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Chairman: Mr. Bohdan LEWANDOWSKI
 (Poland).

AGENDA ITEM 35

Economic development of under-developed countries (A/5220) (continued):

(f) **Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (A/5196, A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1 and Add.1, E/3643)**

CONSIDERATION OF THE JOINT DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/C.2/L.653/REV.1 AND ADD.1) (continued)

1. Mr. BENTLEY (United Kingdom) regarded the Soviet amendment (A/C.2/L.695) proposing to add a paragraph to the operative part of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.653/Rev.1 and Add.1) as unacceptable because it would change the basic character of United Nations work in the economic and social field by divorcing the secretariats of the regional economic commissions from the rest of the Secretary-General's

staff and establishing them as independent entities. The regional economic commissions were already executing a number of technical assistance projects, but they were doing so under the direction of the Secretary-General, exercised through the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. Although, as the United States representative had rightly pointed out at the preceding meeting, the *ad hoc* Committee of Ten had suggested that the Secretary-General might find it useful to take the advice of members of his staff stationed in the regions when he attended meetings of the Special Fund's Consultative Board, that recommendation was very different from a proposal that would require the executive secretaries of the commissions to be appointed as separate members of the Board, as if they did not belong to the same organization as the Secretary-General.

2. The discussions on decentralization had always emphasized the world-wide character of the United Nations. All the exponents of decentralization, and his own delegation was among them, had been careful to stress that the regional economic commissions, including the executive secretaries and their staffs, were integral parts of the United Nations and must remain firmly linked both with Headquarters and, through Headquarters, with the other regions. He therefore hoped that the Committee would reject the Soviet amendment.

3. In its revised form, he had no objection to the amendment of the five Powers (A/C.2/L.682/Rev.1) which concerned operative paragraph 4 and thought that the sponsors might be able to accept it. The new version had not, however, disposed of his delegation's objections to the other two amendments, concerning the preamble.

4. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) welcomed the fact that many delegations appeared to see some merit in the amendment proposed by the Soviet delegation. Some representatives thought that it should be taken up on a different occasion in connexion with a different subject or even that it should be made a separate proposal, but he was convinced that the developing countries would ultimately realize, if they did not do so already, the need to ensure the sound use of technical assistance services and the Special Fund. He would be glad if members of the Committee would give their views on the proposal so that the Soviet delegation could take them into account. At any event, it would come back at the appropriate time to a second proposal for the establishment of a special committee to deal with technical assistance and the Special Fund.

5. Mr. MALHOTRA (Nepal) said that the sponsors of the draft resolution and the various amendments were to hold consultations with a view to submitting a joint text at the next meeting. It therefore seemed pointless to continue the debate on the matter.

6. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should postpone further consideration of the question until the next meeting and should then hear the representatives of Mali, Chile, Japan and Nepal, who had asked to speak on the subject.

It was so decided.

(c) **Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization (A/C.2/L.658 and Add.1-3, E/3600/Rev.1, E/3656, E/3656/Add.1)**

CONSIDERATION OF THE JOINT DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN TRAINING NATIONAL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR THE ACCELERATED INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (A/C.2/L.658 AND ADD.1-3) (continued)

7. Mr. AYARI (Tunisia) said that the draft resolution concerned a vital aspect of industrial development. It would appear, in fact, that the inadequate technical or vocational training of labour was a cause of inflexibility in the under-developed countries, resulting in the inefficient use of capital equipment. Failure to use equipment to capacity increased the financial cost, as well as expenditure on upkeep, repairs and amortization. That situation led to an increase in the capital-output ratio and a decrease in actual production. All those factors discouraged technical innovations and investment, and there was a tendency for marginal production costs rapidly to exceed the marginal productivity of capital and labour. Such inflexibility in the supply of qualified personnel had effects on production and on the general rate of economic activity, which should not be overlooked. The developing countries which had to import foreign equipment must frame their industrial development policy on the basis of the quantitative relationship between capital and labour—in order to keep technological unemployment to a minimum—and of the qualitative relationship between type of equipment and labour skills; in that connexion, many economists had recommended the use of second-hand equipment in those countries. The importance of the draft resolution should not therefore be underestimated.

8. Every year, the United Nations and the specialized agencies intensified their efforts to provide the training of national personnel. Although the technical assistance programmes were far from meeting all the needs (in 1961, only thirty-one experts out of a total of 1,032 were engaged on projects relating to industrial development and productivity, and eighty out of 200 fellowships were for industrialization studies), the work of the United Nations had greatly developed since 1958, thanks to the establishment of the Special Fund. The regional economic commissions, for their part, were intensifying their activities by sending out industrial planning experts; training programmes had been carried out by ECLA since 1959 and by ECE since 1956. The specialized agencies were co-operating increasingly closely with the regional commissions. Since 1960, the United Nations had also set up new machinery for carrying out more efficient training programmes, namely, the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, with sub-centres in the various regions—in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI)—and the economic development and planning institutes, as well as the projects included in the work programme of the Com-

mittee for Industrial Development and especially project C.I.a. (E/3600/Rev.1, chap.V). Training had also been considered by the group of experts on economic planning and development which had met in August at New York. All those efforts were worthy of recognition and should be mentioned in the draft resolution.

9. He wondered whether it would not be possible to insert in the preamble of the draft resolution a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Recognizing the importance of the action accomplished by United Nations programmes of technical assistance and by the Special Fund, as well as the new impetus given to the United Nations action in the field of training national personnel by the establishment of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre and the regional institutes for economic development planning".

Another point was that the assessment of the requirements in the developing countries which the Secretary-General was requested to make under operative paragraph 2 would be possible only in those countries which had or were preparing general economic development plans. As the situation in that respect varied widely from one developing country to another, the experts would in some cases encounter obstacles which should be taken into account in paragraph 2 (a) by inserting the words "whenever possible" after the words "higher technical personnel". It would also be preferable to replace the words "programme of work" in paragraph 1 by the word "work", and, in paragraph 5, to urge the United Nations organs which carried out the programmes of technical assistance, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to "increase their efforts in the field of training national technical personnel for industry".

10. Mr. DAVIES (United Kingdom) said that his Government had recognized for some years past the urgent need for action in the training of national technical personnel in the under-developed countries. The United Kingdom regularly received a large number of students coming either privately or on scholarships granted by their Governments, the United Kingdom, charitable institutions, international organizations, or British industrial or commercial concerns; such students studied at universities, training colleges and technical institutes, or else received their training in industrial concerns. The United Kingdom was, for example, at present training 11,000-12,000 students in British industrial concerns, while a further large number of students, including about 8,000 from the Commonwealth countries, were attending technical colleges. The United Kingdom had thus done much to foster the technological revolution which had been going on in the under-developed countries. In April 1962, the Department of Technical Co-operation had set up a council for technical education and training for overseas countries; the chairman of the council was an industrialist and its members included many experts on technical and commercial education. The essential task of that council was to promote the training of technicians both in the developing countries and the United Kingdom and to co-operate with the Governments of overseas countries for the purpose of strengthening their technical training facilities.

11. For those reasons, the United Kingdom delegation considered that the draft resolution was on the whole acceptable. The studies envisaged in paragraph 2 were,

however, so detailed that they might overburden the international organizations involved and they might consequently either be incomplete or inadequately processed by the time the nineteenth session of the General Assembly began, or disrupt other work which was just as important. It might therefore be preferable to adopt a simpler wording which would merely call attention to the urgent needs and available resources of individual countries, and leave it to the countries concerned to take appropriate action. Moreover, the fourth preambular paragraph tended to take the decision as to whether training should be carried out at home or in an industrialized country out of the hands of the developing countries. The best approach was a pragmatic one; although there were advantages in training personnel at home, that was not often possible in highly specialized fields, requiring training facilities which were out of reach of many developing countries. The text of the draft resolution should recognize that it was for each country concerned to take the decision in that matter.

12. Mr. REYMOND (International Labour Organisation) said that the draft resolution under study was of direct interest to the International Labour Organisation and that it would therefore be useful to recapitulate the activities and function of the ILO in that field. The activities of the ILO formed a natural part of the programmes to be carried out during the United Nations Development Decade. During that Decade, according to the report of the Secretary-General (E/3613), national and international efforts must be concentrated on three major aspects of human resource development to which the highest priority must be attached: (i) better utilization of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment; (ii) improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training; (iii) enlisting popular support for the task of national development, and the participation of broad social groups in them. The ILO was attaching major importance to the needs of vocational training, for, at the present time, 75 per cent of its total expenditure on technical assistance was devoted to the development and training of human resources. Out of the thirty-five projects it was undertaking on behalf of the Special Fund, twenty-four were concerned with vocational training at various levels and represented a total budget of over \$72 million, of which \$28,800,000 was provided by the Special Fund and \$43,590,000 by the beneficiary Governments. The projects mainly related to technical training for industry, both in its most recently developed branches and in traditional small-scale industries. The figures quoted were enough to show the scope of the task undertaken by the ILO.

13. As already indicated in document E/3613/Add.1, however, the funds available were not commensurate with the needs, and the ILO therefore gave priority, as a general rule, to training of the self-propagating type; in other words, it helped countries, first of all, to improve the qualifications of their vocational training instructors and of lower and intermediate management personnel in industry, large or small, and to develop the abilities of top managements. As long ago as 1958, the International Labour Conference had adopted a detailed resolution on management development, which formed the basis of the expanded assistance programme of the ILO. Moreover, at its last session, held at Geneva in June 1962, the Conference had adopted a recommendation concerning vocational training which had defined the general principles

and practical rules to be applied in the planning and implementation of national programmes of vocational training. At the same session, a resolution concerning the United Nations Development Decade requested the ILO to intensify its programme in those areas relating most directly to economic development, such as labour-management relations, productivity, management training, manpower organization, and small-scale industry and handicrafts.

14. As far as regional activities were concerned, the African Regional Conference held at Lagos in December 1960, the American Regional Conference held at Buenos Aires in April 1961, and the Asian Regional Conference currently in progress at Melbourne, had all considered the problem of vocational training and the development of management. Finally, the ILO had set up the International Vocational Training Research and Information Centre at Geneva, in co-operation with various European inter-governmental organizations. Plans were being prepared for the establishment of a similar centre in Latin America, and a preliminary technical meeting, in which representatives of eighteen American countries, UNESCO and the Organization of American States had taken part, had been held for that purpose in September at Bogotá.

15. A large part of the ILO's technical assistance activities were thus directly covered by the draft resolution before the Committee, being largely concerned with the development and training of intermediate and higher technical personnel for the various branches of industry. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that a meeting of experts to appraise requirements for manpower—one of the points covered by the draft resolution—had been held at the International Labour Office at Geneva with the participation of the United Nations and UNESCO. The ILO was, therefore, not alone in its work in that field. As economic and educational planning activities were of particular importance, close co-operation had to be established with the United Nations, UNESCO and the other specialized agencies. Vocational training, particularly at the intermediate and higher levels, was inconceivable without an adequate educational basis, and that was essentially the province of UNESCO. Other organizations in the United Nations family also dealt with vocational and technical training within their own special field of activity. That was why the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had decided a few years before to co-ordinate and intensify the activities of those organizations in the field of assessing human resources and the need for vocational and technical training at all levels. The ILO had been designated the focal point of co-ordination and action in that field by the United Nations and the other specialized agencies. A special sub-committee of ACC had been set up; it met several times a year and had already developed a joint policy and joint activities, particularly in the field of the general assessment of manpower requirements.

16. The objectives of the draft resolution were therefore in accordance with those of the ILO and indeed of all organizations in the United Nations family. It was for the Committee to decide whether the draft resolution took sufficient account of the activities and plans of all those organizations or whether it should be strengthened on that point. With regard to preparation of the report referred to in operative paragraph 2, the ILO would do its utmost to provide the Secretary-

General with all the information at its disposal. It was to be assumed, however, that the sponsors of the draft resolution had not intended to request a world-wide survey of all requirements of intermediate and higher technical personnel, of all training facilities and of all the methods used in that field in all the developing countries. Such a large-scale undertaking would call for a mobilization of effort and staff which might be detrimental to the preparation and execution of direct assistance projects in the field of vocational and technical training. He therefore hoped that the sponsors would define more precisely the objectives they had in mind in operative paragraph 2, so as to give the organizations concerned a solid basis for preparing the contribution required of them.

17. Mr. GAGLIOTTI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) explained the activities of UNESCO in the training of national technical personnel of the less developed countries. Recently, there had been a change in education priorities in the developing countries to meet the increased need for trained manpower. The guiding principle in the planning of educational development at the present time was that the primary purpose of education was to promote economic expansion.

18. UNESCO's activities in the direct training of technical personnel had been given their greatest impetus by the Special Fund, which had selected UNESCO as the executing agency for forty-two projects related almost exclusively to that field. Their aim was to provide technicians of the intermediate level, as well as highly trained engineers, in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. They involved the establishment of schools of engineering, institutes of technology, petroleum institutes, standards laboratories, geological institutes and institutes for the training of vocational and technical school teachers. Since its resources were limited—although they had increased after the establishment of the Special Fund—UNESCO was primarily concerned with the training of teachers who would in turn train other teachers so that the available resources could be more fully and effectively utilized.

19. Important as that direct effort was, however, it was secondary to the task of laying the educational foundation essential to the development of trained manpower. Ever since the relationship between education and economic development had been recognized, it was no longer possible to consider a programme of education which failed to take account of the demand for training, and it was in that respect that UNESCO was making its most significant contribution. At various educational conferences, the conclusion had been reached that the lack of trained manpower often resulted from the general lack of secondary-school education. Consequently, UNESCO had established priorities for that phase of education. The Special Fund had agreed to finance the development of training institutes for secondary-school teachers in many parts of Africa and in other parts of the world. Moreover, the study of educational development was no longer being conducted exclusively by educators. The educational surveys undertaken by UNESCO were invariably conducted by a team consisting of an educator, an economist and a manpower expert seconded from the ILO. They were directed towards the planning of education to meet the manpower needs of the country concerned and therefore included a forecast of future needs and, where necessary, a redesigning of the edu-

ational system so as to make it possible to satisfy those needs. Surveys of that type had been or were being conducted at the present time in nine countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The UNESCO General Conference, currently in session, had before it a proposal for their further expansion in 1963.

20. Furthermore, since it was not possible to become an engineer, a technician or a doctor without having acquired a sound scientific knowledge at the secondary-school level, UNESCO was helping the developing countries to improve their secondary education in science both under its regular programme and with the assistance of funds from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

21. As its activities had expanded, UNESCO had become convinced that educational planning was vital to any solution of the manpower problem. Since that was not a well-developed technique in most countries, UNESCO was helping to create a unit on educational planning in the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning attached to ECLA. Two regional centres for the training of senior personnel to deal with educational planning had been established for Asia and the Arab countries. The UNESCO General Conference now had before it a proposal to establish an international institute for educational planning at Paris and a report on that subject prepared by a committee of consultants consisting of representatives of twelve countries, together with representatives of the United Nations, the International Bank, the ILO, FAO and WHO. The institute was expected to make a useful contribution to the training of educational planners in the developing countries.

22. For all those reasons, he considered that the Committee should bear in mind the important part played by education in the matter dealt with in the draft resolution. If it was true that an educated man who had no professional training was not making the fullest possible use of his abilities, the contrary was also true. Generally speaking, UNESCO, like the ILO, would be prepared to co-operate to the best of its ability in order to meet the requests made in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

23. Dr. SACKS (World Health Organization) noted that, in considering the training of the technical personnel required to accelerate industrialization, primary emphasis was usually placed on secondary and technical education. However, it was being increasingly recognized that the organization of preventive health services and the training of health personnel also had a decisive role to play. In exploiting the natural resources of a country, account should be taken of the interplay between the three factors of health, productivity and industrialization. Illness or physical disability tended to increase production costs, whereas health programmes helped to reduce those costs and to cut down the incidence of illness and spoilage of materials; they also improved productivity and made for better labour-management relations. In the final analysis, prevention and care were less costly than disability payments. For the best possible utilization of the human resources of a nation, due consideration must accordingly be given to the health of the workers and their families, and in planning for industrialization, provision must be made for the necessary health services.

24. In accordance with those principles, WHO had been carrying out a programme in the field of industrialization with the co-operation of ministries of

health and with other agencies of the United Nations family. Programmes had thus been developed for planning national health services, disease control, water supply and air-pollution control, as well as the nutrition and health of workers and mental health in industry. Those programmes could not, however, be carried out without trained doctors, engineers and chemists. Consequently, WHO had not only emphasized the general training of medical and para-medical personnel, but had also concerned itself with training in the manifold disciplines associated with industrial health in order to meet the needs of countries undergoing rapid industrialization. It maintained a large programme of fellowships and assisted medical institutes and public-health services. In addition, in collaboration with the ILO, it had organized a series of regional seminars and training courses, for example at Calcutta in 1958 for the countries of South-East Asia, at Alexandria in 1959 for the countries of the eastern Mediterranean and at Tokyo in 1960 for the countries of the western Pacific. In addition, a training course had been given at Alexandria in November 1961 and had been attended by doctors, chemists and engineers from the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia, the western Pacific and Europe. An inter-regional travelling seminar had been held in 1962 in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Finland and Sweden for the purpose of familiarizing the participants with the recent advances in organizing industrial health services. WHO was also planning an inter-regional seminar on the health aspects of industrialization which would consider both the health problems of workers affected by industrialization and the effects of industrialization on the health of the community as a whole.

25. The establishment of occupational health institutes was another means of training the required personnel. In implementation of recommendations made by a joint ILO/WHO committee, institutes had been established with the help of WHO at Alexandria and at Santiago (Chile), and assistance had been given to similar institutes at Zagreb and Helsinki.

26. Since the process of industrialization in modern times was a very complex one, it required the co-operation of all the services concerned, at the national and international levels. WHO would continue to intensify its programmes and to participate in all activities designed to advance the work in that important field. It would therefore be happy to provide whatever assistance was requested of it in the draft resolution under consideration.

27. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) drew attention to the statement made in the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Development Decade (E/3613) that the mobilization of human resources was a precondition for development. In that context, the process of industrialization must be regarded as covering the use of varied resources, in particular trained labour, in addition to the setting up of new plants. The experience of Italy, a country which was poor in natural resources and raw materials but which had nevertheless found a way to diversify its economy and achieve industrialization despite the many difficulties which it had to face in some regions, could be useful to the developing countries. The Italian delegation had carefully studied the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.658 and Add.1-3) and had concluded that it could support it. The proposal to expand the programme of work of the Committee for Industrial Development with regard to assisting

the developing countries in training national technical personnel was a sound one. The report proposed in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution should also provide practical and specific information.

28. Wishing to co-operate in efforts to promote the training of qualified technical personnel, the Italian Government had submitted a proposal to the ILO for the establishment of an international centre for advanced technical training at Turin. That proposal was in agreement with the interesting comments made on the subject at the second session of the Committee for Industrial Development. Many representatives in the Committee had taken the view that the utmost use should be made of the facilities for the in-plant training of technical personnel available in the industrialized countries. A recommendation to that effect had been included in paragraphs 28 and 56 of the Committee's report (E/3600/Rev.1).

29. The Turin centre, which would be situated at the heart of one of the most heavily industrialized areas of Italy, could at the outset provide courses of from one to six months and possibly of up to a year for 800-1,000 trainees. When in full operation, it would be able to train as many as 2,000 trainees a year and offer between sixty and eighty advanced training courses covering a wide variety of trades and industries.

30. The Italian Government was prepared to make an important contribution to the establishment, organization and operating costs of the centre and hoped that the United Nations would be able to play an active part in its planning and administration. Other international organizations might also contribute funds and send trainees to the centre.

31. Mr. HILL (Secretariat) said that the Secretary-General attached very great importance to the proposal for the establishment of an international centre for advanced technical training at Turin, regarding it as a new stage in the expansion of international activities to promote industrial development under the United Nations Development Decade. The proposal was also of great interest to the Secretariat, which was attempting to increase its activities in the industrial development field and to provide advanced training for the technical personnel of developing countries. The Secretary-General hoped that, by ensuring the best possible co-ordination and co-operation with United Nations activities in the development field, it would prove possible to utilize the services of the proposed centre in connexion with the United Nations programme of vocational training.

32. Mr. ANJARIA (India) said he was gratified by what had already been done to train the necessary technical personnel for accelerated industrial development. He was in general agreement with the method proposed in the draft resolution under consideration and fully supported the preparation of the proposed report and of concrete measures to help the developing countries in training national technical personnel; the draft resolution rightly emphasized that such training should be carried out mainly in those countries themselves.

33. He still, however, had misgivings on a number of points, which could be removed by a few drafting changes. While the word "mainly" in the fourth pre-ambular paragraph was appropriate, it was important to avoid giving the impression that the developing countries should not call upon foreign experts; in fact, all possible sources should be available to them. Op-

erative paragraph 2 requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, which was perhaps not the simplest or speediest procedure. The analysis in question was a complex operation, and India knew from experience the difficulty of estimating requirements of technical personnel before detailed plans for a period of years had been drawn up and when it was necessary to take account of both needs and available resources in a variety of fields. It would perhaps be wiser to request the Secretary-General to arrange for the problem to be studied at the regional level. In that connexion, since the Committee was interested in the decentralization of United Nations activities, it might be useful to find out whether speedier results could not be obtained by the regional economic commissions, working in co-operation with experts from the specialized agencies. In any case it would probably be difficult in practice to adhere to the time-table laid down in the draft resolution. To sum up, he thought that the draft resolution should be simplified, that the proposed study should be defined in broader terms and that the Secretary-General should have greater latitude to organize the study in co-operation with the regional economic commissions.

34. Mr. REYMOND (International Labour Organisation) emphasized the generosity with which Italy had not only offered buildings for the centre and shouldered the cost of arranging and furnishing them, but had also paid \$65,000 towards the cost of the studies necessary for the preparation of the plans and had undertaken to contribute \$7.5 million over ten years towards the cost of operating the centre and to grant 300 fellowships a year to fellows from developing countries. The centre would be backed not only by the huge industrial complex of Turin and Northern Italy but also by the whole of Europe, and the courses would train qualified countries. The working party instructed to study the centre's plans in detail would report to the Governing Body of the ILO next February, and the United Nations, the International Bank and UNESCO were called upon to take an active part in preparing the centre's plans and in operating it. The ILO therefore owed a great debt of gratitude to the Italian Government, which would, by the establishment of the centre, be making a major contribution to the fundamental problem of training intermediate and higher-grade industrial cadres in the developing countries.

AGENDA ITEM 39

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (A/4905, A/5060, A/5225, A/AC.97/5/Rev.2 and Corr.1, A/C.2/L.654 and Corr.1, E/3511, E/L.914, E/L.915, E/L.918, E/L.919, E/SR.1177-1179, E/SR.1181) (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES (A/C.2/L.654 AND CORR.1) (continued)

35. Mr. TOMEH (Syria) said that in his opinion the draft resolution submitted by the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources (A/C.2/L.654 and Corr.1) was an epoch-making one because, in addition to an analysis of economic factors, it contained very important political considerations and laid a new legal basis for the relationship between developed and under-developed countries.

36. His delegation would nevertheless like some clarifications to be made to the text. First, the con-

cept of sovereignty had greatly developed through the ages and did not have the same meaning when applied domestically and when applied to relations between States. Moreover, as a result of recent geographical regroupings, it no longer meant, in the West and the East, what it had meant ten years earlier. Whereas the developed States might view it as something less than absolute, the developing countries had to give it a more emphatic and solid meaning. It must therefore be made very clear that the principal aim of the draft resolution was the economic development of the under-developed countries. The new States, which had been abused for so long, must have the full right to assert their sovereignty. Within that context, the most meaningful amendment had been that submitted by the Algerian delegation (A/C.2/L.691), and he noted with satisfaction that it had been essentially retained in the revised amendments of the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2).

37. He recalled that two of the most important concepts on which the draft resolution was based—State responsibility and the succession of States—were now before the International Law Commission. Since international law was still very inadequate in that area, it would have been beneficial if the issue had been further explored by the Commission.

38. The question of foreign investment referred to in the third amendment of the United Kingdom and the United States should perhaps be examined more closely. While it was clear that agreements entered into by sovereign States must be observed in good faith, it should not be forgotten that there still existed agreements which had been concluded in the era of colonialism and that the right to permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources continued to be denied to peoples that had not yet won their independence.

39. U MAUNG MAUNG (Burma) introduced the amendments of Burma and Jordan (A/C.2/L.696). He regretted the efforts on the part of some to precipitate the adoption of the draft resolution, for he believed that the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources deserved more thorough study by the Commission established for that purpose. The Commission should also be enlarged in view of the attainment of independence by new Member States and in order that the developing countries might be more equitably represented in it. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution, which were open to controversy, ought to be removed from the text if the Committee wished to obtain the large majority which was needed. He paid a tribute to the spirit in which the draft resolution had been prepared and said that the sponsors of the amendments, having taken all views carefully into account, hoped that their text would help to make the draft resolution an even more useful document.

40. Mr. GOLSALA (Chad) commended the co-operative spirit displayed by the Algerian and United States delegations. The concept of political and economic sovereignty must be restored to its true context, and to do that all illusions regarding "economic and technical interdependence" must be dispelled. While 2,000 million human beings were suffering from hunger and commanded only 10 per cent of the world's riches, 800 million persons controlled 90 per cent of the world's mineral and energy resources. It was obvious, moreover, that the agricultural surpluses of the wealthier nations were ample to meet the needs of the world's hungry peoples.

41. The Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources had done constructive work, and the draft resolution deserved to be adopted by a very large majority. The amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2, a product of compromise, represented a definite improvement over the text of the amendments originally submitted by the United States (A/C.2/L.668) and the United Kingdom (A/C.2/L.669). His delegation could also support the Mauritanian amendment (A/C.2/L.690). The Soviet amendments (A/C.2/L.670), while deserving close attention, risked overburdening a text which was already quite complex. The two-Power amendments (A/C.2/L.696), which would in particular eliminate paragraphs 3 and 4, would deprive the draft resolution of much of its substance; his delegation would therefore be unable to support them.

42. In commending the spirit of co-operation and conciliation displayed by a number of delegations, he expressed the hope that proposals which might divide the Committee would be withdrawn by their sponsors.

43. Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan) said that the question at issue had been the subject of lengthy study and ample discussion and that there was accordingly no reason to speak of precipitation or pressure on delegations to prevent them from making up their own minds.

44. The Burmese and Sudanese delegations had originally submitted a text (A/C.2/L.694) which, under cover of a procedural issue, had actually constituted a new draft resolution. That text had been withdrawn, but it would be useful to know whether the amendments contained in document A/C.2/L.696 had the same basic intention. He could support the second amendment with a few changes and considered that the first could be studied by the Committee. His delegation could support the fourth amendment, with a slight reservation. The suppression of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution, proposed in the third amendment, would drain the draft of its substance. There was no guarantee, moreover, that a second draft prepared by the expanded Commission which the fourth amendment proposed would be more acceptable to the sponsors of that amendment. Furthermore, the conducting of further studies should not be used as a pretext to delay indefinitely the adoption of a draft resolution.

45. To hasten the proceedings, he proposed that the list of speakers should be closed at the end of the meeting in progress.

46. After a procedural discussion in which UMAUNG MAUNG (Burma), Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria), the CHAIRMAN and Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) took part, Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan) withdrew his proposal but expressed the hope that the list of speakers would be closed as soon as possible.

47. Mr. SAHLOUL (Sudan), explaining the reasons which had led his delegation to associate itself with the Burmese delegation in submitting the amendments (A/C.2/L.696), said that the draft resolution, despite its merits, had a number of features which left it open to divergent interpretations. Paragraphs 3 and 4 in particular required improvement, and it had seemed the wisest course to submit them to the Commission for further consideration. He hoped that that explanation would allay the doubts and misgivings on the part of some delegations and that the amendments might be adopted by a large majority.

48. Mr. ARKADYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) unreservedly endorsed the position of the Burmese and Sudanese delegations. He, too, considered that paragraph 3 of the draft should be deleted and that paragraph 4, which had nothing to do with the basic question, was unacceptable. The purport of the latter paragraph was that compensation was necessary in all cases. However, expropriation need not entail compensation where proprietorship had been acquired illegally and was governed by inequitable agreements. Some delegations had tried to demonstrate that the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources had studied the question as thoroughly as could be done and that all possible concessions had been made. That was clearly not the case, as the number of amendments and the differences of opinion showed, and it had possibly been a mistake to accept a solution which could not be the proper one because it was too much of a compromise. The re-establishment of the Commission and enlargement of its membership would make it possible to reconsider all the facts while bearing past errors in mind. The issue could then be taken up more realistically and fruitfully at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

49. Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines) recalled his earlier statement that the draft resolution represented an endeavour to affirm the sovereignty of States and their freedom to conclude agreements capable of promoting progress and stability and to reject those which did not serve that purpose. His delegation had opposed any attempt to isolate any particular country or group of countries, whether developed or developing, and any proposal, even from a developing country, seeking to impose the sovereignty of one or another State to the detriment of other States. It was in that spirit that he had supported the draft resolution before the Committee.

50. His delegation was not sure that document A/C.2/L.696 contained amendments—and not an independent procedural resolution—since its paragraphs 2 and 4 seemed to indicate the contrary. The Committee could, however, take a decision on paragraphs 1 and 3. His delegation, for one, was inclined to accept paragraph 1 but could not support paragraph 3. He wondered whether it was not the intention of the Burmese and Sudanese delegations to have the General Assembly decide, in application of resolution 1720 (XVI), that United Nations work in the field under consideration should be continued. If that was so, the proposal should be set out in a separate draft resolution. Moreover, nothing was to be gained by referring paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution to a reconstituted commission; that body would be seeking to reconcile the views that had been explained and debated for two weeks in the Committee, which was accordingly in a position to take a decision at that stage. He therefore believed that if United Nations activity in that field was to continue, the matter should be left in the hands of the Secretariat. He asked the representative of the Secretary-General whether the Secretariat would be able to continue United Nations work in the field of permanent sovereignty over natural resources without reconstituting the Commission.

Mr. Allana (Pakistan), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

51. Mr. SCHACHTER (Secretariat) said that the Secretariat would be prepared to bring up to date the documentation on the question so as to include, for example, information received from the newly inde-

pendent countries. The Secretariat could also provide Governments, at their request, with information of special interest to them. Finally, any Governments which thought it necessary could request, under the existing resolutions, technical assistance in the form of expert advice and fellowships; fellowships had already been awarded in the past. His statement did not prejudice the question of whether or not the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources would be reconstituted.

52. Mr. IBARRA SAN MARTIN (Uruguay) had previously stated that he would be unable to support the amendments submitted by the USSR and by the United Kingdom and the United States. He had also emphasized that the draft resolution submitted to the Second Committee had not mentioned the legal equality of the newly independent States. That question had been raised by the representative of Algeria, and the Uruguayan delegation was glad that the revised United Kingdom and United States amendments had taken account of it, which enabled his delegation to give the amendments its full support. The Uruguayan delegation would be unable to vote for the proposal of Burma and the Sudan, which mutilated the work done by the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources. The reconstitution of the Commission with a view to continuing study of the question would destroy the balance of the resolution. His delegation would therefore vote for the draft resolution, for the amendment submitted by Mauritania (A/C.2/L.690) and for those submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2).

53. U MAUNG MAUNG (Burma) said that the most important point was the fact that sovereignty should not be contested, and in so far as they had positive effects, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution would tend to limit the right of States to sovereignty over their natural resources. Economic co-operation among States was certainly important, but its result should not be to minimize the essential right of sovereignty. He did not agree with the representative of Afghanistan that the deletion of those two paragraphs would deprive the document of its substance. In any case, he was asking not that the paragraphs should be deleted, but that they should be recast with a view to a compromise solution acceptable to all. His delegation was conscious of the need to seek a compromise solution, not with the intention of coercing anybody but in a spirit of co-operation and solely in order to reconcile the different opinions.

54. Mr. SCHWEITZER (Chile) endorsed the Philippine representative's interpretation of document A/C.2/L.696 submitted by Burma and the Sudan. Although paragraphs 1 and 3 were amendments, paragraphs 2 and 4 should be considered as a separate draft resolution. His delegation had not intention of preventing as broad a debate as possible; it understood the concern expressed by the representative of Burma and had no desire to bring pressure to bear on any delegation. The Economic and Social Council, when it had studied the question in 1961, had not thought it necessary to delay the solution of the problem. Various amendments had been submitted to the Council, which had postponed the debate on the draft resolution and the amendments until the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. In view of the background of the question, it seemed illogical to deprive the draft resolution of its essential elements, which were contained in paragraphs 3 and 4, and refer it to

a reconstituted commission for further study. His delegation was therefore unable to support the proposal to that effect. It seemed that it was now impossible to achieve the desired unanimity, but his delegation hoped that its view would be shared by a large majority.

55. The Chilean delegation was glad to note that the first amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2 reflected the ideas of the Algerian delegation. It endorsed those ideas and would vote accordingly. The second amendment reproduced the basic idea of the previous amendment, namely, that so far as the amount of the compensation was concerned, it was national jurisdiction which should prevail. Recourse to arbitration or international adjudication was an exceptional measure, to be taken only with the agreement of the parties concerned, which were free to enter into such an agreement. His delegation had no objection to the third amendment.

56. Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) supported the comments on document A/C.2/L.696 made by the representatives of the Philippines and Chile. Paragraphs 2 and 4 of the document constituted a new proposal, similar to that submitted previously under a different title. If the Committee followed its rules of procedure, that text could be accepted only by a decision taken by a two-thirds majority. In view of the commendable intentions of the Burmese and Sudanese delegations, however, the United States delegation would not advance a technical argument in order to prevent discussion of the text. It would vote against paragraphs 1 and 3, and against paragraphs 2 and 4 if they were put to the vote.

57. Differences of opinion on the question before the Committee were understandable. His delegation had realized that some delegations wanted a text establishing rules which were not binding but would create a particular atmosphere in connexion with that important question. It had therefore tried to find a formula which, as the representative of Afghanistan had said, might not be the final answer but could represent a substantial step in the right direction.

58. A misunderstanding had obviously arisen. Nobody could force a State to seek or accept foreign capital. Indeed, the document before the Committee recognized that States have the right to accept or refuse capital of all kinds and to decide the terms on which they would do so. It in no way purported to lay down rules of international law but rather was meant to enhance the climate for economic progress. His delegation would vote for the amendment submitted by Mauritania. It was to be hoped that a balanced draft resolution would be adopted by the Committee, if not unanimously, at least by a large majority.

59. Mr. TARDOS (Hungary) supported the amendments submitted by Burma and the Sudan. He particularly endorsed paragraph 3, which requested the deletion of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution. Many delegations had shown that they were not entirely satisfied with the draft resolution in its present form; that important question should therefore be reconsidered, as was envisaged in paragraph 4 of the amendment submitted by Burma and the Sudan. He pointed out to the representative of Afghanistan that the measures envisaged in that paragraph would not be unprecedented; the case of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund was comparable in every respect.

Mr. Lewandowski (Poland) resumed the Chair.

60. Mr. SOUSSAN (Morocco) said that it was important to bear in mind the interests of the countries which the draft resolution concerned, and that it should not be forgotten that the principal aim of the draft resolution was to affirm the right of sovereignty and not to encourage capitalism. The capital-exporting countries knew how important the question was to the under-developed countries. The latter had tried to give to the capital-exporting countries guarantees and advantages greater than those obtained by their own nationals.

61. His delegation was glad to note that the first of the revised amendments of the United Kingdom and the United States (A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2) now reflected the Algerian delegation's amendment. It had doubts, however, about the second of those amendments, the wording of which differed in the French and English texts: the French text, which his delegation was prepared to accept, reflected accurately the ideas set forth in document A/C.2/L.654 and Corr.1; but the English text implied that if, even before the investment was made, there had been an agreement to resort to international adjudication, there could be no resort to national jurisdiction. His delegation therefore could not support that amendment as it appeared in the English text, but it would vote for it if the original wording was restored.

62. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) said he did not wish to express a hasty opinion on the amendments of Burma and the Sudan, since his own delegation had been the first to suggest that the matter should be referred to the International Law Commission; the delegation of Ghana could not logically oppose the proposal for referral contained in document A/C.2/L.696. It could not unfortunately accept all of the amendments, because, far from solving the problem, the increase in the membership of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources would make it more complicated. For that reason, he would be unable to vote for those amendments.

63. Mr. BUTTI (Iraq) said he would have preferred the Algerian amendment to be maintained, but since it had been withdrawn, he wished to endorse the Algerian representative's comments on the corresponding section of the first amendment contained in document A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2. With regard to the second amendment contained in that document, he welcomed the proposal that national jurisdiction should be exhausted. He had used that phrase himself, though in a different sense, in referring to contracts between sovereign States and companies. Such contracts were adequately protected by the national legislation of sovereign States, and it was therefore unnecessary to stress the need for their observance in an international instrument. The exhaustion of national jurisdiction did not mean that national legislation ceased to be applicable. The third amendment submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States contained a number of points to which the Iraqi delegation had already objected and which were unacceptable to it. The Iraqi delegation had not yet studied document A/C.2/L.696 and would give its views at a later stage.

64. Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan), speaking in exercise of his right of reply, pointed out to the representative of Hungary that no one had shown a greater understanding of the position of Burma and the Sudan than the Afghan delegation, since it had not declined

to consider paragraph 1 of the amendment submitted by those two countries and had accepted paragraph 2 and, with a minor reservation, paragraph 4. The only proposal Afghanistan had rejected was the one for the outright deletion of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution. The representative of Hungary had quoted two precedents in support of the proposal to reconstitute the Commission on the Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources, but the bodies he had mentioned were concerned with practical issues. The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries (A/5162) or the draft resolution under consideration, which related to questions of principle, could no doubt be re-examined from year to year, but the Afghan delegation considered that their adoption should not suffer any delay.

AGENDA ITEMS 12 AND 34

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to III, V and VI) (A/5203, A/C.2/L.659 and Add.1-5) (continued)

United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (A/5194, A/C.2/L.659 and Add.1-5, E/3613, E/3613/Add.1, E/3613/Add.2 and 3, E/3658, E/3664, E/3674) (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (A/C.2/L.659 AND ADD.1-5)

65. Mr. BLOIS (Canada) introduced, on behalf of its sponsors, the draft resolution concerning the World Food Programme (A/C.2/L.659 and Add.1-5), which asked the General Assembly not to take substantive action, but merely to recognize that the Second Committee's recent work had given the United Nations one more weapon in its war on want. The World Food Programme, which would become fully operational on 1 January 1963, was designed to provide assistance by means of foodstuffs for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies arising from chronic malnutrition, and assistance in pre-school feeding, and to implement pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly projects requiring intensive use of labour and agricultural projects. Since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1496 (XV), an inter-governmental committee of twenty countries had been established, had adopted rules of procedure and tentative budget estimates and had prepared a work programme. An executive director had been appointed and a pledging conference held at which approximately \$88 million had been pledged. In less than two years, an idea had become fact and a new organization was ready to play its part in the success of the United Nations Development Decade.

66. Canada had from the beginning taken an active part in the preparations leading to the establishment of the World Food Programme. As the Canadian Minister of Agriculture had said at the FAO Conference in November 1961, the concept of a world food bank must be based on the need of people for food, not on the need of countries to dispose of surpluses. The more fortunate members of the United Nations family should jointly make some of their resources available to assist the less fortunate. The programme must be multilateral, must not impede the development of local production in recipient countries and must make provision for safeguarding commercial markets. All those needs had been recognized and one of the great

strengths of the Programme was that it would supply food to those in need but at the same time would safeguard the vital interests of exporters. It also demonstrated the advantages of co-operation, for the United Nations and FAO would be equal partners in its administration, each selecting ten of the twenty members of the Inter-Governmental Committee.

67. Although the draft referred to the United Nations Development Decade and in particular to the need to eliminate illiteracy, hunger and disease, it could not be expected that the World Food Programme with its modest resources could immediately eliminate those scourges. It could, however, help considerably to alleviate suffering in emergencies and assist in economic and social development. The operative part of the resolution invited Member States which had not yet pledged contributions to do so as soon as possible so that the target of \$100 million might be reached. The Canadian delegation hoped that the appeal would be heard. It also urged all countries to make at least one third of their contributions in cash.

68. In conclusion, the Canadian representative pointed out that the plan was limited both in scope and in time and was sternly practical, a factor which in itself might conduce to success. He therefore hoped that the draft resolution would be at once adopted unanimously.

69. Mr. ANJARIA (India) associated himself with the Canadian representative's remarks. The essence of the Programme was that it not only met human needs but went beyond emergencies and tried to determine how far an increased supply of foodstuffs could be used productively to provide work for the labour forces of the beneficiary countries. One of the great problems of the under-developed world was to give the people productive work. The lack was not so much of money as of the foodstuffs which those countries needed in order to feed their new workers. Doubtless the World Food Programme would encounter difficulties of ad-

ministration and organization, but no one should forget that it was an experiment. Moreover, it would take years before the agricultural production of the developing countries could be forecast like their industrial production, the evolution of which could be foreseen fairly precisely. He stressed the importance of operative paragraph 3 and hoped that the draft resolution would receive the Committee's unanimous support.

Organization of the Committee's work

70. The CHAIRMAN said that a new revised or joint draft resolution might be submitted on agenda item 33 and 94 and suggested that discussion of the topic should be postponed until Monday, 3 December.

It was so decided.

71. The CHAIRMAN proposed to consider as closed the list of speakers on the subject of the draft resolution concerning the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the less developed countries (A/C.2/L.658 and Add.1-3).

It was so decided.

72. After a discussion in which U MAUNG MAUNG (Burma), Mr. HAKIM (Lebanon), Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan) and Mr. TODOROV (Bulgaria) took part, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the list of speakers on the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.654 and Corr.1) and the amendments (A/C.2/L.670, A/C.2/L.686/Rev.2, A/C.2/L.690 and A/C.2/L.696) concerning the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources should be closed, subject to reversal of that decision at the next meeting, if necessary.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.