



## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Agenda items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 35:	
United Nations Development Decade	
World economic trends	
General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole	
Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions	
Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields	
General debate ( <i>concluded</i> ) . . . . .	113
Agenda item 4:	
Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund .	117

*President* : Mr. A. MATSUI (Japan)

*Present* :

Representatives of the following States, members of the Council: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Representatives of the following States, additional members of the sessional committees: Denmark, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, China, Israel, Italy, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Tunisia, Zambia.

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 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 35

United Nations Development Decade (E/4033, E/4068, E/4071 and Corr.1)

World economic trends (E/4046 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4-6, E/4047 and Add.1-3, E/4059; E/ECE/572; E/L.1076, E/L.1079/Rev.1)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/3991, E/4022, E/4027, E/4029, E/4030, E/4034, E/4035, E/4036 and Corr.1; E/4037 and Add.1, E/4039, E/4041 and Add.1, E/4044 and Add.1 and 2, E/4050, E/4062 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4076)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4040, E/4052 and Add.1-3)

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4070)

GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

1. Mr. GMOSER (Austria) shared the opinion expressed by the Canadian representative at the 1377th meeting, that the Economic and Social Council was the authority competent to appraise and co-ordinate the economic and social activities of organizations of the United Nations family. Moreover, the increase in its membership would enable the Council to discharge its multifarious responsibilities more effectively.

2. Certain clouds threatened the economic horizon, but it was encouraging to note that all the members of the Council wished to improve the present world situation and were trying to take an objective view of the facts. Inflation, automation, the labour shortage, competition on world markets and agricultural problems compelled governments to ask themselves whether what held good yesterday would still hold good tomorrow.

3. For its part, Austria did not want to lose the prosperity it had managed to acquire since the war; it wished to redouble its efforts to keep abreast of progress and regain the ground it had lost in the industrial field. As the Secretary-General had stated at the 1369th meeting, the concentration of scientific and technological progress in a few privileged countries could lead to an era in which all the other countries would be dependent on those economic giants. The small industrial countries were already coming up against the competition of the highly industrialized ones. That was why the Austrian Government warmly supported the Secretary-General's proposal

for intensifying the activities of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It was essential that the application of science and technology in the developing countries should be adapted to the particular needs of each, so that scientific achievements might be beneficial, not harmful.

4. With regard to Austria's trade relations with the developing countries, Austrian imports from those countries had risen to 3,145 million schillings in 1964, as compared with 2,500 million schillings in 1963. They had increased by 14 per cent whereas Austrian exports had increased by only 11 per cent. Austria's imports consisted mainly of industrial raw materials, which showed that the economic advance of the industrial countries created favourable conditions for the developing countries and enabled them to extend their markets.

5. In conclusion, he stressed the fact that the industrialization of the developing countries should be adapted to world economic trends and should be geared to the harmonious development of the industrialized countries.

6. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reminded the Council that the Secretary-General had stated at the 1369th meeting that the economic and social activities of the United Nations provided a picture containing both light and shadow, but unfortunately the dark areas were more numerous than the light ones. Very great care was therefore necessary in appraising the role and functions of the Council.

7. Before taking a decision on the future work of the Council, it was logical to criticize its past activities. Unfortunately it was scarcely possible, at the present session, to analyze in detail all the work carried out by the Council since no provision had even been made for a thorough debate on the subject and there was no document recapitulating the activities of the Council during the past twenty years.

8. Taken as a whole, the Council's work suffered from the lack of a strict order of priority for dealing with the questions of greatest importance.

9. In the social field the agenda was overloaded with questions to which high priority was accorded, although they would do nothing to help raise the social and cultural level of the populations concerned. For 1966 and 1967, the Secretariat had planned twenty-four community development projects, accounting for one quarter of the whole programme. In some countries, such projects reflected a popular movement which might help to abolish illiteracy, and the Soviet delegation was accordingly not opposed to the study of the question, but it urged that projects of that type should not exceed a reasonable proportion of the programme. There were other methods of social development which produced far better results. At the same period, the Secretariat had also planned twenty-four social defence projects, including studies and seminars on criminal law—in particular the preparation of an annual review of criminal policy, a study on the death penalty and a number of meetings on questions relating to criminal law and delinquency. If the Organization went on pursuing that course, it would become a

sort of institute of criminal law. Unfortunately those studies and meetings involved a very considerable outlay, and the genuine social problems which were of interest to all countries were excluded from the work programme for lack of funds.

10. Similarly, under the heading "Social Welfare Services", there were twenty-two projects of the same type. In the USSR and the socialist countries, social services included the protection provided by the State to citizens in accordance with existing legislation. Those services were concerned with hospitals and educational institutions, the establishment of normal working conditions, etc. The experience of those countries showed that it was only when social services were undertaken by the State that a significant rise in the people's level of living could be achieved. But the work of the Council took no account of achievements in those countries. All United Nations bodies dealing with social questions ought to study the major social problems, in particular, the role of the State and the public sector in social development and in raising the people's level of living, the means of ensuring a fair distribution of national income, the role of planning in social affairs and measures for improving education and public health.

11. The activities of the Commission on Human Rights should also be reviewed. That Commission had done excellent work in the past, since it had produced the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and a resolution on the question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity (see E/4024, resolution 3 (XXI)). Nevertheless, questions of criminal law took up too much of its programme, which included, for example, the elaboration of an international code of police ethics, the study of the Ethiopian penal system and a seminar on the role of the police. It would be better to organize seminars on the social consequences of industrialization rather than on police questions which were matters for the national authorities.

12. The United Nations should concentrate its efforts above all on combating the consequences of colonialism, neo-colonialism and fascism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Commission on Human Rights should do its utmost to ensure that the General Assembly resolutions on the abolition of colonialism were applied.

13. The future activities of the Council in the economic field should be directed towards implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and towards solving the problems of the developing countries. Despite their diversity, those problems had several common features. The backwardness of the countries concerned was due to the fact that they had long been exploited by colonialism, and they would only achieve genuine political sovereignty by becoming economically independent. Those countries should enjoy the right to dispose of their natural resources and to exploit them for their own benefit. In that connexion, the Council should include in its future work programme supervision of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly dealing with economic and social affairs, and in particular resolution 1710 (XVI) which

called on States to pursue policies designed to ensure to the developing countries an equitable share of earnings from the extraction and marketing of their natural resources by foreign capital.

14. The co-ordination procedure adopted by the Council was clumsy, ineffective, too formal and too bureaucratic. The suggestions made by the representative of Iraq (1375th meeting) concerning the organization of the Council's co-ordination activities should be taken up.

15. He hoped that the Council would take into consideration the various remarks submitted by his delegation.

16. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, said he fully agreed with the observation in the first paragraph of chapter 24 of the progress report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade (E/4033) to the effect that, notwithstanding United Nations decisions and recommendations designed to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and despite the progress made, the situation with regard to the observance and enjoyment of those rights remained unsatisfactory in many parts of the world. The Government of Israel was convinced that it was impossible to lay too much emphasis, in the context of the Decade, on the protection of human rights and freedoms. In fact, the purpose of economic and technical progress could only be social justice and the preservation and growth of spiritual and cultural values. It was therefore everyone's duty to draw the attention of the Council and of all the organs of the United Nations to situations in which those principles were disregarded.

17. The situation of Jewish minority communities in certain parts of the world was causing the Government of Israel grave concern and called for immediate effective measures. He quoted article 25 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which related to the rights of minorities; and he observed that the Jewish people had been able to survive dispersion and persecution only because their spiritual and cultural values had prevailed. Any attempt to subject the Jewish people to forced assimilation was therefore extremely serious. In terms of numbers, the three million Jews in the Soviet Union were the eleventh largest ethnic national minority recognized by the Soviet Constitution. But the Jewish minority was the only one among the minorities of the USSR to be denied the right to its own culture and language.

18. He had already drawn the attention of the Council and the Commission on Human Rights to the difficulties which the Jewish community in the USSR was encountering in the practice of their religion. In his present statement, he would lay stress on the strictly cultural disabilities which the community was experiencing. While a great many books and newspapers were published in the Yakut and Bashkir languages, there was not a single daily paper in Yiddish or Hebrew and only seven books had been published in Yiddish in six years; it was impossible to find a single text-book in Russian on Jewish culture and religion. Yiddish and Hebrew were not taught, although the Jewish cultural affinities of hundreds of

thousands, and indeed millions, of people were very real. It was difficult to see how such a situation could be reconciled with the principle adopted by the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party in October 1961 that every citizen of the USSR was free to bring up and educate his children in the language of his choice. The smallest ethnic and linguistic groups received generous encouragement from the State, which discouraged their assimilation. Such was the case, for instance, with the Armenians and the Volga Germans. In complete contrast, and contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Jewish culture was denied the most elementary justice.

19. The present revival of Jewish culture and the Hebrew language was considerable and it was essential that the various Jewish communities in the world should be able to associate with one another and communicate freely. In June 1965, a seminar on the multinational society had been held at Belgrade, and the Soviet Union had been represented at it. One of the conclusions of the seminar had been that every group should have the right to carry on independent activities to ensure the integrity and continuity of its own traditions and characteristics. He hoped that that declaration would be put into practice, and he thought it was incumbent on the Council to quicken the pace of progress and to prevent the survival of anachronistic situations incompatible with the aims and views of mankind as a whole.

20. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he thought the statement by the observer for Israel was instigated by reactionary forces to which the existence of the USSR and the Socialist States was displeasing. Zionism was annoyed to see three million Jews full citizens of the USSR. Statements of the kind which the observer for Israel had made were not conducive to international co-operation and could only cause confusion, since they were based upon untruths. What was true was that there were people in the world who had been deprived of their freedom — the Arabs, for instance, who had been driven from their territory by Israel. While the representative of Israel spoke of human rights in connexion with the Jews in the USSR, he did not mention the violations of those rights of which his Government was guilty. The USSR was proud to recognize the rights of the Yakuts and the Bashkirs, which had not been recognized before the establishment of the Soviet regime. The observer for Israel had distorted the truth, for the USSR Jewish community contained many technicians and scientists. He was surprised that Israel had concluded an agreement with West Germany, thus forgetting the seven million Jews who had been victims of the Nazis.

21. Mr. ABOU-GABAL (United Arab Republic) protested against the untruthful allegations of the observer for Israel. The Government of Israel was at the very moment discriminating against Christians and Moslems. It confiscated their property and did everything to make room for more Jews who would be invited to enter Palestine.

22. Mr. BOUATTURA (Algeria) said that his delegation could not keep silent before the baseless charges

made by the observer for Israel. The Algerian people could not tolerate it that a regime which was reminiscent of the Nazi regime, and whose methods called to mind the policy of apartheid, should remain in an area of the world which it had usurped. It was necessary to put an end to the nonsense of making the Palestinian people undergo the same treatment as had been meted out to the Jews of Europe by the Nazi leaders.

23. Mr. SALMAN (Iraq) said he was in full agreement with the observations made by the representative of the USSR. He reminded the Council of the statement made by the representative of Iraq at the twenty-first session (820th meeting) of the Commission on Human Rights at which he had described, among other things, how Israel denied any freedom of movement to the Moslem and Christian Arabs living in the territory it had occupied.

24. The PRESIDENT asked representatives to exercise their right of reply as briefly as possible, so that the Council's work would not be delayed.

25. Mr. BARTUR (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, drew the Council's attention to the statement made at the 820th meeting of the Commission on Human Rights by the representative of Israel, who had invited the representative of Iraq to come and see for herself how the Arabs of that country were treated. The Government of Israel was making great efforts to improve the lot of its citizens, including that of the Arabs, who enjoyed full equality in all social and political activities. He then quoted figures showing the wide school attendance by Arabs in Israel. Any minority problem, if it still existed, was the direct outcome of the hostile attitude of Israel's neighbours and it was the fervent desire of the Israel Government that peaceful relations would lead to the complete disappearance of such a problem.

26. The USSR representative's arguments would have been more convincing if he had been able to deny the detailed factual evidence given by the Israel delegation concerning the lack of opportunities for Jews in the USSR to preserve their own culture. He wondered why, of all the minorities in the USSR, the Jewish minority was the only one which was subjected to a policy of assimilation. He emphasized that his remarks were motivated by concern caused by a highly unsatisfactory situation. He therefore once again expressed the hope that the international community would do everything in its power to rectify the situation.

27. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the observer for Israel had offered no evidence to support his assertions. On the contrary, it was indisputable that the Jewish minority in the USSR numbered 2,227,000 and that nearly 80,000 young Jews were attending establishments of secondary and higher education. More than 2,000 Jews were doctors of science, 13,000 were university lecturers, 80 were Academicians or correspondents of the Academy of Sciences. The tendentious remarks of the observer for Israel, who spoke as the mouthpiece of reaction, could not stand up against those facts.

28. Mr. PIETRYGA (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, recalled that the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) defended the social, economic and cultural interests of the workers in more than seventy countries. The IFCTU was disappointed to find that the documents concerning the United Nations Development Decade gave obvious priority to purely economic problems, despite the recommendations of the General Assembly. The Council did not seem to be taking sufficiently into account the interdependence of economic and social objectives in development programmes. Thus industrialization programmes had been undertaken in certain Latin American countries and carried out without sufficient regard to their social repercussions, particularly on employment policy.

29. At its last world congress, the IFCTU had noted with satisfaction that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had emphasized the close interdependence between agrarian reform and other development factors, especially urbanization and industrialization. The FAO Conference had likewise stated that agrarian reform should not be regarded solely as a means of increasing and rationalizing farm production, but as the instrument of a complete transformation of the social structure.

30. The Secretary-General had rightly recalled that the successes so far achieved in the development field had been possible only thanks to the participation of the masses and the efforts of the workers. The IFCTU asked the members of the Council to remember, when they considered the problems of the Development Decade, that the population should not be merely an instrument for carrying out development programmes but should have a part in planning them. The ILO, which was composed of representatives of different social groups, was especially well qualified to study those problems as a whole. Consideration should perhaps be given to the question how the ILO might be more closely associated with the work of some of the Council's functional commissions.

31. When the General Assembly had launched the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (resolution 1943 (XVIII)), it had stressed the advantages which might result from co-operation between the agencies of the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations that represented the interests and aspirations of the masses directly and had powerful local support. Through their knowledge of economic and social problems and through the efforts made by them in the social, cultural and economic fields, they had an important part to play as allies of the public authorities. That was particularly true of the Christian trade unions, which were attracting increasing support in the developing countries.

32. The IFCTU would co-operate unreservedly with the Council, which had the heavy task of assessing the results achieved during the first half of the Development Decade and of defining the objectives still to be attained. The Council ought to state expressly in its resolutions or recommendations that the non-governmental organizations, including the free and independent trade unions,



were playing an important part in the development of local, national and international groups, particularly by arousing among their members a sense of their social and civic responsibilities and a spirit of initiative.

33. As to the reappraisal of the Council's role and functions the IFCTU regretted that for several years the Council had shown a tendency to shift the responsibility for some of its tasks on to the committees of the General Assembly, to which the non-governmental organizations were not admitted.

34. Noting that the regional economic commissions were being given increasingly extensive responsibilities, he expressed the hope that they would pay more attention than at present to social questions and human rights problems, and that their titles would be changed accordingly.

35. Lastly, the IFCTU attached paramount importance to the problem of human rights. New reports and statements were constantly being made on that problem, but the time had come for positive action. The IFCTU fully supported the proposal which the experts of the United States, France and India had made to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the effect that the Sub-Commission should set up an international committee in which the non-governmental organizations would be represented. It sincerely hoped that action would be taken on that proposal, and it was prepared to play its part in the future committee.

36. On behalf of the millions of workers whom it represented, the IFCTU wished to express its appreciation to the United Nations for the contribution it was making towards the creation of a better world.

37. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate closed on agenda items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 35 and suggested that items 2, 4, 5 and 35 should be referred to the Co-ordination Committee and item 3 and the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan (E/L.1079/Rev.1) to the Economic Committee.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 14

#### Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (E/3996, E/4072)

38. Mr. HEURTEMATTE (Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund)<sup>1</sup> introduced the reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions (E/3996 and E/4072). The programme approved at the thirteenth session had broken all records for size, but, as could be expected, the programme approved at the fourteenth session was smaller because of financial limitations.

39. In general, the projects submitted were consistent with the general principles laid down by the Governing Council for previous years and with the spirit in which

the Special Fund had been set up. The submission of those two reports marked the end of activities covering the first half of the Development Decade. To date, 522 projects had been approved. The pre-investment studies and activities thus financed represented an aggregate expenditure of \$1,151 million, of which \$478 million was borne by the Special Fund, while recipient countries had undertaken to contribute \$673 million, or 58 per cent of the total, in local costs and services.

40. The projects which had been carefully prepared during the five previous years concerned 130 countries and territories and related to all aspects of development; every one of them was given high priority by the country concerned.

41. The most encouraging feature of the first five years of the Development Decade had been the energy with which the recipient countries were endeavouring to improve their own conditions and to mobilize their internal resources.

42. The main concern of the Governing Council of the Special Fund in 1965 had been to intensify its efforts to promote industrialization. The secretariat of the Special Fund was working to that end and was endeavouring to formulate projects of direct interest to manufacturing production. The practical results obtained from the projects so far executed should not, however, be underestimated. The FAO had successfully launched many projects which had helped to increase production in various manufacturing industries (forestry products, fish products, leather, food and other agricultural products). In some cases, increased production had led to an increase in export earnings.

43. Special Fund-assisted projects included 220 industrial projects to a value of \$530 million, or half the total cost of the programme. Those projects were intended to promote the development of manufacturing industries in over thirty countries by training industrial workers, carrying out technical studies for planning industrial estates, organizing industrial development advisory centres and making surveys of potential natural resources — all such activities being essential to industrial development. To those projects should be added seventy projects for the development of energy, transport and communications on which the industrial infrastructure was founded.

44. The Special Fund must, of course, adapt its programme to the requests made by governments, and never had the Fund passed over any request for assistance in industrialization. Furthermore, the Managing Director had repeatedly stated that he was specially interested in those projects and he would welcome an increase in the number of feasibility surveys for specific industries. He had announced that the Special Fund would participate even in the construction of pilot and demonstration plants. The Special Fund was thus extending its activities beyond the pre-investment study stage and could contemplate certain new activities, in particular on the basis of total or partial reimbursement of the cost. The Governing Council had already approved consideration of experimental projects comprising reimbursable elements; the results of those projects would provide the necessary

<sup>1</sup> The full text of the statement by Mr. Heurtematte was subsequently circulated as document E/L.1082.

basis for the study and formulation of standards and directives for the future.

45. In its efforts to promote industrialization, the Special Fund relied on the valuable assistance of the Centre for Industrial Development, to which it offered full financial support and with which the Fund's secretariat maintained close relations.

46. The Centre had made the interesting suggestion that industrial advisers should be placed in certain Special Fund/TAB field offices to promote the formulation of industrial projects adapted to individual countries. It was also proposed to send joint preparatory missions of the Centre, the ILO and the Special Fund to study new industrialization measures and to work out projects of a new type. Those joint commissions would be financed from funds earmarked for preparatory assistance, an earmarking which the Governing Council had increased to \$1 million. Every attempt would be made to associate IBRD and the other specialized agencies.

47. The increasing importance attached to industrialization bore witness to the flexibility of the pre-investment idea and to the ease with which the programme adapted itself to the changing problems faced by the recipient countries. The Special Fund had thus become interested in comparatively new sectors of activity, such as town planning, illiteracy campaigns, public health and the training of rural leaders.

48. With regard to financial questions, no major changes had taken place, except in the matter of the overhead costs of executing agencies carrying out Special Fund-assisted projects. Several specialized agencies had stressed that the cost of carrying out projects in the field was a heavy burden on their regular programmes; and had on that ground asked for a larger contribution from EPTA and the Special Fund. At the request of the Economic and Social Council, as contained in resolution 900A (XXXIV), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had considered the matter in detail for several months and, after studying the budgets of the various agencies, had recommended that the reimbursement rate for Special Fund-assisted projects should be raised to 11 per cent of total project costs, commencing with the programme approved in June 1965. The new rate would mean an increase of about \$700,000 over the former figure for that programme alone. The Managing Director had supported, and the Governing Council had adopted, the Advisory Committee's recommendation. The Managing Director had then announced that in the interest of consistency, the new rate would be applied to all plans of operation signed in the future, even in the case of projects approved at previous sessions and for which plans of operation had not been signed. The new rate would thus apply to 100 additional projects, and the reimbursement to executing agencies would increase by \$1.9 million. Some specialized agencies would have preferred a higher rate, and several members of the Governing Council were not satisfied with the solution adopted; others had expressed the view that the question was not finally settled, but that it was better to postpone action pending further study. The Economic and Social Council would have an opportunity to revert to the subject when,

pursuant to its resolutions 900A (XXXIV) and 1044 (XXXVII), it undertook a comprehensive review of efforts to co-ordinate financial procedures and to use the same general lay-out in the budgets of the various technical co-operation programmes.

49. Voluntary contributions to the Special Fund for 1965 stood at about \$92 million, which was more than in previous years, but somewhat disappointing when set against the target of \$100 million. The Swedish Government was to be commended for its generosity in formally announcing that in 1966 and 1967 it would pay contributions at least equal to its contribution of 1965, which had been \$9 million. That was a new formula which might be adopted by other countries. He also thanked all governments which had contributed to the Special Fund and, more particularly, the forty which had increased their contribution in the current year. Other governments had expressed their intention of following that example in 1966, and it was interesting to note that many of them were governments of developing countries. In agreeing to make such a gesture, which meant a rather heavy sacrifice for them, they showed their appreciation of the Special Fund.

50. It was also very encouraging for the future that some industrialized countries intended to set aside a larger proportion of their national incomes for aid to the developing countries.

51. It would be remembered that the Secretary-General had proposed a new target figure of \$200 million for contributions to EPTA and to the Special Fund. The Fund's Governing Council had expressed the view that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly should be invited to adopt that target from 1966 onwards (see E/4072, para. 61).

52. He welcomed the improved co-ordination which had been instituted under the annual agency review formula and he was satisfied with the new machinery recently adopted under which the representatives of the operational services of the specialized agencies would be invited to attend meetings of the Special Fund's country and regional directors, at which the participants could review jointly all aspects of the programme for a particular country or group of countries. The new procedure appeared to be yielding good results. Preparatory missions were another means of co-ordination whereby the planning resources of specialised agencies could be drawn upon during the very important stage of project formulation. Again, the functions of the resident representatives were assuming ever greater importance, since they were making a valuable contribution to co-ordination in the recipient countries not only with the specialized agencies but also with all other sources of development aid. It was extremely encouraging to note that through those various forms of co-ordination the Special Fund staff had learnt to work harmoniously with the other secretariats. The mutual understanding and bonds of sympathy that had developed were a valuable asset for the future.

53. Although rather abstract, the many figures and details supplied should not obscure the practical results obtained.

It was true that Special Fund projects concentrated on long-term goals, and that the programme had not yet reached its full maturity; but eighteen pre-investment studies which had cost \$22 million had directly or indirectly resulted in an aggregate investment of more than \$1,000 million on various projects in the sectors of energy, transport, the extractive industries, communications, agriculture and industry. Such a result was by no means negligible, but it was still merely provisional. The eighteen studies to which he had referred would lead to further investment; in addition the investment figure would in fact grow very rapidly as still other studies and projects under way were completed.

54. Nor must the value of certain negative results be lost sight of. Some studies had shown that a particular investment would serve no useful purpose. In view of the limited resources available, it was as important to avoid the wrong kind of investment as it was to promote productive investment.

55. In the final analysis, however, the most precious and lasting contribution of the programme was the development of human resources, whose value could not be calculated in terms of money. By the end of 1964, more than 67,000 persons had received under the programme a complete training fitting them for immediate work on development tasks — engineers, middle-grade technicians, secondary school teachers and various other specialists who were in great demand in the developing countries. In each country, human resources represented the most precious asset, and the training of close on 70,000 persons in various skills was a result of inestimable value for the future. The progress accomplished might appear meagre in relation to the vast needs of the Development Decade, but although the road was long, the United Nations had at least made a good start.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.