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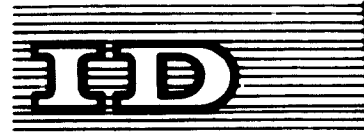
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27 April 1967

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

First Session

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Tuesday, 25 April 1967, at 10.40 a.m.

CONTENTS

International Symposium on Industrial Development (ID/B/5) (continued)  
Organization of work

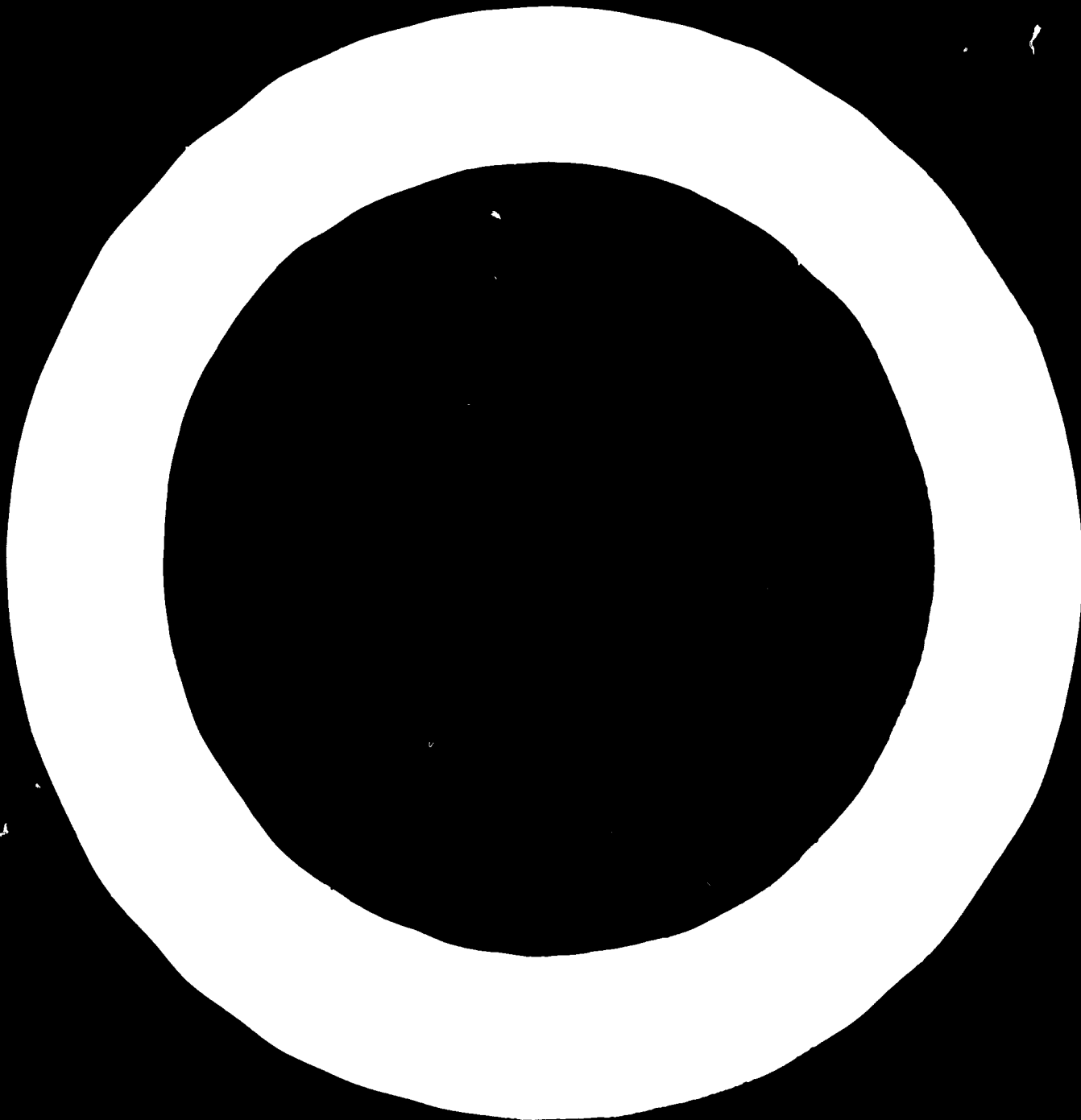
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PRESENT:

<u>President:</u>	Mr. TELL	(Jordan)
later,	Mr. DUMITRESCU	(Romania)
later,	Mr. TELL	(Jordan)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. MBAYE	(Guinea)
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. ETCHEVERRY) Mr. BRADLEY )	Argentina
	Mr. RELISCH	Austria
	Mr. DELVAUX	Belgium
	Mr. PATRIOTA	Brazil
	Mr. VIADOV	Bulgaria
	Mr. ZOA	Cameroon
	Mr. ABELL) Mr. BRADY)	Canada
	Mr. FIGUEROA	Chile
	Mr. HERRAN-MEDINA	Colombia
	Mr. INCHAUSTEGUI	Cuba
	Mr. ADAMEK	Czechoslovakia
	Mr. KURTH	Federal Republic of Germany
	Mr. KOSKELA ) Mr. TORIKUIST)	Finland
	Mr. ERLOT	France
	Mr. TELERSON-COFIE	Ghana
	Mr. DIABATE	Guinea
	Mr. GUPTA	India
	Mr. MARTONAGORO	Indonesia
	Mr. ORDOOBADI	Iran
	Mr. FRANZI ) Miss FORCIGNANO)	Italy
	Mr. KOFFI	Ivory Coast
	Mr. IKEDA	Japan
	Mr. ISTAMBULI) Mr. SAAD )	Jordan

PRESENT (continued):

<u>Members</u> (continued):	Mr. AL-SHATTI )	Kuwait
	Mr. AL-RIFAE )	
	Mr. BODDENS HOSANG )	Netherlands
	Mr. LUBBERS )	
	Mr. ASIODU	Nigeria
	Mr. DASTGIR	Pakistan
	Mr. FERNANDINI	Peru
	Mr. RODRIGUEZ	Philippines
	Mr. DESMIREANU	Romania
	Mr. RYABONYENDE	Rwanda
	Mr. WARSAMA	Somalia
	Mr. GURECA	Spain
	Mr. SAHLOUL	Sudan
	Mr. BERG	Sweden
	Mr. TURFETTINI	Switzerland
	Mr. BAKPUYAWART	Thailand
	Mr. ARCHIBALD	Trinidad and Tobago
	Mr. ALTINEL	Turkey
	Mr. LOBANOV )	Union of Soviet Socialist
	Mr. ANANICHEV )	Republics
	Mr. SALAMA	United Arab Republic
	Sir Edward WARNER )	United Kingdom of Great Britain
	Miss DEAS )	and Northern Ireland
	Mr. BLAU	United States of America
	Mr. MEIDIOLA	Uruguay
	Miss CAMPBELL	Zambia

Observers for Member States:

Mr. RAHMANI	Algeria
U BA YIN	Burma
Mr. FU	China
Mr. MULONGO	Congo (Democratic Republic of)
Mr. OLSEN	Denmark
Mr. SUBERO	Dominican Republic

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PRESENT (continued):

Observers for Member States (continued):

Mr. MAKAYA-CASTANJOL	Gabon
Mr. LIATIS	Greece
Mr. ENDREFFY	Hungary
Mr. ALI	Iraq
Mr. SHAI	Israel
Mr. ALI ATTICA	Lebanon
Mr. THOMAS	Liberia
Mr. CARRANCO AVILA	Mexico
Mr. CHULJUNBAATAR	Mongolia
Mr. SVENNEVIG	Norway
Mr. NENEMAN	Poland
Mr. SICS	Senegal
Mr. van NIEKERK	South Africa
Mr. LAVCEVIC	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. AMMAR	International Labour Organisation
Mr. ATEN	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Representatives of other United Nations bodies:

Mr. HARLAI	United Nations Development Programme
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Representative of the General Agreement on  
Tariffs and Trade:

Mr. HORTLING

Secretariat:

Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN

Executive Director, United  
Nations Industrial  
Development Organization

Mr. BIRKHEAD

Acting Director, Division for  
Administration and Finance

PRESENT (continued):

<u>Secretariat</u> (continued):	Mr. QUIJANO CABALLERO	Director, Technical Co-operation Division
	Mr. CHUDSON	Assistant Director, Industrial Technology Division
	Mr. MULLER ) Mr. STORDEL )	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
	Mr. SYLLA	Secretary of the Board

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (ID/B/5) (continued)

Mr. KURTH (Federal Republic of Germany) thanked the Government of Greece for its generous offer to act as host for the Symposium. His delegation was confident that preparations would be completed in time and would meet all the requirements necessary for the effective conduct of work. In preparing to participate in the Symposium, his own Government had contacted representatives of the private industrial sector in order to make use of their experience. It had also engaged in a useful exchange of views with the UNIDO secretariat. His Government was about to prepare some papers as requested in Aide-mémoire No. 3, although doubtful about the usefulness of such additions to the already immense quantity of documents which would be issued for consideration within a very limited time.

The provisional agenda for the Symposium seemed over-ambitious. His delegation associated itself with the Canadian representative's suggestion that the Symposium should concentrate on areas where practical results could be obtained. Furthermore, the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was to meet shortly after the Symposium, would be dealing with similar questions. One sub-item of the provisional agenda for the second Conference, for example, dealt with the export of manufactures. To avoid overlapping, his delegation proposed that in item 3 (g) of the provisional agenda for the Symposium the words "industrial exports and" should be deleted.

Since the Board was to decide on the agenda for the Symposium, it should consider the possibility of reducing the number of items so that the Symposium might achieve practical results of use to the developing countries. All documentation to be considered at the Symposium should be circulated as soon as possible, and in any case before the summer vacation.

Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that the preparations for the Symposium were already far advanced and there was little left for the Board to do. Papers to be considered at the Symposium should be reproduced in very large quantities, since the numerous participants would be drawn not only from government circles but also from private industry.

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(Mr. Franzi, Italy)

The rules of procedure made no mention of the establishment of committees. However, the participation of experts from private industry would be encouraged if provision was made for special groups to deal with specific industries.

Among the most important documents were the reports on the four regional industrial symposia, which clearly indicated what the developing countries expected from the International Symposium. Similarly, the Symposia would afford guidance as to the future activities of UNIDO itself. His Government was preparing papers on a number of sub-items under item 3, "Policies and measures in developing countries".

Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) said that his Government envisaged the Symposium as an exchange of experience and of views, and considered it essential to its success that contributions be technical and practical and that abstract generalizations be avoided so far as possible. His delegation hoped that the technical nature of the agenda would be reflected in the composition of delegations from both industrialized and developing countries. Clearly, the attendance of experts to cover many industrial sectors under item 2 of the agenda would be a problem for even the largest countries, and his delegation sympathized with the Canadian suggestion that the number of sectors should be limited. It also sympathized with the Canadian suggestion for reducing the scope of the agenda, which would seem to be excessive for a symposium lasting only three weeks. The Board's present session, after all, was already in its third week, and little progress had been made.

The whole concept of a symposium implied a gathering for the exchange of knowledge, and his delegation hoped that little of its limited time would be spent discussing draft resolutions and matters outside the scope of a technical gathering. For instance, general questions such as the flow of aid, private capital investment, and so forth, fell within the competence of other institutions such as the Second Conference on Trade and Development, which would be taking place shortly after the Symposium. He therefore hoped that the Symposium would decide to delete item 4 (b) from the agenda. There should be a clear distinction between the purpose of UNIDO, technical assistance to developing countries in the establishment and operation of industries, and of UNCTAD, the problems of trade and development. His delegation hoped that the distinction would be reflected in the conduct of the Symposium.

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(Sir Edward Warner, United Kingdom)

The United Kingdom Government proposed to submit only a small number of papers, each within the limits set by Aide-mémoire No. 2. He hoped that delegations to the Symposium would not be overwhelmed by an indigestible mass of documentation, and that each document circulated would be clearly assigned to the relevant committee so that delegations might settle in advance how to handle their part in the discussion.

His delegation had been surprised by the suggestion of the United Arab Republic that the report of the Board's present session should be placed on the agenda of the Symposium. The Board's proceedings were not a matter for discussion at the Symposium, which was an essentially technical body.

Mr. HORTLING (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) said that the GATT secretariat would assist in preparations for the Symposium in regard to matters falling within its competence. It took a particular interest in items 3 (g) and 4 and would be glad to prepare documentation on those topics.

Mr. ADAMEK (Czechoslovakia) expressed satisfaction that general agreement had been reached on how the Symposium was to be conducted, with the unfortunate exception of the question of universality.

In its own preparations for the Symposium, his Government had established a preparatory committee headed by senior officials of the State Planning Commission. The committee was composed not only of responsible officers from the Commission and the respective ministries but also experts in economic theory and research. The committee had mobilized widespread support for the Symposium and studies were being prepared in areas where Czechoslovakia could offer the benefits of its experience to the world community. His delegation would be interested to hear about preparations in other countries, and would like to receive a list of studies now being compiled for the Symposium; it would also like to know something about the organizational framework of the preparations and any plans to facilitate the participation of delegations.

The main aim of the Symposium should be to discuss ways and means of accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries. Czechoslovakia was accordingly preparing to share its industrial experience both at home and abroad. He thanked the Secretariat for its careful preparations for the Symposium.

(Mr. Adamek, Czechoslovakia)

In view of the present situation in the prospective host country, the Board should perhaps consider the possibility of holding the Symposium in Geneva.

Mr. Dumitrescu (Romania), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Mr. DESMIREANU (Romania) said that the documents before the Board and the statements already made augured well for the success of the Symposium. He congratulated the Executive Director and his staff on their preparatory work. Drawing on its experience in the field of industrialization, his own country was drafting papers on the methods used to prepare inventories of and develop natural resources, the training of national cadres for industry, the orderly establishment of industry on the national territory, and the promotion of international co-operation in the field of industrial development. The work of preparing those papers had been co-ordinated by the National Council for Scientific Research.

The provisional agenda of the Symposium was sufficiently flexible to permit an analysis of the various aspects of industrialization in the developing countries. There were many different approaches to industrialization, but he hoped that attention could be given to experience in the drawing up of inventories of national resources and the transfer of technical know-how, both prerequisites to industrialization.

Mr. LIATIS (Observer for Greece) thanked the Executive Director for his co-operation with the Greek Government on preparations for the Symposium, and all speakers who had expressed appreciation of Greece's offer to act as host country. He assured the Board that his country would spare no effort to assure the success of the Symposium.

One member had suggested that because of recent developments in Greece, the Board should consider holding the Symposium elsewhere. While not in a position to give an absolute assurance as to what might happen in a few months' time, on the basis of Greek history he could say that it was most improbable that any difficulty or abnormality would arise six months from now. Conditions such as those obtaining at present were normally cleared up in a few days. He was certain that the Symposium would be held in conditions conducive to its unqualified success.

Mr. DASTGIR (Pakistan) said that his country had set up a national committee to prepare voluminous material on a wide range of agenda items. His

(Mr. Dastgir, Pakistan)

delegation wished to suggest that the following items should be added to the provisional agenda:

- (1) Problems of industries based on agricultural wastes;
- (2) Problems of industries based on local minerals;
- (3) The economy of the jute industry;
- (4) International agreements such as the long-term cotton agreement;
- (5) Wider discussion of fertilizers of all types.

It would be noted that all the proposed new items had to do with the use of local materials.

Mr. Tell (Jordan) resumed the Chair.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) echoed the United Kingdom representative's hope that the Symposium would be devoted to real and practical problems. It should afford an opportunity for an exchange of technical information among practitioners of the art of industry. His delegation hoped it would facilitate the work of the Board at its next session in constructing a long-term programme for UNIDO. As those who were familiar with industry in the developing countries exchanged ideas and information, they might throw light on UNIDO's capacity to help those countries realize their potentialities and overcome their problems. He accordingly hoped that the Symposium would concentrate on a sectoral approach and avoid generalities. He hoped delegations would be composed of people with practical experience of industrial problems in the developing countries.

The Symposium would be the culmination of years of planning and of the four successful regional symposia. In the long process of preparation, however, the provisional agenda had become over-long, diffuse and unmanageable. He therefore hoped the Secretariat would endeavour to narrow down the agenda in the course of consultations with Governments. The Canadian suggestions in that regard were worthy of study and could go far to make the Symposium a success. True, there was little left for the Board to do formally, but it could give further focus and refinement to the provisional agenda in the hope of prevailing upon the participants to concentrate on relatively few practical problems.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation expected the International Symposium to be a milestone in the

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

process of accelerating industrialization and it hoped that the discussion would not be kept within narrow, purely technical bounds. The experience of his country in the building of socialism in general and in the development of industry in particular had universal significance, for it showed how the establishment of a new social structure and the removal of social, economic and other obstacles to development could enable formerly backward countries to become powerful, flourishing States within a short space of time. Having overcome its own backwardness and dependence, the Soviet Union was helping other countries to accelerate their industrial development.

Soviet scientific and technical specialists would take an active part in the Symposium, especially in the discussion of such topics as the most rational ways of developing metallurgy, machine-building, the construction industry and the production of building materials. One of their most important contributions would be a report on ways of developing metallurgy to meet the ferrous metal requirements of the developing countries. Another would be a report on the role of machine-building in the industrialization of the developing countries, based on the experience of the Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-working Industries in Developing Countries held at Moscow in 1966. Other reports would deal with the role of the State and the State sector in the industrialization of developing countries, diversification of their economic structures, and the problems of training manpower, specialists and administrative staff.

His delegation thought that on the whole the provisional agenda was acceptable and required no basic modifications. The problem of structural changes in the world economy, to which the Cuban representative had drawn attention, could be included as a sub-item under items 1 or 3. That topic was important not only in itself but in relation to the need for supplementary internal resources for the financing of development. The report of the Board's first session and the material resulting from the regional and inter-regional symposia should be included in the documentation to be submitted to participants in the Symposium. The agenda should also cover such important branches of industry as power engineering and the fuel and oil industries. However, the success of the Symposium would not depend on a reshuffling of the items of the agenda but on the correct organization of work

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(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

on the basis of the agenda which the Board had before it and which was already being used by Governments in making their preparations for the meeting. He therefore hoped that delegations would include specialists in the nine selected basic industries, who would not necessarily have to remain for the duration of the Symposium.

The work of the Symposium should culminate in the adoption of specific recommendations on all the most important questions relating to industrial development policies and practices. Its results should form an integral part of the long-term industrial development programme which was to be worked out in the coming months. The Symposium should provide an opportunity for genuine co-operation by all countries interested in its work and it should therefore reflect the principle of universality.

His delegation shared Czechoslovakia's concern about developments in the country where the Symposium was to be held. The reassurances given by the representative of that country had not dispelled its misgivings. Although he would not go into the question whether a decision should be taken to hold it elsewhere, he wished to emphasize that in view of the importance of the Symposium, steps must be taken to ensure that plans for it would not be disrupted at the last minute.

Mr. ERNST (France) observed that the Board had before it a comprehensive provisional agenda for the Symposium on the basis of which all questions relating to industrialization that were of interest to both the developing and the industrialized countries could be discussed. However, it was still not clear what direction the Symposium would take. Was it to be of a general political, economic and social character or was it to be a technical symposium concerned with specific aspects of industrialization? His delegation was ready to participate in either case, provided that there was a genuine dialogue and not a series of monologues. To that end, the suggestions made by the Canadian and other delegations should be carefully considered. Everyone seemed to agree that certain specific problems should be discussed and that special attention should be given to the more important items, even if it meant that participants could merely take note of some of the

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(Mr. Ernst, France)

documentation submitted. If the maximum benefit was to be derived from the Symposium, the experts taking part should be asked to indicate which items, in their view, UNIDO should concern itself with later and to tell the Symposium about studies of the same subjects which were being made elsewhere.

He hoped that the Symposium could take place at Athens, in accordance with the present plan.

Mr. TURRETTINI (Switzerland) said that the work of the Symposium should be practical. In view of the short time at its disposal, it should concentrate on a few essential items. The idea expressed by the Canadian representative was very much to the point, particularly the suggestion to limit the discussion to certain basic industries. The agenda should be decided upon by the Board at the current session so that countries would not prepare papers on subjects which the Symposium would then be unable to discuss. He hoped the Board would reach agreement on a less extensive agenda, along the lines suggested by the French representative.

He agreed with the representative of Belgium that the documents should be distributed simultaneously in all the working languages.

Mr. STORDEL (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) said that the UNCTAD secretariat, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 29 of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), was co-operating closely in the preparation of the International Symposium. At its resumed first session the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures had concluded that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should submit to the Symposium a report showing what were the manufactured or semi-manufactured goods the present or potential demand for which was such as to suggest the desirability of studying them in co-operation with the appropriate United Nations bodies and of promoting the corresponding export-oriented industries in developing countries. That study was being carried out by UNCTAD with the assistance and co-operation of the regional commissions and country surveys on the prospect of increasing exports of manufactures from developing countries were under way in Africa, Asia and Latin America. A study was also being made of the prospective demand in developed countries in relation to the supply potential in developing countries. UNCTAD would likewise submit a number of studies on sectors of industry which were of

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(Mr. Stordel, UNCTAD)

current or potential interest to the developing countries. The UNCTAD/FAO Ad Hoc Intersessional Working Party of the Committee on Manufactures had examined ways and means of increasing exports of timber products from developing countries and its report would also be submitted to the Symposium. Finally, UNCTAD would submit a study of the present and future supply of and demand for exports of processed iron ore from developing countries and a study carried out in co-operation with FAO of the possibilities for increased exports of processed fish products from those countries.

Sub-items (a) and 4 (b) of the provisional agenda were of direct relevance to the work of UNCTAD and both topics were included in the provisional agenda of its second Conference.

Mr. HOSANG (Netherlands) thanked the Greek Government for its invitation to hold the Symposium at Athens. He was confident that the preparations would be handled in a fully satisfactory way. The Executive Director was also to be commended for his part in those preparations.

As a member of ECAFE and ECLA, the Netherlands had taken an active part in the regional symposia held at Manila and Santiago. The results of those meetings would be of great importance for the success of the International Symposium. Papers which would constitute the Netherlands contribution to the Symposium were now being prepared by an ad hoc working group consisting of representatives of government departments, scientific institutes and industrial enterprises. His Government looked forward to the Symposium as an event of outstanding importance and felt that it would provide the most appropriate forum for the adoption of decisions which would be of fundamental significance.

He had noted with interest the remarks made by the Canadian representative but felt that the paramount consideration should be the views of the developing countries, since the Symposium was to be held primarily for their benefit. Perhaps it should be left to the Symposium itself to make any changes in the agenda. The Canadian representative's suggestions could, however, be reflected in the Board's report.

Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) said that his Government intended to participate actively in the International Symposium, as it had in the regional symposium held at Santiago in 1966. He had no comments to make on the draft rules of

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(Mr. Patriota, Brazil)

procedure, which his delegation could endorse, but he would like to make two suggestions with regard to the agenda. Firstly, provision should be made for research on the difficulties involved in the transfer of technology in the light of the ever-widening gap between the developed and developing countries resulting from the scientific revolution in industrial production. That was one of the most crucial problems of the age, particularly for the developing countries, and it warranted UNIDO's immediate attention. He therefore proposed the inclusion in the agenda of a sub-item 1 (a) to be entitled "Consequences of the technological competition for innovation and research among developed countries in the industrialization of developing countries".

Secondly, the Symposium's findings on the promotion of industrial exports (item 3 (g)) should be reported without delay to UNCTAD so that it could consider them at its second conference, to be held almost immediately after the Symposium.

Mr. ORDOOBADI (Iran) said that the Symposium could make a useful contribution to the industrialization of developing countries only if its findings were put into effect. He therefore hoped that the participants would include not only experts but high-ranking officials directly involved in the execution of industrial development plans. The industrialized countries could make a significant contribution to the practical results of the Symposium by encouraging their manufacturers and industrial managers to be present. Contacts between government officials directly concerned with industrial planning in the developing countries and the representatives and managers of industry in the developed countries could prove very fruitful. The Symposium could serve as a catalyst by providing an opportunity to make preliminary arrangements and formulate recommendations for co-operation between developing and industrialized countries. Thus UNIDO could help pave the way for joint ventures in industrial investment or the establishment of industrial enterprises. However, UNIDO would not be able to discharge to the fullest extent its task of co-ordinating industrial development activities unless adequate funds were placed at its disposal.

The Symposium should be followed up by a world conference on industrialization at the ministerial level. He hoped that proposal would receive due attention from the Board at the appropriate time.

Mr. AL-RIFAI (Kuwait) said that the Symposium would mark a turning-point in the attitude of the international community towards the industrialization problems of developing countries. Unlike other international conferences, it would be the outcome of more than two years of preparatory work: the four regional symposia had been intended to lay the groundwork for the Athens Symposium, and the Centre for Industrial Development had also done a great deal to help those symposia reach fruitful conclusions. The documents already prepared by the Secretariat had been most helpful to the Government of Kuwait in preparing for the Symposium.

Some doubts had been expressed about the practicality of the provisional agenda for the Symposium, but it was his delegation's understanding that the items on that agenda, which had been adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, were intended to correspond to the topics and problems discussed by the regional symposia. Furthermore, sufficient details and guidelines regarding the scope and range of each item were given in Aide-mémoire No. 3. Being the first of its kind, the Symposium should be regarded as a forum for the concentration of all the ideas which had emerged from the regional symposia. The exchange of information about the problems of industrialization in each country would be highly beneficial. His delegation therefore endorsed the provisional agenda and wished to express its appreciation of the preparatory work undertaken by the Secretariat. UNIDO's future programme of work should take into account the resolutions and recommendations which might result from the Symposium, together with those which had been formulated by the regional symposia, including the symposium held by the Arab States in Kuwait.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The PRESIDENT noted that, although the Board's session was due to end in three days' time, only one item on its agenda had been completed. He therefore suggested that there should be evening meetings for the rest of the session and that two meetings should be held on Saturday, 29 April. If further time was needed after that date, he had been informed that the session could be extended for a further three days.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that it would be premature to decide that the session should be extended. Many delegations had important inter-governmental meetings to attend or other urgent work to perform in their capitals, and a serious attempt should be made to finish the Board's work in time by holding simultaneous meetings of the Board and its Sessional Committee, or by resorting to other procedures which had proved successful in similar situations in the past.

Mr. KOFFI (Ivory Coast) said that much time had been lost in making general statements containing much material that was already well known. Now that the Board was coming to the most important items on its agenda, it would be inappropriate to hold evening meetings, when delegations would be too weary to give those items the attention they deserved, and small delegations such as his own would be unable to attend a number of meetings held simultaneously. The Board should therefore make a serious endeavour to complete its work on time, or at least to establish a firm basis for its future work. A further work schedule could be drawn up, and the session could be extended for a further two or three days if that subsequently appeared absolutely necessary.

Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said that there appeared to be a consensus that the Board should endeavour to finish its work on time but should allow for the possibility of a three-day extension if necessary. There was therefore no need to take a formal decision to extend the session.

Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago) endorsed that view. He seriously doubted whether even an extension of the session would enable the Board to give proper consideration to all the items on its agenda, since the Rapporteur must be given time to prepare and present his report. It had been unduly optimistic to expect that the Board, at its first session, could cope with the extremely heavy agenda before it.

Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that, since it was highly unlikely that the Board would be able to conclude its work by 28 April, it should hold two or three night meetings and allow for the possibility of extending the session.

Mr. FIGUEROA (Chile) suggested that the President should establish priorities for the remaining items so that the Board could consider the most urgent problems and, if necessary, defer the discussion of secondary items to its next session. The two items of highest priority would seem to be those relating to UNIDO's future work programme and to finance.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Board should endeavour to complete its work on time by organizing its discussions in a more businesslike manner and by taking decisions on outstanding items, rather than holding night meetings and allowing for an extension of the session. If less time was spent in fruitless discussion, a number of items could be speedily completed, and, if necessary, the Board could defer consideration of unfinished items to the next session.

Mr. ASIODU (Nigeria) said that since much of the groundwork required before decisions could be taken had now been completed in informal consultations, the Board's work could therefore be accelerated. He suggested that the Secretariat should prepare a document indicating deadlines for the submission of formal papers and resolutions: where no such formal documents were forthcoming, consideration of the item concerned could be quickly completed and the views expressed by delegations reflected in the report.

Mr. BRADY (Canada) said that the Board should be careful not to dispose of important items, such as item 7, too hastily or to rubber-stamp the documents before it without the full discussion which they merited.

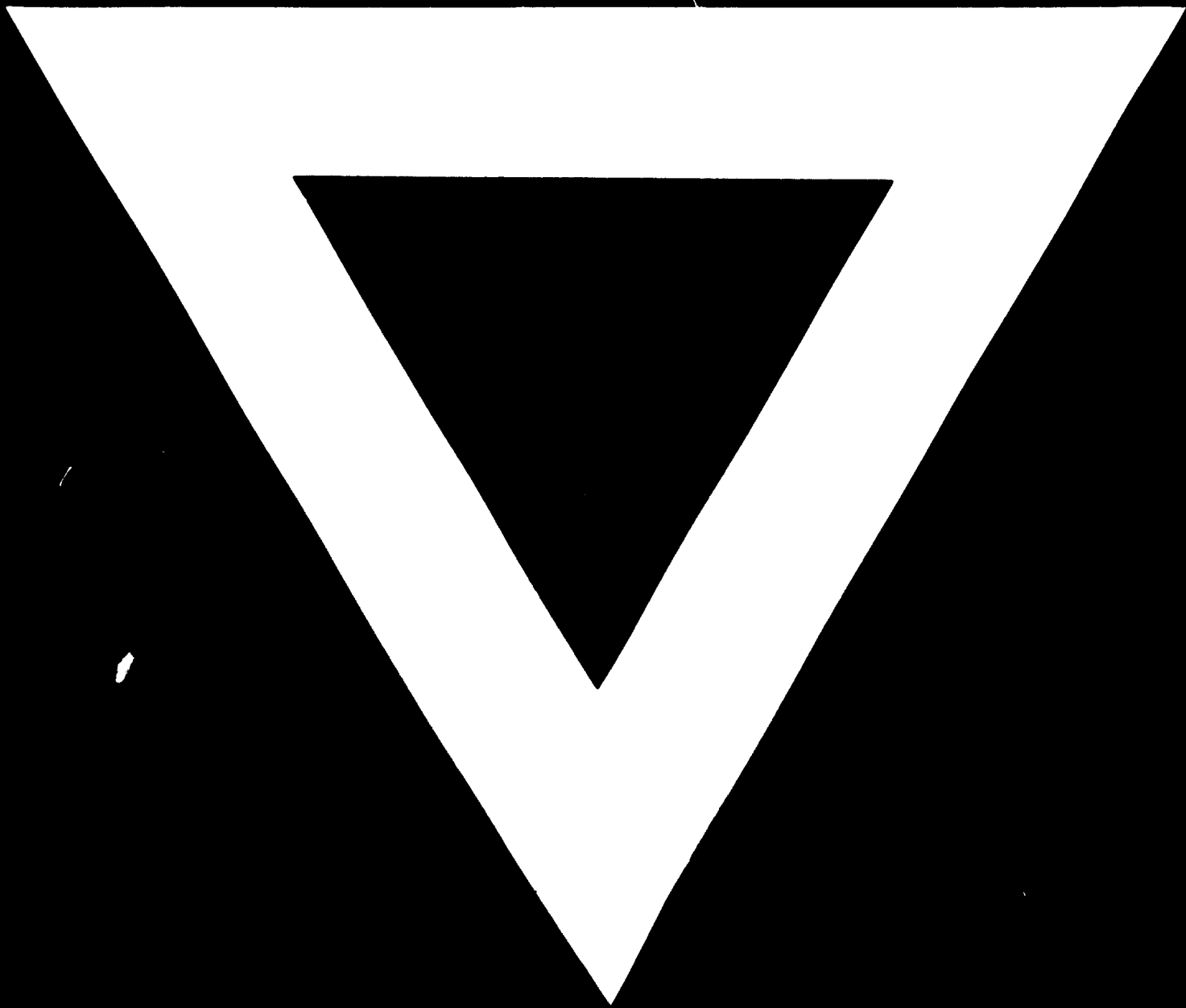
Mr. SYLLA (Secretary of the Board) pointed out that the Office of Conference Services would find great difficulty in providing the necessary facilities for evening or weekend meetings. However, he had been informed that it would be able to service two simultaneous meetings until the end of the session, and one meeting each morning and afternoon for three further days if it was decided to extend the session.

The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would assume that the Board agreed that meetings should be held in the evenings and on Saturday, 29 April, and that the session should be extended for a further three days if necessary.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.





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