which, it was felt, contained matters falling within the competence of the Council Committee on Co-ordination. The Chairman of the Economic Committee had accordingly asked that the draft resolution, together with the summary records of the debate thereon, be transmitted to the Committee on Co-ordination for its consideration. If there was no objection, that would be done.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.