



CONTENTS

Agenda item 33:

Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	7
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Preside . . . 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, Central African Republic, China, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia.

Observer for the following non-member State: Switzerland.

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

AGENDA ITEM 33

Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (E/4012; E/L.1074/Rev.1)

1. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) introduced the draft resolution submitted by Iraq (E/L.1074/Rev.1). The explanatory memorandum (E/4012) gave the reasons why the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) wished official relations to be established with the Council. He was convinced that such relations would be fruitful both for the United Nations and for OPEC, and expressed the hope that the draft resolution would be well received.

2. Mr. ADIL (Pakistan) supported the draft resolution for the reasons given in the explanatory memorandum, and hoped that the draft resolution would be unanimously adopted.

3. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) stressed how important petroleum was in the world and endorsed what had been said by the previous speakers. Petroleum was of vital importance to the economies of some developing countries, and the members of OPEC accounted for 50 per cent of world production of petroleum and for 30 per cent of world exports, which was a clear justification for co-operation between the Organization and the Council.

4. Mr. IONASCU (Romania) congratulated the members of OPEC, and Iraq in particular, on their proposal, which would broaden international co-operation. It was of particular interest that those exporting countries were developing countries. Romania, where the petroleum industry played a considerable part in the economy, had in 1958 submitted to the General Assembly a proposal for the study of petroleum problems. The proposed relations between the Council and OPEC could actually enable studies to be undertaken. His delegation was therefore happy to support the draft resolution.

5. Mr. VAGANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the draft resolution and noted with satisfaction the explanatory memorandum by Iraq. He recalled that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had in its Recommendation A.VI.2 expressed the hope that such international organizations would be encouraged.

6. Mr. TREU (Austria) also supported the draft resolution, mainly because of the importance of petroleum to the economic development of developing countries, referred to in the second preambular paragraph.

7. Mr. PURUSHOTTAM (India) said that the establishment of relations between the Council and OPEC would serve to increase the benefits that each of its partners derived from that Organization. Consequently he, too, would support the draft resolution.

8. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) approved the proposal by the member countries of OPEC, led by Iraq, and welcomed the reference in the third preambular paragraph to Recommendation A.VI.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He hoped that similar relations would be established between OPEC and the Trade and Development Board.

9. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the French delegation had no objection to the Iraqi draft resolution and would be able to endorse it. He understood that sub-paragraph (b) of the operative paragraph referred to the Economic and Social Council and also its subsidiary organs. He

thought it was for the Trade and Development Board itself to decide what its relations with OPEC would be, if the question arose. The decision contemplated might set a precedent with regard to other inter-governmental organizations that also comprised States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in case some of them wished to establish working relations with the Economic and Social Council.

10. Mr. CAMPORA (Argentina) associated himself with the speakers who had supported the draft resolution,

especially because of the importance of the desired co-operation for the developing countries.

11. Mr. DJOUDI (Algeria) also supported the draft resolution, agreeing in particular with the observations of the Argentine and French representatives.

12. The PRESIDENT suggested that the draft resolution should be adopted unanimously by the Council.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.