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agenda item 12 [A/7854] which relates to chapters of the Economic and Social Council report which were referred to the Second Committee.

2. I now call on the representative of Malta, who wishes to explain his vote.

3. Mr. STELLINI (Malta): My delegation would like to reserve its position on draft resolution I, appearing in paragraph 58 of the report. When action was taken in committee on this draft my delegation, was unfortunately not able to attend and to explain its position. We have now asked to speak in order to have our position recorded. If a vote is taken on this draft, my delegation will not take a definite position and, accordingly, we shall not participate in that vote. If the draft resolution is to be adopted without a vote, my delegation proposes that the words "without objection" be used instead of the word "unanimously", which appears in paragraph 13 of the report now before us.

4. The PRESIDENT: We shall now vote on the draft resolutions in paragraph 58 of the report [A/7854]. It has been proposed that draft resolution I should be adopted without objection. I take it that the Assembly agrees to that proposal.

*Draft resolution I was adopted [resolution 2560 (XXIV)].*

5. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee. I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly also to adopt it unanimously.

*Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously [resolution 2561 (XXIV)].*

6. The PRESIDENT: The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications which would result from the adoption of draft resolution III is to be found in document A/7859. I now put draft resolution III to the vote.

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 7 abstentions [resolution 2562 (XXIV)].*

7. The PRESIDENT: Since draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee, if there is no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly also adopts it unanimously.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted unanimously [resolution 2563 (XXIV)].*

8. The PRESIDENT: The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft

*President: Miss Angie E. BROOKS (Liberia).*

**AGENDA ITEM 12**

**Reports of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*)**

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/7854)**

**AGENDA ITEM 37**

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:  
report of the Trade and Development Board (*concluded*)\***

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (PART II)  
(A/7764/ADD.1)**

**AGENDA ITEM 40**

**Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the  
Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations  
Development Decade (*concluded*)\***

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/7867)**

**AGENDA ITEM 41**

**International Education Year: report of the  
Secretary-General (*concluded*)\***

**REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/7848)**

1. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will continue its consideration of the report of the Second Committee under

\* Resumed from the 1830th meeting.

resolution V appears in document A/7859. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution V.

*Draft resolution V was adopted [resolution 2564 (XXIV)].*

9. The PRESIDENT: I now put draft resolution VI to the vote.

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 67 votes to 1, with 30 abstentions [resolution 2565 (XXIV)].*

10. The PRESIDENT: The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications which would result from the adoption of draft resolution VII appears in document A/7859. Since draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee, if I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly also adopts it unanimously.

*Draft resolution VII was adopted unanimously [resolution 2566 (XXIV)].*

11. The PRESIDENT: I now put draft resolution VIII to the vote.

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 10 abstentions [resolution 2567 (XXIV)].*

12. The PRESIDENT: If I hear no objection, I shall take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to adopt draft resolution IX.

*Draft resolution IX was adopted [resolution 2568 (XXIV)].*

13. The PRESIDENT: I would now ask members to turn their attention to paragraph 59 of the report [A/7854]. The Second Committee recommends the adoption of two decisions. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt those two decisions.

*It was so decided.*

14. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who have expressed a wish to explain their votes.

15. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom): I wish to make just one point with reference to the resolution on marine science which the Assembly has just adopted.

16. My Government attaches great importance to the work in the field of ocean exploration and research of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the work of other organizations in the United Nations system and of many Member Governments. We have supported the draft resolution on marine science.

17. Paragraph 3 of the resolution requests UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to keep the long-term and expanded programme up to date and to consider its implementation in appropriate stages, in co-operation with other interested organizations. In this connexion, my delegation welcomes the recent decision of

the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to establish a group of experts on long-term scientific policy and planning. Rear-Admiral Langerdaar, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, referred to that group in his address to the Second Committee [1286th meeting]. That expert group will be responsible to the proposed Executive Council of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission for keeping under continuing review the long-term and expanded programme and for advising upon its implementation. The composition of the group is to be decided at the next meeting of the Bureau and Consultative Council. My Government is fully aware of the value of the advice of non-governmental bodies to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in this field, but we consider it important that expert governmental representatives should be in a majority in this group in order to ensure that the plans which are drawn up are realistic in terms of national commitments.

18. Mr. PLEHN MEJIA (Mexico) (*translated from Spanish*): Speaking on behalf of the delegations of Chile and Mexico, I wish to point out that we voted in favour of resolution V, on the understanding that, in view of the debate which took place in the Second Committee on this item, the Secretary-General would include in his study the least developed areas of the developing countries and not only the countries which describe themselves as the least developed among the developing countries.

19. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to part II of the report of the Second Committee, regarding agenda item 37 [A/7764/Add.1].

20. Mr. DUBEY (India): Speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution on UNCTAD in the Second Committee, we feel disturbed at the interpretation given by the representatives of some developed countries in the Second Committee to the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution appearing in paragraph 10 of the report. Those representatives do not see any connexion between the resolution of the outstanding issues before UNCTAD and the contribution of UNCTAD to the Second United Nations Development Decade. They have gone to the extent of suggesting that the contribution of UNCTAD should be based exclusively on the existing agreements.

21. We find it difficult to believe that the Governments of those countries have decided on a moratorium of a year or two on any commitments or on entering into any negotiations for the resolution of issues in the field of trade and aid on which the entirety of the developing countries, nay, the whole international community, has pinned great hopes. In our humble opinion, that does not seem to be in consonance with the statesmanlike and encouraging policy announcements made by the political leaders of those Governments within the past few weeks.

22. We are told that the linking of the resolution of the issues before UNCTAD with the contribution of UNCTAD to the Second Development Decade will upset the negotiations that are currently going on in Geneva with regard to the contribution of UNCTAD to the Second Development Decade. I must confess we do not understand that argument. Probably we are talking on different wavelengths. Probably those representatives have a particular

conception of what the contribution of UNCTAD to the Second Development Decade should be. I presume that, when they say that any action taken by the General Assembly here will upset the negotiations in UNCTAD, they simply wish us to accept what they believe regarding the nature of UNCTAD's contribution. For our part, we do not see how the contribution of UNCTAD can take any form or can assume any hue or colour other than agreement on policy measures on substantive issues.

23. We are further told: "Let us not talk about resolving issues, for we cannot resolve them all before the end of 1970." We would humbly point out to our friends from the developed countries that the realization of the objectives of the Decade and the sectoral objectives does in fact require resolving all the issues and doing much more.

24. All the studies that we have available regarding the implications of the 6 per cent over-all rate of growth for the Decade which has been accepted as a working hypothesis show that those implications, from the point of view of policy measures, would be the settling of all issues and doing much more. I would humbly point out that this is simple arithmetic. Even if we take the realistic view—and here I must say that realism is not inherent in the situation, which we are facing because of the lack of political will—that we cannot settle all the issues before the beginning of the Second Development Decade, we cannot at the same time take the view that we are determined not to settle any of them before the Second Development Decade. And what about the situation beyond 1970? When we try to talk of the situation beyond 1970 we are told that no assurance can be given because no Government would or could commit itself as to what it could do one year, two years, three years or four years hence.

25. Now if that is the attitude, is it not a fact that the Second Development Decade will remain an exercise on paper, that it will be a make-believe, a non-starter, if I may say so? Whereas we can become reconciled, almost in a fatalistic sense, to the view that the decade will not—unfortunately—be an occasion to reach agreement on all the outstanding issues before the launching of the Decade, it is difficult for us to face a situation in which the Decade can be made an occasion to shelve issues or buy time.

26. If the choice is between a Second Development Decade with no commitment or agreement on policy measures, and agreement on and implementation of policy measures without the Second Development Decade, and if the stake involved is the most precious resource at the disposal of the developing countries—that is, this year's and next year's time—then the developing countries should not be blamed if they make the second choice. If we were forced to make that choice, we would regret it because we would have denied ourselves a grand design, because we would be deferring what seems to be an inevitable conception relating to international co-operation for development. But what else can we do? Why are we being faced with this most unfortunate choice? Why cannot the agreements on and implementation of measures be undertaken side by side and as a part of the formulation of the Second Development Decade?

27. Mr. BAKOTO (Cameroon) (*translated from French*): Although the Indian delegation has just spoken on behalf of

the sponsors of draft resolution II [*A/7764/Add.1, para. 10*], which include Cameroon, my delegation has asked to explain its vote because it would like to make some further comments on paragraph 5. After the vote in the Second Committee certain delegations made observations to which my delegation was unable to reply because Cameroon was one of the sponsors of the draft resolution.

28. I should like to make some observations on this paragraph, in view of the fact that once again the international community considers that conditions are favourable for the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement. In his statement to the Second Committee [*1265th meeting*], the Secretary-General of UNCTAD said that he was awaiting the results of the meeting of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance held at Yaoundé on 9-17 October last. At the close of this meeting, the countries concerned published the following communiqué:

"After useful discussions, the delegations of member countries agreed to request the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to intensify bilateral consultations with a view to persuading the fourteen Governments members of the Cocoa Advisory Panel to meet as early as possible in order to resume the negotiations on an international cocoa agreement."

29. My delegation is therefore gratified to note that a step has been made in the right direction; it ventures to hope that the parties concerned, particularly those whose influence is decisive, will modify their present position so that it will finally be possible to conclude an agreement on a commodity on which the economic development of many countries Members of the United Nations depends. The time has now come to move from words to deeds so that an agreement can finally be concluded in 1970. It is one example of the political measures required prior to the launching of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

30. In addition to the foregoing remarks, my delegation had other comments to make on paragraphs 2 and 3 of draft resolution II, but I shall not take up the Assembly's time, since the observations made by the Indian delegation are supported by my delegation.

31. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take a decision on the draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee. They are to be found in paragraph 10 of its report [*A/7764/Add.1*].

32. I now put draft resolution I to the vote.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 101 votes to none [resolution 2569 (XXIV)].*

33. The PRESIDENT: We turn to draft resolution II. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the General Assembly adopts this draft resolution.

*Draft resolution II was adopted [resolution 2570 (XXIV)].*

34. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of France for an explanation of vote.

35. Mr. WITKOWSKI (France) (*translated from French*): The French delegation wishes to explain its vote on draft resolution I, entitled "Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries".

36. Our vote in favour of that draft resolution was motivated by our desire not to obstruct the consensus which had almost been reached at the time this proposal was put to the vote in the Second Committee. We should, however, like to reaffirm, with respect to paragraph 4, the reservations which we made at the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with respect to an identical text. France has not yet ratified the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked States and therefore cannot support a text that asks it to give effect to that Convention at the earliest possible date.

37. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 40, [A/7867].

38. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

39. Mr. PARRA (Colombia) (*translated from Spanish*): The delegation of Colombia has concentrated its attention on agenda item 40 (Second United Nations Development Decade), because we believe that it is within that framework that agreement should be reached on the over-all strategy for implementing the principle of international solidarity, which is an indispensable condition for peace.

40. For that reason my country, as a member of the Preparatory Committee, has attended all its meetings and has noted with deep concern and surprise that the Committee failed to carry out the task assigned to it by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, under the terms of resolution 2411 (XXIII), perhaps because too great importance was attached to technical details and insufficient effort was made to define strategy policies.

41. As a result of this concern, at the beginning of the Second Committee's work at the present session, the delegation of Colombia submitted for the Committee's consideration [1302nd meeting] a general plan for the United Nations international strategy for the Second Decade [A/7867, para. 5], containing a systematic list of points on which there was already a nucleus of agreement.

42. In it we stated that each nation is primarily responsible for its own development; that certain minimum over-all and sectoral targets must be attained, such as a 6 per cent increase in the gross national product, a 3.5 per cent increase in real *per capita* income, a 4 per cent increase in agricultural production, an 8 per cent increase in manufacturing industries and a 15 per cent annual increase in domestic savings; that minimum commodity prices should be recognized as a right, such commodities being covered by international agreements between producers and consumers; that there is an urgent need to introduce a system of general non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences in favour of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries, together with a plan for the removal of obstacles and barriers to imports from developing countries; that the volume of

official aid in the form of transfers should be at least 1 per cent of the gross national product; that a link should be established between the increase in liquidity given to the developed countries and the aid requirements of the developing countries, and so on.

43. Despite the efforts made by the Group of 77 in its negotiations with the highly developed countries, the Colombian delegation noted that the results continued to be minimal and that, inevitably, any possibility that this Assembly might make positive progress on the item under discussion was fast disappearing.

44. Since the strategy policies have not been defined here either, a year has been irretrievably lost, a year that could have served as a preparatory year so that countries could start on national and regional plans during 1970. Thus a gap has been created that could very well down even further the progress of the developing countries.

45. Since we defined our position from the start in the document referred to and in two full statements on the matter in the Second Committee, although we acknowledge the praiseworthy efforts of the authors of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee [A/7867, para. 13] to make further headway in defining the international development strategy for the Second Decade, we regret we cannot cast a favourable vote, but will vote in the General Assembly as we did in the Second Committee, that is to say by abstaining.

46. Finally, my delegation wishes to express its gratitude for the decision taken by the General Assembly to refer our draft to the Preparatory Committee for its study and consideration.

47. Mr. BAKOTO (Cameroon) (*translated from French*): My delegation, which helped to prepare the draft resolution on the international development strategy [A/7867, para. 13] approved by the Second Committee, is able to confirm its positive vote. In so doing, it does not minimize the differences of opinion which have arisen on the question of commitments. It is probably not very usual on the occasion of a discussion devoted to the development of the poor countries for differences of approach to appear among the developing countries, but my delegation wishes to emphasize that these differences, apart from underlining the importance of the problem, are in the last analysis purely superficial. They relate less to problems of substance than to methods, tactics and procedures.

48. I can state right away that Cameroon cannot conceive of any international development strategy without commitments. That position was reaffirmed several times in the Preparatory Committee and again in the Second Committee [1263rd meeting]. Thus my delegation feels strongly tempted to insist on the inclusion of the word "commitments" in the operative part of any draft resolution. But we must be guided by reason as well as feelings, and the compromise formula reached is satisfactory from several points of view.

49. First of all, in the absence of any agreement on political measures in support of the international development strategy, it seems premature to speak of com-

mitments, since in our view they must be specific. In other words—and here I am paraphrasing the remarks of other delegations—in speaking of commitments, one must have in mind their nature, scope and duration. I can conceive, for example, of commitments relating to the conclusion of international commodity agreements or the transfer of 1 per cent of the gross national product, but I cannot conceive of commitments guaranteeing the achievement of an over-all growth rate of 6 per cent, which was the hypothesis adopted by the Preparatory Committee.

50. The second reason why I could not insist on the inclusion of the word “commitments” in the operative part of the draft resolution was that this question is already on the agenda of the Preparatory Committee. This, by implication, shows that there is agreement on the need for commitments. A preliminary discussion has already taken place. My delegation has already said that the document under preparation should be based on commitments, otherwise the Second Development Decade will be like the first; for even if we lavish the greatest care on preparing the document, even if we consider every aspect, there will be nothing to force countries to comply with it.

51. The third reason for the present position of the Cameroonian Government is that, from the tactical point of view, it is not expedient in the present circumstances to provide the developed countries with the slightest excuse. We must avoid putting ourselves in a position where certain countries refuse to co-operate, on the basis of their reservations on the resolution adopted by the General Assembly.

52. In our opinion, it is better to await the outcome of the work of the Preparatory Committee before taking any stand. We shall be better placed to understand the intentions of the developed countries since by then specific proposals will have been made. We hope, moreover, that other governments will follow the example of the Government of the Netherlands, for instance, and adopt a more flexible attitude.

53. Finally, my delegation interprets paragraph 4 as not excluding the assumption of commitments. On the contrary, the adoption of political decisions leading to specific concrete measures implies, in the opinion of my delegation, entering into commitments, since without them there can be no real-political measures.

54. These are the reasons why Cameroon considers that the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly is satisfactory.

55. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 13 of its report [A/7867].

*The draft resolution was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. [resolution 2571 (XXIV)].*

56. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

57. Mr. CORREA (Chile) (*translated from Spanish*): In the first place I wish to request that the report of the

Second Committee should include the statement which we made when this item was voted on, so that it shall be clearly recorded that the delegation of Chile did not participate in the vote on the draft resolution.

58. The Chilean delegation would also like to have it recorded that it did not participate in the vote in the General Assembly on the resolution on the Second United Nations Development Decade because it felt that it was an incomplete document, since a key clause in the future international development strategy was omitted from the operative paragraphs. I am referring to the fact that this strategy should be in the nature of a commitment between the developed and the under-developed countries. It should be an expression of willingness to undertake universal commitments in full awareness of what they represent. It should take the form of a declaration or a convention. The nature of the commitments should be determined by the Preparatory Committee of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and should be binding on those countries which undertake to provide development assistance and on those receiving such assistance. The commitments should be subject to evaluation and control, and implemented in accordance with a previously agreed timetable.

59. Nevertheless, we are satisfied with the work done by the Second Committee in this field. We believe that substantial progress has been made in furthering understanding of a basic idea. The debate enabled all delegations to realize that it is essential henceforth to speak not of a declaration of goodwill, but of a committed strategy.

60. We are satisfied because the importance attached to this idea by various delegations led to its inclusion in the preamble to the draft resolution. The virtually unanimous intention and opinion of the countries represented in the Committee is clearly reflected in the programme in the report, and in the statements of many delegations that were not among the 15 co-sponsoring the amendment aimed at including this idea of commitment in the operative part. No one is better qualified to sum up our thinking than the Chairman of the Second Committee, Mr. Caranicas of Greece, and he did so yesterday in his farewell statement when he said that the basic concept of the strategy implies adherence and commitment by both sides, namely, the developed and the developing countries. A strategy composed of generalities or vague promises, which leaves both sides free to support it or not, can lead nowhere at all.

61. We are preparing to take an active part in the next meetings of the Preparatory Committee to insist on this and other points, which we believe to be essential. It is our hope that we shall be successful in this and therefore able to vote in favour of the development strategy to be agreed on by that Committee, thereby participating in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

62. Mr. BOZA (Peru) (*translated from Spanish*): In the opinion of the Peruvian delegation, the resolution just adopted does not fully meet the just expectations of all the developing countries, since it does not include in specific form the concept of commitment as a function of the strategy between the developed and the developing countries, which we believe to be an indispensable condition if

the Second United Nations Development Decade is not to become yet another sterile exercise.

63. The Peruvian delegation will, however, continue to work in the Preparatory Committee and will support any efforts to ensure that the formulation of the international development strategy for the Second Decade truly reflects the just aspirations of all the developing countries and allows all of them to participate.

64. The PRESIDENT: The last report of the Second Committee for consideration this morning concerns agenda item 41 [A/7848].

65. Since no representative wishes to explain his vote, the Assembly will now proceed to take a decision on the draft

resolutions recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 14 of its report. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly adopts draft resolution I.

*Draft resolution I was adopted [resolution 2572 (XXIV)].*

66. The PRESIDENT: Since this draft resolution II was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee, if I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly also wishes to adopt it unanimously.

*Draft resolution II was adopted unanimously [resolution 2573 (XXV)].*

*The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.*