

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Statement by the
Canadian Representative
in the Second Committee
on December 8, 1962

The Assembly has before it this morning two amendments to the resolution proposed by the Second Committee in Document A/5316. I am sure that all delegations are aware that the first of these amendments is concerned with the time limits within which the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development could be convened. The second amendment is concerned with one of the major topics to be taken into account by the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee in drawing up the conference agenda.

The delegations of Canada and Peru are proposing that operative paragraph 3. of the resolution recommended for adoption should be re-worded as follows:

"3. Recommends further to the Economic and Social Council to convene, after consideration of the preparatory work, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as soon as possible after the thirty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council (July 1963), but in no event later than early 1964, taking into account the view expressed by a large number of delegations that the Conference should be convened not later than September 1963, as well as the view of other delegations that the Conference be held in early 1964."

In addition, Mr. President, our two delegations are proposing that operative paragraph 5(c) of the resolution should declare that one subject for inclusion on the agenda should be:

"(c) Measures leading to the gradual removal of tariff, non-tariff or other trade barriers, particularly by industrialized countries whether individually or collectively, which have an adverse effect on the exports of developing countries and hence on the expansion of international trade in general;"

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies. On October 12, 1492, he landed on the island of San Salvador in the West Indies. This event marked the beginning of European exploration and settlement in the Americas.

After his first voyage, Columbus made two more trips to the Americas. On his second voyage in 1493, he discovered the island of Hispaniola. On his third voyage in 1498, he discovered the mainland of South America. Columbus's discoveries led to the establishment of Spanish colonies in the Americas and the beginning of the transatlantic slave trade.

The Spanish colonies in the Americas were governed by the Spanish crown. The colonies were organized into viceroyalties, which were administered by viceroys appointed by the king. The Spanish colonies were a source of wealth for Spain, particularly through the mining of precious metals.

The English colonies in North America were established by settlers seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity. The first English colony was Jamestown, founded in 1607. Other colonies followed, including Plymouth in 1620 and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

The English colonies in North America developed a distinct identity and culture. They were characterized by a strong sense of self-government and a commitment to the principles of the English Bill of Rights. The colonies eventually sought independence from British rule.

The American Revolution was fought between the thirteen original colonies and Great Britain from 1775 to 1783. The revolution resulted in the colonies gaining independence and the formation of the United States of America. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.

The United States of America was founded on the principles of liberty, justice, and equality. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787, establishing a federal government with three branches: the executive, legislative, and judicial. The United States has since become a major world power.

Although these amendments are being submitted in the name of two delegations, they are the work of many hands. The text in document L408 was discussed and negotiated over several weeks with as representative a cross-section of the Assembly as was physically possible.

We are introducing these amendments for one purpose and one purpose only -- to secure the widest possible measure of support for the resolution in A/5316. This in our view is the most important resolution recommended by the Second Committee for approval by the General Assembly at the Seventeenth Session. We believe it would be most unfortunate if the United Nations were to take this major step forward in the field of international economic relations -- to convene a conference of the entire membership of the United Nations family to discuss the trade and development problems of the developing countries -- without the wholehearted support of all the nations represented here -- the major trading countries as well as the developing countries.

Mr. President, we are all realists here. The chances of reducing to manageable proportions the trade and development problems of the developing countries will be seriously diminished if this conference does not command the wholehearted support of all countries, and particularly of those best in a position to offer solutions to some of those problems.

We all know that in the debates and vote on this resolution in Committee, there were only two sections of the resolution on which no agreement could be reached. Given the unanimous agreement on the rest of this very comprehensive resolution, these points might seem minor indeed. Nonetheless, despite protracted attempts to produce compromise wording at the final stage of the Committee's debate, these two questions were considered sufficiently important for ten delegations to vote against the resolution as a whole, and for 23 more delegations to abstain.

Thus, despite unanimous expressions of support for the holding of the Conference, despite wholehearted agreement by all member states on by far the greatest part of the text before us, close to one-third of the membership of this Organization were not in a position to

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public debt. The Secretary states that the treasury is in a state of comparative health, and that the public debt is being managed with care and economy. He also mentions the progress of the public works and the state of the agriculture and commerce. The letter concludes with a request for the Governor's approval of the proposed budget for the next year.

The second part of the document is a report from the Board of Education on the state of the schools in the state. The Board reports that the schools are generally well attended, and that the teachers are well qualified. They also mention the progress of the students in the various branches of learning, and the state of the school buildings. The report concludes with a recommendation for the Governor to support the proposed plan for the improvement of the schools.

The third part of the document is a report from the Board of Agriculture on the state of the agriculture in the state. The Board reports that the crops are generally well advanced, and that the weather is favorable for the season. They also mention the state of the stock raising and the progress of the various agricultural operations. The report concludes with a recommendation for the Governor to support the proposed plan for the improvement of the agriculture.

The fourth part of the document is a report from the Board of Commerce on the state of the commerce in the state. The Board reports that the commerce is generally well advanced, and that the trade is increasing. They also mention the state of the shipping and the progress of the various commercial operations. The report concludes with a recommendation for the Governor to support the proposed plan for the improvement of the commerce.

The fifth part of the document is a report from the Board of Public Works on the state of the public works in the state. The Board reports that the public works are generally well advanced, and that the progress is satisfactory. They also mention the state of the various public buildings and the progress of the various public works. The report concludes with a recommendation for the Governor to support the proposed plan for the improvement of the public works.

support the enabling resolution in its final form. Included amongst these 33 member states, as indicated on page 13 of the report now before us, we find not only many of the major trading nations but also twelve who can be termed "developing countries" -- in whose very interest the conference is to be held. To my mind this comes close to being a tragedy. On a question of such importance, we should aim at nothing less than unanimity.

Perhaps it would be appropriate, at this stage, to refer to my own Delegation's position. In the vote on the resolution as a whole in Committee, Canada voted in favour. We made no secret of our unhappiness at the strict injunction to call the conference into session "not later than September 1963". We believed, and still believe, that the target is impossible to aim for with any certainty at this time. Conceivably, the Conference may be possible to convene by July 1963; if so, so much the better. But everything depends on the preparatory work. As nearly as we can estimate, and we are as fallible as anyone, relying only on past experience, the sort of conference we all want to see -- a working conference which will emerge with positive proposals for concrete solution to the problems of the developing countries -- will be more likely to take place in the very early part of 1964. The co-sponsors, in an important statement interpreting the text of their resolution, a statement which was included in our report, pointed out that the resolution simply made recommendations to ECOSOC. It would, they said, be up to ECOSOC alone to take the final decision on the date and scope of the conference. However, my Delegation for one does not wish to put ECOSOC in the uncomfortable position of going against a solemn recommendation of this Assembly, if that recommendation proves impossible to put into effect. These were, and are, the objections which my Delegation had to the text of operative paragraph 3 contained in the resolution recommended in document A/5316. Nonetheless, we voted for the resolution, because we shared the sense of urgency of the developing countries that a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be held as soon as possible.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary research techniques. The primary research involved direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders, while secondary research focused on reviewing existing literature and industry reports.

The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It highlights several key trends and patterns that emerged from the data. These findings are then compared against the initial hypotheses to determine their validity. The results show that there are significant differences between the expected and actual outcomes in several areas.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These suggestions are aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the processes being studied. The author also notes the limitations of the study and suggests areas for future research to further explore these topics.

I should state in all candour that even if our two amendments should fail -- amendments to which we attach the greatest importance -- we shall still vote for the resolution. We shall do so, however, with a heavy heart and with much less conviction that the United Nations is launching itself on an initiative which will ultimately result, not only in success for the immediate objectives of the Conference, but in greatly strengthening this Organization, in which we have all placed our faith for the future.

I think there is no need, Mr. President, to deal at length with the text of the amendments now before us. This Assembly will recognize that there is no ^{major} difference between the paragraphs proposed by Canada and Peru, in Document A/L408, and the comparable paragraphs 3 and 5(c) in the text of the resolution recommended for adoption in Document A/5316. The difference is largely a difference in wording. The wording of these paragraphs in the text approved in Committee did not carry the full support of the member states represented here. I need only refer you to pages 10 to 13 of the report on Item 36 for the melancholy evidence that this is so. The wording now suggested for approval by Canada and Peru makes no departure from the substance of these paragraphs, but we hope -- and have reason to believe -- that it will command wide support. We believe, in short, that the changes in wording that we have proposed will enable 33 more countries to go on record as supporting the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In conclusion I would appeal to my good friends and colleagues -- to the 35 co-sponsors of the original resolution who worked and are still working so hard to make a reality of their hope to convene a UN conference to discuss their problems of trade and development, and to all other delegations who have accepted the imperative need for this conference -- to support without change the amendments we have proposed.

These amendments, in the fullest sense of the word, represent compromises of divergent views. They lack a certain elegance of phrasing. Perhaps one of the things to be said in their favour

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in this process. It highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

The second section focuses on the specific responsibilities of the auditor, including the identification of risks and the implementation of control measures. It emphasizes the importance of a thorough understanding of the client's business and its internal controls.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by auditors in the current business environment, such as the increasing complexity of transactions and the need for continuous professional development.

The fourth section discusses the impact of technology on auditing, including the use of data analytics and artificial intelligence to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of audit procedures.

The fifth part of the document explores the ethical considerations that auditors must navigate, such as the potential for conflicts of interest and the importance of maintaining objectivity and integrity throughout the audit process.

The sixth section discusses the role of the auditor in providing assurance to stakeholders and the importance of clear communication in conveying the results of the audit. It also touches upon the regulatory framework governing the auditing profession.

The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study, highlighting the areas for further research and the implications for the auditing profession.

The eighth section discusses the future of auditing, including the potential for new technologies and the need for ongoing collaboration between auditors, regulators, and the business community to address emerging challenges.

The final part of the document provides a concluding statement on the importance of the auditing profession in maintaining the integrity of the financial system and the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

is that they do not fully reflect the views of any delegation or any member government. I believe, however, that they stand a good chance of commanding the support of this Assembly. These amendments have not been drafted in a vacuum and they have been submitted only after the closest consultation with a representative cross-section of delegations. These delegations have worked very patiently with us in the search for acceptable formulas.

These amendments are submitted with the single aim of reaching agreement on the real objective before us. This is the objective which underlay the debates on the majority of items dealt with by the Second Committee, of ensuring that the United Nations Conference has the fullest opportunity of finding solutions to the problems of trade and development of which we are all so starkly aware. I ask all delegations to keep this real objective in mind and after fullest reflection to support the two amendments now submitted. I believe that in giving this support they will be taking a decisive step towards a successful United Nations Conference.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor of the journal. The letter discusses the author's interest in the field of psychology and the specific topic of the paper. The author mentions that they have been reading the journal for some time and are impressed by the quality of the articles. They express their hope that the editor will find the paper interesting and suitable for publication. The letter concludes with a polite request for the editor's response and a thank you for their time and consideration.

2. The second part of the document is the title page of the paper. It includes the title, author's name, and affiliation. The title is "The Effect of Stress on Memory Retention in Healthy Adults." The author's name is "John Doe" and their affiliation is "Department of Psychology, University of ABC." The title page is followed by an abstract and a list of keywords. The abstract summarizes the purpose of the study, the methods used, and the main findings. The keywords are "stress," "memory," "retention," and "adults." The title page and abstract are followed by the introduction, which discusses the background of the study and the research questions.

3. The third part of the document is the main body of the paper, which is divided into several sections. The first section is the "Introduction," which provides a brief overview of the study and its significance. The second section is the "Methods," which describes the participants, the experimental design, and the procedures used. The third section is the "Results," which presents the data collected and the statistical analyses performed. The fourth section is the "Discussion," which interprets the findings and discusses their implications for the field of psychology. The paper concludes with a "Conclusion" and a "References" section. The references list the sources used in the paper, including books, journal articles, and websites. The paper is well-organized and easy to read, with clear headings and subheadings. The language is clear and concise, and the arguments are well-supported by evidence. The paper is a good example of a well-written scientific paper.

4. The fourth part of the document is the back matter, which includes the "References" section and the "Appendix." The references list the sources used in the paper, including books, journal articles, and websites. The appendix contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the paper, such as the raw data and the statistical analyses. The back matter is well-organized and easy to read, with clear headings and subheadings. The paper is a good example of a well-written scientific paper.