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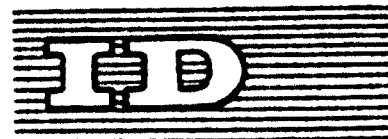
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## Industrial Development Board

Sixth Session

Vienna, 23 May - 2 June 1972

### SUMMARY RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Tuesday, 23 May 1972, at 12.30 p.m.

Acting President: Mr. ASANTE (Ghana)  
President: Mr. BRILLANTES (Philippines)  
Reporteurs: Mr. HAMISA (Libyan Arab Republic)

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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.

## OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The ACTING PRESIDENT, declaring open the sixth session of the Industrial Development Board, observed that its meetings would be held in the shadow of the recent international monetary crisis, which had shaken many assumptions in the industrial field, as in other areas of economic activity, and which had not yet been fully resolved. But if the conjuncture was uncertain, it was also one of opportunity, since the crisis had provided the international community, and the developed market economy countries in particular, with a unique occasion for creating an international monetary system which would ensure enough liquidity to maintain world trade, and at the same time make the developed countries channel a large part of their earned liquid assets towards the developing countries, thereby assisting the latter's economic and social development.
2. Despite that opportunity, however, attempts were still made to justify inward-looking policies which could only succeed if the modern world could be divided into compartments on the basis of national boundaries or regional economic groupings. But the rich could never solve their own problems by ignoring the developing world. Multilateral trade negotiations within the narrow limits of the principle of reciprocity would help the rich to grow richer, but would never resolve the contradictions of contemporary economic thought and practice. Indeed, such negotiations could only lead to progressive results if they advanced the principle of a generalized, non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory system of preferences, which had been one of the foundation stones of the strategy which the 1971 Special International Conference of UNIDO had attempted to define. Since then, however, events had underlined the need for sobriety and realism in the face of the fact that man's actions had not caught up with his fine thoughts, in awareness of the fact that plans, strategies and resolutions, however excellent, might be confounded, and in recognition of the fact that UNIDO's task was a very modest one: to assist the development process in the industrial field.
3. Ultimately, industrial development which, despite the problems it created for the human environment, was essential for the economic and social progress of the third world, depended upon the developing countries themselves, which should replace their morbid and incredible belief in their own helplessness with a spirit of self-reliance and the resolve to proceed alone if necessary, asking themselves not

"when?", but "how?". The concept of exports as exclusively directed towards Europe and America was a false one, and should be replaced by the notion of export to neighbours and to other developing countries. In the light of the performance of the giants of the industrial world, it was clear that chauvinism or narrow nationalism was an impediment to industrialization. Regional economic co-operation and integration should be the first steps towards massive economic intercourse between the developing countries and the creation of real unity among the peoples of the third world, to whose voice the developed countries would only listen when such unity was based on real substance. In the harsh modern world, mere pleading was not enough. The developing countries had to bargain, and real bargaining was only possible among equals. That was the conviction that lay behind the clamouring of young people in the developing countries. They would continue to clamour and to cause social unrest unless they were provided with the simple things they asked of life: the opportunity to earn their living with dignity and pride; the right to maintain their national cultures; the freedom and happiness which flowed from the ability and opportunity to contribute to human progress. And it was there that the ultimate objectives of UNIDO's work lay, beyond the technical jargon and vocabulary of an international organization.

4. The Industrial Development Board and UNIDO as a whole would achieve a great deal if they appreciated the immensity of the problems they were called upon to help resolve, the paucity of available resources, and the great contribution which could be made even with those meagre resources if it were possible to assist the developing world to uncover the harshness and the contradictions of the contemporary scene, to increasing its self-confidence and to discover its strength.

5. In conclusion, as the retiring President, he thanked the members of the Board, the Executive Director and the staff of UNIDO for their co-operation, kindness and courtesy during his term of office.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

6. Mr. AGUNG (Indonesia) nominated Mr. Brillantes (Philippines) for the office of President.

7. Mr. STIBRAVY (United States of America), Mr. TRAORE (Mali), Mr. de LOJENDIO (Spain), Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), Mr. SATTAR (Pakistan) and Mr. KANKA (Czechoslovakia) supported the nomination.

8. Mr. Brillantes (Philippines) was unanimously elected President.

Mr. Brillantes took the Chair.

9. The PRESIDENT thanked the Board for electing him to the office of President and hoped that a spirit of co-operation would prevail among all delegations throughout the sixth session.

10. Mr. LEDUC (France) nominated Miss Steeg (Federal Republic of Germany) for the office of Vice-President from Group B.

11. Mr. TRIVEDI (India), Mr. TRAORE (Mali), Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) and Mr. BITTENCOURT (Brazil) supported the nomination.

12. Miss Steeg (Federal Republic of Germany) was elected Vice-President.

13. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) nominated Mr. Denis Barreiro (Uruguay) for the office of Vice-President from Group C.

14. Mr. POMBHEJARA (Thailand), Mr. AMRANI (Algeria), Mr. STIBRAVY (United States of America) and Mr. LUNDE (Norway) supported the nomination.

15. Mr. LOPEZ MUIÑO (Cuba) said that his delegation would abstain in the election of a Vice-President from Group C. Its abstention was in no way a reflection on the personal qualities of Mr. Denis Barreiro.

16. Mr. Denis Barreiro (Uruguay) was elected Vice-President.

17. Mr. IVAN (Hungary) nominated Mr. Metody Popov (Bulgaria) for the office of Vice-President from Group D.

18. Mr. TRIVEDI (India), Mr. PROBST (Switzerland), Mr. LOPEZ MUIÑO (Cuba), Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), Mr. BROWNING (United Kingdom), Mr. ASANTE (Ghana) and Mr. ARKADIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the nomination.

19. Mr. Metody Popov (Bulgaria) was elected Vice-President.

20. Mr. TRAORE (Mali) nominated Mr. Hawisa (Libyan Arab Republic) as Rapporteur.

21. Mr. AMRANI (Algeria), Mr. ABBAS (Kuwait), Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru), Mr. SATTAR (Pakistan), Mr. GOHAR (Egypt) and Mr. PROBST (Switzerland) supported the nomination.

22. Mr. Hawisa (Libyan Arab Republic) was elected Rapporteur.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY

23. Mr. SOMJÉN (Hungary), speaking on behalf of Group D, said that the delegations of the socialist countries represented on the Board wished once again to draw attention to the abnormal situation resulting from the exclusion from the work of UNIDO of the German Democratic Republic, a highly industrialized nation. Its participation would be of great value both to the Board and to the developing countries, which would be able to take advantage of its considerable experience in the field of industrial development. The German Democratic Republic was already providing assistance to developing countries on a bilateral basis and he hoped that the glaring injustice of its exclusion from UNIDO would shortly be remedied and that representatives of the German Democratic Republic would soon take their places in UNIDO and its leading organs.

24. Mr. BROWNING (United Kingdom) pointed out that the question of participation in UNIDO was covered by General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). The German Democratic Republic was not included in the list of States in the annex to that resolution. Furthermore, it was not within the Board's competence to determine which countries should participate, a decision which belonged to the United Nations General Assembly alone.

25. Mr. LÓPEZ MUIÑO (Cuba) agreed with the representative of Hungary that the exclusion of the German Democratic Republic represented a flagrant injustice.

26. Mr. LEDUC (France) supported the views expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom.

FRIENDS OF THE RAPPORTEUR

27. The PRESIDENT announced that the following delegations would serve as Friends of the Rapporteur: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, United States of America and Upper Volta.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (ID/B/95)

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Board to adopt the provisional agenda.

29. The provisional agenda was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.



**19.7.74**