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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

First Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 4 May 1967, at 8.45 p.m.

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We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

PRESENT:

President:

Mr. TELL (Jordan)

Rapporteur:

Mr. MBAYE (Guinea)

Members:

Mr. BRADLEY Argentina

Mrs. SAILER)  
Mr. REISCH) Austria

Mr. WCULDBROUN Belgium

Mr. PATRIOTA Brazil

Mr. VLADOV Bulgaria

Mr. CHAMFOR Cameroon

Mr. BRADY Canada

Mr. FIGUEROA Chile

Mr. HERRAN-MEDINA Colombia

Mr. SANCHEZ Cuba

Mr. SCHEJBAL Czechoslovakia

Mr. SARTORIUS Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. UGGELDAHL Finland

Mr. CESAIRE France

Mr. DIABATE Guinea

Mr. GULATI India

Mr. MARTONEGORO Indonesia

Mr. PISANI MASSAMORMILE Italy

Mr. KOFFI Ivory Coast

Mr. MURAOKA Japan

Mr. KHURMA Jordan

Mr. AL SHATTI Kuwait

Mr. LUBBERS Netherlands

Mr. OLUMIDE Nigeria

Mr. AHMED Pakistan

Mrs. KODIKARA Philippines

Mr. DUMITRESCU Romania

Mr. WARSAMA Somalia

Mr. ARANA Spain

PRESENT (continued):

Members (continued):

Mr. SAHLOUL	Sudan
Mr. BERGQUIST	Sweden
Mr. DAHINDEN	Switzerland
Mr. ARCHIBALD	Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. ASKIN	Turkey
Mr. LOBANOV	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. BADAWI	United Arab Republic
Mr. FRYER	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT Mr. BLAU	United States of America
Miss CAMPBELL	Zambia

Observers for Member States:

U BAYIN	Burma
Mr. MULONGO	Congo (Democratic Republic of)
Mr. COLLAS	Greece
Mr. THOMAS	Liberia
Mr. CARRANCO AVILA	Mexico
Mr. SKATARETIKO	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mrs. de LOPEZ	International Labour Organisation
Mr. WOODWARD	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Mr. PERUDAM	{ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development International Development Association International Finance Corporation

PRESENT (continued):

Representatives of other United Nations bodies:

	Mr. HARLAND	United Nations Development Programme
<u>Secretariat:</u>	Mr. ROSEK	Under-Secretary for Conference Services
	Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN	Executive Director, United Nations Industrial Development Organization
	Mr. HIRCKHEAD	Acting Director, Division for Administration and Finance
	Mr. STORDEL	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
	Mr. SYLLA	Secretary of the Board

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (ID/B/L.15/Rev.2, L.18/Rev.1)  
(continued)

Draft resolution ID/B/L.15/Rev.2 (continued)

Mr. DUMITRESCU (Romania) explained that he had abstained from voting on draft resolution ID/B/L.15/Rev.2 because his Government had not yet decided on the ways in which it would make its voluntary financial contribution to UNIDO. Nevertheless, he too was anxious for UNIDO to have the resources needed to ensure the effective development of its activities.

Draft proposal ID/B/L.18/Rev.1

Mr. GULATI (India), introducing the proposal, recalled that during the discussion on financial matters a number of delegations, including his own, had expressed the view that the Board should lay down procedures and guidelines for the utilization of funds for operational activities to be derived from voluntary contributions. The draft proposal would facilitate the Board's task by requesting the Executive Director to report to it on that matter at its second regular session.

Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT (United States of America) observed that the proposal seemed somewhat pointless, for the general guidelines already adopted covered all aspects of UNIDO's work, including the use of any voluntary funds which might be contributed. His Government did not intend to make a voluntary contribution directly to UNIDO and he would therefore abstain if the proposal was put to the vote.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would vote for the proposal.

The PRESIDENT invited the Board to vote on draft proposal ID/B/L.18/Rev.1.

The draft proposal was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

United Kingdom proposal to convene a resumed first session of the Board

Mr. FRYER (United Kingdom) repeated his delegation's proposal that the Board should hold a resumed first session in late September or early October 1967. At that time it could discuss the 1968 work programme and the final arrangements for the International Symposium.

Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago) supported the United Kingdom proposal: it was essential that the Board should have an opportunity to discuss UNIDO's future work before the next regular session and to review the final arrangements for the International Symposium.

Mr. REISCH (Austria) failed to see how the Board could have a meaningful discussion on the 1968 work programme at the proposed resumed session, since the budget would already have been approved by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Mr. FRYER (United Kingdom) explained that at the resumed session the Board would discuss the substance of the 1968 work programme rather than its budgetary aspects.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that there seemed to be little point in convening a resumed session to discuss the matters suggested by the United Kingdom representative. No additional information on the 1968 work programme would be available by September, and there was no need to review the preparations for the International Symposium, which were proceeding satisfactorily. It might, of course, be necessary to change the venue of the Symposium, but the Executive Director could take that decision in accordance with the normal procedure. Furthermore, the resumed session would be inconvenient, because in September and October delegations would be preparing for the General Assembly, while the UNIDO secretariat would be settling down in its new headquarters.

Mr. NOSEK (Under-Secretary for Conference Services) explained that, on the understanding that the pre-session documentation would be limited to 100 pages so that it could be distributed six weeks before the session and that the summary records of each day's meetings would not exceed thirty pages, the Secretary-General suggested as the date for the resumed session of the Board either 25-29 September, with 14 August as the final date for the circulation of pre-session documentation, or, alternatively, 2-6 October, with 21 August as the final date for the distribution of documents. In deciding between those alternative dates, delegations must take into consideration the possible September meetings of the Security Council, the Special Committee of Twenty-Four and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Mr. BRADY (Canada) asked the Under-Secretary whether such a resumed session would entail additional costs and, if so, what they would be.



Mr. NOSEK (Under-Secretary for Conference Services) said that, on a rough estimate, the servicing costs of the resumed session would probably be about \$5,000. Every effort would be made to achieve economies.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) asked the Under-Secretary whether it would be possible to hold the resumed session even somewhat later, if the Second Committee and its Chairman so agreed. Their co-operation would be necessary, because many members of the Board were also members of the Second Committee.

Mr. NOSEK (Under-Secretary for Conference Services) said that, on the assumption that the resumed session of the Economic and Social Council would be held in November and December, a later date for the resumed session of the Board should present no difficulty. However, as the date set for the opening of the General Assembly session was 19 September and the Second Committee usually began its work in the third week of the session, if the Board decided to hold its resumed session during the second half of October, an understanding with the Chairman of the Second Committee would be necessary.

Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN (Executive Director) pointed out that by September UNIDO would probably have been transferred to Vienna, and that if new staff were needed for the resumed session in New York, extra costs would be entailed.

Mr. PISANI MASSAMORMILE (Italy) said that, if the resumed session were held in the later September and caused an interruption or delay in the work of the Second Committee, it would be difficult for the Second Committee to finish its work early in time for the International Symposium in December, which many of its members would attend.

Mr. CESAIRE (France) said that his delegation was not entirely convinced of the usefulness of holding a resumed session of the Board. Apart from the additional expenses such a session would entail, for the Board to meet to reopen discussion on the International Symposium two months before it was held would be unrealistic. The necessary decisions on the Symposium had already been taken by the General Assembly, and the Board, in adopting part IV of resolution ID/B/L.17, had expressed its confidence in the Executive Director with regard to any further decisions on the arrangements for the Symposium.

Mr. COLLAS (Observer for Greece) remarked that after decisions had been taken on the Symposium by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

(Mr. Collas, Observer for Greece)

and an agreement had been concluded between the Greek Government and the secretariat on 14 April concerning the arrangements for it, there seemed little purpose in resubmitting those arrangements for approval at a resumed session of the Board. The Board should now leave the task of preparing the Symposium to the Executive Director and his staff, in collaboration with the Greek authorities. With regard to what a representative had said, that the symposium might eventually be convened in another country, he reminded the Board of the statement made on behalf of his delegation on this matter on 25 April 1967.

Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) supported the view expressed by the representative of France.

Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) said that, although his delegation favoured the idea of a resumed session and had discussed it informally with the United Kingdom representative, it found the suggested dates inconvenient. In addition to preparing for the General Assembly session, his country, like the other Latin American countries, would also be making preparation for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Latin American Co-ordination and, like all the other developing countries, for the September-October meeting in Algiers.

Mr. FRYER (United Kingdom) said that, in view of the difficulties which a resumed session of the Board would present for some delegations, he was prepared to withdraw the proposal. However, he proposed that the Board should ask the Executive Director to submit to the Second Committee the following two documents: firstly, the work programme of UNIDO for 1968 and, secondly, a document containing particulars of the final arrangements for the International Symposium.

Mr. KOFFI (Ivory Coast) said that the United Kingdom representative's withdrawal of his proposal greatly facilitated the work of the Board. However, as the two documents he had mentioned would have to be circulated six weeks prior to the session, the Secretariat would have only about thirteen weeks to prepare them and technical difficulties might arise. He asked whether the proposed documents were to be submitted to the Second Committee for its consideration and approval or merely for its information. In the latter case, the Board's report to the General Assembly would be sufficient.

Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN (Executive Director) also asked for clarification on that point and on the form in which those documents were to be submitted.

Mr. FRYER (United Kingdom) explained that the purpose of the proposed documents would be informational. His delegation greatly appreciated the work done by the Executive Director for the preparation of the International Symposium; it had had useful discussion with the Executive Director's staff, on the basis of which it was taking preparatory action. However, it would greatly appreciate information on the preparatory work being done by other delegations, as the Symposium must be a joint effort.

Mr. ABDEL-RAHMAN (Executive Director) thanked the representative of the United Kingdom for that clarification. The Secretariat intended to keep all member States and organizations informed continuously by means of circulars. Three such circulars had already been distributed and a fourth was now ready. Information would be transmitted as it was received from participating States and organizations.

Mr. CESAIRE (France) supported the proposal of the United Kingdom representative and endorsed his comment on the need for an exchange of information between delegations on their preparations for the Symposium. He asked the Executive Director for suggestions on how to ensure that the Symposium would be a dialogue of value to all and not a series of monologues.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) also supported the proposal of the United Kingdom representative. The General Assembly would have to consider the report of the Board and other information documents, and, as a member of the Second Committee, he would greatly welcome the submission of updated information.

Mr. FRYER (United Kingdom) asked whether his proposal for the submission of the two documents to the Second Committee had been accepted.

The PRESIDENT said that he understood that the Executive Director had accepted that proposal.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DATES FOR THE SECOND SESSION, 1968 (ID/B/L.27)

Mr. BADAWI (United Arab Republic) proposed that a new item, "Establishment of procedure for the admission of non-governmental organizations as "observers" should be included in the provisional agenda.

Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago) asked for an explanation of item 4, and proposed the inclusion of a new item, "Staff organization".

Mr. WARSAMA (Somalia) observed that, according to item 13, the second session of the Board would discuss the venue of the third session. However, it was his understanding that, according to rule 4 of the rules of procedure, regular sessions would be held at UNIDO headquarters.

Mr. BRADY (Canada) requested additional information on item 10.

Mr. CESAIRE (France) observed that, in view of the calendar of meetings of the United Nations family, it would be more convenient if the second session were held in March-April 1968 rather than April-May, as suggested in document ID/B/L.27. It would be logical to transpose items 6 and 7, so that the Board could complete its review of past work before considering plans for the future. He asked for more information on items 9 and 10, which were closely linked.

Mr. LUBBERS (Netherlands) said that the second session should be held in April 1968 so that the Board could discuss the draft budget estimates in relation to the 1969 work programme before the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered the United Nations budget for 1969. Item 10 might be amended to read "Budget execution for 1968 and draft budget estimates for 1969". At the second session the Executive Director could inform the Board of the progress made in using the funds allocated under the 1968 budget and describe any problems encountered, so that the Board could take those facts into account when considering the draft budget estimates for 1969.

Mr. AHMED (Pakistan) observed that it would be difficult for the Board to meet in March, since the second UNCTAD Conference would continue until the end of that month. Furthermore, the secretariat would need time to prepare the

(Mr. Ahmed, Pakistan)

documents for item 5, "Review of the results of the International Symposium for Industrial Development". The best plan would be for the Board to meet for four weeks in April. He had no objection to the French representative's proposal to transpose items 6 and 7, but observed that items were not necessarily discussed in the order in which they appeared in the agenda. Items 12 and 13 should be transposed, and a new item entitled "Provisional agenda of the third session" should be included. He agreed with the Somalian representative that the words "and place" should be deleted from item 13. He supported the inclusion of the new item proposed by the representative of the United Arab Republic, and asked the representative of Trinidad and Tobago for more information on his proposal.

Mr. PATRIOTA (Brazil) recalled that at an earlier meeting his delegation had proposed that the Board should discuss at its second session the functional reorganization of UNIDO and the possibility of establishing permanent subsidiary bodies of the Board. He asked the representative of Trinidad and Tobago whether he would be willing to amend his proposed new item to read "Organizational matters in general", so as to include the matters of concern to the Brazilian delegation. He also requested that a memorandum containing his delegation's proposal for the inclusion of the new item should be attached to the report.

Mr. MBAYE (Guinea), Rapporteur, said that the memorandum would be submitted separately to the International Symposium for consideration.

Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago) explained, for the benefit of the Pakistan representative, that he had proposed a new item on staff organization because he felt that the Board should have an opportunity to discuss any changes in the structure of the secretariat that might have taken place pursuant to the guidelines laid down by the Board at its present session. He had no objection to the Brazilian suggestion: the agenda for the present session included an item on organizational matters, and, in his view, such an item should appear in the agenda for every session as a matter of course. With regard to the suggested deletion of the words "and place" from item 13, he observed that, according to rule 4 of the rules of procedure, regular sessions would be held at UNIDO headquarters "unless otherwise decided by the Board at a previous session". The Board must therefore discuss the matter and the present wording should be retained.

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Mr. BLAU (United States of America), referring to item 4, expressed the hope that appropriate emphasis would be laid on the field programme, to which the Board attached great importance. He assumed that item 10 referred to the Secretary-General's budget estimates, not the confidential estimates submitted to the Secretary-General by the Executive Director. He wondered whether it was appropriate to include a separate item on the budget, since the Board was not a budgetary body. In its report (ID/B/16, para. 28), the Sessional Committee on the Rules of Procedure had stated that the purpose of rule 31, paragraph 4 "was to provide an information document concerning the Secretary-General's estimates of expenditures for consideration in connexion with the approval of the work programme of UNIDO, and it was for the General Assembly to take action on the estimates as such". It might therefore be advisable to combine items 6 and 10 in a new item, "Programme of work of UNIDO in relation to the budget estimates".

The second session would have to take place after the second UNCTAD Conference and should be geared to the United Nations budget cycle so as to ensure that the Board would exert real influence on UNIDO's work programme and the expenditure of resources. The matter of the date could perhaps be left to the Executive Director's discretion with the request that he take those factors into account.

He supported the United Arab Republic proposal to include a new item on procedures for admitting non-governmental organizations as observers. The experience of other United Nations bodies, such as the Economic and Social Council and UNCTAD, had shown that formal procedures were necessary for that purpose, and he hoped that the secretariat would prepare for the second session a document containing suggested procedures, based on United Nations experience. However, at its next session the Board would also have to consider a number of applications for admission from non-governmental organizations, and the United Arab Republic proposal might therefore be amended to read: "Non-governmental organization questions: (a) consideration of procedures for application; (b) consideration of applications".

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that in general the provisional agenda was satisfactory. Items 6 and 7 could be transposed, as

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

suggested by the French representative, and items 9 and 10 could perhaps be merged in one item, "Draft budget estimates for UNIDO for 1969 and other financial questions". It was the Board's right and duty to consider the draft budget estimates and make recommendations to the Executive Director concerning the lines or which future budget estimates should be drawn up.

Mr. NOSEK (Under-Secretary for Conference Services) said that, as UNCTAD would be meeting in New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March, the Conference on the Law of Treaties would be held in Vienna from 26 March to 24 May, and the Conference on Human Rights would open in Teheran on 22 April, it was only on the understanding that UNIDO would have its own language staff at Vienna that it would be possible for the second session of the Board to be held from 8 April to 3 May 1968.

Mr. REISCH (Austria) said that the proposed dates would be acceptable to his Government subject to a final confirmation that all technical facilities could be made available for this period. However, he would find it equally acceptable if the Board only expressed the desire to hold its second session during the period 1 April-mid-May 1968 without determining the exact dates at the present stage. Since UNIDO could not be in its permanent headquarters for several years to come, arrangements for the holding of Board meetings would have to be made in advance with the International Conference Center. His delegation would therefore appreciate receiving some indications from the Board as to which period in the year would be most suitable for the holding of subsequent Board meetings.

Mr. KOFFI (Ivory Coast) said that to decide now on the time of the third session of the Board would be encroaching on the work of the second session.

The PRESIDENT said that, in order to facilitate the task of the Austrian Government, the Board should decide on 8 April to 3 May as the provisional dates for the second session, and should accept mid-April to mid-May 1968 as the provisional dates for the third session.

It was so decided.

Mr. PISANI MASSAMORMILE (Italy) said that his delegation agreed to the provisional dates proposed. He pointed out that item 3 of the provisional agenda should read "Adoption of the agenda (rule 12)" and not "Adoption of the agenda (rule 9)".

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The PRESIDENT said that, if there were no objection, he would ask the Executive Director to submit the provisional agenda as it now stood to the second session of the Board.

It was so decided.

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR ADMISSION AS OBSERVERS (continued)

Centre Européen pour le Développement Industriel et la Mise en Valeur de L'Outre-Mer (CEDIMOM)

Mr. DIABATE (Guinea) said that his delegation had serious objections to the admission of CEDIMOM as an observer, and requested that a decision on the matter should be taken by roll-call vote.

Mr. BADAWI (United Arab Republic) said that his delegation, too, had reservations regarding the admission of CEDIMOM.

Mr. SANCHEZ (Cuba) supported the Guinean representative's request for a roll-call vote.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation found it difficult to express any considered opinion on the question of admitting CEDIMOM as an observer. The information contained in the paper circulated to delegations was inadequate. There was no description of the structure of the organization, and no reference to its relations with other bodies. The account given of its activities was extremely vague.

Mr. MURAOKA (Japan) agreed with the Soviet representative. The Board did not even know where CEDIMOM had its headquarters. He proposed that the Secretariat should be asked to obtain more information about CEDIMOM, and that the Board should defer its decision until the second session.

Mr. KOFFI (Ivory Coast) said that, although little information on CEDIMOM might be available in countries outside Africa, the organization was very well known in all French-speaking African countries. It had very close working relationships with all the fourteen countries members of the Organisation commune africaine et Malgache (OCAM). He himself was convinced that CEDIMOM was fully qualified for admission as an observer. He was sure that the vast majority of delegations would take the same view, if they were provided with all the necessary information. He therefore supported the Japanese representative's proposal.



Mr. DIABATE (Guinea) said, as the representatives of the Soviet Union, Japan and the Ivory Coast were all in favour of requesting the secretariat to obtain more information, his delegation also believed that a decision on the admission of CEDIMOM should be deferred until the Board's second session.

Mr. CESAIRE (France) said that it would not be fair if, in the case of CEDIMOM, the Board were to adopt a procedure different from that which it had followed in considering applications by other non-governmental organizations. The information provided by certain other non-governmental organizations had been less scanty than that which was already available on CEDIMOM. The Board had nevertheless decided to admit the organizations concerned. Why should it adopt a different procedure in the case of CEDIMOM which had submitted an application at the same session?

In December 1966 CEDIMOM had organized a seminar in Paris, which had been attended by 200 representatives from African countries - including some persons of ministerial rank - and by a representative from the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development. It was providing developing countries with assistance in industrial and mining development and with training and information in those and other fields. It was eminently suitable for admission as an observer at the Board's sessions.

Mr. DIABATE (Guinea) said that his delegation's objections to the admission of CEDIMOM were based on political considerations. The activities of CEDIMOM in Africa had proved conclusively that the organization was not in the least concerned with promoting the economic development of the developing countries. He regretted that the representative of the Ivory Coast had seen fit to support the application of an organization which was purely neo-colonialist in its objectives.

Mr. KOFFI (Ivory Coast) strongly objected to the Guinean representative's allegation that the Ivory Coast was supporting neo-colonialism in Africa. The Ivory Coast, like all other countries, was fully entitled to request assistance from whatever quarter it chose. There was no evidence whatsoever of neo-colonialist designs in any of CEDIMOM's activities. His country would maintain its relations with CEDIMOM whether or not the Board decided to admit the organization as an observer.

The Japanese representative's proposal was adopted by 19 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that the whole question of the activities of non-governmental organizations was at present under consideration by other United Nations bodies, such as the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights. According to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the main criterion to be applied in dealing with applications from non-governmental organizations was whether the activities of the organization concerned were consistent with the principles and objectives of the United Nations. At the last session of the Committee, it had been pointed out that many of the 380 non-governmental organizations participating in the work of various United Nations bodies were engaged in activities completely contrary to the objectives of the United Nations. Some non-governmental organizations were actually receiving funds from the intelligence services of certain States. The name of ICFTU itself appeared in a list published in The New York Times of organizations receiving funds from the United States Central Intelligence Agency. He himself could not vouch for the accuracy of the list. But there was no smoke without a fire.

His delegation believed that in considering the application of non-governmental organizations the Board should, first, apply the criterion used by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. Secondly, it should consider whether the work of the organization was directly related to UNIDO's purposes and activities. Thirdly, the Board should satisfy itself that the organization was not engaged in colonialist or neo-colonialist activities. Fourthly, it should make sure that the organization was not receiving funds from the intelligence services of any State.

The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights had, for its part, taken the view that it was not competent to deal with the question of non-governmental organizations which were known or suspected to be engaged in unsavoury activities, and had decided to refer the whole matter to the General

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(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

Assembly. Until the General Assembly's views were known, it would be premature for the Board to take a decision on the application by ICFTU.

Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that the Soviet representative's argument that the Board should defer its decision, on the ground that the whole question of the activities of non-governmental organizations was at present under consideration by other United Nations bodies, would have been more convincing if it had been advanced at an earlier meeting when the Board had considered an application by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

It was well known that there were three main international organizations of trade unions, each with a different political outlook. It was equally well known that the Governments of certain eastern European countries were providing material support for non-governmental organizations on a scale which made it difficult to draw a dividing line between the organization's non-governmental and governmental activities. In its commentaries on international events, WFTU invariably supported the Soviet Government's foreign policy, which was completely at variance with foreign policies of certain other Governments including his own. Nevertheless, the Board had agreed to admit WFTU as an observer. In the interests of equity and fair play it should also admit ICFTU without further discussion. The organization did not consistently support the foreign policy of any particular Government, and its observations on international events were frequently in conflict with the views of his own Government.

At the last session of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations some remarks had been made for purely political motives on the activities of ICFTU. As ICFTU had not at the time been applying or re-applying for consultative status, its activities had not been the subject of any decision by the Committee as a whole.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had never referred to the political outlook of ICFTU, but had merely suggested that its activities were not in keeping with the principles and objectives of the United Nations.

The United States representative's allegation that WFTU was receiving funds from the Soviet Government was entirely unfounded. There was no secrecy whatsoever regarding the activities of WFTU. Its sole objective was to promote peace and economic and social progress throughout the world.

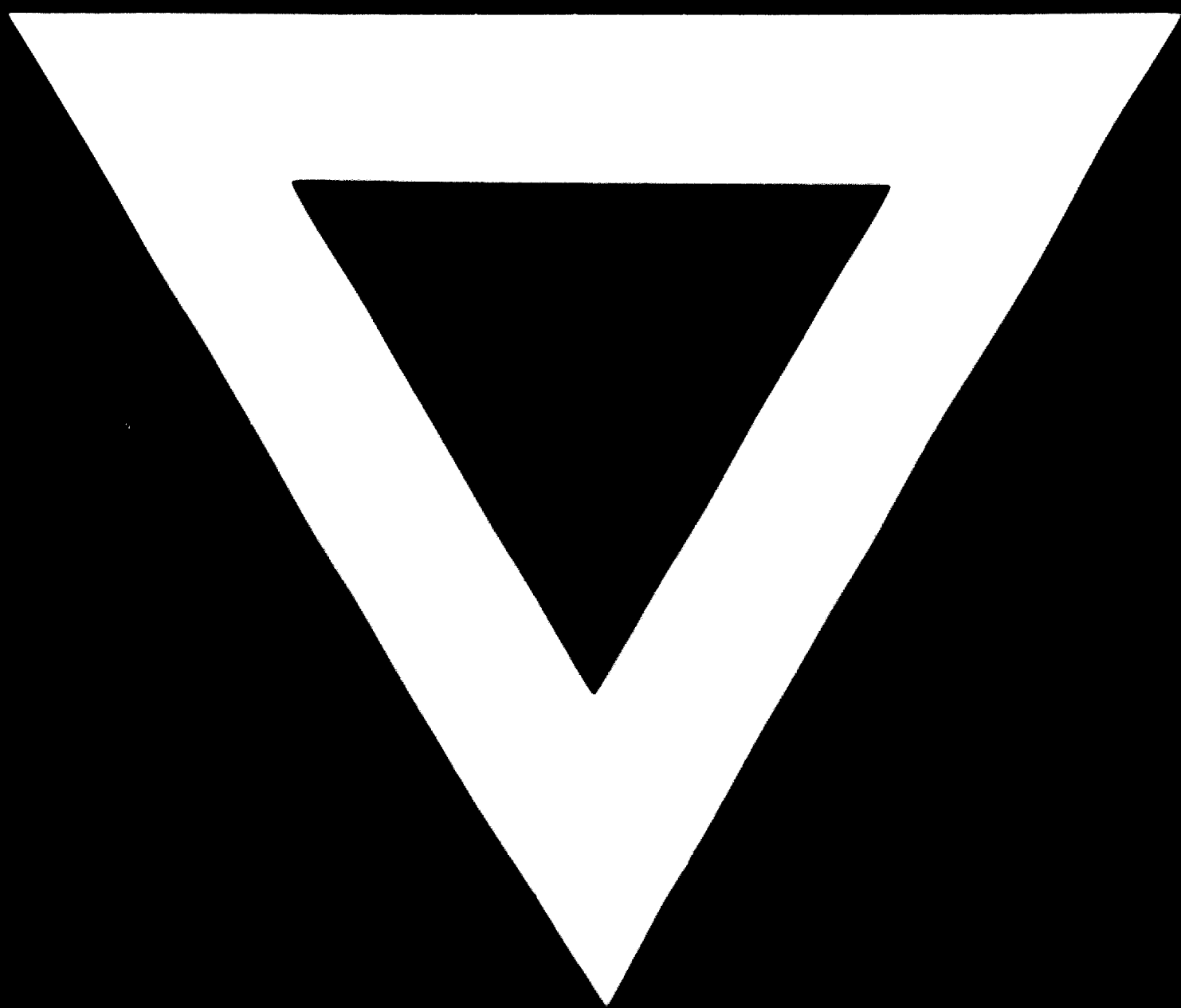
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The application by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for admission as an observer was approved by 21 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 11.35 p.m.





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