



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

5 July – 5 August 1966

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1966

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* contain the summary records of the plenary meetings (incorporating the corrections requested by delegations and other editorial modifications which were considered necessary), together with the annexes and supplements.

A check list of all documents relating to the agenda will be found on page xxvi; the check list indicates the publication in which each document appears.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	OAS	Organization of American States
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	OAU	Organization of African Unity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (also the Contracting Parties and the secretariat)	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDA	International Development Association	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IFC	International Finance Corporation	UPU	Universal Postal Union
LO	International Labour Organisation	WHO	World Health Organization
		WMO	World Meteorological Organization

ERRATA

Corrections from the Universal Postal Union received too late for incorporation in the final text

1421st meeting,

para. 64, *second and third sentences to read as follows :*

It had established a special fund to enable the Union to provide on-the-spot assistance to developing countries for training in postal work, mainly through the organization of courses and seminars, and by making grants-in-aid for the training of instructors and the preparation of textbooks. The textbooks which the International Bureau would publish for that purpose would not only contain the essential technical material but also provide postal personnel with the civic training necessary in a State service that must command the confidence and respect of the public.

para. 68, second line

for adopted at the Vienna Congress *read* adopted since the Vienna Congress

para. 69, *to read as follows :*

The Executive Council had also decided to build new offices for the International Bureau at Berne, by virtue of a low-interest loan from the Swiss Confederation and the grant of a site, free of charge, by the city of Berne.

para. 70, last sentence

after That right should be expressly stated *insert* as one of the human rights

Correction from the delegation of Ecuador received too late for incorporation in the final text

1445th meeting,

for para. 26, last ten lines, *read as follows ;*

In favour : Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania.

Against : Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France.

Abstaining : United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Greece, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions.

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LIST OF DELEGATIONS

Members of the Council

ALGERIA

Representative

Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.*

Alternates

Mr. Mohamed Benyahia, Ambassador; *
Mr. Idriss Djazairi, Chief, Economic and Financial Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Hocine Djoudi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers

Mr. Mohamed Benamar, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Abderrahman Bensid, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
Mr. Abdelkader Bouzar, Second Secretary, Cultural and Social Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Areyki Cherfa, Second Secretary, Economic and Financial Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mrs. Chafika Sellami, Third Secretary, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Ahmed Chouaki, Attaché, Legal and Consular Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Rachid Hannouz, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CAMEROON

Representative

Mr. Josué Tétang, Secretary of State for Education.

Alternates

Mr. Njine;
Mr. Jean-Baptiste Beleoken, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers

Mr. Henri Djengue, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy, Paris;
Mr. Mbog, Economic Counsellor, Embassy, Brussels;
Mr. Etamé, Economic Counsellor, Embassy, London.

CANADA

Representative

Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Alternates

Mr. Jean-Louis Delisle, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ambassador to Turkey;
Mr. J. O. Parry, Deputy Head, United Nations Division, Department of External Affairs.

Advisers

Mr. J. R. Sharpe, First Secretary, Embassy, Dublin;
Mr. Leonard Houzer, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. R. M. Middleton, Department of External Affairs;
Mr. Gilles Grondin, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
Mr. Roy MacLaren, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
Mr. M. R. Pelletier, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CHILE

Representative

Mr. Alfonso Santa Cruz, Ambassador to Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Alternates

Mr. Fernando Contreras, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Nicolás Novoa, Counsellor, Embassy, Madrid.

Secretary

Mr. Carlos de Costa-Nora, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representative

Mr. Karel Kurka, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Alternates

Mr. Miroslav Kadlec, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; *
Mr. Pribislav Pavlik, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Ladislav Smid, Deputy Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Jan Muzik, Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Advisers

Mr. Juraj Kralik, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

* As Mr. Bouattoura was President of the Economic and Social Council, the delegation was headed by Mr. Benyahia.

* Upon the departure of Mr. Kurka on 18 July 1966, Mr. Kadlec acted as representative.

Mr. Jiri Svab, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Jaroslav Stahl, Department of International Economic Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Otto Jachek, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Milan Jurza, Department of International Economic Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Experts

Mr. Evzen Zapotocky, Lecturer, Higher School of Economics, Prague;

Mr. Stefan Murin, Secretariat of the Slovak National Council, Bratislava.

DAHOMÉY

Representative

Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternate

Mr. Loko Gilbert.

ECUADOR

Representative

Mr. José R. Martinez Cobo, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Alternate

Mr. José A. Najera, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

FRANCE

Representative

Mr. Roger Seydoux, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternates

Mr. Bernard de Chalvron, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.*

Advisers

Mr. Henri Laugier, Honorary Professor, Faculty of Science, Paris;

Mr. Bernard Toussaint, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Pierre Juvigny, *Maître des requêtes au Conseil d'Etat*;

* In the absence of Mr. Seydoux, Mr. Viaud acted as representative.

Mr. Henri Chollet, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Louis Gros, Civil Administrator, *Chargé de mission, Délégation générale à la recherche scientifique et technique*;

Mr. André Jouanin, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, Technical Co-operation Branch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Michel Le Diraison, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Jean-Xavier Clément, Counsellor for Foreign Affairs, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mrs. Nicole Questiaux, *Maître des requêtes au Conseil d'Etat*;

Mr. Yvan Martin-Witkowski, Civil Administrator, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Guy Nébot, Civil Administrator, Ministry of Economy and Finance;

Mr. Hubert Prévot, Civil Administrator, Ministry of Economy and Finance;

Mr. Henri Beffeyte, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Yves Boulet, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Michel Lennuyeux-Comnène, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. André Lewin, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Technical Co-operation Branch, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Albert Pavéc, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, United Nations and International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Daniel George, Commercial Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Jean Bidaut, *Chargé de mission*, Secretariat of State for Co-operation;

Mrs. Germaine Hirlemann, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Secretary

Miss Hélène de France.

GABON

Representative

Mr. Jacques Biyogho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternates

Mr. Jean-Pierre Ambourouet-Demba, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

Mr. Jérôme Nzendong, Head of Service, Social Affairs,
Ministry of Labour.

Advisers

Mr. Jean Davin, Deputy Representative to the European Economic Community;
Mr. Jean-Baptiste Abessolo, Attaché to the Office of the Minister, Ministry of National Economy, Planning and Mines;
Mr. Simon Pither, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

GREECE

Representative

Mr. C. P. Caranicas, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy, Washington.

Alternates

Mrs. A. Pangalos-Nezi, Special Counsellor, Ministry of Co-ordination;
Mr. E. Mitsopoulos, First Secretary of Embassy, Chief of United Nations Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mrs. A. D. Mantzoulinos;
Mr. Lycurgue Papadopoulos, Deputy Director of the Bank of Greece.

INDIA

Representative

Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs.

Alternates

Mr. Khub Chand, Ambassador to Sweden;*
Mr. K. P. Lukose, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. B. N. Swarup, Deputy Permanent Representative to GATT;
Mr. M. Dubey, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

Advisers

Mr. I. S. Chadha, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
Mr. P. Gopinath, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. G. N. Mathur, *secretary of delegation*.

IRAN

Representative

Mr. Majid Rahnema, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

Alternates

Mr. Mohyeddin Nabavi, Director of International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

* In the absence of Mr. Singh, Mr. Chand acted as representative.

Mr. Sadegh Azimi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Jafar Nadim, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Special adviser

Mr. Mohammad Ali Jaferi.

Advisers

Mr. Amir Ali Zonouzi, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Ali-Asghar Bahrambeygui, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

IRAQ

Representative

Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Advisers

Mr. Ikbal El-Falouji, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Wahbi Al-Qaraghoul, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mrs. Bedia Afnan, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Talal Pachachi, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

LUXEMBOURG

Representative

Mr. Marcel Fischbach, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Alternates

Mr. Pierre Wurth, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations; *
Mr. Jean Rettel, Deputy Director, International Economic Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Paul Mertz, Deputy Director, Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Advisers

Mr. Bittremieux, Director, Office of Co-operation for Development, Brussels;
Mr. A. van der Goot, Deputy Director, International Technical Assistance Department, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. A. P. A. Jacobovitz de Szeged, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. J. Kaufmann, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

* In the absence of Mr. Fischbach, Mr. Wurth acted as representative.

Count J. F. de Liedekerke, Deputy Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. J. S. Lubbers, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations;

Miss A. F. W. Lunsingh-Meijer, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. de Meester de Ravestein, Counsellor of Embassy, in charge of Economic and Social Organizations Department, Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. André Onkelinx, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations;

Mr. R. Pieters, Director, Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. C. Walhin, Economic and Financial Counsellor, Office of Co-operation for Development, Brussels;

Mr. F. R. A. Walraven, Head of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Division, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Miss C. M. Leemans, Directorate-General of International Co-operation, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MOROCCO

Representative

Mr. Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternates

Mr. Abderrahman Filali, Secretary-General, Ministry of Commerce;

Mr. Farouk Bennis, Director of External Finance, Ministry of Finance.

PAKISTAN

Representative

Mr. M. M. Ahmed, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Ministry for Planning and Economic Affairs.

Senior alternate

Mr. M. Ismail, Joint Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, President's Secretariat.

Alternates

Mr. Niaz A. Naik, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Yusuf J. Ahmed, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. A. K. Soofi, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industries;

Mr. M. Zaki Azam, Deputy Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, President's Secretariat.

PANAMA

Representative

Mr. Manuel Varela, Jr., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Alternate

Mr. Miguel Amado Burgos, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

PERU

Representative

Mr. Alberto Arca Parró, Senator.

Alternates

Mr. José Antonio Encinas del Pando, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Special adviser

Mr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Advisers

Mr. Felipe Solari, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. José Carlos Mariátegui, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Oswaldo de Rivero, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Juan Enrique Goytisolo, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Xavier Escudero, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

PHILIPPINES

Representative

Mr. Salvador P. Lopez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternate

Mr. Sergio A. Barrera, First Secretary, Embassy, Paris.

Advisers

Mr. Ricardo M. Tan, Financial Attaché, Embassy, London;

Mr. Felipe Mabilangan, Jr., Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Antonio J. Uy, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Miss Nona Zaldivar, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Secretary

Mr. Maxie S. Aguillon, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

ROMANIA

Representative

Mr. Costin Murgescu, Ambassador, Corresponding Member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Alternates

Mr. Nicolae Ecobescu, Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Mircea Predescu, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Mihai Dulea, Counsellor, National Scientific Research Council.

Advisers

Mr. Ionel Desmireanu, Chief of Section, Institute for Economic Research;
Mr. Aurel Sanislav, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Ion Pah, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Manole Docan, Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Ion Goritza, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Constantin Nitza, Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Alexandru Niculescu, Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SIERRA LEONE

Representative

Mr. Gershon B. O. Collier, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternate

Mr. E. P. A. Soneye, Assistant Economist.

SWEDEN

Representative

Mr. Sverker Astrom, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Alternates

Mr. Erik Westerlind, Governor of Province, Stockholm;
Mr. Tord Hagen, Ambassador, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Sixten Heppling, Head of Department, Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm;
Mr. Börge Billner, Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Per Olof Forshell, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Advisers

Mr. Ragnar Dromberg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Miss Irene Larsson, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Mats Bergqvist, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Ulf Hanninger, Ministry of Agriculture;

Mr. Staffan Sohlman, Ministry of Finance;

Mr. Sten-Sture Liden, Board of Trade.

Special advisers

Mrs. Nonny Wright, Observer for Denmark;
Mr. Björn Olsen, Observer for Denmark;
Mr. Richard Muller, Observer for Finland;
Mr. T. P. Svennevig, Observer for Norway.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Representative

Mr. A. S. Chistyakov, Head of the Department of International Economic Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Senior alternate

Mr. N. I. Molyakov, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Alternates

Mr. V. G. Solodovnikov, Director, Institute on Africa, USSR Academy of Sciences;
Mr. L. S. Lobanov, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. E. N. Shatsky, Deputy Director, Department of International Organizations, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology;
Mr. V. N. Bendryshev, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Advisers

Mr. A. I. Korolev, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. V. S. Pozharsky, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. V. P. Galkin, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. D. N. Kolesnik, Expert-Consultant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mrs. V. I. Kastalskaya, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. V. P. Kassatkin, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. V. A. Kuzin, Expert-Consultant, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Experts

Mr. E. V. Pavlov, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. G. A. Smirnov, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. S. S. Fedotov, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Secretaries

Mrs. M. I. Egorova, Stenographer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mrs. I. G. Ivanova, Stenographer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative

Lord Caradon, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Senior alternates

Sir Eugene Melville, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Sir Keith Unwin, Permanent Representative to the Economic and Social Council.*

Alternates and advisers

Sir Edward Warner, Permanent Representative (designate) to the Economic and Social Council;

Sir Samuel Hoare, Special Adviser;

Mr. K. R. C. Pridham, Counsellor, Foreign Office;

Mr. P. H. R. Marshall, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Dudley Seers, Director General of Economic Planning, Ministry of Overseas Development;

Mr. J. G. Taylor, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. J. E. Powell-Jones, First Secretary, Foreign Office;

Mr. A. A. Acland, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Miss T. Solesby, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Miss B. Richards, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. G. Warner, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. J. R. H. Evans, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. A. McLeary, Principal, Ministry of Overseas Development.

Secretariat

Mr. J. C. Harrison, Third Secretary, Foreign Office, *secretary of delegation*;

Miss E. A. Deeves, Foreign Office, *conference officer*;

Miss J. Molyneux, *personal assistant to Lord Caradon*;

Miss J. A. Cowley, *personal assistant to Sir Keith Unwin*;

* In the absence of Lord Caradon, Sir Keith Unwin acted as representative.

Mr. B. Robertson, Foreign Office, *archivist*;

Mr. A. J. Hunt, Foreign Office, *archivist*.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Representative

Mr. Paul E. Mwaluko, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Alternate

Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representative **

Mr. James Roosevelt, Ambassador, Representative on the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Alternate

Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Minister, Deputy Representative on the Economic and Social Council, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

Special adviser

Mr. Roger W. Tubby, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Advisers

Mr. Harold Aisley, Bureau of International Labour Affairs, Department of Labour;

Miss Marjorie Belcher, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Miss Kathleen Bell, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. John A. Birch, Office of International Economic Activities, Department of the Treasury;

Mr. Clarence I. Blau, Senior Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Edward Elmendorf, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Leonard Felsenthal, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Mishell George, Special Assistant to the Director, Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce;

Miss Betty Gough, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Shelton B. Granger, Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Health, Education and Welfare;

Mr. Warren E. Hewitt, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

* Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, served as Chairman of the delegation *ex officio* during his presence in Geneva.

Mrs. Marjorie Lawson, Representative on the Social Commission;

Mr. Clarence W. Nichols, Office of International Commodities, Department of State;

Mrs. Gladys A. Tillett, Representative on the Commission on the Status of Women.

VENEZUELA

Representative

Mr. Francisco Alvarez Chacin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Alternates

Mr. Manuel Rafael Rivero, Ambassador to the European Economic Community, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva; *

Mr. Raúl Sosa Rodriguez, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. John Raphael, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Manuel Solorzano Calderon, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mrs. Consuelo Nouel Gomez, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Augusto Hernandez, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mrs. Dalia Pan-Davila, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

* In the absence of Mr. Alvarez Chacin, Mr. Rivero acted as representative.

Members of the United Nations represented by observers

ARGENTINA

Mr. Fernando G. Lerena, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Gustavo A. Urrutia, Secretary of Embassy.

AUSTRALIA

Miss June H. Barnett, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. W. E. Weemaes, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

AUSTRIA

Mr. Kurt Herndl, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Johannes Potocnik, Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Georg Lennkh, Attaché, Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

BRAZIL

Mr. A. B. M. Cadaxa, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Braulino B. Barbosa, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

BULGARIA

Mr. Méthodi Popov, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Nicolas Petrov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Kalck, Economic Counsellor, Embassy, Paris.

CEYLON

Mr. R. C. S. Koelmeyer, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. M. W. Perera, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CHINA

Mr. Tsing-chang Liu, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Peter B. T. Chang, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Yang-hai Liu, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CUBA

Mr. Enrique Camejo-Argudín, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Abelardo Moreno-Fernandez, Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

DENMARK

Mrs. Nonny Wright, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;

Mr. Björn Olsen, Economic Counsellor.

FINLAND

Mr. Richard Muller, Attaché, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

HUNGARY

Mr. Rezső Palotás, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. János Regös, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Sandor Hajnal, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

IRELAND

Mr. Sean P. Kennan, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

ISRAEL

Mr. Ephraïm F. Haran, Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. David I. Marmor, Deputy Director, International Organizations Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Michael N. Bavly, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

ITALY

Mr. Justo Giusti del Giardino, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Armando Marchetti, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Miss Maria Cao-Pinna, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Giancarlo Corradini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Reginaldo V. Munafo, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

JAPAN

Mr. Masahiro Nisibori, Minister, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Michihiko Ikeda, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations;
Mr. Mitsuo Watanabe, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

KUWAIT

Mr. Rashid Abdul Aziz Al-Rashid, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations;
Mr. Nasser M. A. Al-Sabah, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

LIBYA

Mr. Muftah Ennaili, Vice-Consul in Geneva.

MADAGASCAR

Mr. Armand Razafindrabe, Ambassador to Belgium and Switzerland;
Mr. Raymond Ramboaniaina, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy, Berne.

MEXICO

Mr. Ernesto de Santiago Lopez, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Enrique Bravo Caro, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

NETHERLANDS

Mr. Jan Meijer, Director-General, International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. K. W. Piddington, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. N. H. S. Judd, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

NIGERIA

Mr. M. B. Brimah, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

NORWAY

Mr. T. P. Svennevig, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

POLAND

Mr. Kazimierz Szablewski, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

PORTUGAL

Mr. Fernando de Alcambar Pereira, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

SPAIN

Mr. Miguel Jabala Gonzalez, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. Eustace Seignoret, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

TUNISIA

Mr. Rida Bach Baouab, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Mohamed Memmi, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;
Mr. Habib ben Tekaia, Attaché of Embassy, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

TURKEY

Mr. Oktay Aksoy, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Mr. Youri Khilchevski, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Mr. Salah Abou-Gabal, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Mahmoud Kassem, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Adel Abdel Salam, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Omar Ali Amer, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

URUGUAY

Mr. Mateo J. Magarinos de Mello, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mrs. Maria Elena Bidart de Lopez, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Pedro H. Vidal, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Stanislas Kopcok, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Djordje Kosanovic, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Milan Ristic, Counsellor, Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Miss Ljubica Bujas, Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Non-members of the United Nations represented by observers

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. Walter M. Weber, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representative to the Trade and Development Board;

Mr. H. H. Kruse, Deputy Permanent Observer to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Walter Göller, First Secretary;

Mrs. C. Ortmann, Second Secretary;

Mr. E. Kurth, Second Secretary;

Mr. H. G. Heinrich, Second Secretary;

Miss M. Wannow, Attaché;

Mr. W. Borucki, Third Secretary.

HOLY SEE

The Reverend Father Henri de Riedmatten.

SWITZERLAND

Mr. René Keller, Permanent Observer to the United Nations Office at Geneva;

Mr. Umberto Andina, Trade Division, Federal Department of Public Economy;

Mr. Anton Hegner, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department;

Miss Denise Werner, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. André Coigny, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. Robert Beaujon, Political Affairs Division, Federal Political Department;

Mr. Jean-Pierre Zehnder, International Organizations Division, Federal Political Department.

Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office;

Mr. C. W. Jenks, Deputy Director-General;

Mrs. Ana Figueroa, Assistant Director-General;

Mr. P. D. Orlov, Special Assistant to the Director-General;

Mr. A. Crespo, Chief, International Organizations Branch;

Mr. P. Blamont, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York;

Mr. J. Lemoine, International Organizations Branch;

Mr. D. Farman-Farmaian, International Organizations Branch;

Mr. H. Zoetewij, Assistant Economic Adviser;

Mr. M. H. Khan, Technical Co-operation Branch;

Mr. R. Caldwell, International Organizations Branch.

Special delegation appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to accompany the Director-General as and when necessary for the discussion of the industrialization of developing countries

Mr. Morio Aoki, Ambassador of Japan, Chairman of the Governing Body;

Mr. Alexandre Parodi, Vice-President of the Council of State of France, Representative of France on the Governing Body;
 Mr. Michael Amede, Representative of Ethiopia on the Governing Body;
 Mr. Naval H. Tata, Employers' member of the Governing Body (India);
 Mr. Carlos R. Vegh-Garzón, Employers' member of the Governing Body (Uruguay);
 Mr. A. Verschueren, Employers' substitute member of the Governing Body (Belgium);
 Mr. Mahmoud ben Ezzedine, Workers' member of the Governing Body (Tunisia);
 Mr. K. Kaplansky, Workers' member of the Governing Body (Canada);
 Mr. A. Sanchez Madariaga, Workers' deputy member of the Governing Body (Mexico).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General;
 Mr. Mekki Abbas, Assistant Director-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
 Mr. Pierre Terver, Assistant Director-General, Programme and Budget;
 Mr. F. Lamartine Yates, Regional Representative for Europe;
 Mr. J. V. A. Nehemiah, Special Assistant to the Director-General for Inter-Agency Affairs;
 Dr. E. M. Ojala, Director, Commodities Division;
 Mr. Raymond Aubrac, Director, Programme Liaison Division;
 Mr. C. F. Pennison, Director, Economic Analysis Division;
 Mr. A. G. Orbaneja, Chief, International Agency Liaison Branch, Programme Liaison Division;
 Mr. A. Aten, Technical Officer (Industrialization);
 Mr. G. Delalande, Liaison Officer, International Agency Liaison Branch.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. René Maheu, Director-General;
 Mr. M. Elmandjra, Director, Executive Office;
 Mr. P. Bertrand, Director, Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes;
 Mr. A. Gagliotti, Director, New York Office;
 Mr. A. de Silva, Chief, Division of Relations with International Organizations;
 Mr. P. Lebar, Deputy Chief, Division of Relations with International Organizations;
 Mr. Al Noor Kassum, Division of Relations with International Organizations.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. B. T. Twigt, Secretary-General;
 Mr. E. M. Lewis, Chief, External Relations.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. Federico Consolo, Special Representative to the United Nations;
 Dr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte, European Office of the IBRD.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Mr. Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations;
 Mr. Edgar Jones, Representative in Geneva;
 Mr. Jean van der Mensbrugghe.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General;
 Dr. P. Dorolle, Deputy Director-General;
 Mr. Milton P. Siegel, Assistant Director-General;
 Dr. P. M. Kaul, Assistant Director-General;
 Dr. L. Bernard, Assistant Director-General;
 Dr. N. F. Izmerov, Assistant Director-General;
 Dr. J. Karefa-Smart, Assistant Director-General;
 Dr. M. Sacks, Chief, Programme Co-ordination;
 Miss B. Newton, Chief, Administrative Co-ordination;
 Mr. C. Fedele, Chief, External Relations;
 Mr. R. Pleic, Financial Adviser;
 Miss B. Howell, Reports Officer, Programme Co-ordination.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Dr. Edouard Weber, Director-General;
 Mr. Anthony H. Ridge, Deputy Director-General;
 Mr. Louis Lachaize, Assistant Director-General;
 Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Counsellor.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Mr. M. B. Sarwate, Secretary-General;
 Mr. Mohamed Mili, Deputy Secretary-General;
 Mr. Jean Persin, Director, Department of External Affairs;
 Mr. Lloyd Mason, Department of Technical Co-operation.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. D. A. Davies, Secretary-General;
Mr. J. R. Rivet, Deputy Secretary-General;
Dr. H. Sebastian, Chief, Technical Co-operation Division;
Mr. R. L. Munteanu, External Relations Officer.

**INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE
ORGANIZATION**

Mr. J. Roullier, Secretary-General;
Mr. Donald B. Eddy, Director of Administration and
External Relations.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Dr. S. Eklund (1-7 July), Director-General;
Mr. A. A. Wells, Deputy Director General for Administration (18 July-5 August);
Mr. U. Goswami, Deputy Director General for Technical Assistance (2-31 July);
Mr. D. A. V. Fischer, Director, Division of External Liaison (5-12 July);
Miss Mary Jeffreys, Senior Officer, Division of External Liaison (11 July-5 August);
Mr. S. G. Rison, Senior Officer, Department of Technical Assistance;
Miss Ruth Deutsch, Division of External Liaison, *secretary cf delegation* (29 June-5 August).

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Mr. A. Balensi, Assistant Director-General for External Relations;
Mr. G. M. Lucq, Director of Agricultural Division;
Mr. G. Hortling, Counsellor, External Relations Division;
Mr. I. Jaffrey, Economic Affairs Officer.

Other inter-governmental organizations represented by observers

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (BIRPI)

Mr. R. Woodley, Head of the Industrial Property Division;
Mr. V. Doleyil, Industrial Property Division.

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Mr. Elias Maalouf, Secretary of the Economic Department.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Mr. G. Pognon, Assistant Secretary-General.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. Raúl C. Migone, Representative in Europe.

ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Dr. Anibal Martinez.

Non-governmental organizations

Category A

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Walter Hill;
Mr. Jacques L'Huillier;
Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Kwaku Baah;
Mr. Paul Barton;
Mr. Irving Brown;
Mr. Michel Collinet;
Mr. Heribert Maier;
Mr. Heinz Umrath;
Mr. Lawrence White.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

Mr. Marcel Boson.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

Mr. Philip Barter.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Johannes Pietryga;
Mr. Georges Eggermann.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS

Mr. Gullmar Bergenström;
Mr. Raphaël Lagasse;
Mr. Jean-Jacques Oechslin.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

UNITED TOWNS ORGANIZATION

Mr. Robert Monory.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. Louis Saillant;
Mr. Brian Barton;
Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti;
Mr. K. B. Panikkar.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. L. H. Horace Perera;
Mr. Ronald J. Anderson;
Mr. John Ennals;
Mr. Gordon Evans;
Mr. Michael Milde;
Miss Nan T. Robinson.

WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION

Mr. Norman Acton;
Mr. James E. Knott.

Category B

AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Mr. Mohamed Laghzaoui;
Mr. Mohamed Rifaat;
Mr. Osman Rifaat;
Mr. Hassan Zammouri.

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION Chief Rabbi Alexander Safran.

ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (PAKISTAN)
Mrs. Safiya Agha;
Mrs. Rani Mirza-Khan.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Gidon Gottlieb.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (UNITED KINGDOM)

Sir Douglas Glover, M.P.;
Mr. John Alexander-Sinclair;
Mr. J. R. P. Montgomery;
Mrs. Mary Nuttall.

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Mrs. Razi Mirza-Khan;
Mrs. Kathleen Turnbull.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

Mr. John Goormaghtigh.

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Miss Marie-Madeleine Brazzola.

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Richard Fagley;
Mr. Dominique Micheli;
Mr. O. Frederick Nolde;
Mr. Elfan Rees.

CO-ORDINATING BOARD
OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Charles Rappaport.

EASTERN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION

Mrs. Mary Nuttall;
Mr. J. Duncan Wood;
Mrs. Katherine Wood.

INTER-AMERICAN PLANNING SOCIETY

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN—
EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Miss Chave Collison;
Mrs. Gertie Deneke;
Miss Marie Ginsberg;
Mrs. Irmgard Rimondini-Schnitter.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

Mr. Moïse Berenstein.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

Mrs. Hélène Romnicio.

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. Michael Brandon.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

Mr. Richard Russell.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

Miss Odile Rouillet.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MIGRATION COMMISSION

Miss René Rideau;
Mr. Tadeusz Stark.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC PRESS UNION

Mr. André Babel;
The Rev. Father Blanc.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

Mr. Sean MacBride;
Miss Hilary A. Cartwright;
Mr. Vladimir Kabes;
Mr. Janos Toth;
Mr. Lucian G. Weeramantry.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Mr. Serge Nessi;
Mr. François de Reynold.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES

The Rev. Paul Bouvier.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Mrs. Kate Katzki.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Mrs. Alfred Rubens;
Mrs. Miriam Warburg.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Miss Louise van Eeghen;
Mrs. Antoinette Rochedieu.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND
WELFARE SERVICES

Mr. Charles H. Jordan.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING
AND PLANNING

Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

Miss Andrée Travelletti;
Mrs. Margaret Wain-Heapy.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Mrs. Jeannine Pleines;
Mrs. Diderika Sutter-Pleines.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Miss Maria Immita Cornaz;
Miss Tina Faber;
Mrs. Constance Jones.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS

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AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION
adopted by the Council at its 1420th meeting, on 5 July 1966

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. World economic trends.
3. General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.
4. Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
5. United Nations Development Decade.
6. Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
7. Economic planning and projections.
8. Financing of economic development:
 - (a) International flow of capital and assistance;
 - (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.*
9. Report of the Trade and Development Board.*
10. Industrial development activities.
11. Development of natural resources.
12. Questions relating to science and technology.
13. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
14. Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.
15. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
16. Multilateral food aid:
 - (a) Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
 - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
17. Social development:
 - (a) Report of the Social Commission;
 - (b) Report on the World Social Situation;
 - (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects.
18. Housing, building and planning.
19. World campaign for universal literacy.
20. Travel, transport and communications:
 - (a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949;
 - (b) International Tourist Year.
21. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
22. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

* To be considered at the resumed forty-first session.

23. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
24. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
25. Slavery.
26. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
27. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
28. Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
29. Review of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status.
30. Calendar of conferences for 1967.*
31. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.
32. Documentation of the Council.
33. Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council.
34. Elections.*
35. Appointment of members of committees of the Council.
36. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.*
37. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1967 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the forty-second session.*
38. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
39. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.**

* To be considered at the resumed forty-first session.

** Supplementary item.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE.—Listed below are all documents pertaining to the forty-first session of the Council. The relevant agenda item is given for each document. An asterisk after the agenda item indicates that the document is published in the corresponding fascicle of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4124 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session	18	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.</i>
E/4150	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its first session	14	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 11.</i>
E/4151 and Add.1-5	Report of the Secretary-General	15*	
E/4152	Inflation and economic development: report of the Secretary-General	2*	
E/4157	Note by the Secretary-General	32	<i>Ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.</i>
E/4168 and Add.1-5	Report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery	25	To be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/4169	Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: note by the Secretary-General	6*	The replies of Governments are reproduced only in the mimeographed version.
E/4169/Add.1	Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament	6	Mimeographed.
E/4170	<i>International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965</i>	8	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.
E/4170/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	8*	
E/4171	The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries: interim report of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General	8*	
E/4172 and Add.1	Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General	1	Mimeographed. For agenda see p. 40 above.
E/4173 and Corr.1	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	13	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5.</i>
E/4173/Add.1	Financial implications of the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa: note by the Secretary-General	13	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4174 and Add.1-5 and Add.2/Corr.1	Action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental regional organizations directed towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: further report of the Secretary-General	24	Mimeographed.
E/4175	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session	22, 23	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/4177	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	13	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3.</i>
E/4177/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 4 (XXI) of the Economic Commission for Europe: note by the Secretary-General	13	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4178 and Corr.1	Third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	12	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12.</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4178 (Summary)	Summary and recommendations	12	Mimeographed.
E/4178/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee: note by the Secretary-General	12	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18	Report of the Secretary-General	31*	
E/4179 (Summary)	Summary of the report of the Secretary-General	31	See E/4215, annex II.
E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1-3	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	13	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2.</i>
E/4180/Rev.1/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 68 (XXII) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: note by the Secretary-General	13	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4181	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	13	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 4.</i>
E/4182	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Meteorological Organization	3	Mimeographed. See <i>Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1965</i> WMO—No. 184. RP. 67.
E/4182/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the World Meteorological Organization	3	Mimeographed.
E/4183	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council	3	Ditto.
E/4184	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session	21, 23	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/4185/Rev.1	Analytical report prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organization	3	Mimeographed.
E/4185/Rev.1/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	3	Ditto. See ICAO, <i>Annual report of the Council to the Assembly for 1965</i> (Doc. 8572, A16-P/1).
E/4186	Five-year survey programme for natural resources development: further report of the Secretary-General	11*	
E/4187 and addenda	<i>World Economic Survey, 1965, part I—Financing of economic development</i>	2, 8	Replaced by E/4187/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.
E/4188	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Telecommunication Union	3	Mimeographed. See <i>Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1965</i> , Geneva, 1966.
E/4188/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the <i>Fifth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</i>	3	Mimeographed. See the brochure published under this title by ITU, Geneva, 1966.
E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2	Summary and conclusions of the study entitled "Export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries"	8 (b)	Mimeographed. The study will be issued later.
E/4190	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council	3	Mimeographed.
E/4191	Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	3*, 15	
E/4192	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (A/6229)	10	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4192/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General concerning financial implications	10	Mimeographed.
E/4193	Question of a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	3*	
E/4194	Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949: report of the Secretary-General	20*	
E/4195	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council	3	Ditto.
E/4195/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the document entitled "The work of FAO 1964-65"	3	Ditto. See FAO document C 65/23.
E/4196 and Add.3	Progress report of the Secretary-General	5*	
E/4197	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Health Organization	3	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the World Health Organization</i> , No. 147.
E/4197/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the World Health Organization	3	Mimeographed.
E/4197/Add.2	Supplementary report of the World Health Organization	3	Ditto.
E/4198	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Labour Organisation	3	Ditto. See <i>Twentieth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations</i> , International Labour Office, Geneva, 1966.
E/4198/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the International Labour Organisation	3	Mimeographed.
E/4199	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Universal Postal Union	3	Ditto. See <i>Universal Postal Union, Report on the Work of the Union, 1965</i> , Berne, 1966.
E/4199/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the Universal Postal Union	3	<i>Summary Report on the Work of the UPU in 1965</i> , International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne, 1966.
E/4200	Report by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	26*	
E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/6311) and the report on the fifteenth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme	27	Mimeographed. For the reports, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11</i> and appendix.
E/4202	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to the Economic and Social Council	3	Mimeographed.
E/4203	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session	10	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6.</i>
E/4204	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	29*	
E/4205	Arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: interim report of the Secretary-General	3*	
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	17 (a)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.</i>

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4206/Add.1	Financial implications of the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: note by the Secretary-General	17 (a)	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4207	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	7	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14.</i>
E/4207/Add.1 and 2	Financial implications of the Committee's proposals: notes by the Secretary-General	7	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4208	Appointment of a member of the Committee for Development Planning: note by the Secretary-General	35	Mimeographed.
E/4209	Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	3*	
E/4210 and Add.1	Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX): report of the Secretary-General	16*	
E/4211	Fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme	16*	
E/4212	Review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General	18*	
E/4213	Report of the Secretary-General	23*	
E/4214	Literacy within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	19*	
E/4215	Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	3*, 31	
E/4216	Report of the Secretary-General	4*	
E/4217	Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General	18*	
E/4218	International Tourist Year: report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations	20*	
E/4219	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its second session	14	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A.</i>
E/4220/Rev.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its May 1966 session	26	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 13.</i>
E/4221	<i>World Economic Survey, 1965, part II—Current economic developments</i>	2	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.2.
E/4221 (Summary)	Summary of the <i>World Economic Survey, 1965, part II.</i>	2	Mimeographed.
E/4222	Note by the Secretary-General	12*	
E/4223	Note by the Secretary-General	32*	
E/4224 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	2, 8*	
E/4226	Texts of (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations organs containing provisions relevant to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories: provisional document prepared by the Secretary-General	24	Ditto.
E/4227 and Add.1	Letter dated 10 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	39*	
E/4228	Note by the Secretary-General	17 (c)	Ditto.
E/4229	Communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office and resolution of the International Labour Conference concerning the role of the International Labour Organisation in the industrialization of developing countries	10	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4229/Add.1	Statement by the Director-General of the International Labour Office at the 50th session of the International Labour Conference	10	Mimeographed.
E/4230	Site of the International Symposium on Industrial Development: note by the Secretary-General	10*	
E/4231	Financial implications of actions of the Council: preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	31	Ditto.
E/4232	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6307)	31, 32	Ditto. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/4233	Report of the Chairmen of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the joint meetings held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966	3*	
E/4234	Financial implications of the draft resolution suggested by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168/Add.3, para. 78): note by the Secretary-General	25	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4235	Confirmation of the election of five members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Social Committee	17*	
E/4236	Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX): note by the Secretary-General	16*	
E/4237	Communication dated 30 June 1966 from the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the Secretary-General of the United Nations	21	Mimeographed.
E/4238	Resolution of the Nineteenth World Health Assembly concerning the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs		Ditto.
E/4239	Report of the meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions	13*	
E/4240	Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries —tax problems: note by the Secretary-General	8*	
E/4241	Arrangements for the convening of an international conference: letter dated 13 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General	20*	
E/4242	Report of the Committee	23*	
E/4243	Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: note by the Secretary-General	35	Ditto.
E/4244	Report of the Social Committee	25*	
E/4245	Report of the Economic Committee	11*	
E/4246	Report of the Economic Committee	19*	
E/4247	Report of the Economic Committee	20*	
E/4248	Report of the Social Committee	22*	
E/4249	Report of the Social Committee	17*	
E/4250	Report of the Economic Committee	6*	
E/4251	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	15*	
E/4252	Report of the Social Committee	24*	
E/4253	Report of the Economic Committee	7*	
E/4254	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	5*	
E/4255	Report of the Economic Committee	10*	
E/4256	Report of the Economic Committee	16*	
E/4257	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	39*	

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4258	Credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the Council: report of the President and the Vice-Presidents		Mimeographed.
E/4259	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	32*	
E/4260	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	12*	
E/4261	Report of the Social Committee	21*	
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	31*, 32	
E/4265	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	4*	
E/4266	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	31*	
E/4267	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	3*	
E/4268	Report of the Social Committee	18*	
E/4270	Report of the Economic Committee	8*	
E/4271	Report of the Economic Committee	2*	
E/AC.6/L.334	India, Iran, Panama and Philippines: draft resolution	11	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.334/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	11	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.335 and Corr.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Greece, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	20 (b)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.335/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution adopted by the Economic Committee at its 384th meeting	20 (b)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.336	Algeria, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.334	11	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.337	Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	20 (a)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.337/Rev.1	Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	20 (a)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.338	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.334 and amendments E/AC.6/L.336: note by the Secretary-General	11	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/AC.6/L.339	Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	19	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.339/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	19	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.340	Statement made by the Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, at the 387th meeting of the Economic Committee	8	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	8	Ditto. Replaces E/AC.6/L.341, withdrawn for technical reasons.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	8	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2/Amend.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: amendments to revised draft resolution	8	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.6/L.342	Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	10	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.343	Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution	7	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.344	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	7	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.345 and Corr.1	Statement made by the Commissioner for Industrial Development at the 391st meeting of the Economic Committee	10	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.346	Canada: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.344	7	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.347	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	8	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/AC.6/L.348	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 396th meeting of the Economic Committee	7	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.349	Canada, Chile, India, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution	16 (b)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.350	Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	16 (a)	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.351	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	8	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.352	Canada: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	8	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.353	France: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	8	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.485	Statement made by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery at the 534th meeting of the Social Committee	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.486	Draft resolution submitted by the Working Group established by the Social Committee at its 536th meeting	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.487	Canada, Panama, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.488	Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.488/Rev.1	Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.489	Greece, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution	23	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.490	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	22	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.491	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	22	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.492	Algeria, Gabon, Cameroon, Iran, Iraq, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	25	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.493	Chile: amendment to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	22	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.494	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution IV submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	22	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.495	Statement made by the Chief of the Status of Women Section at the 539th meeting of the Social Committee	22	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.496	Statement made by the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs at the 544th meeting of the Social Committee	17	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.498	Organization of the work of the Social Committee: progress report of the Chairman		Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.499	Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Iran, Pakistan, India, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	17	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.500	Canada, Greece and United States of America: draft resolution	24	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.7/L.501	Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.500	24	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.502	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.500	24	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.503	Philippines: amendment to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. XVIII)	21	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.504	Canada, Dahomey, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	21	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.505	Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	21	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.506	Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	21	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.506/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.506: note by the Secretary-General	21	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.507	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution II submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. XVIII)	21	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.508	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.508	21	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.509	Peru: draft resolution	18	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1	Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	18	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.509/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.509: note by the Secretary-General	18	Ditto. See E/4...62.
E/AC.7/L.510	Letter dated 29 July 1966 from the Observer for Israel to the Chairman of the Social Committee	21	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.511	Dahomey, India, Panama, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4124, chap. XII)	18	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.278	Organization of the work of the Co-ordination Committee: note by the Chairman		Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.279	List of documents		Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.280	Canada, Pakistan, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.281	Statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the 297th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.282	Dahomey, Ecuador, Iran, Panama, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.283	Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.283/Rev.1	Algeria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.284	Algeria, France and Pakistan: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.283	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.285	Statement made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization at the 299th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.286	Algeria, Canada, Chile, Iran, Philippines, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	5	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.286/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Algeria, Canada, Chile, Iran, Philippines, Sweden, Romania and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	5	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.287	Statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the 296th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.24/L.288	France: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.280	3	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.289	Ecuador, Pakistan and United States of America: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.290 and Add.1	Algeria, Dahomey, India, Peru, Philippines, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.290/Rev.1	Algeria, Dahomey, India, Peru, Philippines, Sweden and United States of America: revised draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.291	Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and United States of America: draft resolution	3	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.292	Statement made by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the 296th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.293	Canada, Chile, Pakistan and Sweden: draft resolution	4	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.1 and 2	Canada, Chile, France, Pakistan and Sweden: revised draft resolution	4	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.3	Canada, Chile, France, Gabon, Pakistan and Sweden: revised draft resolution	4	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.294	Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and Sweden: draft resolution	15	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.295	Dahomey, Iraq, Panama, Peru, Philippines and United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.293	4	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.296	Chile, France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee (E/4178, chap. VI)	12	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.297	Text of draft resolution on science and technology as it stood at the end of the 308th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.298	Canada: draft resolution	32	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.299	Draft report of the Co-ordination Committee	12	Ditto. For the report, see E/4260.
E/AC.24/L.300	France: revised text of draft resolution contained in document E/4227	39	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.301	India: draft resolution	31	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.301/Rev.1	India: revised draft resolution	31	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.302	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.301: note by the Secretary-General	31	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/AC.24/L.303	United States of America: text proposed for inclusion in the Co-ordination Committee's report	31	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.304	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 311th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	31	Ditto.
E/C.2/640	Multilateral investment guarantees: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce		Ditto.
E/C.2/642	Asian economic development through international co-operation: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce		Ditto.
E/C.2/643	Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women	22	Ditto.
E/C.2/644	Statement submitted by the International Council of Women	25	Ditto.
E/C.2/645	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service	18	Ditto.
E/C.2/646	Statement submitted by the International Bar Association	8 (b)	Ditto.
E/C.2/647	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	6	Ditto.
E/C.2/648	Tax policies for trade and growth: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce		ICC brochure 241.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/C.2/649	The functioning of the international monetary system: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce		ICC brochure 242.
E/C.2/650	Economic development of developing countries: statement submitted by the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation		Mimeographed.
E/CN.5/401 and Add.1	Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: report of the Secretary-General	17 (a)	Ditto.
E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Report on the World Social Situation</i>	17 (b)	To be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/CN.5/403	Research-training programme on regional development: report of the Secretary-General	17 (c)	Mimeographed.
E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Economic Survey of Latin America, 1965</i>	2	To be issued as United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.G.1.
E/CN.12/754	<i>The Latin American Economy in 1965: Excerpt from ECLA Survey</i>	2	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.G.8.
E/ECE/613	<i>Economic Survey of Europe, 1965, part I</i>	2	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E.1.
E/ECE/613 (Summary)	Summary of the <i>Economic Survey of Europe, 1965, part I</i>	2	Mimeographed.
E/L.1109/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Organization of the work of the forty-first session: note by the Secretary-General	1	Ditto.
E/L.1113/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/L.1113/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	33	Ditto. See E/4262.
E/L.1113/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	33	Replaced by E/L.1137 and Add.1
E/L.1116	Czechoslovakia, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to revised draft resolution E/L.1113/Rev.1	33	Mimeographed.
E/L.1118	Note by the Secretary-General	38	Ditto.
E/L.1119	Letter dated 27 May 1966 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	23	Ditto.
E/L.1120	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto.
E/L.1121	Hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto.
E/L.1122	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204, para. 35)	29*	
E/L.1123	Hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto.
E/L.1124	Applications for hearings: report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto.
E/L.1125	Letter dated 7 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	17 (b)	Ditto.
E/L.1126	United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	25	See E/4244, para. 16.
E/L.1127	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1431st meeting	2, 3, 4, 5	Mimeographed. For summary of statement, see summary record of the 1431st meeting, paras. 1-9.
E/L.1128	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe—Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Romania: draft resolution	13	Adopted without change. See resolution 1116 (XLI).

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1129	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe: letter dated 18 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	13	Mimeographed.
E/L.1130	Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the 1434th meeting	8	Ditto. For summary of statement, see summary record of the 1434th meeting, paras. 1-8.
E/L.1131	Greece, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	28*	
E/L.1131/Rev.1	Chile, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	28	Adopted without change. See resolution 1138 (XLI).
E/L.1132	Statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at the 1437th meeting	28	Mimeographed. For summary of statement, see summary record of the 1437th meeting, paras. 2-17.
E/L.1133	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe: letter dated 27 July 1966 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to the President of the Economic and Social Council	13	Mimeographed.
E/L.1135	Chile, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	26	See summary record of the 1441st meeting (paras. 45 and 54) and resolution 1145 (XLI).
E/L.1136	Letter dated 29 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	10	Mimeographed.
E/L.1137 and Add.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	33	See summary record of the 1442nd meeting (paras. 1 and 13) and resolution 1147 (XLI).
E/L.1138	Letter dated 3 August 1966 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to the President of the Economic and Social Council	10	Mimeographed.
E/L.1139	Statement made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the 1438th meeting	27	Ditto. For summary of statement, see summary record of the 1438th meeting, paras. 1-10.
E/L.1140	Letter dated 4 August 1966 from the head of the Romanian delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	10, 13	Mimeographed.
E/L.1141	Letter dated 4 August 1966 from the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	10, 13	Ditto.
E/L.1142	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (E/4265, para. 5)	4	See summary record of the 1444th meeting, para. 8.
E/L.1143	Greece, Iraq and Philippines: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (E/4265, para. 5)	4	Ditto.
E/L.1144	Letter dated 5 August 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	10, 13	Mimeographed.
E/RES/1115(XLI) to 1184(XLI)	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session		<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1, resolutions 1115 (XLI) to 1184 (XLI).</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Tuesday, 5 July 1966
at 11.25 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Observers for the following non-member States: Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Opening of the session

1. The PRESIDENT declared open the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda (E/4172 and Add.1, E/4227)

2. Mr. SEYDOUX (France) drew attention to the fact that his Government had requested the inclusion in the agenda of a supplementary item entitled "Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union" (E/4227). France was not asking that the United Nations should take any decision on the substance of the matter but only that the Secretary-General should continue his talks with the International Relief Union concerning the transfer of the Union's assets and responsibilities to the Organization. The assets, activities, publications and records of the

Union would undoubtedly make a useful contribution to the international community's activities in the sphere of assistance in case of natural disasters.

3. Mr. RAPHAEL (Venezuela) supported the request of France.

4. The PRESIDENT suggested that, if there was no objection to the French request, a supplementary item entitled "Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union" should be included in the provisional agenda for the forty-first session.

It was so decided.

The provisional agenda (E/4172), as amended, was adopted.

Organization of work (E/L.1109/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)

5. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the Secretary-General's note on the organization of its work (E/L.1109/Rev.1) in the addendum to which it was suggested that the Council should request the Social Committee, for the reasons indicated, to take up during the first week of the session that part of the report of the Social Commission which concerned the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

6. The Council would also have to decide what action to take on the Secretary-General's suggestion (E/L.1109/Rev.1, para. 5) that it should consider items 9, 8 (c), 36 and 37 at the resumed session.

7. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that, according to the disposition of items in the Secretary-General's note, the Council would take up items 33, 34 and 35 in the last week of the session and item 36 at the resumed session. The Soviet delegation wondered whether those items should not be taken up earlier.

8. Mr. VARELA (Panama), referring to the programme for the first week of the session, suggested that the Council should deal with each agenda item separately, in the order indicated in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's note, and not in the order of the weekly groupings suggested for the session. If, however, the latter order were adopted, delegations should be entitled to revert to individual items in the groups at any stage in the proceedings.

9. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) drew the attention of the Soviet representative to the fact that consideration of items 34, 35 and 36 would depend on the decision taken on item 33. The questions of enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council and of elections

and appointments had been the subject of numerous exchanges of views in New York in February and March 1966, but no agreement had been reached on the question whether those items should be dealt with at the summer session or at the resumed session. The Secretary-General had accordingly arranged for them to be taken up at a late stage, so that delegations would have ample time for further consultations.

10. In reply to the representative of Panama, he pointed out that the grouping of agenda items by working week was the result of numerous and arduous consultations, not only within the Organization, but also with the specialized agencies. Any change in the order suggested would necessitate further consultations. It was understood that delegations could refer to any item on the agenda during the general debate.

11. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) considered the Soviet representative's suggestion, that items 33, 34, 35 and 36 should be taken up earlier, was very logical. He accordingly proposed that the Council should take up item 33 in the third week of the session, since it concerned a rather difficult subject, consideration of which might require some time. Moreover, if the Council decided to enlarge the membership of its subsidiary bodies, delegations should be allowed enough time to think about the candidates they wished to propose.

12. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said it was desirable to avoid giving the impression that the general debate was limited to certain agenda items. He suggested that its scope should be less restricted in future. It might, for example, be entitled: "General debate on the world situation with regard to economic, social, human rights and related matters".

13. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) supported that suggestion. He also fully endorsed the Philippine representative's

request that item 33 should be considered in the third week of the session; the Council should not be pressed for time in dealing with those matters, as had been the case at the previous session—which was why they had had to be deferred to the present session.

14. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt the proposal of the Philippine representative that item 33 should be taken up in the third week of the session.

It was so decided.

The programme of work, as set out in document E/L.1109/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and as amended, was approved.

15. The PRESIDENT said that the Secretariat would bear in mind the comments and suggestions of the representatives of Panama and the United States of America when drawing up the agenda for future sessions of the Council.

16. He suggested that the Council should set up, for the duration of the session, an Economic Committee under the chairmanship of the first Vice-President of the Council, a Social Committee under the chairmanship of the second Vice-President, and a Co-ordination Committee the elected Chairman of which, for 1966, was Mr. Caranicas (Greece).

It was so decided.

17. In accordance with rule 85 of the rules of procedure, the PRESIDENT invited non-governmental organizations in categories A and B desiring to be consulted on matters within their competence concerning items on the Council's agenda to apply in writing to the Secretariat within forty-eight hours.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1421st meeting

Tuesday, 5 July 1966
at 3.10 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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Mr. Weber (UPU)	11

President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr. 1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add. 1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev. 1 and Rev. 1/Add. 1, E/4188, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr. 1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add. 1, E/4197 and Add. 1 and 2, E/4198 and Add. 1, E/4199 and Add. 1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr. 1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add. 3) Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev. 1, E/4207 and Add. 1; E/ECE/493/Add. 1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr. 1)

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Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add. 1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add. 1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE

1. The SECRETARY-GENERAL stressed the importance of taking a comprehensive view of both the world economic and social situation and of the efforts made by Governments singly and collectively to influence the course of its evolution. Although it might at times be wise and necessary to be selective in the field of economic and social affairs as in the field of political affairs, the complexity and diversity of the development process made it compelling to attempt to view the whole problem in perspective. In that respect, the Council had a role to play which was firmly laid down in the United Nations Charter and whose fulfilment was today more important than ever before. The Council also had now at its disposal means superior to those previously available to it and was, in his opinion, increasingly ready to make use of them.

2. In that respect, the Council's role, far from being diminished had been enhanced by recent institutional developments in such strategic areas as trade and industrial development. The significance of the establishment of the machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the forthcoming establishment of the Organization for Industrial Development, as a new body within the United Nations, was self-evident. However, efforts to improve the trading position of the developing countries and to accelerate the pace of industrialization must be related to those being made to stimulate the development of human and

natural resources and to make greater progress in other priority areas. Those increased efforts were essential in themselves, and could be made mutually supporting and more effective if they were planned and carried out in the context of the over-all perspective he had mentioned. Members of the United Nations were entitled to turn to the Council, which now better reflected the size and strength of the developing as well as the developed world, for assistance in obtaining a perspective of that kind.

3. The importance of the Council's role was also enhanced by the fact that development planning, however imperfect the methods used, was now considered indispensable by almost every Government seriously interested in accelerating the development process.

4. Moreover, the greater recognition of the Council's responsibilities as the organ which should state the dimensions and nature of international problems and possibilities had been stimulated by recent developments in the world economic and social situation. The immediate preoccupations of policy-makers tended to make them lose sight of the broader context and its requirements, and of the need to strive for a better integrated world economy. Regional co-operation between the industrialized countries had led to a reappraisal of existing patterns of trade and investment and of the international division of labour. Those processes had already gone far, and in some respects might be going too far. The discussion in the West, for example, of a plan for international monetary reform in which only a few leading countries would be able to participate had led to fears that their privileged position might be further strengthened with neither the interests nor the views of the developing countries being taken sufficiently into account. The slow rate of progress on virtually every recommendation of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, even those adopted unanimously, might also in part reflect a preoccupation with immediate and relatively narrow interests.

5. Regionalism had become a driving force in many parts of the world and had already proved capable of fostering remarkable achievements; indeed, some less developed countries appeared to have little chance of making headway except through joint action with their closest neighbours. A good deal of the most fruitful work undertaken within the Council's field of competence had been accomplished at the regional level through, for example, the establishment of the regional institutes for development planning and, recently, of the African and Asian Development Banks. However, regionalism should never be allowed to degenerate into provincialism and need not do so if the United Nations could, with the help of the Council, provide policy-makers and negotiators in the development field with a truly world-wide perspective and convince them of the advantages of planning development in that perspective. For that reason, it was encouraging that the Council now not only had greater ability to do more than merely survey the situation from a central vantage point but was also in a stronger position to orient and inspire action as well.

6. In 1965 (1369th meeting) he had expressed his disappointment concerning the meagre results achieved

under the United Nations Development Decade. A lack of momentum was still evident and it was essential that Governments should, in the second half of the Decade, proceed with a determination to take urgent steps to remedy the situation. Some encouragement could be found, however, in the fact that a forward-looking attitude was being adopted and more coherent action initiated under the Council's auspices. Evidence of that trend was to be found in the response to the Council's desire that the various secretariats within the United Nations family should submit specific programmes of action covering a number of years in priority areas. By way of example, he referred to the five-year programme of work (E/CN.5/400, chap. II) he had submitted to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and the five-year survey programme in the field of non-agricultural resources,¹ which he had submitted to the Council in February 1966. The bulk of the former had been incorporated in the draft work programme now submitted to the Council by the Social Commission, and the main elements of the latter had been endorsed by a group of high level experts and by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

7. Both the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology and the recently established Committee for Development Planning were particularly important instruments at the Council's disposal. Considerable possibilities were offered by their terms of reference, composition and methods of work. In spite of certain difficulties, the Advisory Committee, whose mandate he hoped the Council would renew, had been a model of world-wide co-operation. Its world plan of action, which cut across conventional lines and was concerned with the forces that were rapidly transforming the world, provided food for thought and inspiration for action to all those engaged in international co-operation for development (cf. E/4178). The Committee for Development Planning, for its part, had stated, in its first report submitted to the Council's present session, that it was prepared to consider the relevant methods, statistics and other aspects of analytical projections for the world economy "with a view to the eventual establishment of a coherent set of goals on economic and social matters" (E/4207, para. 5 (a)).

8. The start made by the Committee for Development Planning held out two great promises. The first was that the ability of the United Nations to assist Governments in the formulation or execution of their development plans would be increased significantly and the second was that new meaning would be given to the Development Decade, which symbolized the acceptance by both the developed and developing countries of a mutual responsibility for achieving an adequate rate of growth in the developing world. In that connexion, however, the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries had to be more clearly and precisely defined, so that standards could be developed for appraising the actual progress made by both types of countries in

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/4132, chapter V.*

their co-operative effort to increase the rate of growth of the developing countries. The Committee could, through its consideration of plans and performance in individual countries, help to provide the necessary precision as regards the responsibilities of all Governments that had pledged themselves to the achievement of the targets of the Development Decade. In view of the serious attention now being paid to co-ordination, he was convinced that the Council could play an increasingly important role in giving the Development Decade a broader meaning.

9. The Advisory Committee and the Committee for Development Planning were already providing new and important opportunities for co-operative action among the agencies of the United Nations family, and were being assisted in that respect by the ACC, which viewed co-ordination in a positive and dynamic sense. Close inter-agency co-operation had been developing, and a closer and more active form of co-operation between the ACC and the Council itself was taking shape.

10. The establishment of priorities, which was the essence of planning at the national level, was a more invidious task at the international level. However, with the assistance of recently established or re-organized subsidiary bodies, the Council should find it possible to distil, from the diversity of particular situations and policies, a coherent set of goals and targets as well as main lines of action. He hoped that that broad view of the world economic and social situation would be increasingly reflected in the work programme of the United Nations family. The Secretariat would, of course, assist in that endeavour which, it was to be hoped, would not only make the Development Decade a useful reality but also help to set the stage for more rapid international economic and social progress in the 1970's.

11. The chances that that goal could be achieved were enhanced by the start that had been made in evaluating operational activities. Indeed, the reports of the teams established to assess the over-all impact of technical co-operation programmes in three countries had not only confirmed the need to improve the effectiveness of operations but also lent support to the belief that systematic evaluation could contribute significantly to that improvement. The problem would have to be tackled more thoroughly and systematically than in the past, and in his report on the subject (E/4151) he had suggested certain approaches that could be explored.

12. Turning to the particularly important problem posed by the current crisis in international aid, he noted that the situation in regard to development financing was truly paradoxical. The last annual report of IBRD² had refuted the argument that more aid was not required as the amount of international assistance that could be effectively used was limited by a lack of absorptive capacity in the developing countries. It now seemed to be generally recognized that those countries could make productive use of an additional \$3,000-\$4,000 million annually for development over the next few years. That

estimate, prepared by IBRD, was roughly equivalent to what would be necessary to bring the current flow of development capital up to the level envisaged by the General Assembly in 1961 when it had proposed that the flow should represent at least 1 per cent of the aggregate national income of the developed countries.

13. Furthermore, part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda) rebutted the argument that the developing countries had done little in the past five years to mobilize their domestic resources, and indicated that there was good reason to believe that those countries would succeed in doing even better during the second half of the Development Decade. In a large number of cases the main limitations were not domestic but rather the inadequacy of external resources. Indeed, while national income in the developed parts of the world had increased considerably in recent years, financial assistance to the developing countries had levelled off, with the result that the transfer of resources from rich to poor nations had decreased in relation to the capacity of high-income countries to provide such assistance. Nor had the developed countries shown themselves willing to modify significantly their trade policies so as to enable the developing countries to expand their foreign exchange earnings through increased trade. That trend, if it continued, would act increasingly as a brake on the growth of the developing countries, since no amount of effort would enable them by themselves to close the foreign exchange gap which was being widened by their growing burden of indebtedness. That gap could be closed or narrowed only if the developed countries were prepared to take action in the fields of trade and aid alike. The paradox was all the greater because, in some major donor countries, commitments were being stabilized or indeed reduced, and in others the terms of assistance were being made more stringent instead of being eased at a time when the opportunities and machinery for dispensing such aid effectively were increasing in number and sophistication.

14. During the past few years, for example, there had been a remarkable growth in the number of consortia, consultative groups and similar bodies established to consider the problems of individual countries and sometimes groups of countries. They had probably brought about a better utilization of the resources available for development and some increase in the amount of aid provided for those countries. A further increase in the number of such groups was planned, and he hoped that they would succeed in ensuring that the terms on which assistance was provided were more closely related to the particular situation of individual developing countries.

15. The search for new ways and means of developing financing had been greatly stimulated by the recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. An interesting proposal made in the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade for an international scheme to lend resources to developing countries at rates lower than those on world capital markets had been discussed, but unfortunately, the discussion had taken place against the discouraging background of current conditions on those

² International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Annual Report, 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.).

markets. In spite of the increasingly acute indebtedness of developing countries, such a well-established facility of proven effectiveness for the extension of "soft" loans as IDA had had to go begging for badly needed additional resources. The UNDP, which had demonstrated conclusively that more resources could be usefully and efficiently channelled through the United Nations family, would soon have to slow down the rate of its activities if its annual resources remained below the \$200 million mark, and the World Food Programme was being forced to hold up or reduce the size of projects, quite apart from being unable to experiment with the programme approach, as a result of the failure of Governments to meet the 1966-1968 target of \$275 million proposed by the Council in the summer of 1965 (resolution 1080 (XXXIX)).

16. The complexity of the development process demanded not only that existing institutions and programmes should be assured the resources they needed in order to function fully, but also that every other feasible avenue of action should be explored. He therefore hoped that the problem of the disruption of development plans by shortfalls in export proceeds, which United Nations experts had proposed to remedy in 1961 by resorting to compensatory financing, would prove less intractable, approached as such shortfalls now were from the new angle of supplementary financing. He also hoped that full advantage would be taken of the new regional development banks which could encourage regional co-operation through their support of multi-national development projects. Those banks would be able to use funds greatly in excess of those currently available to them and already possessed the machinery for receiving such additional funds. At the same time, an attempt should be made to throw more light on such problems as the terms of aid, the relationship between pre-investment and investment aid, and the broadening of multi-lateral food aid.

17. The current disenchantment about aid was, to a large extent, due to a lack of insight into the workings of development. That disenchantment was a challenge to the Council and indeed to the entire United Nations system, and must be met by renewed efforts on the part of all countries. It should be emphasized repeatedly that, while the obstacles faced by the developed countries in significantly increasing the level of their aid were great and not to be underestimated, the danger of leaving needs unsatisfied year after year were even greater. The threat of epidemics and famine was still rife in the world, and in face of that situation he wondered whether the international community would be bold enough to conceive of providing international assistance to such an extent that all countries would be able to maintain their food supply above the starvation level without having to incur political debts. The General Assembly had asked him to explore that important question in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and other interested organizations and programmes. The report on the subject would be prepared in the form of a "guide for policy-making consideration", as proposed by the Argentine representative at the recent meeting of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems.

18. Important efforts were being made also to relieve starvation of the mind and of the spirit through literacy and education programmes and through action in the field of human rights. The Organization's role in that field was made more pressing by the recent decisions of the General Assembly in the matter of racial as well as other forms of discrimination, the advancement of work on the human rights covenants and the proclamation of 1968 as Human Rights Year. The preparations for an important international conference on human rights in 1968 had begun, and one of the tasks of the conference would be the formulation of a specific programme of measures to be undertaken after the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. All those activities reflected the increasing concern of Member States that sustained efforts should be made for the greater recognition and protection of the dignity of man.

19. Mr. SEN (Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), introducing the annual report of FAO (E/4195 and Add. 1), said that the margin separating large areas of the world from famine had been further narrowed. The latest figures for the crop year 1965/66 showed that, for the world as a whole, there had been no increase in the amount of food produced since the previous crop year. Since population had continued to grow at the rate of 2 per cent a year, per capita food production during the period in question had fallen by nearly that amount. The world was, therefore, faced with regression, not stagnation. Per capita food production during the year was estimated to have fallen by over 4 per cent in the Far East, Latin America and Africa, which together comprised about 60 per cent of the world's population. Another most significant development had been the rapidly disappearing wheat surpluses. Currently, surpluses amounted to no more than one year's normal reserves. The changed situation was due largely to the success of the measures taken by the United States of America to reduce stocks and to the purchases by mainland China and the USSR to make good the deficiencies in their own production. While deliberately reducing stocks of surpluses, the United States was also considering new legislation—the Food for Freedom Bill—which would authorize the administration to take special measures to utilize unused productive capacity, when there was timely warning; to grow crops as needed by the deficit countries; and, if necessary, to make purchases in the open market.

20. An outline for the proposed inter-agency study on multilateral food aid, to be undertaken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX), was before the Council (E/4210). One question to be examined was whether appropriate developing countries could be encouraged to produce food surpluses to be taken over, at reasonable prices, for distribution, under multilateral auspices, to needy countries. Since many developing countries would have to depend for a long time to come on their agricultural potential for acquiring the foreign exchange they needed for industrialization, any action which would help them to raise their agricultural output should be welcome. A determining factor, however, might well be the extent to which donor countries would be

prepared to provide funds for the purchase from such developing countries of some of the supplies needed for food aid. The imbalance between population growth and food production was already so dangerous that one bad crop year over a large area posed the threat of severe food shortage. The developed countries would therefore have to be persuaded to utilize their own production potential to build up food reserves while at the same time increasing their aid to agriculture in developing countries. How and where surpluses were to be built up and stored, and how they were to be financed were questions requiring urgent study. The key to the whole problem lay in the development of a formula for an equitable sharing by the more developed countries of the costs involved in establishing food reserves and providing food aid. In that connexion, the existence of the World Food Programme, a proved instrument for the distribution of food aid surpluses on a multilateral basis, should not be overlooked. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign, launched six years previously, was being reinforced in various ways.

21. FAO was exploring the possibility of providing well-tried material requisites, such as fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and power pumps for small farm irrigation. While the solution of the problem of a ready supply of agricultural inputs lay, in the long run, in the establishment and expansion of the necessary industries in the developing countries themselves, some organized attempt to meet immediate needs was clearly called for. FAO member countries were therefore being requested to consider the possibility of establishing a food production resources programme under FAO auspices. In drawing up the details of that programme, FAO would bear in mind the need to convince the developed countries that unless they deliberately took steps to channel a substantial part of their bilateral assistance to stimulating agricultural productivity in the developing countries, their aid in other sectors would be of no avail.

22. The conservation and exploitation of the fisheries of the oceans and inland waters would lead to increased food supplies, particularly of animal protein, in many parts of the world. At its thirteenth session, the FAO Conference had taken two important steps; it had established a high-level Committee on Fisheries to advise FAO on its fisheries policies and to provide a forum for consultation on international fisheries problems, and it had approved the establishment in FAO of a Department of Fisheries. Those actions would contribute to the rational development of world fisheries and to the safeguarding of essential food supplies from sources where international co-operation was imperative.

23. Land reform was an important institutional factor in agricultural development. As a result of the discussions at the recent World Land Reform Conference, jointly sponsored by the United Nations and FAO in close collaboration with ILO, Governments would be in a better position to assess their priorities and determine the most appropriate measures applicable in their countries.

24. Recognizing the importance of science and technology in the process of building up modern agriculture in

developing countries, the Council, in 1963, had established an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The time had now come to consider the future orientation of the work of that Committee, which was not making much progress in achieving its objectives. One way to improve the situation might be to enable the Committee to maintain the closest possible direct link with the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations. If new members of the Committee were to include persons nominated from the scientific and technical panels of the specialized agencies, there would probably be more effective co-ordination between the work of the Committee and the activities of the agencies and the Committee's recommendations could be more readily integrated into the work programmes of the agencies.

25. Investment was a key factor in all measures designed to raise agricultural productivity. The FAO-IBRD co-operative programme had already proved its usefulness. The Bank and IDA had extended loans or credits amounting to \$157 million, and 135 missions had been completed in 50 countries. Under the programme attention was being given to UNDP projects with a view to orienting them towards investment. The agreement with IDB had yielded significant results and similar co-operative arrangements with the African and Asian Development Banks were being contemplated.

26. Steps had recently been taken to enlist the co-operation of private industry in implementing the recommendations made as a result of FAO pre-investment work carried out under UNDP. The aims of the co-operative programme in question were to exchange technical and economic information on development activities, suggest measures for improving the climate for foreign investment in agriculture-stimulating industries, and, by mobilizing the managerial ability, scientific experience, technical know-how and capital resources of private industry, initiate actual investment operations with industry and government co-operation.

27. FAO, which desired to co-operate on a reciprocal basis with the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, once set up, had always welcomed the new efforts being made to promote industrial development. Its constitutional responsibilities in industrial development related to the processing of food products and raw materials derived from renewable agricultural resources. Such processing industries could not be dealt with independently of the various aspects of production of the raw materials and the social considerations affecting the people who produced them.

28. The possibilities offered by forestry and forest industries were immense and the most significant discussions at the Sixth World Forestry Congress had related to the financing of the development of forest industries. World consumption of wood-based products was increasing rapidly and there was an imminent deficit of wood and wood fibres in many of the developed countries, particularly in Europe. That gave developing countries with forestry resources a chance to expand their exports. Large-scale forest industries, like other agricultural processing industries, were, however, ventures in which the

production of raw material had to be carefully planned. For that reason the FAO Conferences had called for a more active programme to promote industries which transformed agriculture, fishery and forest products. All possible steps to meet that request were being taken.

29. Accelerated industrial development called for action in many fields. It was essential, therefore, that the proposed Organization for Industrial Development should work in close co-operation with the specialized agencies. Fortunately, the draft resolution prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (E/4192, para. 11) provided for such co-operation although, as pointed out by ACC in its report (E/4191, para. 28), some of the provisions on co-operation and avoidance of duplication were unclear, and some of the functions proposed raised constitutional issues. For instance, when an organization was vested with operational responsibilities in a particular field as well as co-ordinating functions involving other agencies operating in that field, it was almost inevitable that its interest as an operational body would affect its judgment as a co-ordinator. The Council being the authority responsible under the United Nations Charter for inter-agency co-ordination, could not, therefore, relinquish its responsibility in that important area. Members of the ACC had discussed the implications of the provisions of the draft resolution with the members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination in their joint meetings (cf. E/4223 and Corr. 1) and it was to be hoped that the Council and the General Assembly would be able to find an acceptable solution.

30. The urgent need to reduce the instability of, and halt the decline in, world prices of agricultural products was generally recognized. While the programme of studies and consultations on commodity questions under way in the various agencies had not resulted in international commodity agreements or other measures, some ideas for new approaches to commodity and trade problems had nevertheless emerged. They included proposals for compensatory or supplementary financial measures to offset falls in export earnings and for commodity agreements that would include provisions covering not only prices in international trade but also national price and production policies, stockholding and surplus utilization. FAO was working in close association with UNCTAD and GATT and looked forward to still closer co-operation with those bodies.

31. The Council should direct its attention to the question of training in economic development planning. The programmes of the institutes providing such training were, with a few exceptions, not co-ordinated and the expertise of the specialized agencies was not always well used. The time had come for a stocktaking of the work of all such institutes. A team of experts, possibly set up by UNITAR, could make an objective evaluation of the organizational arrangements of those institutes and a thorough examination of their curricula. It might also recommend ways and means to secure the proper co-ordination of the contribution that the specialized agencies could make to increase the effectiveness of those institutes.

32. The FAO's indicative world plan for agricultural development was intended to provide an international frame of reference to help governments to formulate and implement their agricultural policies, to reconcile the conflict of production and trade policies between countries and to serve as a guide to both recipient and donor countries and organizations with respect to international aid. The plan would show the approximate inputs in capital investment, trained manpower and production requisites that would be needed to achieve a growth rate of 4 per cent a year in agricultural production. It would review the technical, economic and organizational policies that would enable those inputs to achieve maximum effectiveness and would pay special attention to institutional problems and the policies needed for their solution. It would take account of the demographic problem and study the implications of specific reductions in population growth by 1975-85. It would have both a ten-year and a twenty-year perspective, to 1975 and 1985. Its targets would differ from region to region and from country to country, depending on needs, practical possibilities and likely developments in world markets. If the targets of the plan were to be achieved it was vitally important that adequate multilateral and bilateral aid should be forthcoming. It was a matter for concern that the volume of such aid had not, in recent years, kept pace with the needs and absorptive capacity of the developing countries. Equally serious was the fact that agriculture's share of total aid appeared to be less than 10 per cent. It was hoped that the major donor countries would review their entire programme of bilateral assistance and give the highest priority to stimulating national plans in the developing countries to increase agricultural productivity. The search for a formula for equitable sharing of the costs of food reserves and food aid should form an important part of that review.

33. Mr. HOFFMAN (Administrator, United Nations Development Programme) said that the first session of the UNDP Governing Council had been devoted primarily to the formulation of that Council's rules of procedure and the acceptance of the programme of projects recommended by the administrator.

34. The second session, held in Milan under excellent conditions, had been opened by Mr. Fanfani, Foreign Minister of Italy, and, in a message sent through the Secretary-General, to the members of the Governing Council, His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, had hailed the goals of the UNDP as being of surpassing significance. Development, the Pope had said, was the new name for peace. As an experiment, the first two-and-a-half days of the second session had been devoted to private meetings in which there had been a wide-ranging discussion between the members of the Council and the secretariat both on the policies governing UNDP's operations and on the programme to be submitted for approval. The experiment had been judged highly successful and it was felt that the practice should be continued.

35. In the public meetings the Administrator had been encouraged to submit, at the request of Governments, projects for pilot and demonstration plants as pre-investment ventures. It was generally agreed that UNDP's

participation in such plants should be limited to those which seemed to have a clear multiplier effect. A number of representatives had emphasized that UNDP should constantly remember that the ultimate purpose of all its activities was investment.

36. Members of the Governing Council had been pleased to learn that closer relations had already been established between the Programme's pre-investment activities and the investment activities of IBRD and IDB and that similar relations were expected to be established with the Asian and African regional banks and a number of other capital investment institutions.

37. A revolving fund of \$7.5 million had been authorized to meet contingencies under the EPTA component, and preparatory costs for Special Fund-type projects, and for preliminary financing of Special Fund-type operations. The only new arrangement in the revolving fund was the \$2 million to be made available during an experimental period of eighteen months for such preliminary financing. That authority had been made subject to the stipulation that no more than \$300,000 was to be committed to any single project before approval by the Governing Council at the following regular session, and that the authority was to be used only in cases of extreme urgency and great importance for the developing countries. The Administration felt that the new authority held great promise because in the past UNDP had been unable to proceed promptly with feasibility studies requested by financing institutions as a preliminary to the granting of financial support in cases where the request had been made some months before a meeting of the Governing Council was due to be held. The Administration hoped that it would be possible to save three or four months between approval and the initiation of operations on eight or ten projects during the eighteen months of the experimental period.

38. As a result of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund, the services of the Co-Administrator, Mr. Owen, and other members of the Headquarters staff of the former Technical Assistance Board were now available for activities previously the responsibility of the Special Fund, and a more rational distribution of responsibilities had been achieved.

39. Many delegations had been particularly interested in the possibility of extending project budgeting to the technical assistance sector of UNDP after the end of the current biennium in 1968, and the Administrator had been asked to submit a preliminary report on that complex problem to the January 1967 meeting of the Governing Council with a view to reaching a decision at the June meeting on the feasibility of such a change.

40. The measures being taken to strengthen the Bureau of Evaluation and Reports had met with approval. It had been generally agreed that UNDP responsibility for evaluation extended not only throughout the duration of the project but beyond, in order to determine whether its impact upon development justified the expense involved. It had also been recognized that evaluations by competent experts not associated with UNDP, such as

those initiated by the Economic and Social Council for certain countries, were of great value.

41. After the debate on a paper submitted by the Administrator regarding assistance on a refundable basis in which a number of representatives had expressed reservations regarding the use of such grants, the Administration had concluded that it was the general view of both developed and developing countries that the Administrator should not encourage partially or wholly reimbursable projects.

42. In the debate on the report submitted by the Administrator on the transformation of UNDP into a capital development fund views had been sharply divided, and it had been agreed to postpone further discussion until the next session of the Governing Council.

43. The over-all results of the second session of the Governing Council had been judged highly constructive. There had been a general consensus that in order to ensure more orderly discussion in the private meetings the programme should be considered by functional categories. Many delegations had also expressed the view that the general debate should be either compressed or eliminated.

44. The fifty-five projects recommended in the programme had been formally approved, with reservations by certain delegations in respect of a limited number of projects.

45. The first session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board had been of great significance since it had brought the executive heads of the specialized agencies and UNDP officials together for the first time to consider what change of policy or procedures might enable the United Nations family better to serve the developing countries. The problems considered had included the relationship between UNDP Resident Representatives and the field organizations of the specialized agencies, the increased use of sub-contracting and the recruitment of experts. It was generally felt that the ten principles agreed by the ACC in 1961 should continue to guide UNDP activities, but the need for further clarification had been recognized. There had been a generally favourable attitude towards the proposal of the Director-General of FAO that the field representatives of the agencies in a given country should act as an advisory cabinet to the Resident Representatives on matters of policy, and that they should be relied upon wholly for technical advice. It had been decided to hold in late September 1966 a meeting of all the recruiting officers of the various agencies to review present practices, in the hope that new sources of experts with exceptional qualifications might be discovered.

46. A one-week meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives from all over the world and the representatives of twelve specialized agencies had just concluded at the ILO Training Centre in Turin. Leading experts in the field of development assistance had first presented a general view of the development situation throughout the world. The meeting had then broken up into two groups and there had been a lively exchange of views on problems of common interest to the Administration, the field officers and the specialized agencies. Following those informal meetings, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and the representatives of specialized

agencies had made statements concerning their particular problems and those of common interest and the participants had heard an address by the Secretary-General.

47. Turning to the financial situation of UNDP, he said that pledges received for 1966 had totalled approximately \$160 million as compared with the target of \$200 million. Even if that target was reached at the forthcoming Pledging Conference, the funds available for earmarking would restrict the 1967 programme to a figure approximately \$25 million below that for 1966. That would mean a regrettable check in the progress hitherto registered by the former EPTA and Special Fund. An even more difficult situation would have to be faced if the \$200 million target was not attained.

48. It would be tragic if the flow of seed money for development should slacken. UNDP's pre-investment activities had demonstrated beyond doubt that the right type of pre-investment activities induced a substantial flow of development capital. Between December 1965 and April 1966, \$148.5 million of additional investment had been reported, which brought the total associated with only 27 Special Fund projects to \$1,216.5 million, of which \$373 million had been domestic capital and \$844 million external capital. Since 30 April 1966 a number of additional investments had been made in UNDP projects.

49. The first years of the Development Decade had been disappointing from the standpoint of increase in personal income of the hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries. Personal incomes had risen by about 1 per cent per annum, but no-one could claim that that was because of an increase in the flow of capital from the richer to the poorer countries. That flow had remained almost static for the last six years. The credit must go primarily to the heroic efforts of the people of the developing countries themselves.

50. While such internal factors as the determination of the people and their leaders, the adoption of policies which encouraged savings and investment, reasonable terms of trade, and political stability were essential elements in economic development, no-one could deny that a supply of needed goods and services from more developed countries was also vital. In 1965 the flow of capital from the major exporting countries had been approximately \$9,500 million, but there had been a counter-flow of \$3,500 million in the form of repayments, dividends and interest, leaving a net balance of \$6,000 million. That figure clearly fell short of any reasonable target, and he considered it should be more than doubled. An annual net flow of about \$14,000 million by 1970 should be aimed at, a target which would be unattainable if the additional \$8,000 million had to come from the pockets of the taxpayers in the developed countries. That need not, however, be the case. In 1965 soft loans had accounted for approximately \$1,800 million of the net total of \$6,000 million and pre-investment activities for \$500 million. Of that total \$1,300 million had taken the form of sound investments, both private and public, and bankable loans carrying commercial rates of interest. The overwhelming need was to increase the resources available for soft loans from \$1,800 million to \$2,800 million and

for pre-investment from \$500 million to \$1,000 million by 1970. Given those two increases, a large part, if not all, of the additional capital flow of \$8,000 million could take the form of solid investments and bankable loans carrying normal rates of interest.

51. Those suggested increases would bring the total burden on taxpayers to something over \$6,000 million. That was not a trifling sum but in 1965 the capital exporting countries had had a gross national product of \$1.3 billion, and their military expenditures had been close to \$100,000 million. Must they, he asked, go on spending lavishly for war and defence while denying the builders of peace the relatively small sum needed to carry out their work effectively?

52. The vital task in the remaining years of the first Development Decade was to lay the groundwork for a sharp increase in the rate of progress in the next Development Decade. One favourable factor was the fact that a number of countries had made spectacular advances in the 1960's, and in them personal incomes had increased by from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. There had also been a great increase in the understanding of the complex development process. If the necessary external assistance became available in increasing amounts, he predicted that a substantial number of countries would become exporters instead of recipients of capital.

53. It was necessary to stop thinking of assistance as foreign aid and talking about rich countries helping the poor countries. No country was so poor that it could not help another country, and no country was so rich that it could not profit greatly by being a full partner in the greatest adventure of the twentieth century, the achievement of a rapidly expanding world economy.

54. Mr. TWIGT (Secretary-General, International Civil Aviation Organization), introducing the summary report of ICAO (E/4185/Rev. 1), said that it gave a brief and general account of ICAO's activities in fields of interest to the Council. A more comprehensive account was given in document E/4185/Add. 1 which contained a full report to the Assembly of ICAO.

55. The analytical report rightly took for granted the benefits deriving from the use of aircraft. The argument put forward some years previously by the Committee of Three appointed to review EPTA that civil aviation had no place in a programme of economic development had fortunately gone unheeded. As a representative of ICAO had pointed out at an international meeting, such meetings could not be held if it were not for air transport.

56. He drew attention to the section of the report headed "International Civil Aviation", which showed that scheduled air transport alone—the most readily measurable form of such transport—doubled in volume about every six years. Some idea of the rate of increase that that implied could be gained by imagining the effect on the great ports or main railway stations of a similar increase in the number of vessels or trains. The same section of the report also mentioned the pace and scope of technical developments which were accompanied by rapid

changes in the technique of aircraft operation, a process which faced ICAO with ever greater problems of adaptation.

57. The section of the report headed "Development of Human Resources" showed the very large measure of the resources available to ICAO for direct assistance to States in the form of technical training in aeronautical trades. He believed that it was no longer necessary to emphasize the importance of that form of aid, but it might be necessary in some cases for Governments to review the means available to them for sending students to regional schools, such as scholarships under both multi-lateral and bilateral programmes, as well as their own resources. Regional schools not only provided an attractive solution to the problem posed by limited funds but were also the best form of training schools from the technical point of view.

58. If, as seemed likely, 1967 was to be designated as International Tourism Year, ICAO would celebrate it by carrying on certain parts of its normal work programme. Among the standards promulgated by ICAO were those relating to the facilitation of air travel and transport through reduction of formalities and bureaucratic obstacles. ICAO was also engaged on certain studies on travel, in some cases in consultation and co-ordination with UNCTAD and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

59. ICAO was glad to be in a position to contribute to the development of a rapidly expanding and increasingly economical form of transport, which could make a valuable contribution to world economic development.

60. Mr. WEBER (Director-General, Universal Postal Union), introducing the report of UPU (E/4199 and Add. 1), said that the activities of the Union might seem of lesser interest to members of the Council than those of the specialized agencies with large-scale operational programmes, particularly since it operated somewhat on the fringe of the United Nations family, having been founded almost a century ago.

61. The postal services, both national and international, aimed to provide private individuals and the world economy with the most efficient means of communication possible. They were a valuable means of bringing nations together and of facilitating the organization of industry and commerce in the developing countries. The great technical advances made in recent years had been necessary to meet the growing volume of postal traffic, particularly in view of difficulties encountered in recruiting staff. Nevertheless, the fact remained that the human element would always play a predominant role in the postal services.

62. The Consultative Commission on Postal Studies served as a clearing-house for information on technical advances for the member countries of UPU, and that informative role was one of the major tasks assumed by the International Bureau of the Union, which published a monthly review in seven languages and an expanding series of postal studies.

63. In recent years UPU had considerably extended its collaboration with the United Nations and with the other specialized agencies. Although the technical assistance activities of the Union might seem to be on a modest scale when measured in terms of the number of experts supplied and fellowships awarded, it had to be borne in mind that by far the greater part of such assistance in the postal field had been rendered bilaterally; nearly fifteen times as many experts were provided on that basis as under the aegis of UNDP and the number of fellowships awarded was seven times as great.

64. At its 1966 session in Berne the Executive Council of UPU had given particular attention to a number of problems mentioned in the report. It had established a special fund for vocational training in order to enable UPU to provide on-the-spot assistance to developing countries for the organization of courses and seminars. To that end textbooks to be published by the International Bureau would not only provide the necessary technical information but would also ensure that postal personnel received the civic training necessary in a State service which must command the confidence and respect of the public. The sense of responsibility thus developed had enabled a number of postal workers to rise to high positions in their countries. In that way the UPU was able to make a valuable contribution to the development of human resources.

65. The Executive Council had taken the important decision to enter into an agreement with UNDP under which the International Bureau would become an executing agency of UNDP, thus facilitating the administrative preparation of projects of the Special Fund-type.

66. The Union had always tried to operate as efficiently and economically as possible and to avoid any unnecessary overlapping with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies. In so doing it had behind it long-standing experience in the co-ordination of national postal services.

67. As an illustration of the economy of operation achieved by UPU, he drew attention to the fact that although the Executive Council had had to consider 83 per cent more documentation in 1966 than in the preceding year, it had had to do so with an addition of only four temporary staff members.

68. The Union had also decided to apply fully the language system adopted at the Vienna Congress which provided for the translation of documents into any language requested, at the expense of the beneficiary countries. Translation services into English and Arabic already existed and establishment of a similar service for translation into Spanish was under study.

69. The Executive Council had also decided to build new offices for the International Bureau at Berne, with the help of a low-interest loan by the Swiss Confederation and a grant of land from the city of Berne.

70. He reaffirmed the readiness of UPU to co-operate with all members of the United Nations family. The

Union was not merely a technical organization but also a humanitarian organization since it was a basic human right that every individual should be able to receive news not only from business associates but also from relatives, who might be refugees or expatriate persons.

That right should be expressly stated and some joint action to that end might be taken by the Economic and Social Council and UPU.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1,

E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. EKLUND (Director-General, International Atomic Energy Agency), introducing the report of IAEA (E/4183), said that modern science and techniques were enabling the developing countries to attain rapidly stages of development which it had taken the older nations centuries to reach. If the developing countries were to be aided, it was first and foremost necessary to train a nucleus of technicians and scientists, but they must be given in their respective countries the material and financial means of fulfilling their task and, as everybody knew, the field of science was all too frequently allocated only a meagre share of the funds available.

2. Without dwelling on the spectacular development in the use of atomic energy for electric power production in the last few years, he would like in particular to show how atomic science could help to solve in the long term what was possibly the most serious problem today, namely the production of sufficient food to feed the world's steadily increasing population. Nuclear techniques could help farmers to make more effective use of fertilizers, and over the last few years IAEA and FAO had

jointly undertaken a series of experiments in South-East Asia and Latin America to determine by means of radio-isotopes the best way of using fertilizers for rice and maize growing, and the most opportune time at which to do so.

3. As everybody knew, a large part of the world's food production was destroyed or damaged by insects and bacteria. Under a scheme carried out in Turkey under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IAEA had built—in a developing country—the first pilot plant for the disinfection of grain by radiation. A scheme was also under way in six Central American countries to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly. Work on the radiation of foodstuffs, which had proved the only really effective method of food preservation, was also of interest to the developing countries since it would help to open new markets to perishable tropical foodstuffs.

4. The application of nuclear methods to the exploitation of underground water was also of great importance to many developing countries. IAEA had applied such techniques in Jordan, Greece, Kenya and Jamaica with a view to detecting underground water and measuring its turnover rate.

5. A matter of basic concern to the Council, namely co-ordination, was of particular importance to IAEA, since most of the problems it had to deal with called for the concerted action of several organizations. An excellent example of co-operation was provided by the joint FAO-IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture which had now completed its two-year trial period. The experiment had proved so successful that it was planned to give the joint Division a permanent status.

6. In conclusion, he said that the agencies attached to the United Nations together offered a considerable pool of technical skills and experience, although the complexity of the system of which each organization was a cog was often discouraging. He therefore joined in the request for measures to simplify the present procedures and machinery so as to ensure the most complete and efficient use of the available resources.

7. Lord CARADON (United Kingdom), stressing the importance of the Council's role in the face of the danger threatening all nations, said that the survival of the world depended not only on maintaining the balance of terror but increasingly on international understanding and co-operation. In spite of the setbacks to the efforts to make such action more effective, it had to be recognized that over the past twenty years the United Nations had succeeded in stopping or in limiting conflict. That had happened, for instance, in the Congo, in Kashmir and in Cyprus. Too many constitutional, financial and political barriers were, however, still hampering progress in international action, although the Council should be able to overcome them more readily. The old divisions and new disputes impeding peace-keeping efforts should not hamper social and economic progress. The possibilities open to the Council were unlimited since the obstacles were neither ideological nor racial, nor political.

8. The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Development Decade at Mid-Point,¹ submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session, had revealed the extent of the problems and difficulties facing the Council. There had been some slight improvement over the past eighteen months. Aid to the developing countries had exceeded \$6,000 million a year. Investment in those countries had increased, as had their reserves. The situation was still extremely serious, however, and unless it improved during the second half of the Development Decade the average income per head in the developing countries might increase by no more than one-fifth as against one-third in the developed countries. Consequently, although the gap between rich and poor was narrowing within countries themselves—or so it was hoped—the gap between countries was widening. The burden of debt in the developing countries was increasing, and the President of the World Bank had recalled that the international debt of low-income countries had risen in under a decade from \$10,000 million to \$33,000 million. The rate of population increase was outpacing every effort to narrow the gap between rich and poor. No-one disputed those facts, but to judge by the inadequate practical progress made in bilateral and multilateral action when compared with the extent and urgency of the needs, there was barely any evidence of alarm. As Mr. Myrdal had pointed out at the FAO Conference in November 1965, all the funds so far spent on the development of developing countries had made no more than a dent in world poverty and a world calamity was foreseeable not in the distant future but in the present decade and the next. People who contributed to the undercurrent of growing popular apathy were fooling themselves and everyone else. The Council should think in terms of a world-wide campaign against apathy and consider all its decisions and recommendations from the standpoint of their practical application in the near future. The Council and its organs could prove useful only if they prepared practical programmes and helped instead of hindering the action of those responsible for their implementation. He knew from experience just how discouraging it was for executing agencies to be faced with complication, confusion and even competition among superior authorities, or to find that the meagre funds available were dissipated by theoretical debate.

9. It had to be remembered that the whole concept of international development aid was new. The United Nations Charter had been drawn up only twenty-one years ago and it was no good expecting too much of it too soon. The acceptance of government responsibility in regard to the development of poorer peoples was comparatively new. The United Kingdom had been a pioneer in that field when it passed the Colonial Development and Welfare Act forty years ago. Since then the United Kingdom had provided almost \$3,000 million for the territories for which it was responsible. International effort, however, had come into being only twenty years ago with the creation of IBRD at Bretton Woods. The second enterprise had been the creation of UNDP. He

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4071.*

paid a tribute to the international action undertaken by IBRD and its subsidiaries and by the specialized agencies. Bank loans amounted to over \$8,000 million and IDA now had at its disposal \$250 million a year, which would be replenished at that level for three years beginning in November 1965. The Bank and its subsidiaries had earned the respect and confidence of the developing countries not only by their wise allocation of the funds they controlled but also by the advice and assistance they provided. Their efforts would be supplemented by those of the regional banks, including the Asian Development Bank, which already had pledges to over \$1,000 million.

10. The effective experiment of EPTA and the Special Fund had led to the recent creation of UNDP. The aid granted by EPTA over the first five years of the Development Decade had amounted to almost \$200 million as against only \$126 million during the preceding five years. The number of United Nations experts appointed under the Programme had risen from roughly 2,000 in 1960 to 5,600 by 1965, while the number of training fellowships had risen from 2,000 to almost 2,500. The United Kingdom had played a leading part in that field, for almost 18,000 British experts and volunteers were serving overseas by the end of 1965, 730 of them under technical assistance schemes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The results of the action taken by the Special Fund had also been spectacular. Expenditure had risen from about \$10 million in 1961 to over \$70 million in 1965, and present contributions to UNDP had reached more than \$150 million a year. Expenditure of \$30 million by the Special Fund on pre-investment projects had led to investments of over \$1,000 million.

11. The contribution of the World Bank group and of UNDP could not, however, be measured in figures, since both initiatives had mobilized experience and expert knowledge on a world scale. An international service of administrators and experts had been set up and was co-operating closely with the specialized agencies. The General Assembly and the FAO General Conference had extended the World Food Programme to which the United Kingdom Government had pledged a contribution of \$6.2 million. The establishment of UNCTAD was to be welcomed, for a plan for supplementary financial measures based on recommendation A.IV.18 of the Final Act of the first Conference² would play a vital part in protecting the developing countries against fluctuations in their export earnings. He regretted that no agreement had been reached during the negotiations on cocoa over the past few weeks, but he hoped that one would eventually be concluded. He also welcomed the creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. The United Kingdom had contributed much to its establishment in the confidence that it would play a most useful part in financing special industrial services in close co-operation with all those concerned, particularly UNDP.

12. The Council should always try to ensure efficient co-ordination between the various bodies and organizations. The ACC and the Special Committee on Co-ordina-

tion were giving invaluable assistance in that field, as was the *Ad Hoc* Committee of experts set up to examine the finances of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The resources available were obviously inadequate to meet all demands for world development, so that all countries, donors or beneficiaries, should be made to realize that the most efficient use was being made of those funds to achieve practical results. The resources being used for international co-operation would shortly amount to \$7,000 million a year—a by no means negligible sum. Disbursement by multilateral organizations to developing countries had risen from \$400 million in 1959 to over \$1,000 million in 1965. Consequently, although there was no room for complacency, it might rightly be claimed that a start in international development had now been made. The experience of the past two decades had pointed the way, and it remained to be seen whether progress could continue with sufficient energy and urgency.

13. The question of population was important and dominated all other considerations. It was a field in which the United Nations should play a leading part before it was too late. So far, its action had been altogether inadequate, as the Secretary-General had recognized. Between 1960 and 1970 the world's population would increase by 600 million people, 85 per cent of the growth being in the developing countries, and the urban population in those countries was increasing at twice or three times their national growth rates. Encouragement might, however, be drawn from Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and from the results of the second World Population Conference, held at Belgrade in 1965, not to mention the United Nations Advisory Mission on Family Planning to India, an example of the kind of practical assistance which the United Nations and through it, the developed countries, could give to the developing countries. It was solely by the combined efforts of private, national and international organizations that problems of such magnitude could be solved, and international action should in future precede rather than follow the efforts of private and national organizations.

14. It was regrettable that in the field of human rights and social development progress in giving effect to declarations of principle was sadly lacking. He therefore hoped that 1968, the International Year for Human Rights, would provide an opportunity for devising new ideas and new measures. He confirmed the invitation to hold a seminar on freedom of association in the United Kingdom in 1968. He endorsed the proposal of the Social Commission to concentrate on the problems of social development, and he welcomed the study to be carried out by the Commission on Human Rights on the proposal to appoint a United Nations high commissioner for human rights. He condemned apartheid and any attempt at permanent domination of one country or one race or one party over another. All forms of discrimination and oppression were detestable and were weeds that could grow in any soil. Human rights were interdependent and should all be protected. All the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights should be respected, and the United Kingdom supported all practical proposals to give them effect.

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

15. As he had stated at the thirty-ninth session (1369th meeting), support for the United Nations was the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the United Kingdom, which was therefore doing its utmost in that direction; it had always paid its contributions promptly and had either paid or pledged over \$12 million to the United Nations peace-keeping operations in Cyprus. It had also made a voluntary and unconditional contribution of \$10 million to help the United Nations overcome its financial difficulties, while United Kingdom contributions to the various multilateral organizations had risen by over \$10 million since 1963-64. The United Kingdom had considerably increased its contribution to the Special Fund, to EPTA, to UNICEF and to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. Despite the United Kingdom's own financial and economic difficulties, its aid programme was growing and would amount to £225 million in 1966-67. The creation in 1964 of the Ministry of Overseas Development showed the high priority which the British Government attached to the development of overseas countries. He hoped that IDA would extend its activities. Together with the Swedish Government, the British Government had taken the initiative of proposing supplementary financial measures and had introduced interest-free loans in order to help to meet the problem of debt. It had decided to maintain its aid to the Governments of Tanzania and Ghana after they had broken off diplomatic relations with Britain, since it believed that development aid should not be a political lever or a political prize. The United Kingdom pledged itself to continue its support for United Nations enterprises in economic and social progress, and to increase its support to the greatest possible extent; for like the Secretary-General, it believed that any division of the world into older affluent nations and poor new nations would be far more dangerous and explosive than the former religious and ideological differences. He hoped that the Council would do all it could to bridge the gulf between those countries so that international co-operation and action might become a reality.

16. Mr. GOLDBERG (United States of America) said it had long been his deep conviction that a nation's stability and strength were founded upon its economic and social development which, internationally, was the only foundation for a lasting and meaningful peace.

17. As Mr. Adlai Stevenson had stated the previous year (1375th meeting), in the final words of his statement to the Council, which was to be his last public address, "the spaceship that is earth cannot be maintained half fortunate, half miserable, half confident, half despairing, half slave, half free in a liberation of resources undreamt of until this day. No craft, no crew, can travel safely with such vast contradictions. On their resolution depends the survival of us all."

18. The resolution of those contradictions was the task which confronted the Council today. It was precisely in the hope of liberating the earth's resources for all mankind that, in 1961, President Kennedy had proposed to make the 1960's a Development Decade. With that Decade now half over, it must be regretfully noted that the

developing countries were far from having achieved the per capita growth rates established in 1961 by the General Assembly as targets to be reached before the end of the Decade. Too often, the modest growth achieved had been swallowed up by population increase. Worst of all, the rate of increase tended to be slowest in the least developed countries. The per capita income in the less developed countries averaged \$120 a year, and if present efforts were not increased, the per capita income in those countries would attain no more than \$170 by the end of the century. There was no alternative, therefore, but to redouble the present efforts and to show more determination than ever to break the bonds of human misery.

19. While there was no reason for satisfaction with the Development Decade, neither was there any reason to condemn it unjustly or to underestimate the new initiatives taken, both within and outside the United Nations, to bring the Decade's goals nearer, to give new strength to the family of nations and to open up new horizons. Thanks to those initiatives, it had been possible in the first five years of the Decade, to combine the United Nations two major development assistance activities into an enlarged and strengthened development programme, establish UNCTAD, further expand the resources of the World Bank and IDA, establish a highly promising World Food Programme, organize the Institute for Training and Research, create an Organization for Industrial Development, launch regional development banks in Africa and Asia, enter upon the Alliance for Progress in one of the world's main under-developed regions and to form within OECD, the Development Assistance Committee.

20. Nevertheless, despite that progress, the fact must be recognized that many of the goals set seemed just as far off. Perhaps the time had come for each to turn the searchlight of criticism inward and seek, not what some other country should do, but what each one could do in order to achieve better results. For that, both the developed and the less developed countries—and regardless of ideology—should understand each other's problems. For instance, it was understandable that many developing countries should believe that the United States should be doing more than it was. But developing countries should also try to understand the perspective in which the American people viewed the question of foreign aid.

21. In the past twenty-one years, the United States had expended more than \$50,000 million on its foreign aid programmes, from which some 120 countries had benefited. The Marshall Plan was offered to all, regardless of ideology; that some countries rejected its benefits was not an American decision. The American people were aware of the necessity of helping the developing countries to reach the point of self-sustaining growth as rapidly as possible, not only because of their desire to help their fellow men to overcome poverty, but also because they believed that to be essential for the maintenance of world peace. Since the Second World War, every President of the United States had publicly and repeatedly supported continuing foreign aid. United States public opinion had consistently supported the efforts of the public authori-

ties and private initiative to help other countries to build the foundations of their own prosperity. He was sure that it would continue to do so, even though other obligations, such as the attack on poverty in the United States itself and the requirements of defence, imposed a heavy burden on the country's finances. The United States Government was confident of its ability to meet all legitimate needs, both domestic and international. While there could be no doubt, therefore, of the United States continuing and deep desire to assist the developing countries, it was important to ask whether that could be done by increased financial aid alone and whether the aid furnished was being used as effectively as might be desired. That question was reflected in the close and careful scrutiny to which all proposals for more aid were subjected in Congress. But the best answer could be given by the developing countries themselves, by demonstrating their unqualified commitment to the task in hand and their own determination to take all the measures needed to make outside assistance as effective as possible.

22. Although the people of the United States sometimes felt that the developing countries expected too much of them, he was sure that those countries reacted in like fashion when impatience was expressed at their slow progress. That impatience was shared by the developing countries themselves, for all believed that ultimately self-help was the best help. For those reasons, he believed that a reappraisal of attitudes on both sides at the present session—leading to a better insight into each other's problems and focusing on the interests that unite rather than the differences that divide—would enable the Council to write a new and inspiring chapter for the Development Decade.

23. All the members of the Council recognized that the provision of development assistance at adequate levels and on the right terms must continue to be a first order of business for the world community. At the same time, new efforts must be made to expand the markets for the exports of developing countries. The year 1966 was one in which 68 countries members of GATT had an opportunity to reduce the barriers to world trade, in particular barriers to goods which were of particular export interest to the less developed countries. The Kennedy Round should not be regarded as the final goal, but rather as a substantial step towards the achievement of freer trade among nations. Efforts must also be continued to ensure stability in the markets for primary commodities exported by developing countries. Cocoa producing and consuming countries had met recently in New York to try to achieve an agreement which would have contributed considerably to the economic development of the producing countries. Unfortunately, despite hard efforts to that end, the Cocoa Conference had not been able to achieve its goal. The United States nevertheless hoped that, following the further informal consultations in which it was participating, it would be possible to reach an agreement before the end of the year. One essential requirement for the economic development of all countries was the maintenance of the growth and stability of the industrial economies of the world. If those economies were to remain strong, however, attention must be paid to their problems as well as to their achievements, as those

problems were the concern not only of the industrial economies, but of the developing countries also.

24. Describing the economic expansion of the United States, he said that, from 1961 to 1965, the country's real output had increased at an annual rate averaging 4.5 per cent, while the unemployment rate had fallen below 4 per cent of the labour force. The gross national product now stood at \$713,900 million as against \$58,500 million in 1932.

25. The economic growth of the United States had been made possible by a combination of enlightened government policies and forward-looking labour and management. The contributions of the free-enterprise system should not be minimized. In the present-day economic environment, the United States had to face new problems and new opportunities. It knew that in order not to jeopardize gains already made it must work to ensure price stability and full employment, without inflation, in a dynamic society. Its aim over the long run, therefore, was to maintain an annual growth rate of not less than 4 per cent. It would also continue to strive to ensure equilibrium in its balance of payments and seek to improve the international monetary system so that it would facilitate sound and orderly growth of the world economy. The United States realized that its greater economic strength must be used to combat poverty, discrimination against minorities and the many social problems that arose in an expanding economy and in an urbanized society. In the past, it had perhaps not always measured up to its constitutional heritage of equality for all. However, considerable progress had been made in recent years in that respect, and while the country had not been able to cure all its ills, it was progressing in that direction.

26. The first order of business for the world community must be the provision of an adequate amount of development assistance. But ways and means must be sought to meet the needs of the developing countries without straining the monetary system further. Although much of its aid to the developing countries was bilateral, the United States recognized the desirability of providing increased financial assistance to the developing countries, under international agreements, through institutions such as the World Bank, IDA and the regional development banks. It also recognized that in view of the current balance-of-payments problems of the developing countries, there was a need for assistance on easy terms such as was provided by IDA. The United States therefore favoured an increase in the resources of that institution. Furthermore, recognizing the importance of pre-investment projects, it would continue to give its full support to the new United Nations Development Programme on which so many hopes centred.

27. However, economic development for tomorrow had little meaning to those who were starving today. The life-and-death problem of food for the peoples of the world was one of the most urgent on the agenda of mankind. The growth in the world's production of food was being outstripped by the number of mouths to be fed. Undoubtedly many countries would increasingly take measures to slow down population growth through family planning programmes. The United Nations and the

specialized agencies had an important role to play in that respect. Meanwhile, the problem was to provide adequate food for the present population. In 1985, the food deficit would be too large to be met by the food exports of the food-surplus countries and a large percentage of the world's people would face famine unless urgent steps were immediately taken. The United States, which was the world's largest food exporter, had drawn largely on its reserves to meet the needs of the importing countries and, in order to maintain a minimum reserve, it had increased its acreage under wheat. But food aid alone would not suffice to resolve the problem. The only lasting solution would be for the food deficit countries to modernize their agriculture and increase their own food production. For that purpose, the United States was willing to make available to those countries its technical know-how and experience. It was also willing to work with other countries to support programmes of investment in agriculture. Further, it was prepared to join in a new multilateral effort and to that end had invited the Development Assistance Committee of OECD to meet in Washington.

28. However, no amount of economic progress and increased food production were sufficient to ensure a life of dignity for all those who were daily subjected to inequality

and discrimination. So long as those evils persisted, no man could take comfort in the betterment of his own community. His delegation was glad to announce, therefore, that the United States Government would shortly sign the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1965. But the elimination of discrimination—important though it was—was only one aspect of human rights. The United States delegation was gratified to note, therefore, that the Commission on Human Rights had decided to establish a working group to study the proposal of Costa Rica that a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should be established. It looked forward with great anticipation to the International Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1968 on the initiative of Jamaica.

29. Today, a world of dignity and equal opportunity for all men was years away, but the Council had no time to lose. It must set to work at the present session. In doing so it would contribute to the just and lasting peace that was the world's only hope against the common enemies of mankind.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1423rd meeting

Wednesday, 6 July 1966
at 3.20 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President: Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)*Present:*

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda) presented in dramatic terms the grave problem facing developing countries in obtaining the capital required to meet the urgent needs of their populations, which were expected to double in number over the next 25 years. Such a rate of increase called for an exceptional effort on the part of national and international leaders. Unfortunately, there was no immediate prospect of a favourable solution. As the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had pointed out at the 1421st meeting, the net mobilization of external capital had declined over the first five years of the United Nations Development Decade, with a resulting fall in gross capital formation from the level of 6 per cent registered during the 1950's to less than 4 per cent at the present time. The developing countries found themselves in a paradoxical situation: they were poor because they lacked capital, and they were unable to accumulate capital because they were poor. Moreover, they could not increase national savings at the rate required by the development process because their incomes were low and the proportion of them which they were obliged to allocate for the purchase of essential consumer goods was high.

2. If the economic objectives of the Charter were to be fulfilled, there must be a major awakening of interest in international co-operation of a kind which would benefit both recipients and donors; only in that way could the wide gap between rich and poor countries be narrowed and the humane intention of providing assistance to less fortunate countries become effective.

3. With reference to the thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2) his delegation wished to express its appreciation of the efforts being made to obtain positive results in the implementation, interrelation and concentration of all programmes of the United Nations family in the field of economic and social development. He trusted that there would be a continuing drive for better co-ordination since that was the only means by which maximum efficiency in the utilization of available financial and human resources could be achieved.

4. He regretted to have to express dissatisfaction with the work done by ACC on the evaluation of programmes. As stated in paragraph 77 of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4215) it had been somewhat weak and negative. It was disheartening to find that ACC considered the evaluation of programmes to be almost entirely the responsibility of Governments. While it was true that such evaluation was of primary concern to the Governments of countries in which programmes were being carried out, it should be of equal concern to the United Nations since it was one of the most useful functions of the Council. Where joint programmes were concerned, there should also be joint responsibility for evaluation, for without objective evaluation the financial and human resources of both the United Nations and the developing countries would be wasted.

5. His delegation wished to suggest to the members of ACC that, while continuing to strive to ensure that the programmes of the United Nations were truly complementary, they should also ensure, in co-operation with Governments, the essential evaluation of programme execution and results. It was essential to establish with certainty whether the action being taken to raise living standards in developing countries was efficient and effective.

6. The Secretary-General's interim report on the United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3) painted a discouraging picture: it showed that not only had the targets set not been achieved, but that there had been a regression during the first five years of the Decade. Economic growth and social progress meant the deployment of all the resources of a nation by its own endeavours and with external aid. That process was not a spontaneous one: it had to be furthered with enthusiasm, efficiency and human understanding. The task incumbent upon the Council and the other organs concerned was to ensure a sustained and co-ordinated drive to achieve the maximum well-being of the peoples of the world—the only path to peace and brotherhood among nations. As His Holiness, Pope Paul VI, had said, development was the new name for peace. To judge by the results of the first quinquennium, some adjustments and corrections were needed in order to give wider scope to human

endeavour, to foster economic and social relations between nations and to exert effective influence upon all classes through dynamic United Nations action and influence.

7. His delegation had noted with pleasure the excellent work being carried out by the Committee for Development Planning as reported in document E/4207. However, he shared the deep concern expressed by the Committee at the limited progress made in the implementation of plans in developing countries. He wondered whether the inadequacies mentioned were not due in many cases to the planning process itself, which sometimes neglected realities which could not be expressed statistically. As was recognized by authorities in the field, economics did not offer ready-made explanations and solutions, but merely provided instruments and methods for carrying out an analysis of the problems to be solved and a means for evaluating alternative courses of action. Without skilful planning there could be no satisfactory implementation. Much had been said and written about the way in which delays in formulating development plans and their inadequacies prevented the developing countries from benefiting more fully from financial assistance, but, without wishing to imply that it justified the attitude of the developed countries, he wondered whether the failure to satisfy the generally onerous conditions imposed by the developed countries, or the fact that plans were often prepared in relation only to the financing sources of international bodies had the more negative effect. No international co-operation and no projections for the world economy would be valid if non-quantifiable realities in the developing countries were neglected. Each economy had its own particular path to follow. All concerned should seek, within their different spheres, to eliminate the obstacles along that path in a spirit of magnanimity and broad human understanding.

8. In that spirit his delegation appealed to all members of the United Nations family and to the developed countries to take due account of the particular conditions obtaining in each developing country so that external technical and financial assistance could contribute to more effective progress. As the Administrator of UNDP had so emphatically urged, it was imperative to mobilize much more external capital on favourable terms in order to match the heroic efforts of the developing countries and to ensure that their peoples could live decent lives. The progress made so far during the Development Decade did not equal the achievements of the 1950's; a major effort should be made to reverse that situation. The highly industrialized countries must show more understanding of the problems of the developing countries, financial and technical assistance must be granted on less onerous terms and the net flow of capital to the under-developed countries must be increased. Only with a firm and rapid advance in that direction could current and future programmes do more than make a meagre contribution to eradication of the hunger, disease and poverty which at present afflicted the major part of mankind.

9. Mr. SEYDOUX (France) said that the more representative membership of the enlarged Council would contribute to the usefulness of its discussion of the complex problem of economic and social development.

10. In his opening statement the Secretary-General had given a lucid analysis of the current situation and of the dangers inherent in the widening gap between the average per capita income of the more developed and that of the less developed countries. The solutions he had proposed might not find unanimous support among Member States, but they deserved the attentive study of the Council and its functional organs. His delegation was grateful to the Secretary-General for having once again stimulated reflexion on one of the most important problems of the present-day world.

11. He wished first of all to make a few observations on recent developments in the French economy and its future prospects. The lesson which might be drawn from such a review was due not only to its internal, or national, aspect but also to the fact that the evolution of the French economy was in the direction of establishing closer links between France and the rest of the world both in the form of increased integration with comparable economies and of substantial economic and technical aid to less developed countries.

12. Since mid-1963 the serious threat to the trade balance and the stability of the currency had led the French Government to undertake a systematic reorganization of the economy and of finance. Firm measures in the field of prices, the creation of a budgetary surplus and credit control had been aimed at the correction of the bad habits created by inflation. Nevertheless, those measures had not resulted in a marked decline in the level of economic activity. In 1965 the gross national product had again increased by 3.4 per cent and there had been no widespread unemployment or any marked increase in the number of bankruptcies; on the other hand, the index of prices had risen by only 2.5 per cent as against an average of 5 per cent over the preceding years; the balance of trade had been readjusted and, while private investment had progressed considerably less rapidly, public capital investment had increased substantially in spite of the rigorous budgetary measures.

13. Those developments showed that it was possible to carry through economic reform without causing a recession and without sacrificing the long-term prospects of the economy. The operation had succeeded, firstly because the decisions had been taken in good time, free from the threat of an immediate crisis, secondly because the Government had acted on all fronts simultaneously, and finally because the international situation had favoured the French recovery in that it had not been held back by insufficient external demand or any major rise in world prices.

14. In June 1965 industrial production had once again risen to the maximum level attained in the preceding year and was now increasing at an annual rate of from 5 to 6 per cent, which was in conformity with the Government's projections for the year as a whole. In fixing that moderate target the Government had sought to avoid a situation in which an excessively rapid resumption of activity might again lead to inflationary pressures and necessitate new restrictive measures, and it had taken into account the accelerated expansion prevailing in

Western countries and the existence in certain cases of an excess of demand over productive capacity. Mindful of its responsibilities towards the international community, the Government had wished to avoid contributing to existing or possible tensions which might result from excessively sharp fluctuations in the French economy. It believed that every State had a duty to regulate its economy so as not to transfer to others alternating waves of inflation and recession. In return it hoped that the evolution of French prices, which was constantly at the mercy of excessive domestic demand, would not be threatened in coming years by imbalance originating in other countries.

15. The resumption of expansion should make possible a further opening out of the French economy to the outside world, which was indeed one of the basic ideas underlying the fifth French development plan for the five years ending in 1970. The plan was based on an annual growth rate of 5 per cent, a target which was neither excessively modest nor excessively ambitious. In forecasting the utilization of the anticipated resources of national production an effort was made to provide for the investment opportunities necessitated by the present situation of the French economy and its development needs. The plan did not hold out the promise of easy living: incomes would grow less rapidly than production and consumption less rapidly than incomes. Such austerity was necessary, however. In order to safeguard the future, priority had to be given to productive and collective capital investment.

16. Like many other countries, France had to provide for its demographic expansion by creating millions of jobs in industry and services over the coming five years. It also had to modernize its agriculture, provide additional public utilities, make industry more competitive and transform its towns by urban planning. Such a policy called for strenuous efforts on the part of all concerned, and the Government was seeing to it that the most urgent needs were met first, that, in the distribution of incomes, the least favoured groups, in particular the farming community, received preferential treatment, and that, as far as public expenditure was concerned, preference was given to social investment and housing.

17. The fifth plan aimed to organize the progressive integration of the French economy into the world economy. It did not provide merely for a rapid growth of imports and exports; it gave first place to the country's need to adapt itself to increased competition in both the export and home markets. France wanted to be an increasingly modern country, increasingly open to international competition.

18. Whereas the volume of domestic production would grow by only 5 per cent per annum during the second half of the decade, the volume of imports would increase by 8.8 per cent and their share in the total resources of the country would rise from 13 per cent to approximately 18 per cent. In order to maintain the balance of trade it would be necessary to increase exports considerably, but the increase would have to be such as also to make possible a substantial flow of assistance to under-devel-

oped countries and to cover the probable deficit in non-commercial transactions.

19. The plan had been based on the probable evolution of international trade from 1965 to 1970, and those responsible for drafting it had been assisted in their task by the prospective studies of the international bodies, particularly those carried out by the United Nations and FAO. He was glad to emphasize that fact because, when his delegation had joined with others in the Council in recommending the establishment of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, it had not expected to receive so soon such valuable assistance. He hoped that the work of the Centre would continue at its present rate and that many countries would benefit from it.

20. France's fifth plan was the expression of a determination to abandon the protectionist practices which had so long characterized the French economy, and, in aiming at the maximum expansion compatible with price stability, it fitted harmoniously into the framework of international co-operation which was a basic requirement of the present age.

21. That spirit of co-operation was naturally directed in the first place towards France's nearest neighbours. The European Economic Community (EEC) had striven for the integration of six divergent economies. On 11 May its members had agreed in Brussels on the financing of a common agricultural policy and the conditions under which industrial and agricultural products would eventually circulate freely within the Community. By that agreement a new step had been taken towards the creation of a large European market free of internal barriers and endowed with a capacity for expansion comparable to that of the large economic areas existing in the world.

22. The agreement was also important for other countries which might see in it an occasion to resume negotiations with the Community or a guarantee of the assured application of the agreements already reached. The enhanced solidarity of the "Six" could also contribute to the success of the GATT tariff negotiations being held at Geneva. A reciprocal and generalized lowering of trade barriers could give fresh impetus to international trade. Moreover, the conclusion of new arrangements and the renewal of existing arrangements with outside countries showed that there had been no decline in the assistance granted by the Community to certain under-developed regions.

23. In all those ways the Community demonstrated the valuable contribution which a soundly conceived regionalism could make not only to the development of its own "province", but also to the progress of international economic relations. The favourable evolution of relations with the countries of Eastern Europe had been marked by the negotiation of long-term agreements for the expansion of trade and by the adoption of new formulas to achieve that end. In the industrial field the Government was facilitating the establishment of semi-public production corporations so as to reduce the disadvantages of the quota system. It had also established semi-public trading concerns whose principal purpose was the marketing of products from Eastern Europe.

Early in 1966 further measures had been taken to liberalize trade and the proportion of imports from Eastern Europe not subject to quota had been raised to approximately 80 per cent. Convertibility arrangements had replaced, or rendered more flexible, bilateral payment agreements. The communiqué published at the conclusion of the recent visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the President of the French Republic had shown that the two Governments were also devoting attention to questions arising in the fields of culture, science and technology.

24. Difficulties, due primarily to differences in economic and social systems, had sometimes been encountered in implementing the provisions of agreements and they had not all been overcome as yet. What was needed was a political will of the parties concerned to overcome difficulties and to transform good intentions into concrete acts. Whenever that will had prevailed it had made possible the conclusion of arrangements resulting in a substantial increase in trade between the parties concerned. In pursuing its efforts in that direction his country was encouraged by the more successful results obtained by other Western countries.

25. France was also endeavouring to assist the less developed economies through trade, capital investment and manpower. Unfortunately, as the Secretary-General had pointed out, the general problems of under-development seemed as serious as ever in 1966, if not more so. It was appropriate to recall the structural difficulties of developing economies in order to gain a better appreciation of the attempts being made by the French Government to overcome them. Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* drew attention to the inadequacy of the trade receipts of those countries and emphasized that, considered as a whole, they had shown, virtually without interruption, a deficit in their balance of trade since the beginning of the 1950's. They were, therefore, highly dependent on foreign aid. In recent years there had been a falling off in public aid, while the burden of indebtedness of the less developed countries was reaching a barely tolerable level.

26. Lastly, there appeared to be a shortage of experts capable of assuming responsibility for the development process, even if the necessary funds for development were available. Accordingly, France was endeavouring to find solutions to the three problems of the inadequacy of export proceeds, financial assistance and qualified personnel.

27. His country had a deficit in its trade balance with the developing countries, so that relatively large resources, amounting to \$606 million in 1965, were available for economic development. Such resources could be increased still further if all the industrialized countries agreed to combat excessive fluctuations in primary commodity prices and accepted the principle of commodity-by-commodity agreements. The French Government had agreed, as for example in the case of cocoa, to contribute financially to the constitution of buffer stocks in order to increase the export proceeds of the developing countries in a more reliable way than by supplementary financing.

28. The over-all assistance rendered by France to the developing countries in 1965 had amounted to \$1,300 million, representing 1.85 per cent of its national income, in other words a percentage much higher than that recommended by the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Of that total, government assistance accounted for about 60 per cent and of that amount some 80 per cent had been provided in the form of grants. Furthermore, the 43,532 advisers and experts sent by the French Government to the developing countries represented about 50 per cent of the total technical and cultural assistance provided by the countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD.

29. The economic policy he had described was based on three main principles, the first of which was acceptance of the universal and permanent nature of international assistance. In that connexion, France would endeavour to strengthen the recent trend towards a certain "geographical redeployment" of its assistance, so that all developing countries could benefit from it. It would similarly try to improve the methods employed in providing assistance. For that purpose, it was best to allow the beneficiary country to state its own requirements so that, as had been done under the Franco-Algerian co-operation agreements of 29 July 1965, joint management of economic and technical assistance could be established. The second principle was that of the interdependence of economies. In the present international circumstances the best way of contributing to the harmonious development of international economic relations would be for each country to maintain a sound economy which would contribute to general equilibrium and economic expansion without inflation. The third principle was that of non-interference in the affairs of other countries; that principle had been scrupulously respected by France in its relations with the developing countries.

30. In conclusion, he observed that the steady and balanced growth of the industrial countries and the accelerated progress of the less developed countries were two complementary aspects of a problem of crucial importance to the Council.

31. Mr. FISCHBACH (Luxembourg) noted that the eight items under discussion were all aspects of the general problem of closing the gap between levels of living in various parts of the world. It was therefore heartening to note that the first result of the Development Decade had been to stimulate public awareness of development problems and to make all countries, developed and developing alike, conscious of their duties and responsibilities with regard to development. The Development Decade had further provided a decisive stimulus for the science of development, namely, the systematic analysis at the national and international levels of problems of reorganization of economies and the preparation and implementation of plans. As a result, light had been thrown on the complexity of the development process, and it had been recognized that not only capital and technical assistance, but also the capacity of the developing countries to absorb such assistance were important factors in that process. In that connexion he emphasized the importance of the recent work undertaken by the

United Nations Secretariat in the field of programming and planning, and drew attention to the Secretary-General's interim report on the Development Decade which clearly indicated the interdependence of development problems and the need to tackle them on a collective basis.

32. The progress made in the field of development was not entirely encouraging, however. The goals set by the General Assembly in its resolution 1710 (XVI) had not been achieved, and the flow of capital to the developing countries was in fact tending to decline from an already inadequate level. Indeed, the shortfall in the amount of capital required had been estimated by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at some \$3,000 or \$4,000 million per annum, and without those resources development was impossible, regardless of the availability of the other factors to which he had referred.

33. Leaving aside the question of the relative merits of private and public capital as a tool for development, it was certain that if the economic growth of the developing countries was to be stimulated, without imposing impossibly heavy debt servicing burdens on those countries, at least a substantial part of the capital they required must be made available to them on terms much more favourable than those prevailing in world capital markets, or provided in the form of grants. That procedure would, of course, require the assisting Government concerned to take steps to balance its budget and to avoid excessive strain on capital markets. Governments which followed that procedure would also be reproached for neglecting national priorities in favour of distant countries and would have to convince their respective parliaments of the wisdom of the course they were following. In other words, it would not be enough for government services to prepare a rational policy of development assistance, since its implementation would invariably be conditioned by a large number of factors having nothing to do with development problems and not always amenable to rational analysis. For that reason, it was important that Governments and parliaments should not only be aware of the need to assist the developing countries but also be informed of the use to which their funds had been put and, above all, be convinced that they were being used in the most rational and effective manner. For that reason, the evaluation studies to be discussed under agenda item 15 deserved detailed attention. He hoped that such studies would be undertaken on an increasingly systematic basis. If that was not done, donor countries would place greater reliance on bilateral assistance, the results of which could be more readily learnt by national parliaments.

34. In that connexion, it was essential that the United Nations, its various organs and its related agencies should be regarded as a single entity having a common purpose. It was regrettable that in recent years a large number of activities had been undertaken and bodies set up to deal with problems which public opinion in countries like his own was beginning to regard as basically resolved. The Secretary-General's interim report on the Development Decade was encouraging for it clearly showed the need for co-ordination of various elements of the complex

machinery of the United Nations family of organizations, in which account should be taken of the intentions and plans of Governments and of the various governmental and non-governmental organizations. The task would obviously be difficult, but duplication had to be avoided at all costs. His Government therefore considered it most important that the Council should discharge fully the co-ordinating function assigned to it by the Charter. The Council was now a fully representative body and, assisted by the Special Committee on Co-ordination as well as the Committee for Development Planning possessed a well-defined competence with respect to the specialized agencies.

35. Subject to that requirements of effective co-ordination in order to avoid any duplication, his Government welcomed the establishment of new bodies which met an urgent and specific need. One such body was the Organization for Industrial Development which had a promising future if the spirit of conciliation present at its creation continued to prevail. That organization should, of course, co-operate closely with the United Nations Development Programme since industrialization and development were inseparable.

36. His Government had also noted with great interest the proposals for a transformation of the Social Commission and for recognition of the importance of the social aspects of development.

37. Luxembourg was aware of the deterioration of the terms of trade of the primary exporting countries and also of the close interdependence between policies of assistance and international trade. The key problem of assuring adequate and stable export earnings for the developing countries was still far from solved and the recent failure of the Cocoa Conference was not a particularly encouraging development. Experience in the 1950's had proved that the developed countries were able to absorb even relatively large increases in primary commodity prices without any great difficulty, so that the danger of a possible increase in prices should not constitute an insurmountable obstacle to efforts made to tackle the problem.

38. Referring to the problem of inflation, which led to the dissipation of available resources and endangered real economic progress, he noted that remedial measures had to be adapted to each specific case. However, as the pursuit of a national policy might hamper the implementation of the policies of other countries, the problem should be tackled at the international level. It was important also that the developed countries should resolve their own domestic problems and combine their efforts in the cause of development, since only in that way could they promote the welfare of the less developed countries.

39. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) recalled that, during the discussion stimulated at the Council's thirty-ninth session by the Secretary-General's appraisal of the United Nations Development Decade at Mid-Point,¹ representatives of countries traditionally hostile to or suspicious

of such concepts as development planning, industrialization and institutional changes had joined representatives of the developing countries in support of ideas which until then had been taboo. Resolution 1089 (XXXIX), which reflected that new spirit and had later been supplemented by General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX), was one of the most important adopted by the Council in its attempts to state the major problems of the Development Decade at its mid-point and to indicate the most important measures that must be taken if goals of the Decade were to be attained.

40. A comparison between the preambles of those two resolutions and the information submitted in the Secretary-General's interim report on the Decade provided further confirmation of the adverse trends which had already become apparent in 1965. The report noted that the progress made by the developing countries had been disappointing and went on to describe a situation that appeared truly alarming. Indeed, the report confirmed that the goal of self-sustained growth was as distant as ever and that the export proceeds of the developing countries were increasing only slowly and were inadequate to finance the development of those countries.

41. The two resolutions to which he had referred had outlined a series of measures to be taken in order to overcome obstacles to the attainment of the goals of the Development Decade, and he suggested that it might be interesting to determine how far the Council's recommendations had been followed or implemented by Member countries, and specifically by those to which they had been specifically addressed. Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX), for example, urged States Members of the United Nations to take all possible steps immediately to increase the effective flow of international capital to developing countries to the level indicated in recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whereas paragraph 145 of document E/4196 indicated that the flow of capital had declined in terms of percentage of the aggregate gross national product of the supplying countries to 0.65 per cent in 1964 and preliminary figures indicated that it had fallen still further in 1965. He also noted that in 1962 the gross national product of the developing countries had amounted to \$182,000 million and, according to OECD estimates, they had in that same year succeeded in achieving a capital formation of \$30,000 million, or 18 per cent of their gross national product. It was therefore difficult to expect them to increase that proportion further in view of their already very low consumption levels. The decline in the volume of available foreign capital was therefore seriously hampering their economies, and, unless the target of 1 per cent fixed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was obtained, it was clear that their economic and financial situation, aggravated by their growing indebtedness, would increasingly hamper their development effort.

42. The Secretary-General's interim report on the Development Decade and part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* showed that the situation of the developing countries was no better in the other sectors mentioned in the Council's resolution 1089 (XXXIX). As far as bilateral

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4071.*

relations with the capital exporting countries were concerned, the situation continued to be marked by empiricism. It was gratifying to note, where international and multilateral relations were concerned, that the Development Decade had produced changes in attitudes and habits, but as the Secretary-General had observed in his report, the influence of the principles embodied in the United Nations Development Decade on international actions had been minor. On the whole, therefore, the efforts of the international community to put an end to under-development had failed. The cogency of the Secretary-General's report was unquestionable. However, it neither calmed the serious and justified fears of the developing countries nor supplied satisfactory answers to the many questions preoccupying them, questions which they were perfectly entitled to put to the international community. On the contrary, it provided the developing countries with further proof that their situation was deteriorating. It was, therefore, more necessary than ever for the Council to seek to determine the main reasons for the impasse and do everything possible to ensure that present development setbacks would not one day develop into catastrophes involving the whole international community. Neither the developed nor the developing countries were entirely responsible for the economic frustration obtaining in the impoverished sectors of the world. The developing countries were doing their best to free themselves from the consequences of colonialism and feudalism and had made enormous sacrifices in order to advance along the road to economic and socio-political independence. It would, however, be difficult to contend that the contribution of the developed countries had been adequate.

43. In the opinion of his Government, the main obstacles in the way of successful action to overcome under-development derived from the refusal of the developed countries to tackle the question in its essentially structural aspects and global setting. It was becoming increasingly clear that the struggle was, in the first place, a struggle to replace structures resistant to progress by new dynamic structures designed to attain the objectives of accelerated growth. It was from that point of view, therefore, that the Council should start examining the obstacles to development. Any other approach would of necessity be partial and technocratic and might easily lead to greater errors of judgement. Under-development, both at the national level and at the level of the world economy as a whole, was perpetuated by structural obstacles which impeded the construction of a dynamic economic order. The developing countries were unanimous in thinking that feudal or semi-feudal structures constituted the main obstacle to accelerated development and most of them were already engaged on large-scale structural changes. In the case of the world economy, however, the established structures were being jealously defended on the ground that it was precisely those structures which had made possible the achievement of wealth unprecedented in the history of the world. It was in that field that an effort at de-mystification should be undertaken in order to pave the way towards a more lucid view of realities. The world economy was the economy of an area possessing all the general characteristics of the so-called under-developed econ-

omies. That area was a heterogeneous one whose component units differed in aims, behaviour and techniques. In it, trade relations were limited to flows from the developed sectors to the backward sectors. As in national under-developed areas, obstacles impeded the appearance of new poles of development which would benefit the impoverished sectors. The plans of national, public or private centres of decision to accelerate the general process of development conflicted with the over-all plans and with the plans of the dominant units. The complete power of those large units, having destroyed the traditional economy of the less developed units, continued to reduce those units to enclaves whose existence and behaviour were subject to external centres of decision. The global economic area was characterized by a flagrant wastage of human and economic resources, by the non-participation of the masses in the general development effort, by the absence of any rational planning of the economy and by structures generally designed to further the advantages of the dominant units, which were hostile to any attempt to modify the established order.

44. The first essential step was to initiate discussions with a view to discovering the objective truth. Such discussions would surely reveal that the interests of the developed and less developed countries were not irreconcilable in their historical perspective. The achievement of a healthy and expanding world economy would remove present sources of conflict and ensure higher living standards in all countries. While it would be unrealistic to expect the dominant economic units to accept that idea forthwith, it was nevertheless important to show that the struggle against under-development could not be confined to national units commonly regarded as under-developed. It was necessary to demonstrate that, in its existing form, the world economy was, in fact, an under-developed, unproductive economy, torn by its internal contradictions and structurally incapable of deriving the maximum benefit from technological progress. In that connexion, it was important to emphasize that the combined efforts of the Group of Seventy-seven were in no way directed against any given group of Powers. Neither were they undertaken with a view to promoting the socio-economic objectives of the developing nations to the prejudice of the interests of the more developed countries. They were based simply on the principle that, while the struggle against under-development within national units was essential for the growth of those units, it was nevertheless one of the aspects and one of the essential requirements of the struggle for a developed world economy. The efforts of the Group of Seventy-seven constituted the beginning of a movement of historical significance whose aim was to prepare for the coming of a rich and fully expanding world economy. That Group should therefore continue its patient efforts to lead the dominant economic units to accept the principle of progressive change in the economic structures of the world.

45. The World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, held in Teheran in September 1965, had noted that despite the efforts of the developing countries the number of adult illiterates had increased during the first half of the Development Decade. Recognizing the essential role of education in economic devel-

opment, the Congress had advocated a series of measures to promote functional and integrated literacy as soon as possible. Considering, however, that the measures advocated by the Congress might be inadequate, His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah had, in April 1966, invited all countries concerned to contribute the equivalent of one day's military expenditure to the world literacy campaign. If that appeal had been heeded, a fund amounting to almost \$400 million would have been established and a chain reaction would have been set up in the work to consolidate peace through development. Unfortunately, although the Iranian Government had handed over to UNESCO the equivalent of one day's military expenditure, other countries had not yet decided to follow that example. The Council should examine the various aspects of the concept underlying the Iranian initiative, which endeavoured to link economic and social development efforts with efforts which were being, or remained to be, undertaken in the field of disarmament.

46. With reference to the development and use of human resources, the Iranian Government had, during the previous year, concentrated on the specific problem of the "brain drain" at the international level and looked forward to receiving the ILO report on that subject. The Director of the Social Research Institute of the University of Teheran had reported that more than 10,000 engineers and scientists had been admitted to the United States as immigrants in 1962-1963, that some 4,000 foreign doctors, most of them from India, Pakistan and other Commonwealth countries, were practising in England and that there were as many Togolese doctors and teachers in France as there were doctors and teachers working under the French technical assistance programme in Togo. The Council should draw the attention of international organizations, particularly UNDP, to that problem and invite them to consider how it might best be solved.

47. Firmly convinced that industrialization was the basis for any programme of accelerated growth, Iran had further developed its industrialization projects in 1966. As a result of a technical co-operation agreement with the Soviet Union, the country would soon be in a position to operate its first national steelworks, which would eventually lead to the establishment of a whole series of secondary industries. Iran warmly welcomed the establishment of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. It was also pleased to note the increasing interest of the World Bank in industrial development.

48. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Council would be guided in its work by the message addressed to it the previous year at the 1375th meeting by the late Mr. Adlai Stevenson, in which he had compared the world to a craft the survival of whose crew depended on the resolution of the contradictions existing among them.

49. Mr. ROULLIER (Secretary-General, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization), introducing the report of IMCO (E/4202), said that passenger trans-

port, although not the largest, was the most spectacular part of transport by sea. Recent accidents at sea had resulted in the loss of some hundreds of human lives. At the request of a member State, the Maritime Safety Committee had held a special session to consider new fire protection measures to be applied to passenger ships. Those measures would probably be adopted by a special session of the Assembly in December 1966 and it was expected that member States would agree, exceptionally, to put them into force immediately without the usual grace period of one year. Sea passengers—immigrants and, in particular, pilgrims to Mecca—were in some cases inadequately protected by existing conventions. The Government of India had taken the initiative of thoroughly revising, with IMCO technical assistance, the text of the 1931 Simla Convention. An international conference would be held at New Delhi in January 1967 to examine and probably adopt a new convention.

50. An International Conference on Load Lines had been held in London in April 1966, at which a new convention had been drafted. Although highly technical, the new text had important economic consequences. When it entered into force the transport capacity of the world merchant fleet would automatically be increased, to the benefit of users the world over.

51. IMCO had continued to work in collaboration with the specialized agencies and the United Nations. Instructions for masters, officers and seamen on new aids to navigation, such as radar, and new fire-fighting methods had been drafted and issued in collaboration with the ILO. The rapid expansion of the maritime fisheries industry and the growing number of accidents to fishing vessels made it necessary to supply the owners and crews of such vessels with safety instructions. FAO had agreed to take part in the work of the IMCO expert committee on the stability of fishing vessels. A set of practical recommendations for fishermen was at present being drafted under the auspices of the ILO. The executive heads of the three specialized agencies concerned were in full agreement on the action to be taken in that regard. The transport of dangerous goods by sea had become so important and was such a source of accidents that it had become necessary to prepare an International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. The task had taken many years and in it IMCO had been assisted by an expert committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and by IAEA. Particularly close working relations were maintained with ITU, which had assisted in the drafting of a new signal code, and with WMO which had requested the assistance of the merchant marine in establishing the World Weather Watch. Relations had also been established with the Resources and Transport Branch of the United Nations Secretariat and with UNCTAD. IMCO was undertaking with those bodies a joint study of new techniques applied in the loading and unloading of ships. It was hoped that IMCO's links with the other specialized agencies and with the United Nations would grow even stronger.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.



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President: Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings (E/L.1120)

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/L.1120) containing recommendations concerning hearings to be granted to non-governmental organizations in Category A. In the absence of comments, he considered the recommendations approved.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

2. Mr. MORSE (Director-General, International Labour Office) said that a balance sheet covering the Council's twenty years of activity would primarily show that the Council had established the necessary institutional framework for the performance of the tasks devolving upon the United Nations in the economic and social fields, that it had dealt with the problems that had arisen in particular sectors of economic and social affairs and had striven to ensure the smooth running of a complex of

organizations. Co-operation among different agencies had become a deep-seated habit—even a reflex—with both the members of the governing bodies of the agencies and those responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the decisions the governing bodies took. While the United Nations family was now a living reality, the potential of the machinery created had admittedly not yet been fully utilized, and it would take much determination and imagination to achieve that end.

3. He proposed to concentrate on a single item of unfinished business, namely industrialization, because of the interest the Council had shown in it for several years and also because of the essential role the ILO had to play in that area.

4. The recent, fiftieth, International Labour Conference had unanimously acknowledged the need for industrialization as a means of furthering the diversification of national economies, the creation and accumulation of capital and the raising of the general level of employment. Industrialization was the essential driving force behind economic development, without which there could be no social development. It raised very serious problems for all countries, not excluding the most highly industrialized, but particularly for the developing countries. While the technological and financial problems involved in accelerated industrialization should not be underestimated, it must be recognized that the most far-reaching and intractable problem was the human problem—the reactions of the individual, the family and the social group to the establishment of an industrial society where for centuries there had been only a rural subsistence economy. To deal with those problems, the size and skills of the industrial labour force must be planned; for there was a fundamental relationship between the implementation of economic development plans and the existence or absence of a skilled labour force. Industrial labour requirements must therefore be forecast first. The required manpower must then be trained and the life and harmonious advancement of the industrial population organized through suitable social institutions, to ensure the whole population's full support for the national industrialization effort.

5. In view of its long experience in the development of human resources, living and working conditions and the promotion of social institutions, its universally accepted approach to social policy as a basic ingredient of the industrialization process, and its close constitutional and operational links with the trade union and employers' organizations, the ILO was uniquely equipped to play an indispensable role in any international programme of action for industrialization. In that connexion, he would refer to the necessary relations between all members of the United Nations family sharing the ILO's interest in industrial development and the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID), whose establishment the ILO Governing Body and the International Labour Conference had welcomed, and to which his Organisation was willing to give its full support. However, successful co-operation would depend on certain conditions. The first was the avoidance of duplication of activities and the concomitant waste of effort and resources. He would draw the attention of the Council

and the General Assembly to the type of duplication that was "constitutional", i.e. written into the constitutions of different organizations. He was thinking, for instance, of the provision on training contained in the UNOID draft resolution (E/4192, para. 11) to be submitted to the General Assembly at its next session, which he hoped could be reworded in order to preclude any subsequent confusion or misunderstanding. Another condition for successful co-operation in the field of industrialization was recognition of the fact that the setting-up of a new organization to operate within the existing United Nations system would entail certain adjustments that could only be, gradually and methodically, achieved by all-round goodwill. It was therefore to be hoped that in reporting on industrialization to the General Assembly the Council would stress the importance of all those aspects of the problem on which agreement was sought.

6. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) mentioned as the most outstanding events of the preceding year the end of hostilities between India and Pakistan, the passing of a resolution by the General Assembly condemning interference in the internal affairs of other countries (resolution 2131 (XX)), and the setting-up of an organization for industrial development (resolution 2089 (XX)).

7. There were, however, some problems referred to in the Secretary-General's statement (1421st meeting) that impeded the normal development of international co-operation. His delegation particularly wished to mention one which stultified United Nations efforts and neutralized the work of the Council—namely, the war in Viet-Nam, whose baleful shadow darkened the entire international scene. The bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas by United States aircraft was particularly dangerous.

8. The attitude of the Soviet Union towards the Viet-Nam question was well known. It was enough to recall the USSR Government's statement of 1 July 1966 to the effect that to ensure a healthy international situation an end must be put to United States aggression, all American and other armed forces must be withdrawn from South Viet-Nam, and the problem must be settled on the basis of the principles set out by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front.

9. He went on to stress the danger inherent in United States efforts to establish new political blocs in Asia and Oceania, ostensibly for economic and cultural co-operation, but really for quite different aims boding ill for world peace.

10. With regard to the economic situation of the capitalist countries in 1965 and early 1966, the gross national product had been increased in the developed ones by considerable capital investment, although in most the rate of increase had slackened. Growing inflation and the increase in national debt and private indebtedness showed clearly that the capitalist economies were becoming more and more unstable. Moreover, the armaments race was redoubling in intensity and was absorbing a considerable part of the national incomes of the capitalist countries, whose economies were in fact being militarized in favour of monopolies trying to use the

armaments boom for their own ends. Every economist knew perfectly well that an increase in military expenditure was only a temporary stimulus to the economy. In the United States, where military expenditure had reached a record figure of \$60,000 million, the effects of the policy had not taken long to emerge, and there had been a considerable slackening in the country's economy during the spring.

11. During 1965 international trade had expanded far more in the main capitalist countries than in the developing countries; but even in the former it had slackened off in comparison with 1964.

12. The documents before the Council on the subject showed the economic situation in the developing countries to be still generally unsatisfactory which was mainly due to the after-effects of colonialism. The best solution for those developing countries that were seeking the most effective means of overcoming their economic backwardness would be to establish long-term plans for economic growth and to strengthen the State sector in their economies, while also taking appropriate steps to nip neo-colonialism in the bud. Some developing countries were trying to solve their problems by calling on foreign capital. Although external sources of finance could of course play an important part in the development of those countries, it should be noted that the capital concerned was generally supplied on very unfavourable terms. According to figures published by IBRD there had been a drain of \$6,000 million from the developing countries in profits, dividends and interest in 1964. In other words, the imperialist powers and their monopolies were taking more out of the developing countries than they were putting in by way of investment. There was a General Assembly resolution (1710 (XVI)) on the subject that the Council should take steps to see fully implemented.

13. As one of the developing countries' basic problems was how to expand industrial production, the regional symposia on industrial development held in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the international one planned were to be welcomed. The USSR delegation would point out that economic planning was, like faster training of national cadres, a prerequisite for the successful industrialization of the developing countries, which of course also presupposed the development of agriculture through radical and democratic land reform and the introduction of modern farming methods. Unfortunately, despite the World Conference held on the subject (Rome, 1966), land reform still did not occupy a sufficiently important place in the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

14. The foreign trade situation of the developing countries remained unsatisfactory, largely owing to the attitude of the capitalist countries, which were practising a policy of discrimination and applying all kinds of restrictive measures. It was disturbing to note how the principles and recommendations adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were disregarded by the Western Powers. The Soviet Union was really applying the principles and recommendations of the Conference. The trading position of the developing

countries had deteriorated markedly in 1965; their revenue from exports had dropped, and their import possibilities declined accordingly.

15. In its economic co-operation with the developing countries, the Soviet Union was trying to facilitate the solution of crucial problems, such as those raised by the establishment of large industries in those countries, the training of technical and scientific cadres and the strengthening of the countries' position on the international market. Through the output capacity created with the direct assistance of the Soviet Union, the developing countries could produce 6 million tons of steel, 8.5 million tons of petroleum and 5.1 million kilowatts of electricity per year. It should be noted that the Soviet Union's aid to industries in the developing countries was given without regard to any possible competition from those industries with USSR exports.

16. Going on to review prospects for the development of the USSR economy over the next five years, he said that the previous year had seen the very successful completion of the 7-year plan. In 1965 the national income had exceeded that of 1958 by 53 per cent. The volume of industrial production had increased by 84 per cent, against a projected increase of 80 per cent. Working hours had been reduced, and workers' real income had increased. On the other hand, agricultural development had encountered certain difficulties, so that the Twenty-third Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had decided that agriculture should be allocated funds equal to the total invested in it over the previous twenty years. National income had increased by 38 per cent—41 per cent during the past five years, and investments in the national economy for the next five-year period would amount to 310,000 million roubles, i.e. 50 per cent more than for the preceding five years. Average wages and salaries had increased by 19 per cent between 1961 and 1965.

17. His delegation considered that improved well-being should be the main aim of all governments, whatever their political or social structure, and the Council should at the present session pay greater attention to the State's responsibility in that matter.

18. The new Soviet 5-year plan opened up fresh prospects for the development of economic relations between the USSR and other countries. Under the plan there should be stronger foreign trade relations and economic, scientific and technical co-operation with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He would add that the volume of trade between the USSR and the capitalist countries had increased by 50 per cent during the past five years.

19. The emergence of newly independent countries and the scientific and technical revolution occurring in the modern world made intensified international economic co-operation absolutely necessary. In that connexion, he fully supported the French representative's observations (1423rd meeting) on unused chances of developing economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between countries with different economic and social systems. Such possibilities had been brought out during the recent

visit of the President of the French Republic to the Soviet Union. The French representative had also stressed the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and of using economic and technical assistance for purposes incompatible with the independence and sovereignty of recipient countries. The Soviet Union rigorously respected the basic principle of non-interference.

20. Urging the need to abolish artificial barriers to international trade, he concluded that the many obstacles to the implementation of the numerous resolutions and recommendations adopted by United Nations bodies might be more readily overcome if all governments displayed goodwill on the subject and if the economic organs of the United Nations made a determined effort to achieve success in their assigned tasks.

21. Mr. GOLDBERG (United States of America) regretted that the USSR representative had seen fit to inflict on the Council an irrelevant diatribe against the United States concerning events in Viet-Nam, as the Council was not the appropriate body in which to discuss essentially political questions and the USSR representative's remarks were therefore entirely out of order. He himself regretted having to take the Council's time to exercise his right of reply, but was compelled to do so in order to reject the unwarranted and unfounded aspersions made against the United States. Such charges came with ill grace from the USSR Government which had opposed the United States effort in January 1966 to raise the question of Viet-Nam in the competent United Nations body, namely the Security Council. The USSR delegation's sole reason for raising the matter in the Economic and Social Council must be propaganda. He wished to make clear that the United States Government was prepared to discuss the matter before any appropriate body; the draft resolution it had submitted to the Security Council had proposed the reconvening of the Geneva Conference, to reaffirm and revitalize the 1954 and 1962 Agreements. Those who proclaimed their peaceful intentions should prove them by deeds, not just words. As co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference, the USSR Government should join the United States Government in reconvening that Conference. He himself would be glad to take part that very day at the Palais des Nations in a conference competent to discuss the issue of Viet-Nam; his Government was always prepared to negotiate before any competent body where such negotiations might prove productive.

22. As it had very recently pointed out in a letter to the President of the Security Council, the United States Government had no wish to change or destroy the people of Viet-Nam nor to do them any harm, nor to seek a permanent military base in South Viet-Nam. Its only aim was to help the people of South Viet-Nam to prevent the success of the aggression from the North and to permit it the opportunity guaranteed under the United Nations Charter to shape its own destiny, free of coercion, by choosing its own political and economic institutions.

23. As to the bombing in Viet-Nam, mentioned by the USSR representative, his Government was striving to put

an end to the war—not only to the bombing, but also to infiltration, killing and terrorism and every form of violence; that was the precise aim of its efforts within the United Nations. Moreover, the objectives bombed were specifically connected with the aggression from the North to the South, aggression which the Geneva Agreements themselves condemned and said should not take place.

24. The United States desired a peaceful solution in Viet-Nam. It desired a solution based on the principles of the United Nations Charter—the right of every people to determine its own destiny free from coercion through fair election machinery. That was his country's sole aim in Viet-Nam, and it hoped that the USSR Government would co-operate in the search for such a peaceful solution, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

25. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), disagreeing with the United States representative's picture of the situation, questioned the assertion that the matter was irrelevant to economic and social problems, considering that President Kennedy himself had declared how vital it was to free as many resources as possible for the use of all mankind, and asked what contribution the war in Viet-Nam was making to that goal. He thought it perfectly legitimate to raise the matter under the topic of economic co-operation. He wondered what credence was to be placed in the United States Government's statement that it was prepared to negotiate when recent events proved that its only intention was to escalate the war. He still thought that the Viet-Nam problem could not be dissociated from the Council's business.

26. Mr. SINGH (India) welcomed the increased membership of the Council as giving the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America fairer representation. He hoped that the present session would produce more action and less repetition of platitudes.

27. As the USSR representative had said, peace was necessary for economic development. Five years before, the world community had pledged itself to intensify its efforts to expedite economic growth and social progress in the present decade; but even the modest objective set at that time would now appear to be unachievable. So the present session was highly important, as the object must be to ensure that the United Nations Development Decade should not turn out to be one of disenchantment.

28. The Secretary-General had rightly pointed out the importance of keeping up the momentum in industrial countries, both for those countries themselves and for the rest of the world; for their prosperity certainly provided the means of combating poverty and hunger in the rest of the world. India appreciated the generosity of its foreign friends, who had so often provided it with financial and technical resources; but he hoped that they would understand the concern of the less fortunate nations and realize that any slackening in the rate of development would be fatal.

29. In his interim report on the Development Decade (E/4196 and Add. 3) the Secretary-General had pointed out that the targets set by the General Assembly had not yet been reached and that in some areas poverty, hunger

and disease had even increased in the early years of the Decade. While the industrialized countries had attained a high level of prosperity, the growth of national income had slowed down in the developing countries.

30. As the French representative had said, economic aid to the developing countries must promote their development, and not the political aims of the donor countries.

31. The first report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4207) indicated shortage of foreign currency as one of the factors which had most retarded economic progress in the developing countries. The introduction to the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda) confirmed that conclusion. The target of 5 per cent set for the annual rate of growth was modest; for at that rate a country like India would still have a per capita income of less than \$100 a year at the end of the Decade. Yet if that target was to be reached the present rate of investment would have to be doubled, whereas foreign aid had decreased rather than increased, as was pointed out in the Secretary-General's report on the *International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (E/4170). That was a very serious problem for the developing countries, all of which, he was sure, supported the recommendation by the Committee for Development Planning that "all countries and international agencies act urgently to implement the decisions taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development..." (E/4207, para. 10).

32. The recent studies by the World Bank showed that not only the developing countries' needs but also their ability to absorb foreign aid had considerably increased. At the recent (third) session of the Trade and Development Board the Indian delegation had pointed out that to build a dynamic system of international co-operation would entail appraising not only the developing countries' ability to absorb long-term capital but also the industrial countries' resources. More account should also be taken of the terms on which development aid was granted. The relative amount of aid granted apart from that allocated to specific projects should be increased. The importance of that type of aid had been stressed in the *World Economic Survey* and in the report of the Committee for Development Planning. It was vital for developing countries, as it enabled them to purchase the materials and equipment they needed.

33. The Secretary-General had once again drawn the Council's attention to the rapid increase in the foreign debt of the developing countries and to the parallel increase in the cost of servicing the debt, which was a heavy drain on the foreign currency reserves built up mainly from their exports. The burden of foreign debt on the developing countries was aggravated by the fact that aid given was often tied to compulsory purchases in the donor countries, whereas the repayments of the beneficiary countries were not tied to purchases in those countries. It would some day be necessary—and the sooner the better—to face up to the question of the repayment of loans to developing countries and to consider the possibility of tying repayment to purchases in

the beneficiary countries, in order to stimulate their exports. The socialist countries had shown the way by accepting repayment in kind of their aid to developing countries.

34. The importance of aid in the form of gifts or easy-terms loans as recommended by the Conference on Trade and Development in its Final Act¹ (recommendation A.IV.4) and by the Development Assistance Committee of OECD (cf. E/4224/Add. 1), could not be over-estimated.

35. Within the limits of its resources, India granted economic and technical aid to other developing countries, through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

36. A group of experts had been asked by the Secretary-General to study the international flow of long-term capital and official donations. It had drawn up a very useful interim report (E/4171 and Corr. 1), containing valuable proposals for improving the annual data submitted on capital flows. It was to be hoped that those proposals would be acted upon without delay.

37. The Council apparently now had enough information and data on the granting, and on the use made of aid for economic development, and the time would seem to be ripe for the international community to draft a code or an international convention on the transfer of resources for the regulation of the flow of aid to developing countries. The Council might base its discussions on the following principles: every developed country should, before the end of the Development Decade, be able to guarantee the developing countries funds equivalent to not less than 1 per cent of its national income; the proportion of easy-term loans should by the end of the Development Decade be increased to 80 per cent of the total loans granted; the proportion of aid not tied to specific projects should be increased to suit the needs of the developing countries; funds provided for development should be increased in accordance with objective criteria and should be subject only to economic considerations; loans for equipment projects or aid not tied to specified projects should not necessarily entail purchases in the donor countries. Lastly, the United Nations should undertake a detailed and objective study of the potential momentum of economic growth in the developed countries.

38. In a brief outline of the economic and social progress made in his country and of difficulties encountered, he said that over the last fifteen years the average annual rates of growth in production had been 3 per cent in agriculture and some 8 per cent in industry. However, owing to India's shortage of foreign currency, the rate of growth in industrial production had been only 7 per cent in 1964-65, as compared with 8.5 per cent in the preceding year. Despite the low standard of living in India, the Government had been able to raise internally \$4 for every dollar received from abroad or borrowed from friendly countries—a proof of the Indian people's will to make every necessary sacrifice in order to safeguard its independence and to raise its standard of living.

¹ United Nations publications, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

39. Since the need had long been felt for a United Nations agency to co-ordinate industrial development activities, India had welcomed the decision taken by the General Assembly at its last (twentieth) session to establish a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. It was to be hoped the new Organization would soon begin to function, and the Indian Government was happy to propose New Delhi as its headquarters. India would also be glad to play host to the International Symposium on Industrial Development scheduled for 1967.

40. Concerning the reappraisal of the Council's co-ordinating role, his delegation would point out that under the United Nations Charter the Council was empowered to co-ordinate the activities of the agencies of the United Nations family. But with the emergence of new organizations that task had become more and more

complex and demanded more effort from the Council. Perhaps consideration would have to be given to the creation of a new body to take on that responsibility.

41. The Indian delegation unreservedly approved the Secretary-General's statements to the Council concerning the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the new Committee for Development Planning, which two bodies could be of great value to the Council. The Indian delegation also generally approved the recommendations in the report by the Social Commission (E/4206) concerning the reappraisal of the Commission's role.

42. India, as one of the countries concerned about birth control, was taking appropriate measures and was ready to co-operate on the subject with other interested countries.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1425th meeting

Thursday, 7 July 1966
at 3.15 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1,

E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170 E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. DAVIES (Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization), introducing the report of WMO (E/4182 and Add. 1), said that he would comment on two activities of that organization which demonstrated important aspects of its work and were good examples of collaboration and co-ordination between WMO on the one hand and the United Nations and other specialized agencies on the other. The first was the World Weather Watch, an activity which had been initiated by the United Nations itself. Resolutions 1721 (XVI) and 1802 (XVII) adopted by the General Assembly in 1961 and 1962 under the title "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space" had recognized that the use of the earth-orbiting satellites as meteorological observation platforms presented unprecedented opportunities for progress in the atmospheric sciences and the application of meteorological knowledge for the benefit of all countries of the world, and WMO had been requested to study the matter and take appropriate action. The World Weather Watch was a complete reappraisal of the existing world weather system and the preparation of a plan for a new system in which meteorological satellites would play a very important part. Important scientific

developments, notably the use of high speed electronic computers, were being incorporated into the plan. A document containing the main features of the plan had been approved by the WMO Executive Committee and would be presented to the WMO Congress in April 1967. Some countries had already taken steps to implement essential elements of the plan. For example, the World Meteorological Centres in Moscow and at Washington were already in operation and the third World Centre, at Melbourne, was in the process of development. The final decision on the location of regional meteorological centres would be taken by the Congress in 1967 but some countries had already taken steps to provide the services and installations required. An international meteorological satellite programme, with the participation of the United States, the USSR and, possibly, other groups of countries, was contemplated. The United States had already established an operational weather-satellite system composed of two satellites circling the earth on an approximate north-south orbit. One of the satellites was taking pictures of the weather and cloud systems and recording other scientific data, which were transmitted to a main read-out station. The other was equipped with a new development known as Automatic Picture Transmission. In that system, the satellite was constantly photographing the weather and cloud systems as it circled the earth and was constantly transmitting data, so that at any place on the earth's surface the information could be received directly as the satellite passed over. That was a development which would undoubtedly be of great value to many countries, especially the developing countries, in many of which the conventional network of meteorological stations was relatively sparse due to uninhabited neighbouring regions or to the proximity of areas of ocean. The value of such a system for observing and tracking hurricanes, typhoons and tropical storms was obvious. It was important that the meteorologists or other scientists using the photographs should be fully trained in their interpretation. To that end, WMO had arranged a regional training seminar at Tokyo in 1965 and would hold another one in Moscow in 1966 on the interpretation of meteorological satellite information. The organization would shortly be publishing for world distribution a special technical note on the subject prepared by United States scientists.

2. The second WMO activity to which he wished to refer was water resources development. More attention would have to be given to the efficient utilization of the world's natural water resources, not only in arid and semi-arid regions but also in those regions hitherto regarded as having ample water supplies. The work of the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development had been extremely valuable from a technical point of view and the current meeting of the Sub-Committee provided a good example of fruitful co-ordination between a number of specialized agencies and the United Nations in an increasingly important field. Much of the current activity was being undertaken within the framework of the International Hydrological Decade launched by UNESCO. Apart from the preparation of technical guidance material and other activities in connexion with the Decade, WMO was giving direct practical assistance

to many countries under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Three important and highly successful Special Fund projects in Chile, Peru and Ecuador had been terminated since the previous session of the Council. Similar projects were currently in progress in Burma and Thailand, while a new project for a survey of the water resources of Lake Victoria in Africa, for which WMO would act as executing agency, had recently been approved by UNDP. Very good co-operation had been established between WMO and the regional economic commissions in water resources development. A series of training seminars on hydrological subjects held by ECAFE and WMO in recent years had become a traditional feature of the joint efforts of those bodies to help the developing countries in that region.

3. He hoped that his comments on those two activities would demonstrate that WMO was responding promptly and effectively to the request of the General Assembly and was co-ordinating its activities with those of the United Nations and other specialized agencies.

Mr. Murgescu (Romania), First Vice-President, took the chair.

4. Dr. CANDAU (Director-General, World Health Organization), introducing the report on the work of WHO (E/4197 and Add. 1 and 2), said that, in health, though there had been some remarkable achievements, the gap between the developed and developing parts of the world continued to widen. In general, health levels in the developing countries were falling in so far as certain of the communicable diseases were concerned. The retrogression was due to set-backs in the development of health services and to threats of resurgence of certain diseases previously considered to be well under control. The progress made in malaria eradication represented an extraordinary effort on the part of the Governments concerned and the international community, and had resulted in an enormous saving of lives, a reduction in illness and a consequent increase in manpower and the opening up of new areas for economic development. There had, however, been reverses in several parts of the world due to a number of factors, and new and imaginative efforts would still be required if the peculiar problem of malaria in Africa south of the Sahara was to be tackled. Smallpox, which was endemic in Asia, in Africa and, to a lesser extent, in Latin America, continued to be a major threat to the world as a whole. To meet that menace, the Nineteenth World Health Assembly had approved an accelerated smallpox eradication programme based on a ten-year co-operative plan. The cholera situation was disturbing. In 1965 the disease had spread to twenty-three countries and had reappeared after many decades at the very doors of Europe and Africa. Every effort was being made to stop its spread, and continued vigilance would be needed if countries with low immunity were not to fall new victims to it. In the *Third Report on the World Health Situation* attention was drawn to the return of plague, the pertinacity of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, and the dissemination of rabies, bilharziasis and trypanosomiasis. The incidence of syphilis and, to some extent, gonorrhoea was still increasing, while the

problems of diarrhoea and malnutrition continued to be of very real concern.

5. The major factors contributing to that serious health situation in the developing countries was the acute lack of trained personnel and training institutions, inadequate financial resources and an inversion of priorities leading to failure to give adequate support to health work both at the national and international levels. By far the greatest of those problems was the lack of trained manpower—physicians as well as middle level and paramedical personnel. WHO had been assisting Governments to develop health plans which included among their objectives the expansion of education and training facilities and the strengthening of health services. But slow progress had been made in health planning in the context of economic and social development, while basic health services had been only moderately reinforced as trained personnel were still painfully scarce. While the world average physician-population ratio—a fairly reliable indicator of the general health manpower of a given country—was 1 to 3,000, the average ratio in Africa, excluding two more advanced countries, was 1 to 20,000. The dearth of training facilities in that area was also disquieting. For a population of more than 200 million there were only six well-established and fully functioning medical schools, and in fourteen countries with populations of over 3 million there were no medical schools at all, a situation paralleled in only two other countries in the world. The data available to WHO indicated that the average physician-population ratios of the other regions were: 1 to 4,500 in the eastern Mediterranean; 1 to 3,500 in the Americas (excluding the northern part); 1 to 2,500 in the western Pacific; and, at least 1 to 1,000 in Europe. For the five South-east Asian countries on which information was available, the ratio varied from 1 to 4,600 to 1 to 41,000. WHO had been taking all possible steps to assist countries to overcome the gross deficiency of trained personnel but the support obtained from countries providing bilateral assistance, private foundations and international and regional banks had been far from adequate. The Council would perform an extremely valuable and lasting service to mankind if it were to invite financial institutions, inside and outside the United Nations family, to provide the necessary resources for the development of the much needed training institutes, both on a national and a regional basis.

6. Another factor inhibiting health progress was the decreasing support being given to health development, particularly in the low-income countries. There had been a failure to recognize the importance of investment in health as a safeguard of, and, in some cases, an impetus to, economic development.

7. It was natural that public health action should increase the expectation of life as well as prevent disease and suffering, and it was well known that the countries with the highest population growth rate were among those which had not yet received the full benefits of progress in medicine and public health. It was essential to devise methods for measuring the effect of health services on population dynamics and to relate them to other factors such as educational, agricultural, and economic influence

as a whole. It should be remembered, however, that no programme designed to implement any population policy could be accomplished without the development of adequate minimum basic health services. That fact had been fully recognized by the Nineteenth World Health Assembly following its consideration of a report on the health aspects of population. That report contained a detailed description of the work carried out by WHO during the preceding twelve months in research in human reproduction. During that period scientific groups had been convened to consider and report on a number of subjects including the clinical aspects of oral gestogens and the basic and clinical aspects of intra-uterine devices. Both those important subjects would be kept under annual review. Another scientific group had met recently to consider the important subject of the ovulation cycle as it related directly to the rhythm method of fertility control.

8. During the same twelve-month period WHO had established collections of human pituitaries, a documentary centre and an inventory of research institutions and research scientists working on human reproduction. It had also completed a bibliography of ethnic and geographical variations in human reproduction, while work on the critical review of the bibliography was proceeding rapidly. The Organization was investigating the introduction of new animals into laboratory research with the object of using various species of carnivores showing delayed implantation and delayed fertilization, and was carrying out studies on immuno-pathological mechanisms. It had provided grants for research in human reproduction, for studies in population dynamics and for the training of research workers in the subject. Comparatively little was really known about the biology of human reproduction, and it was believed that the research programme would help not only in the establishment of the scientific truth but also in the philosophical or ideological interpretation of the different means of fertility control available.

9. The Nineteenth World Health Assembly had decided that WHO could advise Governments, upon request, on the development of family planning activities as part of the over-all functions of local health services, particularly of their maternal and child health services, but had emphasized that WHO should accept no responsibility for endorsing or promoting any particular population policy and that any such policy must be decided upon by the Government concerned. It has re-emphasized its belief that the problems of human reproduction involved the family unit as well as the society as a whole and that the size of the family was the free choice of each individual family. The importance of basing any programme aimed at population control on at least a minimum health service could not be over-emphasized, both from the medical point of view and from the point of view of its final objective. In ensuring that such services were available, special care should be given to the preservation of their normal preventive and curative activities—still perilously rudimentary in many large areas of the world—in order to avoid an increase in morbidity and mortality.

10. WHO continued to pay special attention to the

question of the co-ordination of its activities with those of other organizations in the United Nations family and of bilateral and other agencies engaged in health work. Evaluation was another question to which WHO paid attention. The Organization had recently taken steps to systematize its evaluation procedures and was more thoroughly applying in its operational programmes the lessons gained from its experience. In so far as evaluation of an over-all programme was concerned, however, he believed that evaluation and assessment had to be functionally oriented and had to take the technical as well as the economic aspects of programmes into account. He hoped that in any future attempts to assess the over-all impact of programmes of the United Nations family, more use would be made of the technical resources of the specialized agencies.

11. Mr. SARWATE (Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union), introducing the annual report of ITU (E/4188 and Add. 1) said that, to mark its centenary, ITU had held its Plenipotentiary Conference in Montreux during the latter part of 1965. In keeping with the theme of International Co-operation Year, the Conference had devoted particular attention to the question of means of bringing the benefit of modern telecommunications to countries in general and to new and developing countries in particular, and had adopted a series of resolutions aimed at reinforcing ITU activities in technical co-operation.

12. Technical co-operation in telecommunications bore on three main aspects, namely, planning, training and financing. In so far as planning was concerned, the Conference had placed particular emphasis on the role of the World Plan Committee and the various regional plan committees in the preparation of a general plan for the international telecommunication network.

13. The Conference had also recognized the increasing emphasis being placed by member countries on the training of telecommunication personnel, and had adopted a resolution providing for greater activity by the Headquarters staff in the area of training. The Union's field training projects formed an ever-increasing proportion of its participation in UNDP.

14. The question of the availability of capital was particularly important in so far as the expansion of telecommunication networks in developing countries was concerned. The Conference had renewed the resolution, originally adopted in 1959, requiring the Union's Headquarters to assist members of the Union in exploring sources of financing. Continuing efforts had been made to interest financing institutions in telecommunication matters and close co-operation was maintained with IBRD, which had augmented its staff of telecommunication specialists. The interest shown by the regional development banks in providing loans for well-planned telecommunication expansion had been noted with appreciation. ITU was ready to provide assistance to those banks and to their customers in promoting fruitful co-operation in the field of telecommunication development.

15. The reason why financing had become a matter of major concern for ITU was that, whereas telecommuni-

cation services had originally been developed on commercial lines and had been expected not only to be self-supporting but to be able to finance their development and modernization, their diversified applications in economic development had not necessarily been revenue producing. That was particularly true in the new and developing countries, in which telecommunications had had to take a comparatively low place in the order of economic priorities. Although recent experience had shown that neglect of basic requirements retarded the progress of the economy as a whole, the importance of telecommunications in that process was being realized only slowly. Consequently, the developing countries were tending to lag behind.

16. With regard to the general problem of the application of science and technology to telecommunication development, it was perhaps not sufficiently well known that ITU was an efficient mechanism for the transfer of scientific and technological knowledge to the developing countries, and the Plenipotentiary Conference had instructed the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General of ITU to make the necessary arrangements for a fruitful association of ITU with the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

17. Another matter to which the Plenipotentiary Conference had devoted considerable attention was telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space. The Conference had adopted a resolution instructing the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies informed of the progress made in space telecommunication, and to offer the co-operation of the Union, within its field of competence, to the United Nations and the specialized agencies interested in space telecommunication, and in particular to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

18. The Conference had also called upon the members of the Union to join in ensuring that all countries should have equal opportunities to use space telecommunication facilities.

19. Among the striking achievements in space applications in recent years he wished particularly to refer to communication satellites. The United States Early Bird satellite and the USSR satellite Molnya I were each able to carry one television channel or the equivalent in telephone channels. They were to be followed in 1967 and 1968 by communication satellites of much greater potentialities. In addition to their application to point-to-point links, experiments had shown that communication satellites would be able to provide a mobile service, for example for aircraft crossing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Direct broadcasting to home receivers was already technically feasible, and direct television broadcasting would no doubt be possible in the not-too-distant future. The question naturally arose how communication satellites, which were now capable of performing a number of services that could have an important impact on political, economic and social life, could be of benefit to developing countries.

20. Direct broadcasting from communication satellites could be put to excellent use in providing mass communications and education through television. A pilot project on those lines was at present under study by UNESCO in close co-operation with the United Nations and ITU. It should also be feasible, from the technical as well as the economic point of view, to bring long-distance telecommunications to areas which did not readily lend themselves to conventional forms of communication. He therefore suggested that the use of communication satellites for the benefit of developing countries should receive the earnest consideration of the Council. As in the case of the conventional means of telecommunication to which he had already referred, the chief obstacle to all-round progress was financing. The new developments would have direct impacts on the fields of activity of the United Nations and nearly all the specialized agencies.

21. With regard to the main aspects of ITU's programmes for the coming years considered with reference to the aims of the Development Decade, he said that expansion and modernization required, first of all, detailed planning of international telecommunication networks. A world plan based on detailed regional plans had been put into force in 1963 and would cover the period up to 1968. It was designed to assist national administrations in the conclusion of agreements for the organizational improvement of international services, and it was being supplemented by the provision of technical assistance under UNDP and bilateral arrangements. It was not possible to give an accurate estimate of the cost of implementing the world plan, but it was thought to be of the order of several thousand million dollars.

22. An important aspect of telecommunication development was the planning of radio frequency allocations and assignments for various telecommunication services undertaken by ITU through regional or world-wide conferences. ITU had already in hand the preparation of a plan for long- and medium-wave broadcasting in Africa; it had just completed the revision of the world Aeronautical Mobile Service (R) Plan and would embark in the coming year on the revision of the plan for the Maritime Mobile Service. It had also scheduled meetings of the Asian and African Plan Committees in preparation for the World Plan Committee, which was to meet at Mexico City in 1967. Through periodic meetings of the plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees, ITU was carrying out studies for the development and application of telecommunications.

23. A programme of activities could influence economic progress only if it was based on sound international co-operation and co-ordination. ITU maintained excellent relations with organizations of the United Nations family and had special arrangements with many of them. He wished particularly to emphasize the importance of the co-operation and co-ordination achieved within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

24. In view of the great impact which telecommunications could have in shaping the modern world, it was vital that the progress made should be available to the whole world without discrimination and in as equitable a manner as possible.

25. Mr. MAHEU (Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), introducing the report of UNESCO (E/4190), said he hoped that it would be found to give an objective picture of the vitality of UNESCO and its concern to perform its own function without losing sight of the imperative need for over-all co-ordination.

26. At a time when a tendency was emerging to establish autonomous organizations within the United Nations family and to set up permanent committees of experts and consultants, which might enter into competition in certain respects with the statutory activities performed by the technical personnel and consultants of the specialized agencies, it was essential that the Council, with the assistance of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) in the preparation of its work, should remain, under the authority of the General Assembly, the sole centre for the direction and co-ordination of the activities of all United Nations organs in the economic, social and human rights fields.

27. The Secretary-General had called in 1965 for a general review of the effectiveness of all United Nations efforts in the only kind of war which should be known to mankind—the war against hunger, disease and ignorance. In 1966 UNESCO would be celebrating its twentieth anniversary and was undertaking on its own account, for that occasion, a general review of its operations and its brief history. Extensive consultations would be organized by member Governments, the national commissions and the UNESCO secretariat in preparation for an evaluation of the role of UNESCO as an instrument of international technical co-operation, and an evaluation of its contribution to the activities of the United Nations family on behalf of peace. That review would take into account the profound changes in political, economic, social, technical and cultural conditions throughout the world since 1946 and the hopes and fears to which they had given rise. The review would culminate in the fourteenth session of the General Conference, and its results would be before the Council in 1967.

28. In the meantime, he wished to give his personal view of UNESCO as an instrument of international technical co-operation. Its activities had long been exclusively intellectual in character but had now become both intellectual and operational. Intellectual co-operation implied the stimulation and organization throughout the world of the gathering and analysis of knowledge, the confrontation of experience and ideas, and a co-operative search for explanations and interpretations. Such specialized work, which did not usually attract the interest of the general public, was aimed essentially at promoting intellectual progress. Its effect on the condition of human societies was usually indirect and long-term in character, and it was rarely assessable in quantitative terms. It was necessarily contingent in its impact since the efficacy of the human mind in history was by its nature unforeseeable. However, the scientists, scholars, artists and thinkers that UNESCO sought to assist and unite were the salt of the earth. It was thanks to their creativity and inventiveness that the adventure of the human race in the universe was progressively ceasing to be a destiny passively

suffered and was becoming more and more the manifestation of a triumphant and responsible freedom. More simply and immediately, the system of intellectual co-operation, which was daily becoming more generalized, more diversified and more profound, constituted the technical basis of the first truly universal civilization.

29. UNESCO felt honoured to assist to the best of its ability the architects of that great future by a diversity of means—specialized tasks such as those of documentation and translation, studies carried out by committees of experts, the training of specialists, and more spectacular undertakings such as the History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind, or major programmes of scientific co-operation and symposia attended by distinguished thinkers, scientists and scholars.

30. He would confine his comments, however, to a few recent examples of such intellectual co-operation. In the field of science there had been the remarkable work carried out by the International Oceanographic Commission and the excellent beginning made by the International Hydrological Decade, in which more than eighty countries were actively participating. In the field of information, two committees of experts had in recent months worked out a very promising programme, in close co-operation with the secretariats of the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), for the utilization of telecommunication satellites for educational and cultural purposes. He had included in the draft programme and budget for the coming year proposals for initiating a vast co-operative undertaking to organize rationally and on a world-wide basis the collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of documentation, more particularly of a scientific and technological character. The disorder prevailing in that field was the source of an incalculable waste of money, time and energy, and a frequent cause of intellectual paralysis. The intellectual unity of mankind depended on an organized common memory, and the international institutions alone could undertake such a major organizational effort objectively and in the interests of all. UNESCO, in his view, should help to establish the general conditions for its success through development of techniques and basic structures.

31. Those examples would suffice to show the nature and extent of intellectual co-operation. Operational action was of quite a different nature: it bore upon particular problems peculiar to certain concrete situations obtaining in various member States, and aimed at directly modifying those situations by action which must, and should, be taken only at the request, and with the co-operation, of the States concerned. Those activities, which were at once international and national, were a new departure, and represented a most typical and effective contribution to development by the specialized agencies of a technical type, such as UNESCO. They had not been envisaged by the founders of UNESCO, and when UNESCO had adopted them as a regular and essential method of work, that had been rather a result of its membership in the United Nations family than an independent development. The major role in that development had been played by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and subsequently by the Special Fund, and he wished once

again to pay tribute to those who had conceived and guided those two great institutions, which had recently been combined.

32. That experience served to demonstrate how receptive UNESCO was to the formative ideas which constantly manifested themselves within the United Nations family and its readiness to participate in all constructive undertakings which might result from them. That was only natural since UNESCO, by virtue of its functions, was in particularly close contact with its sister organizations and it therefore attached particular importance to the question of co-ordination.

33. The expansion of operational activities had coincided with the admission to UNESCO of a large number of new States, which had led to profound modifications in its programme and organization. A conversion to development had taken place the sincerity of which was matched only by the zeal shown in passing from principles to useful action. Although that process was still going on, the mutation had been essentially effected in 1964 with the unanimous adoption by the General Conference of certain fundamental principles concerning the general conception and orientation of the programme, not only for the current operational year but also for the immediate future. Approximately two-thirds of UNESCO's resources were at present devoted to operational activities for development. Furthermore, whereas in 1950 the proportion of external postings to headquarters postings had been 1 to 10 it had risen by 1 April 1966 to 5 to 3 and the number of external postings, required for operational activities, had more than doubled between 1960 and the end of 1965.

34. The greater part of the funds for those activities were drawn from the extra-budgetary resources of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); UNESCO had been made executing agency for no less than ninety-eight projects of the Special Fund alone. However, operational activities were also being carried out under UNESCO's regular programme. They included not only joint service activities in fields not benefiting from UNDP aid but also pilot projects and the operation of demonstration and training centres. Such operational activities under the regular programme were of particular interest and utility since they provided an organic link between the work of intellectual co-operation depending exclusively on UNESCO's own resources and development activities financed primarily from extra-budgetary sources. They represented a concrete example of the programme unification through integration of resources which the General Conference had placed in the first rank of the principles which should guide UNESCO's general policy.

35. Those operational activities related primarily to education and science. Among the most important advances made in recent years in the theory and practice of development was the realization, by those responsible for its planning and financing, of the fundamental importance of education and science in providing the means for and ensuring a truly endogenous developmental process. UNESCO was proud to have contributed to that realization and was endeavouring by increasingly rigorous objective studies to render it more profound and precise.

36. UNESCO had set up in its secretariat a unit for economic analysis of the educational and scientific factors in development. It had also established an international institute for educational planning and a network of similar regional institutes at Santiago de Chile, New Delhi, Beirut and Dakar. Working on different lines but inspired by the same conceptions, the secretariat services responsible for advising Governments, as well as other UNESCO research organs, were pursuing the same goal of methodical integration of educational and scientific planning into general development planning.

37. An agreement concluded in 1964 for co-operation between UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) had already resulted in loans by IBRD and the International Development Association (IDA) to nine countries of a total of more than \$73 million for the expansion and improvement of educational services, particularly secondary, general and technical education. Both the wishes expressed by member States and the statements made by the President of IBRD suggested that that was only a beginning. With the authorization of the Executive Board of UNESCO, he was at present negotiating a similar agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank and was anxious to conclude agreements also with the Asian and African Development Banks.

38. Education and science were the fields in which UNESCO could most directly contribute to development, but those two terms had to be taken in a wide sense. For example, information media—the Press, the cinema, radio and television—were part of modern education. Not only were they the core of mass education for adults but they represented what a French sociologist had called a “parallel education” to formal school and university studies and often went beyond the latter, at least in volume and intensity. He did not think that the institutions responsible for the financing of development, in particular UNDP, as yet took sufficient account of that situation. The campaign for the development of human resources should include important components aiming at reinforcement and better utilization of the information media for broadly educational purposes. A similar attitude should be adopted towards such infrastructures of cultural life as public libraries and the publication of low-priced books which played a major role in raising the intellectual level of a nation. The criteria at present applied in deciding which projects qualified for international financial assistance were in a number of respects too narrow and conventional.

39. It was the values a nation respected which finally determined what was possible and desirable for it to do in furthering its development, as technocrats preoccupied with the importation of impersonal techniques often discovered to their own cost and the cost of those they hoped to benefit without knowing or understanding them. The role that the social sciences could play in that regard was all too frequently overlooked. An under-developed community was basically one that had not genuinely acceded to scientific and technological civilization, which was at the present time the driving force behind human progress. It was only when science and technology had

ceased to be an imported witchcraft and had become an integral part of a nation's culture that it could be said to have become a developed country. In that sense development could be described as science which had become culture.

40. Among general trends which were becoming apparent in the fields of intellectual co-operation and operational action, there was an increasingly manifest desire to concentrate on key sectors in which stimulation or assistance could yield maximum results with a minimum of resources. A few examples of such sectors were the planning of education and the organization of science, the training of teachers, scholars, scientists, technologists and technicians, and experiments with new teaching and information techniques particularly by audio-visual means. They clearly called for thorough work of a high standard that would establish the basis and framework for large-scale activities which, for the present at least, appeared to lie outside the scope of international co-operation.

41. Such co-operation must have at its disposal a minimum of resources to enable it to demonstrate in practice the correctness of its solutions and the efficacy of its methods, and he wished to associate himself with previous speakers in decrying what was sometimes called the crisis of assistance but what he preferred to call an inadequacy in co-operation. Although the resources placed at the disposal of the international organizations had considerably increased, they were still below the minimum level desirable. The World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy and the regional conferences of ministers of education and ministers responsible for economic planning held at Bangkok, Tripoli and Buenos Aires had furnished dramatic proof of that fact.

42. However considerable the differences might be between what was and what should be, he considered that, in striving after quality and the training of highly qualified personnel, UNESCO was moving in the right direction. With goodwill from all parties concerned and respect for the decisive role which the Governments of recipient countries must play, it should be possible to achieve a much needed harmonization of bilateral and multilateral assistance.

43. The second trend he wished to mention was towards medium-term programming. Limited and immediate objectives were giving place progressively to relatively systematic groupings of undertakings destined to be carried on over a fairly long stated period—five or ten years—with a view to achieving defined objectives. Examples were the experimental world literacy programme, the International Hydrological Decade, both decided on by the General Conference in 1964, and the proposals he was submitting to the forthcoming session of the General Conference for the advancement of women through education, for the education of youths, and others, to some of which he had already referred. All those programmes were, or would be, on a ten-year basis. Medium-term planning was particularly well suited to an organization like UNESCO which was concerned with intellectual life where results could be obtained only after a certain time and in response to a sustained and methodical effort. Such planning would also facilitate the

projections of budgetary expansion to which some member States rightly attached great importance, and it presented advantages for administrators in permitting smooth preparation and execution of necessary changes in administration and organization. Medium-term programming also had effects outside UNESCO itself: it enabled the ministerial conferences convened by UNESCO in various regions to draw up regional plans in sufficient detail not only to permit measurement of the progress achieved and, where necessary, modification of priorities and approaches, but also to harmonize UNESCO's own programmes and the plans of member States, thus reducing to a minimum the dangers of arbitrary technocracy.

44. The third trend in UNESCO's general policy was towards an increasing emphasis on evaluation, particularly of the Organization's operational activities. Two major projects, to be completed in December 1966, on the improvement of primary education in Latin America and on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, had been the subject of a detailed investigation by outside committees of experts as regards the methods used and the results achieved. The reports on the subject, which were highly encouraging, would be submitted to the General Conference. Furthermore, a comprehensive evaluation of the institutes and regional centres that UNESCO had established or helped to set up in Asia had been made in 1965 by a special committee consisting of senior officials of the UNESCO secretariat and of the member States concerned. Owing to the increasing need for control over UNESCO's operational activities, he had submitted proposals to the General Conference that would in future make evaluation an integral part of such activities. Evaluation would no longer be a retrospective operation, but would begin before any project was embarked upon and would continue throughout its execution. He believed that his proposals would allay some of the concern expressed by member States which wished to determine the real effectiveness of international action.

45. He drew attention to UNESCO's ethical and moral objectives, and pointed out that the promotion of education, science and culture was simply the means by which the objective of peace, sought by UNESCO in common with the entire United Nations family, could be achieved. It was UNESCO's task to use those means to foster within individuals and entire peoples the feelings of justice and tolerance which were the basis of freedom. UNESCO was therefore carrying out the important function of promoting international understanding, stimulating scientific research and studies of the complex problems raised by the definition and application of human rights, and drafting international conventions or recommendations designed to provide a minimum degree of protection in various fields. Yet in general the ethical aspects of UNESCO's activities transcended their practical content so that, for example, its operational assistance in the field of development was not merely designed to combat misery, but rather to eliminate the injustice inherent in under-development. In that context, UNESCO's technical and ethical activities were inseparably linked.

46. Mr. WAGNER de REYNA (Peru) said he would deal specifically with UNESCO's efforts to assist those parts of the world in which development was a task of great urgency. In its activities, UNESCO had emphasized the spiritual aspect of development, and had concentrated on the development of man himself as the goal of economic and social welfare. Such emphasis was clear from the statement just made by the Director-General of UNESCO and the report of that Organization, which indeed represented a ray of light and hope in an otherwise gloomy atmosphere created by forebodings about the future of the Development Decade. UNESCO's valuable activities, undertaken with very limited financial resources, nevertheless drew upon the intellectual and moral capital of the entire world.

47. He noted that since 1960 UNESCO had accorded top priority to education and particularly to its campaign against illiteracy. In illiterate societies, economic progress, good health standards, democracy and human rights were impossible. It was in such areas that UNESCO was concentrating its efforts, and had created the concept of functional literacy which had been generally accepted by the developing countries.

48. The problem of raising levels of living entailed a large number of activities in many fields, and its solution should permit the full utilization of human resources which were the corner-stone of economic and social development. UNESCO had therefore accorded second priority to the task of assisting member States in the preparation of a scientific policy, strengthening economic co-operation and promoting the application of science to development.

49. He noted that a new idea, namely, that of cultural tourism had been espoused a few weeks previously by UNESCO's Executive Board at its Budapest meeting. Implementation of that idea would permit the conservation of historical monuments and sites in various countries, promote understanding between peoples, and raise educational levels and economic and social levels in areas poor in material resources but rich in works of art or historical monuments. Cultural tourism would be an important aspect of activities during 1967, which the Council had recommended should be proclaimed International Tourism Year (resolution 1108 (XL)).

50. Mr. HILL (International Chamber of Commerce), speaking at the invitation of the President, referred to the fourteenth session of ICC's Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs which had met in Tokyo in May 1966 as an example of his Organization's varied activities. The theme of the session had been "Asian economic development through international co-operation", and a highly realistic statement of conclusions had been drawn up. The first of those conclusions had concerned the need for vigorous efforts to harmonize national development programmes, bearing in mind the essential role of the private sector and the practical value of the consultation of business interests by Governments at every stage of the process. Secondly, the Commission had called for practical means of increasing private savings in the region and of channelling them towards the private sector in the interest of the national economies and peoples concerned.

In that connexion ICC intended to investigate practical methods of fostering the operation of capital markets in the developing areas. The third conclusion concerned the Asian Development Bank which, it had been urged, should be able to use its funds, among other things, for the direct financing of investment projects in the private sector. Furthermore, stress had been laid on the importance of international joint business ventures and on the need for government action in both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries with a view to removing fiscal and other obstacles to such ventures. The statement of conclusions had been set out in full in document E/C.2/642.

51. The main emphasis in ICC's activities in the field of international trade during 1965 had been on the Kennedy Round, and in that connexion ICC had submitted suggestions to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for a realistic and effective codification of the existing somewhat chaotic anti-dumping regulations and measures. ICC, which had made specific recommendations for dealing with fluctuations in commodity prices and export earnings, considered that short-term fluctuations could be handled through the International Monetary Fund's machinery, possibly on a more flexible basis. It insisted, however, that no action should be taken to remedy long-term disequilibria that would prevent or hamper structural readjustment or foster uneconomic production. It had suggested some simple and effective rules for ensuring the operation of supplementary financing machinery (TD/B/C.3/NGO/1 and 4) and was at present engaged in a thorough study of the problem of trade in manufactures of the developing countries on the basis of the report of the Committee of Experts set up by UNCTAD.

52. ICC was following with close attention recent discussions concerning international monetary and financial policies, and in January 1966 it had prepared, for consideration by Governments and the international bodies concerned, a set of six recommendations on the subject (TD/B/NGO/2). Those recommendations reflected an

effort to find common ground between divergent views and to set out in realistic terms the basic rules which must, from the businessman's point of view, govern international monetary relations.

53. ICC had also followed up its extensive past inquiries into the possibility of establishing a multilateral system of guarantees for private international investment by a statement (E/C.2/640), based on a study of OECD proposals, reaffirming its conviction that such a system would help substantially to improve the investment climate and therefore stimulate the flow of capital to the developing areas. It had also recently issued a study of the promotion of economic growth through fiscal methods (TD/B/C.3/NGO/5).

54. Part I, chapter II of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187/Add. 2 and Corr. 1) was of exceptional interest, since it summarized in an admirably concise manner the information accumulated by the United Nations concerning the flow of resources from the developed market economies. The picture it painted was by and large encouraging, although it revealed the persistence of attitudes that could not but act as a brake on the growth of private investment. At one point, the document drew attention to the existence of a conflict of interest between the foreign investor searching for profit and the Government of the capital-importing country searching for capital at the lowest possible cost; in his view such conflicts were more apparent than real. However there did appear to be a very real contradiction between the universal recognition of the urgent need for foreign capital and technical assistance and the reluctance with which the inflow of private capital from abroad still appeared to be regarded in certain quarters. Perhaps the key lay in the attitude not so much to private foreign investment as to private enterprise as such, whether foreign or domestic.

55. The theme of ICC's twenty-first Congress in May 1967 would be "Private enterprise in a changing world", and he hoped to report to the Council's 1967 summer session on the conclusions reached on that subject.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1426th meeting

Friday, 8 July 1966

at 10.50 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on applications for hearings (E/L.1124)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/L.1124). There being no comments on the report, he suggested that the Council should approve it.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add. 1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1 E/4233 and Corr. 1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add. 1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

2. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said he would refer to a few problems in regard to which his delegation would like to co-operate with other delegations with a view to submitting specific proposals to the Council. He would relate his remarks to the single theme of the necessity of planning the activities of the United Nations for some long period ahead, in order to ensure efficient mobilization and use of available resources.

3. As to the existing situation, the reports before the Council showed that the pace of economic and social development in the underprivileged part of the world was disappointingly slow. It was true that a number of steps had been taken and programmes launched with a view to giving renewed impetus to the joint development efforts. But most of those steps and programmes would require time before they produced tangible results. Considerable progress had been achieved during the 1960's in many of the developing countries, but over-all performance had been hampered by a large number of factors which had been described in the reports. Nevertheless, certain lessons could be drawn from the experience so far gained during the Development Decade. In the first place, some insight had been acquired into the complexity of the development process, which—if psychological, educational, technical, political, social and economic changes were to be brought about—called for decisions that were often painful and always difficult. Secondly, the very establishment of the Development Decade and the efforts to achieve its objectives had led to a better understanding of the difficulties and potentialities of international action. It had become clear that a uniform growth target of 5 per cent might not always correspond to economic realities and that, in order to establish targets on a regional basis, it was essential to assess the development possibilities of individual countries in the region first.

4. On the question of co-ordination, he observed that, if the resources available to the various organizations in the United Nations system were to be used with maximum efficiency, the work programme and actual operations of the organizations would have to be closely co-ordinated. It had been said that co-ordination really meant a reduction of the funds available; but his delegation did not share that opinion. In its view, co-ordination meant not only increased efficiency but a very real possibility of using available resources in an increasingly rational manner.

5. Of the many forms which co-ordination might take, one was inter-agency co-operation. It had often been said that the primary task of co-ordination efforts in the United Nations family was to avoid overlapping and duplication. Nobody would deny, of course, that duplication of work should be avoided wherever possible; but a certain measure of deliberate overlapping was not necessarily bad, particularly if the desire to avoid duplication might create gaps between the fields of competence of different organizations. He noted with satisfaction that inter-agency co-ordination had now extended beyond the search for solutions to practical problems and was taking the form of constructive co-operation and joint planning to achieve rational distribution of tasks and real integration of efforts.

6. At the same time, there was another type of co-ordination problem which sometimes created unnecessary difficulties, and which arose from the fact that Governments did not always express the same views on the same problems in different organizations. One example was the population problem, on which different views had been expressed in the General Assembly and the Council in 1965, and in the World Health Assembly and the UNICEF Executive Board in 1966. That was an organiza-

tional question, which might perhaps be solved if the United Nations requested Governments to provide it with specific information on their attitudes to the various problems considered.

7. Yet another type of co-ordination was co-ordination between members of the United Nations system and between multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance. It had often been pointed out that primary responsibility in that area rested with recipient Governments, and the United Nations' role was to assist those Governments in building up and strengthening a co-ordination machinery. As the Secretary-General had rightly said in his statement at the 1421st meeting, however, co-ordination in that context consisted essentially of the establishment of priorities which every member of the United Nations family should respect, without trying to influence Governments to alter them in order to satisfy purely sectional interests. The Council would have to concern itself with the problem of priorities if it wished to make a useful contribution to the total development effort during the rest of the Decade and especially, when it was over.

8. Everyone recognized that it was for the developing countries themselves to establish their own priorities in the light of their aspirations and requirements. But the United Nations, reflecting the trends in world opinion, had assumed the task of drawing attention to particular development problems as being of concern to the community of nations as a whole.

9. As a result, particular stress had been placed on trade and development, industrialization and other subjects. Those fields were, of course, of the highest order of priority, and progress in them was of decisive importance for balanced development and the establishment of new and equitable relations between all countries. But his delegation hoped that priority for international action would also be given to the population problem; and it noted with satisfaction that a steadily growing number of countries shared its deep concern at the economic, social and—above all—humanitarian implications of the population explosion. Various theories on the relationship between population growth and economic growth had been advanced; but, for its part, his country was still convinced that a high rate of population growth in a poor country slowed down economic progress. For the sake of the physical and mental well-being of the mother, parents must have access to methods and means of spacing out the births of their children. Concerted international action should be taken to bring the means of family planning within the reach of all those men and women who needed and sought that kind of help. To that end WHO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO and UNICEF should combine their efforts. Action on family planning would, obviously, however, have to be concerted and centralized; and in that field, too, the Council had an important role to play.

10. A rational scale of priorities should be based on constant evaluation of past performance; and his delegation welcomed with great satisfaction the evaluation reports now before the Council. The reports were important, not only because they provided the Council and other interested bodies with useful working material, but also because they helped to create confidence in the

multilateral system of assistance; and confidence was essential if appropriate financial resources were to be mobilized. His delegation also supported the proposal by the Secretary-General (E/4151, paras. 40-50) to continue the evaluation exercise along the lines already envisaged—which implied, *inter alia*, further efforts to refine the methods of evaluation.

11. Next, he wished to state his Government's views on action which the Council could usefully take in that field at its present session. The efforts of the United Nations family would, of course, have to be continued and strengthened after the Development Decade had ended. But the efficiency of those efforts would depend on their being planned. Some might contend that the ideal was an integrated master plan which would set specific goals to be achieved during a given period—say, five or ten years—indicate the sources of the funds required for implementing the plan and allocate tasks to the various organizations available. Everyone knew, however, that that objective was unattainable and might not even be desirable, in view of the extreme complexity and variety of development problems and national requirements. But that should not prevent the Council from taking certain decisions at the present session, with a view to making preparations for planning the total efforts of the United Nations system after 1970. The Council might, for instance, adopt a resolution supplementing resolution 1089 (XXXIX) and requesting the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the specialized agencies, the IAEA, the functional commissions and such *ad hoc* bodies as he thought fit, how the planning for the period after 1970 should best proceed and how it could best be co-ordinated with national programmes. In the same resolution, the Council might also request the Committee for Development Planning to assist the Secretary-General in his task, and to meet earlier than the date at present fixed. His delegation was fully aware that, even if the Council took action in accordance with those suggestions, its responsibilities would not end there. It would still have to review the development process in its political, long-range context and, if possible, contribute to the debate on the basic premises underlying the process.

12. Mr. MURGESCO (Romania) said that, to be really rational, an examination of the world economic situation and of measures appropriate to speed up the progress of humanity should take due account of the rights of nations freely to choose the line of development most suitable to their aspirations, their right to utilize the natural and human resources at their disposal and also the ever-increasing role of international co-operation in economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields, based on the principles of equality of rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

13. Referring to the considerable efforts required to transform a country where industry was not well developed and agriculture backward, he quoted the example of Romania, whose efforts at transformation called for annual investments representing more than 25 per cent of the national income. Nevertheless, the results justified the sacrifices made—output increasing at an annual rate of 14 per cent, all branches of the economy developing

harmoniously, and agricultural production rising, as a result of modern methods, to a point where it was able to satisfy the country's own needs and at the same time leave surpluses for export. That was progress of a kind which enabled Romania to develop its trade and economic co-operation with all countries, irrespective of their social and political systems. Industrialization was being pursued in all sectors of the economy, as was shown by the objectives of the new five-year plan for 1966-1970 recently adopted by the National Assembly—a plan which stressed the need for improving the national economic planning system. All that explained the interest shown by Romania in the efforts of countries striving to develop their economies and in the work of all the organizations in the United Nations family which concerned the various aspects of development.

14. Several speakers had drawn attention to the so far disappointing results of the United Nations Development Decade. The gap between development needs and the material means actually provided to meet those needs was in fact seen to be growing steadily wider. At the same time, the expenditures for military purposes throughout the world were enormous, and the funds swallowed up in a single day by the armaments race represented more than twice the appropriations at the disposal of the United Nations Development Programme for a whole year. In addition, at a time when there was so much talk of international co-operation, legitimate anxiety was being caused by, for example, the United States aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, a sovereign independent State—an aggression which had recently been further aggravated by the bombardments of Hanoi and Haiphong by the American Air Force, and which was a serious threat to the peace of the world. The President of the Romanian Council of Ministers had firmly condemned those fresh acts of aggression, and had drawn the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the heavy responsibility it was assuming by continuing and intensifying the war and by pursuing a policy which violated the principles of international law and hindered the development of international co-operation in all spheres.

15. Reverting to the question of industrialization, which was of paramount importance to numerous Member States, he said that the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee set up to prepare the statute and terms of reference of that Organization, as well as the exchange of views that had taken place at the joint session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination, bore witness to the desire to organize United Nations activities relating to industrialization effectively. In his opinion, the conclusions and recommendations of the regional symposia on industrial development, and of the International Symposium in particular, would be of great use in drawing up a work programme for the new organization.

16. Considering that present-day economic development was proceeding in the context of a stupendous revolution in science and technology, major importance was to be attached to the exchange of scientific and technical

knowledge, and to the communication to the developing countries of the experience in the matter of development that had been acquired. The Romanian Government therefore supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that the Council should adopt a resolution which would be the starting point for a world plan of action for the application of science and technology to development (E/4178, chapter VI). He expressed interest in the work of the Committee for Development Planning, which had just made its first report (E/4207): the Committee might usefully analyse the principal planning and programming trends in various countries and also the different techniques employed; for in his opinion planning must conform to uniform rules and could become an efficient means of action only if it were identified with national interests.

17. Turning to the question of the co-ordination of United Nations activities, which in his opinion was of capital importance in view of the increasing scope and diversity of those activities, he said that the report on the work of the joint session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4233 and Corr. 1) deserved careful study. He particularly stressed the utility of convening joint sessions of the two Committees from time to time; and he pointed out that their work in no way diminished the Council's responsibility for discharging the duties attributed to it by the Charter. The working-out of detailed long-term programmes in certain fields would represent a considerable advance towards co-ordination. The five-year programme for the exploitation of natural resources, the five-year plan for the implantation of a scientific and technical infrastructure in developing countries, the world campaign for universal literacy and the five-year programme of the Social Commission were some of the happy initiatives taken towards that end. As had been pointed out by the Secretary-General in his speech at the 1421st meeting, problems of priority were complex, particularly at the international level, but with goodwill on all sides it should be possible to solve them.

18. The Romanian delegation unreservedly shared the point of view expressed by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, who had observed, at the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, that the United Nations and the other national organizations were under a duty to respect the member countries' diverse and changing priorities without trying to impose arbitrary priorities upon them; and that they should be prepared to help the poorest countries as well as those which were on the point of becoming developed. The regional economic commissions should play a much more active part in that connexion. The question had been raised in the Special Committee on Co-ordination whether all the commissions should not be regarded as economic and social commissions so as to reflect the image of the Council, whose regional organs they were. The Council's consideration of the regional economic commissions' work would no doubt produce other suggestions designed to enable the Council to make the fullest possible use of those organs' resources, for each was rich in experience in the matters with which it dealt.

19. Mr. KURKA (Czechoslovakia) remarked that all the speakers had rightly emphasized that co-operation among all countries was the *sine qua non* of world economic development. The Czechoslovak Government was trying to make the co-operation and understanding that were necessary among the peoples a reality in international relations. It had, in particular, submitted a proposal on peaceful coexistence to the Special Committee set up under resolution 2103 A (XX) of the General Assembly. The establishment of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter could not but have a favourable effect on matters which fell within the Council's competence. In his first statement, at the 1422nd meeting, the United States representative had expressed his conviction that economic and social development was the only basis for a lasting peace; but in the Czechoslovak delegation's view that was only one aspect of the matter. In his second statement, at the 1424th meeting, the United States representative had denied that international peace was also based on non-interference in the internal affairs of States and equality among the peoples. Those, however, were obviously essential to any well-balanced development. Care should be taken to avoid all action which might endanger peace and which would render vain the efforts to achieve economic and social progress. In a world torn by hunger, poverty and disease, it was impossible not to point out that the military operations in Viet-Nam, with the attendant killing of civilians, laying waste of their homes and destruction of food resources and the irrigation system, ran counter to efforts in favour of development. The United States representative's appeal for silence on the subject of the Viet-Nam war on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the Council's work was therefore devoid of sense. The logical outcome of such reasoning was that the Council might go on chatting about peaceful co-operation while the outside world was being reduced to ashes. In thus calling the Council's attention to the dire consequences of the Viet-Nam war, he had no propaganda aim in view. He meant only to draw attention to a major source of the tensions in the world which were gravely impairing the chances of solving international problems. The bombing raids against Hanoi and Haiphong would most certainly complicate the search for means of ensuring economic and social development. The Viet-Nam war was poisoning the international atmosphere by accentuating the distrust among States and bringing the world closer to the abyss.

20. Efforts should be made to bridge the wide gap between the developed and the insufficiently developed regions of the world, especially since the unfavourable trends were persisting and the gap was broadening instead of narrowing. The Secretary-General had put forward some specific suggestions and had made an urgent appeal for an increase in the flow of capital to the developing countries. For fifteen years, those countries had been trying to use their domestic resources, and they had achieved certain results. But the conclusion must not be drawn that they now needed fewer resources. On the contrary, their development called for increased investment and the import of machinery and tools wherewith to correct the one-sidedness of their economies, the evident after-effect of colonialism.

21. The amount and effectiveness of foreign aid could not be evaluated outside the framework of over-all economic development. In other words, the volume of capital investment and the conditions on which it was made available to developing countries could not be regarded as the only criteria. The extent to which the aid granted corresponded to the general process of economic development in the receiving countries had also to be taken into account. That did not mean that the Czechoslovak Government did not share the view that maximum mobilization of the developing countries' own resources was the principal factor in their economic development. Attention had been drawn to the possibility of using resources that had not yet been mobilized, and that was a matter to which due attention should be given. Many countries recouped a part of the aid which they granted in the form of profits made by private enterprises, and the true situation was therefore quite different from that which some depicted. The profits realized should be ploughed directly back into investments furthering the developing countries' economic development. In view of the inflow of foreign capital into the developing countries, the servicing of the debt was a matter to which more attention should be given, for it was an important factor in the balance of payments of the countries concerned.

22. He felt that the Czechoslovak delegation had been justified in calling for prudence at the time of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade. The fact was that development programmes could not bear fruit without adequate programming to establish objectives for the different sectors and without a thorough analysis of possibilities and resources. Failure to achieve the aims of the Decade would inevitably have serious results owing to the time lost, the hopes disappointed and the possible loss of confidence in the international programmes of the United Nations.

23. As to the aid furnished by Czechoslovakia to the developing countries, he said that his country's exports to those countries consisted largely of machinery and industrial equipment requiring credit facilities, and that in future the amount of aid furnished would fully correspond to the economic development needs of the countries concerned.

24. His country was on the threshold of a new stage in its economic development, a stage which would bring further qualitative improvements and more efficient management and planning, making fuller use of the international division of labour. Czechoslovakia was trying to extend its relations with all countries, and it would contribute in particular to the development of inter-regional co-operation within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe.

25. The developing countries had to be helped, not only for moral reasons, but also because it was in everyone's interest to develop the production of raw materials through the application of technical and scientific knowledge, and to break the bonds of traditional frameworks. What the French representative had said (1423rd meeting) about the prospects for developing trade between his country and the socialist countries was very encouraging.

Czechoslovakia's aim was to develop relations with its European partners on a basis of complete equality and non-discrimination.

26. He noted with satisfaction the progress made in economic planning and industrial development. The Committee for Development Planning had already accomplished a great deal. It was indeed important to co-ordinate and unite the efforts to raise the level of practical assistance in planning for the benefit of Member States. One thing to be made sure of in that connexion was co-operation—reciprocal and complementary—between national and international agencies. On the subject of industrial development, he expressed regret that General Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) establishing the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development had been the result of a compromise, and did not fully correspond with what most States had in mind. The resolution was undoubtedly a step forward, however, and it was to be hoped that the new organization would enjoy the co-operation of all countries in the spirit of the Charter. He hoped that the International Symposium on Industrial Development, to be held in 1967, would stimulate the United Nations' activities in that sphere.

27. In the social field United Nations activities were not contributing enough to the solution of urgent problems. In its resolution 1916 (XVIII), the General Assembly had stressed the need for reviewing United Nations activities in the social sphere. Those activities were still not directed towards the fundamental issues and particularly the differences in social level between the developed and the insufficiently developed countries. All of the competent United Nations bodies should make an effort to remedy that situation.

28. On the subject of co-ordination problems, he expressed satisfaction with the more realistic attitude which was being adopted. He was particularly grateful to the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Secretariat for the documentation before the Council. The report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) in particular would enable the Council to make a thorough study and thus discharge the function of principal co-ordinating body which had been conferred upon it by the Charter. The adoption of practical measures was certainly difficult, but the goodwill of all concerned would enable many difficulties to be overcome. For its part, the Czechoslovak delegation would participate in all the Council's work in the desire to see positive results obtained.

29. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said he was sorry that two speakers had felt obliged to repeat accusations against the United States which had been fully refuted by the statement made at the 1424th meeting by the head of the United States delegation, who had shown that all his Government's efforts were aimed at restoring peace. He drew the attention of the members of the Council to the positive and constructive aspects of that statement, which had apparently not been considered by the two speakers. Perhaps the statement would receive more attention in their capitals.

30. Mr. BARTON (World Federation of Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that recent modifications in the economies of many countries had had important repercussions internationally. The WFTU had consistently drawn attention to the increasing importance of international economic relations and their interaction with national economic conditions. It agreed, therefore, with what the Secretary-General had said about the role of the United Nations and the Council. The WFTU supported efforts to achieve a more rational international division of labour. World trends must be anticipated by taking appropriate measures in advance, for example in the matter of food stocks and the development of forest resources. But such projections should only be short or medium-term, for long-term projections were frequently upset by subsequent social and political changes. It would therefore be unrealistic to try to plan the world economy. He agreed with the Swedish representative's remarks on that point.

31. An increasing concentration of enterprises was now taking place in the developed countries. The progress of science and technology often required vast industrial and economic units. But that phenomenon also had unfavourable repercussions, namely the increase in monopoly power. The VIth World Trade Union Congress held in Warsaw in October 1965 had considered the problem and drawn attention to the harmful results of such mergers for the workers. In Western Europe and Japan especially, there was the problem of control measures to prevent the take-over of key sectors of the economy by United States firms. The United States itself had recently been confronted with the same problem in reverse.

32. The intensification of international competition, the concentration of enterprises, the progress of technology and automation, and financial and industrial reorganization raised new problems for the workers and trade unions. The trade unions were justified in demanding that the effects of the stagnation existing in some countries in industries like mining, textiles and shipbuilding should not be borne by the workers but by the economy as a whole, and in the first place by the firms which profited from the situation. In fact, despite the general economic expansion, more and more workers were being faced with unemployment or being forced to change their jobs, with consequent loss of earnings and higher taxes or social security contributions, in a context of faster-rising prices. The instability of employment raised a serious problem, particularly above a certain age. Measures to combat unemployment, to provide training and to develop depressed areas were essential elements of government economic and social policy. Development planning was practised by all, although the forms and objectives differed.

33. In countries where the market was dominated by private companies, and particularly by large firms, State intervention consisted merely of supporting and guiding the movement of the economy in the direction chosen by the private sector. Several of those countries were attempting to limit wage increases: within the Common Market, for example, the organs of the Community were themselves encouraging Governments in that direction.

The opposition aroused among the workers by those policies had led in recent months to unrest and strikes, as in France and in Great Britain. Workers in the Netherlands were trying to recover the ground they had lost after their sad experience of an incomes policy. The WFTU agreed with the view expressed by different trade unions that economic expansion could not be obtained by policies aimed at holding wages down and increasing the accumulation of capital in private hands. On the contrary, wages should be increased and prices controlled so as to permit a redistribution of the national income in favour of the working people and their families. The expansion of purchasing power in all those countries was bound to stimulate the domestic economy and increase imports from developing countries.

34. In most of the developing countries, the situation had shown little improvement in the past year, particularly because of their unfavourable trade situation, which had grown worse than it had been in 1964. The lack of progress was disturbing, despite the cautious hopes aroused by the establishment of UNCTAD. The failure of the negotiations on sugar and cocoa showed the difficulties encountered, and it was to be hoped that further efforts would be more fruitful.

35. The VIth World Trade Union Congress had discussed the efforts of the peoples in developing countries to achieve independent economic and social development, and it had reached the conclusion that private investors were exploiting the wealth of those countries and obstructing their progress.

36. The WFTU welcomed the steps taken by some developing countries to control the foreign sector of their economies. He drew the Council's attention to certain means of attracting foreign investment which might endanger national sovereignty over economic resources. Some investment codes, by giving not only economic concessions but also guarantees against risk, seemed particularly dangerous. Similarly, the proposed IBRD convention for the protection of foreign investments might infringe the economic sovereignty of the developing countries.

37. The increased attention being given to industrialization by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as shown in particular by the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, must be welcomed. It was also noteworthy that the latest International Labour Conference had paid a great deal of attention to the problem, and had adopted a most important resolution relating industrialization to social progress and the development of vocational training. It was encouraging to note that in several countries industrialization was continuing despite all obstacles.

38. At the same time, industrialization was in many countries being held up by failures in agricultural output which forced the countries concerned to spend some of their foreign exchange resources on imports of foodstuffs. Referring to the various aspects of the problem and also to the efforts being made internationally to solve it, he stated that the chronic malnutrition from which those peoples were suffering was due partly to the inadequacy

of the available food supplies and partly to the very low purchasing power of the population. In that connexion he would suggest that the ILO, FAO and WHO should draw up a convention or recommendation to the Governments of the developing countries instituting the principle of an absolute minimum wage, which, embodied in legislation or collective agreements, would give everyone sufficient purchasing power to provide the number of calories needed for avoiding under-nourishment.

39. Land reform was also one way of dealing with the situation described above, and it was to be hoped that the work of the World Land Reform Conference, which had just been held in Rome, would further a solution of the relevant problems. The World Trade Union Conference for the Development of International Trade in the Interests of the Workers and Peoples, to be held in December 1966, was to give special attention to the problem of freeing from dependence on private capital the efforts to achieve industrialization and agricultural modernization.

40. The WFTU welcomed the steps recently taken towards increasing East-West trade and economic and technical co-operation. Many obstacles still remained; and there was still therefore a great deal to be done, especially since the last session of the Economic Commission for Europe had been somewhat disappointing. The World Trade Union Conference for the Development of International Trade would also study what action should be taken to do away with discrimination and positions of privilege in the world economy. For example, so far as concerned the problem of international liquidity, the WFTU shared the dissatisfaction of the developing countries, expressed in a letter to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, at the prospect that the Group of Ten might adopt a plan in which only a few major countries could participate. Decisions on international economic and trade relations on a world scale must be taken within a framework favouring the widest possible international participation.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.



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Agenda item 29:

Review of applications of non-governmental organizations
for consultative statusReport of the Council Committee on Non-Govern-
mental Organizations 55*President* : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Israel, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4235)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council had decided at its 1420th meeting to consider as soon as

possible that part of the Social Commission's report which concerned the question of election of new members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/4206, paras. 130-132); the nominations made were subject to confirmation by the Council. The Social Committee's recommendation on the subject was contained in its report (E/4235).

2. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) said that his delegation was prepared to approve the recommendation, although it considered the geographical distribution of the five new members in question to be unsatisfactory.

The Social Committee's recommendation (E/4235, para. 2) was approved.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add.1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add. 1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add.1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

3. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed the hope that the discussion of international action with a view to accelerated development in the developing countries and of the efforts being made by those countries themselves would help to speed up the development process. Africa was still the Cinderella continent of the world economy as far as its share in world trade, its share in world industrial output or even its share in world agricultural output was concerned, despite the fact that it was richly endowed with natural resources and had an abundant hydro-electric power potential. That fact alone, demonstrating as it did that the difficulties of the development effort were not insurmountable, should act as a stimulus for even more vigorous action not only in Africa but in Asia and Latin America as well. The task had been somewhat facilitated by the fact that the developing countries were now aware of the causes of their economic stagnation and could suggest suitable remedies.

4. Through the creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID), the international community had at last recognized the cardinal importance of faster industrialization as a powerful tool for economic and social development. Furthermore, in its Final Act¹ (Annexes A.III.1 and A.IV.1) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had laid special emphasis on the need for accelerated industrial development, and its Committee on Manufactures and Special Committee on Preferences had pinpointed the special obstacles that had to be overcome if the developing countries were to attain a rapid rate of industrialization. His delegation attached great importance to the central role of UNOID, and had been somewhat concerned about the criticism recently levelled against it.

5. He stressed the organic interdependence of industrial and agricultural development. Tanzania still depended to a great extent on a very few export commodities; however, during its first five-year development plan it hoped to broaden its industrial base by the establishment of food-processing industries and textile mills and by expanding the manufacturing sector. In view of the many abrupt price fluctuations which took place on world markets, diversification of the Tanzanian economy had become as important as economic growth itself. Nor had Tanzania neglected the importance of agricultural development. It considered that a change in production techniques was of vital importance to long-term sustained growth; but it was at present concentrating on price, marketing and storage problems and considered that production of cotton, vegetable oils and other agricultural products could be increased by almost 25 per cent using existing methods. He paid tribute to the field staff of the ILO, FAO, UNDP and other United Nations bodies for their

prompt attention to the problem of marketing in the African countries, and suggested that a thorough analysis of national and international marketing problems accompanied by recommendations that could be adapted to suit individual countries would be of great value. In that connexion the African regional seminars on marketing had proved extremely useful.

6. Reference had been made at the present session to the dire need for a substantial increase in "soft" loans for developing countries and to the importance of long-term loans on favourable terms; the Development Assistance Committee of OECD, in its recommendation on the matter (E/4224/Add.1), listed five criteria to be used in determining appropriate financial terms (section A.2), and enumerated some of the conditions which donor countries might reasonably wish to see observed (section A.3). In that connexion, the United Kingdom representative, speaking at the 1422nd meeting, had stated that when the Governments of Tanzania and Ghana had severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom, his Government had decided to continue providing those countries with substantial aid, on the grounds that development aid was not a political lever or a political prize. That picture of the situation, however, was not entirely accurate; indeed, as President Nyerere had stated, his country's solidarity with the OAU decision on Rhodesia had meant that a £7.5 million interest-free loan agreed between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Tanzania had been frozen. The implications of that action for Tanzania's five-year development plan as a whole were that, although most of the projects in respect of which United Kingdom assistance had been accepted had been halted, some had reached such an advanced stage or were so integrated with other parts of the development programme that work on them had had to be continued and money made available from local sources. That would inevitably mean that other projects might have to be relinquished for want of the necessary local currency. That was not the only example of diplomatic differences resulting in aid being halted; and he was therefore gratified by the French representative's assurance (1423rd meeting) that French assistance was granted without any political conditions.

7. Describing the efforts made by Tanzania during the past year to mobilize domestic resources, he said that national self-reliance and economic co-operation with other States was the cornerstone of its policy. Tanzania was still convinced that broader regional economic co-operation and, eventually, regional political federation was the best method of achieving independent development and the best guarantee of its sovereign status. The current political situation in the southern part of Africa diverted its scarce resources from constructive projects and made regional co-operation even more imperative. The construction of iron and steel mills and of jointly-owned railways and highways, as well as the installation on a regional basis of hydro-electric power plants with irrigation dams, would yield immeasurable economic benefits. The regional economic commissions and UNITAR should therefore explore the possibility of establishing advanced technical research centres on a regional basis. The use of nuclear energy for water desalination, the adaptation of technological develop-

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

ments to the needs of the various less-developed regions of the world, and research into possible uses for waste products, were all projects of a regional nature.

8. Referring to recent efforts in the field of industrialization, he said that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on UNOID (E/4192) contained a draft resolution which would be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. He emphasized that the draft was based upon a delicate compromise, arrived at by sovereign Governments, and was intended only for final approval by the General Assembly. It could not be modified in any way, either by the Council or by any specialized agency or the secretariats of United Nations bodies, for the Directors-General of the specialized agencies and their staffs were the servants of sovereign Governments. The *Ad Hoc* Committee had given the specialized agencies, including the ILO, ample opportunity to state their views on the subject, and had decided that UNOID should be responsible for co-ordinating the training of workers and managers in the various techniques of industrialization and that it would co-operate with all the agencies engaged in that field. UNOID would, in short, have final responsibility in all matters relating to industrialization. Had the specialized agencies, including the ILO, been sufficiently effective in the field of industrialization from the point of view of the developing countries, there would have been no need for a new organization. However, they had failed the developing countries in that respect, and in any event they had not been established specifically to help those countries. UNOID had no intention of preventing other specialized agencies from carrying out their legitimate functions, but it was clear that some of the older specialized agencies, such as the ILO, were determined to prevent its establishment. He emphasized that only the General Assembly was competent to determine the conditions and circumstances of its existence, and that there was no conflict of interest involved, since no other United Nations body was responsible for co-ordination in the field of industrialization.

9. Mr. PIETRYGA (International Federation of Christian Trade Unions), speaking at the President's invitation, said he was glad that the Council had adopted the view long advocated by his organization, namely that separate discussion of the development situation and the social situation was inconsistent with experience in the social-economic field and with the very idea of the Economic and Social Council. The new procedure would also silence the complaint that in its work on social matters the Council concentrated on questions relating to social defence.

10. IFCTU recognized the importance of planning at both the national and the international level. Many of its national confederations in developing countries had observed, however, that the Governments of those countries tended to make great play with their plans in international reports and surveys without having the technical staff, the capital and the infrastructure to implement them. The Council should recommend certain norms which would guarantee that planning served the common good and was undertaken with the participation of all social groups. The great masses must not be forced to produce the maximum output without sharing in the fruits of their labours, or be used as an instrument to pacify pressure

groups. Planning must not be undertaken for ideological reasons; nor should it consist merely of co-ordination. It should aim at a structural change in the formation of opinion as a basis for decisions. In that way the wage-rate autonomy of unions and employers was not upset—a perennial danger of planning.

11. As the result of the existing development financing system and credit policies the gap between the rich and poor countries was becoming wider. In so far as bilateral financing was concerned, there were two types of capital transfer, government credits and private investments backed by government guarantees. Most government credits were hedged with conditions often incompatible with the development plans of the receiving country. The value of bilateral aid would be enhanced if the donor countries could agree to sacrifice the advantages they received from such aid.

12. The situation with respect to government-backed private loans was also unsatisfactory. International institutions offered some safeguard against interventionism in public international law.

13. The consequences of international flows of capital arising from fortuitous circumstances were much more serious. In many countries, national policy, with respect to investments and capital was subject to pressure by domestic or foreign groups contributing capital; the common good and promotion of the country's economy as a whole were secondary considerations. One of UNDP's main tasks should be to remedy that situation. Self-discipline could not be expected of Governments which did not derive benefits from a given policy; hence the international institution should have at its disposal means of control and, if necessary, means of exerting pressure.

14. Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda) did not seem to be based on reports which could supplement information supplied by Governments. The information supplied by private international institutions and experts differed considerably from that in the *Survey*. Differences in method and use of sources greatly affected the quality of surveys, as could be seen in the quality of the fourth report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add. 1 and 2), which stressed the very important matter of population participation and interest in development. It stated as a major conclusion that there was a definite strategy for the introduction of the necessary changes to achieve the aims of social progress. The greatest obstacle, according to the report, was the outlook of those responsible for arousing the interest of the population. It was mainly administrators and teachers who perpetuated a static and passive picture of society and discouraged popular initiative.

15. The time had come to use the collaboration of valuable and competent elements in the complete mobilization required in the Development Decade. The part which non-governmental organizations could play with respect to social progress, industrialization and the pursuit of the other objects of the Decade should be examined and taken into consideration. A formula had to be found for including those organizations in such United Nations

work as seminars, training programmes and the execution of projects in the field. As the ILO representative had said at the 1424th meeting, industrialization and development could not be achieved without the contribution of workers' and employers' organizations. The Council could rest assured that the workers' organizations would not only strive to safeguard their own interests but would also participate fully in the development process and in all efforts to advance the common good. They possessed the confidence of local populations and their leaders were well qualified. The workers hoped that development would not be left to the discretion of a small number of men or groups enjoying excessive economic and social power or to the exclusive discretion of the political community or of a few powerful nations. On the contrary, it was essential that the greatest possible number of people at all levels should take an active part in the preparation and achievement of development.

16. Mr. COLLINET (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), speaking at the invitation of the President, expressed his appreciation of the objectivity of the reports before the Council.

17. It must be clear to the most sceptical that the time had come to transform the trading system of the world, under which the gap between the industrially advanced countries and the developing countries was constantly widening. It was unthinkable that the latter should continue to export only primary commodities at highly uncertain prices or industrial goods manufactured by a grossly underpaid labour force subject to the pressures of total or partial unemployment. The failure by UNCTAD to devote more attention to the problems of employment and labour rights was to be regretted.

18. The alleged opposition between multilateral and bilateral assistance was purely academic in the present state of the world. It was difficult to conceive of a sovereign State giving up assisting any particular country of its choice. Whatever the grounds for that choice, bilateral aid was always political in character. However, the political attitude of a given nation was not always favourable to the improvement of world relations, and ICFTU preferred multilateral aid, even if it sometimes led to a waste of time and resources. By its very nature it could not be motivated by strategic considerations and was dictated only by the urgency of needs. It called for co-ordination not only among donor countries through international aid institutions but also by the States assisted. The efficiency of such co-ordination had been established at the time of the Marshall Plan in spite of the difficulties of the post-war period. The Plan had done more than anything else to strengthen European solidarity and to promote what had previously been considered a Utopian idea. Co-ordination between beneficiary countries at the regional level was a necessity if aid was not to be spread too thinly for them to benefit by it. Competition and rivalry unfortunately divided developing nations which geographical situation and common origins should unite. For that reason ICFTU had supported the proposal by the President of the Republic of Chile that the Latin American countries should establish a vast common market as a means of avoiding both adverse competition

among the exporters of a given primary commodity and the social and economic consequences of reliance upon a single-crop economy exposed to the fluctuations and hazards of the export market. The common market system should not be confined to the advanced countries; on the contrary it could be even more beneficial for developing countries. Indeed, by transcending economic nationalism it would contribute to the elimination of the attendant prejudices, which were a main cause of the chaos at present prevailing throughout the world. From the trade union point of view it would make possible the creation of organized bodies free from the often sterile influence of political parties.

19. Another problem neglected by the reports before the Council was that the existence of a large number of poor States would multiply poverty if they all perpetuated outmoded social structures. Mention had been made of self-help, but that required a domestic market capable of circumventing the necessity for importing essential food supplies requiring foreign currency. He agreed with the representative of Iran (1423rd meeting) that structural obstacles perpetuated under-development on both the national and the world level. In some regions the obstacles derived particularly from the system of land tenure, where they had the effect of forcing farmers onto holdings which were not economically viable, either because of their excessively small size or because of the poor quality of the soil and lack of water. Such feudal and archaic structures with their inherent class conservatism were incompatible with the existence of a domestic market. Irrigation was a major problem, and productive investment and technical assistance could do little to remedy it if they did not go hand in hand with agrarian reform aimed at assuring to farmers ownership of land capable not only of feeding them but also of supplying the domestic market. He was pleased to note that the World Land Reform Conference, recently concluded at Rome, had discussed that subject.

20. There was a close relationship between free trade and the existence of international trade union organizations: the only two ways of limiting international competition for wages were protectionism and the extension of trade unionism to countries where wages might enter into competition. That was the situation which had led to the formation of an international labour movement. The free circulation of men and goods was necessary to the life of such organizations, and ICFTU was opposed to any form of political, economic or social autarchy, which was destructive not only of labour relations but of human solidarity in general. It was a factor making for conflict and war, for social compartmentalism, and it achieved the freedom of the State at the expense of the enslavement of the citizens. Economic nationalism had also to be combated in so far as it sacrificed the health and liberty of human beings to an outmoded dogma. There was no question, either, of a return to the laissez-faire policies of the nineteenth century, which resulted in the oppression of the weak by the strong. Rigid planning was a source of waste and economic stagnation and was not the antidote to economic liberalism. There was no sound alternative to flexible planning based on intelligent foresight.

21. The best conceived plans could have no effect if they neglected the poorest sections of the population in the developing countries, if solidarity was lacking between the masses and the educated minority, and if trades and unskilled labour were despised in favour of administrative or political careers.

22. At a level of development where techniques were still elementary, the existence of production or marketing co-operatives made it possible to avoid the dangers of bureaucracy and class stratification, which might reproduce within a country the same gulf as existed between the privileged and under-privileged nations. It was essential to stop the drain of talent and technical skill and if necessary to help developing countries to offer financial inducement to those who might otherwise emigrate. The eradication of illiteracy and the formation of a class of trained workers and technicians were the best measures of the capacity of a developing country to make full use of external aid and to reduce and eventually eliminate the need for technical assistance. Although the shortage of trained personnel was world-wide, it had its most serious impact upon the less developed countries, where it stood in the way of the formation of an organized working class capable of participating in public or social affairs. Vocational training was of the highest importance but it should not be under the exclusive direction of the State administration. Employers and trade union organizations should have a hand in its direction and guide it to meet the needs of the labour market. Part II of the report on the world social situation (E/CN.5/402/Add.1) emphasized the importance of trade unions as a factor in modernization. ICFTU merely wished to add that the trade unions in question must be true trade unions, the democratic expression of the workers, and not a mere offshoot of a State or a party.

23. ICFTU whole-heartedly supported all effective measures to raise the standard of living of workers, to establish their rights and to further social legislation. The aim of the labour movement to achieve prosperity and freedom was as valid at the present day as at the origins of the movement a hundred years ago.

24. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom), replying to the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, said that no aid had been frozen when the Governments of Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania broke off diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom. All current assistance, including technical assistance, had been continued. However, the negotiations in progress at the time for the granting of further aid to Tanzania had been interrupted, which was an unfortunate consequence of the break-off of relations.

AGENDA ITEM 29

Review of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (E/4204; E/L.1122)

25. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 35 of the report of the Council

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204) and to the Soviet Union amendment thereto (E/L.1122).

26. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the two organizations whose application for category B consultative status had been rejected were fully qualified by their representative character, their constitutional provisions and the nature of their activities. The Women's International Democratic Federation, founded in 1945, now had a membership of 200 million, drawn from many different countries. Its constitution made clear that it was open to all, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political convictions. It was the only women's organization which included women from both the countries with market economies and those with centrally planned economies, and it dealt with a wide variety of matters concerned with the equality and dignity of women and with the protection of the mother and the child.

27. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, founded in 1946, grouped organizations of jurists and lawyers of many different shades of belief and drawn from many different schools of legal thought. Its aim was to facilitate exchanges of views between lawyers of all countries and to develop a spirit of understanding and goodwill in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

28. The Council had recently heard statements by the representatives of three major international trade union organizations of very divergent tendencies, who had appeared in the same forum without any difficulty. His delegation had no doubt that the two organizations in question would be equally successful in making a useful contribution to the discussion of the matters within their province. However, since many of the members of the Council did not share his delegation's views, the most rational course might be to defer consideration of the request of the two organizations for one year. It was possible that in rejecting the applications the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had been acting on inadequate information. To judge from certain facts quoted in the Committee's report, some of the information on which the decision had been reached was many years out of date; the Committee should be given an opportunity to study more recent information. His delegation was convinced, on the basis of the information available to it, that the two organizations were fully qualified for the granting of consultative status.

29. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that his delegation had supported the draft resolution in the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and would vote for it even if the proposed amendment were to be adopted; but that did not mean that the United States had changed its attitude regarding the granting of consultative status to certain organizations about which his delegation had expressed reservations in the Committee. Rather it reflected his delegation's appreciation of the fact that the Committee had reached its decision after four meetings, in which the organizations had been granted hearings and all Committee members, including the United States, had had an opportunity to state their views. Acceptance of the Soviet amendment should not

be taken to imply any criticism of the care and thoroughness with which the Committee had carried out its work. His delegation would not request a vote on the Soviet Union proposal to postpone action concerning the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Women's International Democratic Association; however, its failure to object to postponement did not mean that the United States had changed its views on those organizations. He considered that the reasons for the Committee's negative decision in regard to them, as set out in paragraphs 13 to 17 of its report, remained valid and compelling. His delegation adhered to the view that the two organizations were not *bona fide* non-governmental organizations but mere political fronts serving the foreign-policy interests of a single State; and it had provided the Committee with ample evidence of the truth of that contention by citing the actions of the organizations. His delegation was prepared to furnish further documentation in support of its view. It was willing to examine any further information which might be forthcoming, but

nothing at present in the records of those organizations provided any basis for assuming that there was any ground for changing the negative recommendation of the Committee.

30. Mr. GEORGE (France) said that his delegation was ready to support the Soviet amendment calling for a postponement of the decision to reject the requests. However, he felt that in the past consultative status, which should be regarded as a privilege, had been cheapened by being too readily granted. He hoped that requests would in future be much more carefully scrutinized, no matter what area of the world the organizations came from or what shades of belief they represented.

The Soviet amendment (E/L.1122) was approved.

The draft resolution (E/4204, para. 35), as amended, was adopted.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Bulgaria, Israel, Italy, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add.1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1,

E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4233 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add.1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add.1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that his comments in the general debate would be confined to certain major policy problems connected with the Development Decade and the decisions which the Council would be called upon to take. Many representatives had already referred to the continuing deterioration of the position of the developing countries, of which the Secretary-General of the United Nations had painted rather a sombre picture at the 1421st meeting. The gap between the prosperous countries and the developing countries had widened still further; that was mainly due to the inadequate rate of expansion of agricultural production and the fact that the terms of trade had not developed favourably. Flows of capital had scarcely increased since the marked slackening which had taken place in recent years. Population growth always nullified the efforts and sacrifices made by many of the developing countries. In that connexion, his delegation fully supported the proposal made by the Swedish representative at the 1426th meeting that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should adopt specific measures with a view to helping developing countries which were prepared to implement family planning programmes.

2. The Council had acted wisely in deciding to make a thorough examination at the present session of the question of the financing of economic development. The domestic capital of the developing countries themselves remained the principal source of finance, as was demonstrated by the steady increase in their domestic investment in relation to their gross national product. However, as the Secretary-General had pointed out, it was frequently the contribution by the developed countries which made possible the transition from stagnation to expansion. External financing of economic development depended on the extent to which the developed countries could effectively provide assistance in that field and on the recipient countries' capacity of absorption. An examination of the economic situation would show that, whereas there had been a sharp rise in production during the last five years in the developed countries without a corresponding increase in financial aid, current assistance was far below the developing countries' capacity of absorption. The latter countries could in fact make effective use of some \$4,000 million of additional credits annually. Furthermore, the conditions under which such foreign aid was granted should be far more liberal. Long-term loans should be made at low interest rates in order to relieve the developing countries of the heavy burden of servicing their foreign debt. He hoped that the Council would adopt resolutions along those lines at the present session.

3. With regard to the Development Decade in general, it was clear that the Council should adopt as a matter of urgency specific measures to overcome the difficulties and obstacles to progress. As the United Kingdom representative had rightly observed, the dangers of poverty were not national but international; if they were to be removed, that should be done by an international authority. Despite the disappointing progress achieved since the beginning of the Decade, the Council was meeting in 1966 in circumstances which justified a certain measure of optimism. Its membership now reflected more truly and more equitably the United Nations itself and it should be able to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter more effectively than in the past. As the Secretary-General had observed, the Council now had superior means at its disposal and was increasingly ready to make use of them. But that did not justify complacency; the search for the most effective means of tackling the extremely complex problems of development was a long and difficult task. The representative of France had pointed out that the problem of economic and social development was not an easy one to tackle, particularly when it involved the principles and methods of the essential co-operation between developed and less developed countries.

4. The idea of collective international responsibility for development was an entirely new one and the magnitude of the task undertaken by the international community was only now beginning to be realized. Development was bound up with all aspects of human life, and a considerable number of outdated beliefs and attitudes would have to be abandoned if the venture was to be a success. The first obstacle was a psychological one. It was undeniable that some, while paying lip service to the concept of

international responsibility, still regarded it with distrust. It was to that attitude that the Secretary-General had been referring when he had spoken of immediate and relatively narrow interests and of his fears that regionalism might degenerate into provincialism. The Secretary-General's warning, and the appeal made by the representative of Iran at the 1423rd meeting urging the Council to look to the future and not linger over problems that were still being tackled within the framework of a fundamentally backward system, should be heeded.

5. For many years, the Council had merely been a forum for the exchange of views which—however important they might still be—should no longer constitute the main feature of the Council's activity. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, the Council had the responsibility of deciding the extent and importance of current problems and the possibilities of solving them, and it was now in a better position to guide and inspire the action of others. The Council therefore had a dual role: to evaluate the progress made towards attainment of the goals of the Development Decade and, on the basis of that evaluation, to draw up plans for action in certain key sectors and, if necessary, to establish an order of priority. The Council would naturally have to be given all the assistance it required in order to carry out that difficult and complex task. It should be possible in that connexion to make use of two existing mechanisms: the Committee for Development Planning, which had just submitted its first report (E/4207), and the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination. Those two Committees should meet more frequently, particularly at the technical or preparatory level. The States members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination should send to the joint meetings experts in development planning who would work in close liaison with experts and technical staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies attended the joint meetings, and Governments should reasonably be expected to send representatives at the highest possible level. What he was in fact proposing was to broaden the scope of the joint meetings by giving them a permanent institutional basis and by assigning them the task of assisting the Council in its appraisal of progress made and in preparing plans. The work of evaluation and planning, in all its stages, would thus be a joint undertaking by Governments and the Secretariat; it was essential that the latter, and the secretariats of the specialized agencies, should play a more active part in policy-making. It was becoming more urgent than ever to improve the existing machinery. With the amount of information at present available, a clearer idea could be gained of the needs of the developing countries, both as a whole and regionally. Similarly, more thorough planning was required to ensure efficient use of the limited resources available to the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. With better planning, priorities could also be established on which Member States might wish to base their own action.

6. With those few remarks, he had sought to define the orientation which the Council should give its work during the session. The present Development Decade

should be considered merely as a prelude to broader and, he hoped, more effective international action. It had not been possible to attain the modest targets of the present Decade because of a certain apathy and lack of understanding, as well as an insufficiency of resources. Having acquired a better knowledge of the development process, the Council should now look to the future with greater confidence and carry out its work with increased vigour and determination.

7. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) stated that he would avail himself of the opportunity held out in the note on the organization of the work of the session (E/L.1109/Rev.1) to make a second intervention on behalf of the United States delegation in the general debate. In that connexion, he pointed out that at the 1422nd meeting, the head of the United States delegation had centred his remarks on two high priority areas of great concern to the Council and that the United States position on several other problems which the Council faced remained to be stated.

8. For the first time, the Council had been provided with a wealth of data indicating the distribution of financial resources between the various economic and social programmes of the United Nations system of organizations (see E/4209). They showed that the proportion of resources which the United Nations system devoted to social development was about 35 per cent. The proportion in the case of the United Nations itself was smaller and was decreasing. That trend was perplexing and deserved careful analysis. In that context, the conclusions reached by the Social Commission as a result of its reappraisal of its role were of particular significance; they were stated in draft resolution I contained in chapter VII of the report of the Social Commission (E/4206). The Commission had rightly stressed its function as a preparatory body for the Council in the whole range of its social development policy and had decided to request that it be redesignated as the Commission for Social Development. He hoped that the Council would implement the Commission's suggestion that its members be experienced in more than one social sector. If that were done, the Commission would have a balanced membership better able to deal with the problem of priorities.

9. The Social Commission had also dealt with two particularly important matters, namely the question of motivation for development and the regional development research and training programme. All Governments, those of both developed and developing countries, were concerned with ways of inducing social change, and they recognized that development required the active participation of people. In that sphere, the Council could help a great deal, particularly by making what was known about ways of inducing social change available to any country wishing it. Since he was aware of the rudimentary character of present-day knowledge, he welcomed the study of ways of inducing social change which the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development had undertaken in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs.

10. In 1965 the Council, acting on a recommendation of the Social Commission, had decided, by its resolution

1086 C (XXXIX) to undertake a regional development research and training programme. The activities already undertaken under that programme were to help in coping with certain problems, especially those relating to the concentration of people in cities. The experiments in regional decentralization required intensive study, as well as the training of specialized personnel. A number of Governments had already indicated that they wished to co-operate in the research and training programme and make their experience available to other countries. In order to achieve maximum benefit from such co-operation, it would be necessary to have a co-ordinating group. He supported the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development should co-ordinate and analyse the findings obtained by the research and training groups in the countries co-operating in that undertaking.

11. The United States Government was prepared to make a special contribution to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in order to permit it to continue its work and to undertake that co-ordinating role. With the consent of the Government of the Netherlands, it would contribute approximately 3.2 million guilders, equivalent to \$885,000, to the Institute, over a three-year period beginning in 1967. That contribution would be made from United States-owned Netherlands guilders acquired from the sale of agricultural products to the Netherlands some years earlier. In conformity with his Government's practice in the case of voluntary contributions, that contribution should not constitute more than 40 per cent of total Government contributions to the Research Institute since its inception. He sincerely hoped that other countries would join the United States and the Netherlands, whose contribution of \$1 million in 1963 had made possible the creation of the Institute.

12. Turning to the contributions of science and technology to development, he recalled that, in April 1966, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had invited Governments to give their views on a five-year survey programme for natural resources development, and that the Council had endorsed such a programme in principle in its resolution 1113 (XL). The United States Government recognized the importance of that question, but was of the opinion that further clarification was necessary as regards timing, the nature of the surveys to be undertaken and methodology. The surveys should comprise two stages: the first, which could be undertaken without delay, would necessitate the assembly and dissemination by the staff of the Resources and Transport Branch of information that was already available to Governments, public and private organizations and experts. That would make it possible to show up gaps remaining in that field and lead to the second stage of active surveying in the field. That second stage was likely to be costly and time-consuming if only the traditional tools of exploration were used. However, as technology developed consideration might be given to the use of new techniques, especially those of data-gathering from aircraft by radar, which had already been experimentally applied in such areas as agriculture, forestry, hydrology and geology. When they had been finally perfected, those methods would enable specific research plans to be worked out. It was in that

field that the contribution which might be expected from the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development would be of particular value. It was to be hoped that the Advisory Committee would pay special attention to the problem of natural resources development and that, taking into account the latest discoveries in science and technology, it would help to give new impetus to the search for natural resources, which were more indispensable than ever. Science and technology had a tremendous role to play in the discovery, processing and use of all natural resources, especially in the field of hydrology and in that of the utilization of resources under the sea. The contribution which such work could make to development in all countries was enormous, but only a few countries could afford to undertake it and to spend the amounts necessary. International co-operation was therefore imperative if satisfactory results were to be obtained.

13. As the general debate had shown, the Council should take a more active part in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and its related organizations. Several delegations had called attention to the fact that co-ordination did not consist solely in avoiding duplication and overlapping; it also had a positive element, that of identification of areas which were being neglected and ensuring that programmes dovetailed so that they had maximum impact. Many bodies were considering that problem. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board for UNDP had already, at its first session, begun a study in depth of very important problems, particularly the question of the relationship between resident representatives and the field organizations of the specialized agencies. Similarly, other organs were playing an increasingly important role in "functional" co-ordination, i.e., day-to-day co-ordination in a particular field. A positive contribution similar to that of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development was to be expected from the Committee for Development Planning and from the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

14. As regards over-all co-ordination, which was the task of the Council, its Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, much could be expected both from the participation of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the recent meeting of the Special Committee and from the joint meetings of the Special Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies was also devoting attention to the matter and he understood that it had already made good progress towards agreement on specific recommendations. It was to be hoped, in that connexion, that the Council's Co-ordination Committee would make some recommendations on which the Council would be able to take action before the end of the present session; if not, that subject would have to be given highest priority at the next session. Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and its related organizations should be a matter of growing concern to all States, large and small, developed and developing. That confirmed the conviction

of the United States delegation that a common effort was necessary to mould the United Nations into an effective tool to assist development and the general welfare.

15. With regard to the flow of resources to developing countries, which the representative of Iraq had just mentioned, he felt that the difficulty was not in recognizing the problem, but in finding solutions to it. The United Kingdom representative might perhaps have suggested a key to a solution when he had referred to the need for a world-wide campaign to convince not only the Governments but also the peoples of the world of the dangers of the lack of progress in meeting the goals of the United Nations Development Decade. It was too easy to blame the Press and other communications media for the apathy of the prosperous nations and for their ignorance of the work of the United Nations family in improving living conditions in the poorer parts of the world. Without underestimating the work of the information offices of the United Nations, he wondered whether reporting the day-to-day deliberations of the myriad committees and commissions which met throughout the year did not obscure the larger task and whether they should not orient their work more in that direction.

16. The recent message in which Pope Paul VI had called for greater support of the international organizations working for peace and also for the creation of a Vatican agency to fight world poverty should challenge all concerned to bring to the attention of the people of the world the urgent need to narrow the gap between rich and poor countries. Only when the people of the developed countries were better informed about United Nations work in that field would they be more inclined to give their Governments the mandate to support it more generously.

17. Greater understanding of the problem of increasing the resources devoted to development was not enough. All Governments should put the best brains to work to mobilize resources for the improvement of the lot of the poor. In that connexion, the development of the resources of the sea might be of value, as the United States delegation had suggested in the Second Committee of the General Assembly. He hoped that other countries would contribute similar suggestions. It was only by the collective development of bold, new proposals that Governments would be able to fulfil their responsibility, not only to their own countries but also to the people of the world.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

18. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said that his delegation welcomed the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council and the fact that so many important items were included in the agenda for the session. The Council's membership now reflected the major viewpoints represented in the General Assembly and the items before it, particularly the question of evaluation and a new impetus for the United Nations Development Decade, were of vital importance for the life of the Organization.

19. Under-development could be a cause of imbalance and conflict or, on the contrary, the source of fruitful international co-operation and a factor strengthening peace. It was useless to attempt to disguise the fact that

the growing gap between poor and rich nations was causing mankind serious concern. Although the diminution of the cold war had reduced the conflicts born of the antagonism between blocs having different economic and social systems, a new division of the world was to be feared, which would set the poor countries against the rich countries, thus introducing the phenomenon of the class struggle at the level of international relations. Since the signing of the San Francisco Charter, the sore points were to be found only in the developing countries, since it was there that the forces of economic and political liberation were coming into direct conflict with the interests of industrial powers which wished to impose their hegemony and ignore the importance of decolonization. Under such conditions, economic co-operation, and particularly co-operation for development, could be the most positive factor ever known in bringing about understanding and peace. It was such co-operation that should guide world-wide action within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade.

20. Despite all the efforts made since the beginning of the Decade, despite the many bodies set up and the international and regional conferences convened, the targets of the Decade, although modest, had by no means been achieved. The Decade had certainly contributed to the international community's new awareness of the possibility of overcoming the acute problems of under-development. That awareness must, however, be followed by action and not merely by declarations of intent, since disappointed hopes were fraught with even graver consequences than unsatisfied needs. Statistics showed that while action had indeed been taken it had proved insufficient. The developing countries themselves had not been able to ensure adequate growth and achieve more effective use of their own financial, material and human resources. Their foreign trade had not brought them the additional foreign currency they needed. Despite assurances given by certain developed countries at the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, prices for the raw material exports of the developing countries had shown a downward trend since 1964. Far from off-setting the trade deficits, the flow of capital from the rich to the poor countries had decreased in relative value and in absolute value had remained unaltered. The funds originally earmarked by common consent for the multilateral programmes of aid and technical assistance had not been made available. The 1 per cent transfer of national revenues had been considerably exceeded, but not in the direction anticipated, for capital had been leaving the developing countries in the form of repayments and of interest on the loans granted to those countries, and of dividend transfers by private companies controlled by foreign capital. The assurance that steady growth and stability of the industrial economies would result in development in all countries was therefore far from convincing. The experience of colonization and the results so far achieved in the Development Decade were proof of that.

21. The developing countries must therefore take effective national action to achieve the goals of the Decade and thus bring about the necessary conditions for self-sustaining growth. With that in view, Algeria had drawn

up a programme of action which covered all fields of activity and was based on its own political choices and the country's own particular situation. A fifteen-year reference period had been decided upon, with quantitative targets to be achieved over a seven-year period following implementation of a preliminary plan designed to provide the necessary infrastructure. It was thus hoped to transform Algeria's economy completely by 1980. A yearly investment of 20 per cent of the gross national product would be needed to achieve those aims.

22. However, such steps could be effective only if structural reforms were carried out simultaneously in all spheres. It was first necessary to win the support of the masses by ensuring that they participated in the preparation and implementation of priority programmes. At all levels, including that of the local community, the citizens must feel directly involved in the task undertaken. That implied a comprehensive reform of the legal, social and political structure, a reform which must precede the implementation of any integrated development programme. Algeria was also carrying out a land reform programme which would give the land to those that worked it and make it possible to integrate agriculture into the over-all economic policy.

23. The developing countries had inherited two basic anomalies from the colonial period. On the one hand there was the gap that existed between the rich and poor regions within individual countries and, on the other, the fact that the resources of the developing countries were being used to satisfy the appetite of the world's major industrial centres. Those contradictions must be solved so that the developing countries could use their natural resources for the needs of national development. Such a re-orientation could be brought about mainly by strengthening the role of the State in the key sectors of the economy. Thus, Algeria had persistently asserted its sovereignty over its natural resources and had now launched its own hydro-carbon development effort under its co-operative association with France. Similar efforts had been made in other mining sectors. In order to finance those measures, the Algerian Government had created a National Bank which would furnish the economy with the necessary funds for execution of the policies of the State. Similarly, State monopoly of insurance would allow the considerable funds available in that sector to be used for purposes of national development, and the transformation of the Algerian Development Fund into a real development bank would permit long-term financing of projects carried out under the plan. While certain basic economic activities were the responsibility of the State, which had the right to direct private capital towards productive investment in specified fields, the investment possibilities offered by the developing countries were so vast that there was always room for the utilization of private savings as well as of foreign savings which brought with them much-needed foreign technology and foreign markets. With regard to foreign capital, Algeria wished to pursue a policy of co-operation with all countries provided its sovereignty was respected.

24. In order to make use of its existing or potential resources Algeria had decided to set up, with the help of

the Special Fund, a National Institute of Productivity and Industrial Development. Full utilization of national resources depended on the ability of those in charge of their development. An extensive literacy campaign was therefore needed, with special emphasis on the priority sectors in the national economy, to be followed by a programme of vocational training for workers and supervisory personnel. Algeria, which had been chosen as pilot country for the UNESCO and UNDP experimental functional literacy programme, would endeavour to show in a practical manner the influence of education on economic development.

25. Far from acting as a substitute for State action at the national level, international co-operation must support the efforts made by the developing countries to provide the necessary infrastructure and to carry out policies likely to accelerate their development. It was necessary also for the developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts at the regional and sub-regional levels. The Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa had shown the need to co-ordinate the industrialization policies of the countries of that continent. Such co-ordination appeared even more essential in the Maghreb sub-region. It was necessary to work out jointly an industrial development programme which took into account the real possibilities of the countries forming the sub-region.

26. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the developing countries had succeeded in co-ordinating their efforts within the Group of Seventy-Seven in order to ensure the adoption of recommendations likely to promote the aims of the Development Decade. Those countries should now act together to ensure that the developed countries implemented those recommendations. At the bilateral level, the developed countries should be more willing to make foreign trade a real instrument for industrialization of the under-developed countries. In the field of economic co-operation with their partners of the third world, the developed nations should take into account the priorities and standards of the assisted countries. The initial experiment in co-operation for industrial development connected with the development of natural resources, which was being carried out jointly by Algeria and France, was based on that principle.

27. Loans for the supply of equipment should be more than mere export credits. They should not only be more flexible, but should provide for repayment only after the plants set up have begun operations. The equipment supplied and the technicians provided under the agreements for such loans should be made available to the beneficiary countries on terms no less favourable than those allowed for current commercial transactions or technical assistance. At present the aggregate of salaries paid to economic co-operation experts constituted a heavy burden for the receiving country. Lastly, the repayment of loans should also be arranged so as to favour the development of the assisted countries, by taking the form of deliveries of industrial and surplus products.

28. At the multilateral level the participation of all countries seeking a solution to the world's great economic and social problems should be ensured. The questions of

disarmament and the use of the resources thus freed for development purposes, the reform of the international monetary system and negotiations on tariff reductions should not be dealt with in the restricted circle of industrialized countries. The United Nations and its affiliated organizations and agencies were an entirely suitable forum for the discussion of such problems. The enlarged Council had a particularly important role to play in that connexion. With the setting up of new international bodies, the need for co-ordination was becoming more pressing. The Council should now be able to deal more effectively with its important tasks. It should also concentrate on expressing in more concrete terms targets set for the Development Decade, by referring to specific cases rather than global and often abstract totals, taking into account the development plans and the priorities established by the member States. The Council should also seek to ensure that the studies carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies were of a more operational character.

29. He hoped that the fear of seeing the goals of the Development Decade gravely endangered would lead all countries to redouble their efforts to achieve rational utilization of the world's resources, which were sufficient to ensure the welfare of all mankind. The United Nations should act as a catalyser which, given the presence of the three necessary elements, i.e. availability of resources, the structures needed to ensure the rational use of resources, and the political will to act, would provoke the chain reaction of balanced, self-sustaining growth.

30. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) recalled that one of the targets of the Development Decade was a 5 per cent growth rate from the 3.5 per cent annual rate of growth in the gross national product, to be raised if possible to 6 per cent at the end of the Decade. The developing countries' share of world trade would, it had been hoped, increase from 26 to 28 per cent. It had also been hoped that the terms of trade, which had become unfavourable after the boom following the Korean war, might improve. The hope had also been expressed that the developed countries—those whose per capita income exceeded a specified amount—would spend 1 per cent of their national income by the middle of the Decade on aid to the developing countries. That figure did not include the economic assistance granted in the form of short-term commercial credit at commercial rates of interest.

31. But what had become of those hopes? In 1961 the percentage of the national income of the developed countries transferred to the developing countries had been 0.84. It had been progressively falling since then, and in 1964 had gone down to 0.65. The terms of trade had altered a little in favour of the primary producers, but the movement had been uneven; mineral-producing countries had done comparatively better than the others. The amount of new, external, disposable purchasing power that was being made available to the developing countries had declined to a low level. Consequently the rate of gross capital formation in the developing countries had not increased in line with the goals of the Decade. On the other hand, the real product of the developed market-economy countries, considered as a group, had

risen from \$985 billion in 1961 to about \$1,300 billion in 1965.

32. Referring to the size of the developing countries' international debt, he stressed that it was in the interest of donor and recipient countries alike that the debt burden should be kept within reasonable limits. As pointed out in part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda), the creditor countries should be concerned with the solvency of their debtors, not only in connexion with repayments, but also the capacity of debtor countries as future purchasers of their exports. Lenders and borrowers had a joint responsibility in preventing the accumulation of debt from becoming a disruptive force in the future development of international trade. In that connexion his delegation suggested that the repayment of tied credits should be accepted partly in the form of exports, particularly manufactures and semi-manufactures. The entry of manufactures from the developing countries into the markets of the developed countries should not be restricted or banned through tariff barriers, quotas or internal taxes. Developed countries which granted assistance tended increasingly to tie assistance to procurement in the country giving the assistance. In addition to preventing the developing countries from buying at the most competitive prices, that condition reduced the net worth of such assistance to the recipient countries. His delegation also wished to comment on the practice of tying aid to the developing countries to specific projects: by making the granting of aid conditional on its being earmarked for a specific project, the lending country prevented the beneficiary country from using its external resources as it thought fit, and restricted its ability to derive the optimum yield from them, since utilization problems might arise. Most external economic assistance should be provided in a form which allowed the recipient the greatest freedom in the use of the funds placed at its disposal, provided of course that they were used to meet real economic needs.

33. External economic assistance should be a stimulant but not a substitute for the recipient's own efforts. Pakistan was mobilizing its own resources as far as possible. In 1965/66 it had used only 1,430 million rupees from its own resources to finance a public-sector programme of 3,200 million rupees. In 1966/67 internal resources would provide 51.5 per cent of a programme of 5,140 million rupees. That improvement would be possible owing to an increase of 35 per cent in tax revenues during the first two years of the Third Plan. The domestic savings rate would increase from 9.7 per cent of the gross national product in 1965/66 to 11.5 per cent in 1966/67. In Pakistan private investment played a special part in the national development effort. In determining the size of the public sector development programme and in formulating the country's monetary and fiscal policies, the Government had always endeavoured to ensure speedy growth of the private sector.

34. Pakistan's industrialization had been remarkably rapid, with large-scale industry growing at an average rate of 15 per cent per annum and the manufacturing sector contributing 10 per cent of the gross national product. Pakistan was encouraging private enterprise to

take over from the State in sectors hitherto regarded as public. Consequently, private investment was now going into the fertilizer and petro-chemical industries, which previously had belonged solely to the public investment sector. The Government of Pakistan was particularly anxious to associate foreign private capital with its development efforts. It offered incentives to foreign investors prepared to invest in the country.

35. Despite the bilateral and multilateral assistance offered to the developing countries, the flow of capital from the major exporting countries in 1965 had been only \$9,500 million, as the Administrator of UNDP had noted at the 1421st meeting. The counter flow of \$3,500 million consisting of capital repayments and interest and dividend payments had to be deducted from that figure. The balance was only \$6,000 million, whereas a net flow of \$14,000 million by 1970 was needed.

36. The Government of Pakistan was grateful for international assistance, and was also mindful of the important initiatives taken recently, such as the establishment of UNCTAD on a permanent basis, the widening of the World Bank's scope and the further growth of the World Food Programme, as well as the establishment of UNOID and the Asian Development Bank, which filled a long-felt need, for that institution was destined to play an important role in accelerating the economic development of Asia and the Far East. However, the efforts thus achieved should be measured against over-all needs, and from that point of view they still seemed inadequate.

37. Despite international aid and despite their own efforts — especially national planning as a means for economic and social development—very few developing countries had succeeded in attaining the modest target of a 5 per cent annual rate of growth set for the Development Decade. That failure was largely due to the inadequacy of external resources, which, instead of approaching the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the countries granting assistance, were getting away from that figure, as the Secretary-General had pointed out. That was a disheartening situation in view of the modest goals set by the Development Decade. Even if the rate of 5 per cent was achieved, the gap between the countries whose per capita income averaged \$120 per annum and those with an average per capita income of \$750 or more—the average per capita income in the United States was \$3,000 and in the member countries of the European Economic Community over \$1,400—would continue to widen.

38. Pakistan had been one of the few developing countries which had succeeded in reaching the target growth rate by the middle of the Decade, with a compound annual rate of growth of 5.5 per cent, including growth in the agricultural sector of about 3.5 per cent and in industry of over 10 per cent. During the second five-year plan, Pakistan's exports had increased at a rate of 7 per cent per annum, although the rate of increase in 1965/66 had reached 15 per cent. Total export earnings during the period of the five-year plan had been about \$400 million—more than originally anticipated—which had enabled the proportion of external economic assistance required for the financing of the plan to be reduced to about

38 per cent instead of 48 per cent. During the third plan the proportion of external economic assistance required for the financing of the plan was likely to be further reduced to about 32 per cent. The acceleration of the growth rate during the second plan had been possible owing to a considerable increase in the rate of investment, which had increased from 10.5 per cent of the gross national product in 1959/60 to 18.5 per cent for 1964/65. Domestic saving had increased from 6.9 per cent of the gross national product in 1960/61 to 10.2 per cent in 1964/65. A further increase in those rates was expected during the third plan, which projected an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent.

39. He stressed the danger of the considerable increase in the developing countries' debt. In 1956, the international debt of the low-income countries, stemming from public sources or carrying governmental guarantees, had been under \$10,000 million. In 1964 it had been estimated at \$33,000 million. Because of rising interest rates and the accumulation of short-term debt, the amount of money needed to service the debt, which had been only \$800 million in 1956, had been \$3,500 million in 1964. At that rate the servicing of the international debt of the developing countries would completely cancel out in about fifteen years the capital flow from the developed countries. He drew attention to the recommendation of OECD's Development Assistance Committee (see E/4224/Add.1) that the rate of interest on loans granted to the under-developed countries should be reduced to 3 per cent or less, and that the repayment period for such loans should be 25 years or longer. Those favourable terms should be applied to at least 80 per cent of international assistance within three years.

40. At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development the Pakistan delegation had proposed that the repayment of development loans should be accepted at least partly in kind. It seemed unjust that the developing countries should be compelled to repay in hard currency the tied loans granted to them. The Pakistan delegation was concerned by the fact that, in order to protect their balance of payments, the developed countries were making their loans to the developing countries increasingly subject to restrictive conditions specifying the purposes for which the loans were to be used. Consideration should perhaps be given to the establishment of an international project-costing service which would measure the real cost to the developing countries of tied transfers.

41. In conclusion, he drew the Council's attention to the resolution on dynamic Asian economic co-operation,¹ adopted at the second Ministerial Conference held at Manila. Pakistan believed regional economic co-operation to be an effective instrument in economic policy, as illustrated by the success achieved by the arrangements between Turkey, Iran and Pakistan and between Indonesia and Pakistan.

42. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) attributed the constitutional and financial crisis besetting the United Nations to the growing disproportion between the number and magnitude of the political problems with which it was faced and

the authority and resources at its disposal. Short of a major constitutional break-through which would give the United Nations the political will and material means to keep the peace, the Security Council and the political committees of the General Assembly were condemned to flounder in their ever-deepening frustrations. By the very nature of its responsibilities, the Trusteeship Council would soon be completing its work. The Secretariat, on the other hand, which under the Charter could have remained a mere administrative office, had grown into a powerful and effective arm of the United Nations.

43. He then retraced the history of the Economic and Social Council and of its gradual abdication to the General Assembly which, because of its more representative character and the admission of new members, had come to reflect more sensitively the needs and aspirations of the under-developed world. While the General Assembly had grown to be a lively and rebellious House of Commons, the Council had appeared to develop into a staid and conservative House of Lords, refuge of the Establishment and defender of the *status quo*. It had become increasingly shy of taking fresh and fruitful initiatives and had been content to limit itself to noting, examining and co-ordinating the work of its various subsidiary bodies and the specialized agencies. Happily, the Council had bestirred itself into a new awareness of its vital tasks under the Charter and its responsibilities to the international community. With its broader and more representative membership, it could become more responsive to man's hope for a life of peace and abundance and might become once again a centre of imaginative and dynamic efforts for improvement of the human condition.

44. The establishment of UNCTAD and UNOID was proof of that new dynamism. They had been created in response to the wishes of the developing countries which had long deplored the relative inactivity of the existing United Nations organs in the field of trade and development. UNOID would be established directly under the aegis of the General Assembly. The developing countries were pinning on it great hopes for their industrial advancement. They trusted that the agencies and organs concerned with the problems of development would be able to devise appropriate ways of collaborating with UNOID, just as they had already made practical arrangements to co-operate with UNCTAD.

45. The developing countries had made disappointing progress towards achieving the minimum target of a 5 per cent annual rate of growth of their national incomes by the end of the Decade. The flow of financial resources from the developed to the developing countries had not kept pace with the increased capacity of the former to provide such resources nor with the latter's capacity to absorb them. There was a tendency for aid to be granted on harder terms, which aggravated the already heavy burden borne by the developing countries in servicing and repayment of loans. Capital-exporting countries were reluctant to channel an increasing portion of development capital through multilateral agencies. No member of the Council had disputed those facts nor sought to minimize the grave import of the warning given by the Secretary-General when he had drawn the Council's attention to

¹ See E/CN.11/716, appendix II.

them. It was encouraging to note that not one of the developed countries represented on the Council had considered that to provide aid representing 1 per cent of its national income was beyond its capacity. Indeed, one of them, France, had not only reached but exceeded that target for many years, while Belgium and the United Kingdom were inching their way towards it. At the Ministerial Conference for the Development of South-East Asia, held at Tokyo in April 1966, the Japanese Government had announced that it would increase its aid to developing countries to one per cent of its national income, or about \$650 million yearly as against \$400 million in 1965. What France had done and Japan proposed to do, other countries should also be able to do.

46. There had been a number of other promising initiatives such as the contribution of \$700,000—the equivalent of one day's military expenditure—made to UNESCO by the Shah of Iran; the progress made in implementing the Mekong basin project under the auspices of ECAFE; and the establishment, also as an ECAFE project, of the Asian Development Bank, with headquarters at Manila, which represented a historic milestone in regional economic co-operation in Asia. The Association of South-East Asia, a centre for economic, social and cultural co-operation between Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, had resumed operations following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. With the ending of the Indonesian policy of confrontation, the Philippines entertained new hope for the revival of Maphilindo which had been created three years previously by Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Nine countries in the Asian and Pacific region had agreed to set up a consultative organization, the Asian Pacific Council (ASPAC), for the purpose of promoting closer economic, cultural and technical co-operation. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Association of South-East Asia, Maphilindo, the Asian Development Bank and ASPAC were all steps towards the common objective of forming an alliance, not against any nation or group of nations, but against poverty, ignorance and disease. The Philippine delegation supported the suggestion that the headquarters of UNOID should be located in Asia, and viewed with sympathy the offer of the Indian Government to provide host facilities for the new organization.

47. He then outlined the progress made by his country in implementing its development and land-reform programmes, and its advances in such fields as irrigation, fisheries, community development and rural marketing co-operatives. His Government had encouraged the establishment of iron and steel, fertilizer and petrochemical industries. It had abandoned its machinery of exchange and import controls in favour of a free enterprise economy and had encouraged industrial rationalization in the export sector. Unfortunately, its debt-servicing obligations had reached such proportions that they would absorb a substantial part of the foreign exchange earnings which might have been utilized for imports of capital equipment.

48. Drawing attention to the disparity between the economic and the social aspects of United Nations activities, he said that whereas in 1962 \$4 had been spent on economic services for every \$1 spent on social services, in 1966 the ratio would be roughly six to one. The balance should be restored, although without reducing the funds spent on economic services. The Philippine delegation welcomed the proposal to change the name of the Social Commission to "Social Development Commission". It was also in favour of transforming the Commission on Human Rights into a Commission for Human Rights, a body no longer devoted exclusively to the analysis, definition and study of human rights but to the consideration of practical measures for their effective protection. His delegation also welcomed the proposal to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and would like to see the regional economic commissions become "economic and social commissions".

49. Over the past few years, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East had received the lowest percentage increase in budgetary allocation. The Philippine delegation, while recognizing that the Economic Commission for Africa, for example, would have to receive relatively higher allocations each year until it reached the level of full operations, hoped that ECAFE would be accorded more equitable budgetary treatment.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add.1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1,

E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4233 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add.1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add.1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. MACDONALD (Canada) said that the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the Secretary-General's report on the Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3) was that the goals set were not being and would not be met without a concerted effort on the part of the world community. Some developing countries like Pakistan had achieved, and even surpassed, the 5 per cent annual growth target to be attained by the end of the Decade. The majority of developing countries had not made much progress towards reaching that objective. In fact, the output of the developing countries as a whole had increased more slowly in the first half of the 1960's than in the 1950's, which was distressing, particularly when seen in terms of continuing human misery.

2. The Development Decade could, however, record some achievements. The almost universal acceptance of its goals was in itself an important step forward, and had had a significant influence, both on the work of the United Nations family of organizations and on the policies of national Governments. For the United Nations system those goals had been a major factor in moulding work programmes and in uniting a variety of activities. The

specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the various functional bodies, each with its own responsibilities and duties, now followed the one common path to accelerated development. Goals and targets could be valuable, since they enabled achievement to be measured and, more important, short-comings to be highlighted. They showed what still needed to be done and provided a stimulus to seeking new approaches.

3. As part of that continuing process, new institutions had been established and old ones adapted to meet more fully the needs of the developing countries. Although UNCTAD had only been in existence for a year, it had already added to the understanding of the interrelationship between trade and development. The launching of UNCTAD should help to accelerate industrialization in the developing countries; and the new Committee for Development Planning and Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had great contributions to make.

4. The United Nations system was now substantially better equipped to propose, plan and put into operation programmes to assess and measure the efficiency and effect of those actions. However, institutions and guidelines were not enough. The Secretary-General had said that if accelerated growth was to be achieved in the years ahead, the peoples and Governments of the developing countries would themselves have to continue to make heroic efforts, and it must be done primarily through the mobilization and effective use of their own resources. The world community had, however, acknowledged that those national endeavours must be supplemented by external resources, in order to bridge the gap between stagnation and growth and between poverty and a measure of economic progress.

5. The Canadian Government fully appreciated the need to increase the flow of resources to the developing countries. In the first four years of the Development Decade, Canada's aid programme had tripled in value. In the present fiscal year, economic assistance amounting to approximately \$300 million would be provided; new programmes were to be introduced, existing ones were to be enlarged, and the flow of students, teachers and technical experts between Canada and the developing countries was to be substantially increased. The Canadian Government had also greatly expanded its food programme to help meet recent emergencies. Such emergency assistance did not, however, meet the basic continuing problem of providing enough food to satisfy the world's growing needs. The harsh arithmetic of hunger suggested that for many countries agriculture must become the first national industry. Canada was participating in the new multilateral efforts to meet the immediate requirements of food deficits, and also in long-term plans to encourage greater agricultural production in the countries where the demand was at present greatest.

6. The international community had already agreed that developed countries should provide assistance representing 1 per cent of their national income, having due regard to the position of those countries that were net importers of capital. The volume of aid resources should

increase with the rise of the gross national product of the developed countries.

7. The Canadian Government appreciated the need to provide that increased flow of resources in a form that could be utilized effectively and on terms that would avoid debt-servicing problems. It had recently substantially enlarged the portion of its assistance available on a long-term, interest-free basis, in part utilizing regional development banks. Canada expected to play its part in replenishing the resources of IDA.

8. The excellent *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda, E/4221) highlighted the importance of providing aid in a way that met the difficult problems of utilization and debt-servicing. Developing countries had to assume responsibility for directing assistance to their high priority needs and also for assessing the implications of their debt levels. The developed countries should be flexible in their response, so as to provide the type of assistance needed on the terms most appropriate for the country concerned. The United Nations and other international organizations could help in defining the problems of rising debt burdens and in attempting to meet the need for more effective utilization of a given flow of resources. Consortia and consultative groups could also help to solve many of those problems. The main conclusion to be drawn from the *Survey* was perhaps that an adequate institutional structure was available to keep under review the problems associated with the provision of international assistance. The Council's efforts should be directed towards ensuring the effectiveness of that institutional structure in making the best use of the flow of resources.

9. Another vital question before the Council was that of its future work in the social field. The Social Commission had during the current year carried out an important reappraisal of its role, from which a better definition of its objectives and the basic principles which should inspire them had emerged. His delegation endorsed the new approach, which should produce the greater degree of concentration and integration of efforts which the Council had been seeking for many years.

10. The adoption by the General Assembly, in its resolution 2106 (XX), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was a significant step towards reaching the goals of the Charter. The acceptance of that Convention augured well for the future of the draft covenants on human rights which had been under consideration in the General Assembly for over ten years. His delegation hoped that discussions on those covenants would be completed in the course of the year, thus adding impressively to the number of international instruments in existence in the field of human rights. It was a matter of regret that the Commission on Human Rights had not been able at its last session to complete its consideration of the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The Canadian Government attached great importance to those instruments and believed that their adoption and implementation would go a long way towards eliminating the evils of discrimination based on race or religion which unfortunately had

not yet been completely eradicated. It was clear that the time had come for the United Nations to undertake a major review of activities in the human rights field, so as to consolidate the progress made so far and determine what further steps could be taken. His delegation therefore welcomed the idea of holding an international conference on human rights in 1968. The appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights might also contribute to the attainment of the goals of the Charter.

11. A question which continued to affect the progress of collective efforts to deal with the substantial economic and social problems reflected in the agenda was how the Council could best organize its work. The reappraisal of methods would be a continuing task, since the Council was responsible for overseeing a complex of dynamic organizations. The evaluation reports at present before the Council in connexion with agenda item 15 were a welcome new tool for improving performance. As the work of the organizations increased and was adapted to meet changing needs, so the methods of the Council must evolve. To ensure that the economic and social activities of the United Nations were given the leadership they required, the Council must provide a forum for examining needs and developing and assessing programmes to meet them. In the past the Council had sometimes confused those roles, which were, of course, interrelated. His delegation agreed with the Secretary-General that if an attempt was made to separate the Council's principal responsibilities, it would be in a better position to discharge them. His delegation would have some detailed proposals to make at a later stage as to how the Council might arrange its working methods so that its functions would be both clearer and more easily carried out.

12. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the two main topics on the Council's agenda were world economic trends and the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. In reviewing world economic trends, it was necessary to study present standards of living throughout the world and see what the prospects were of meeting man's needs.

13. It had been made abundantly clear that two-thirds of the world's population continued to live in extreme poverty, that it was under-nourished, without proper medical care or proper means of improving its intelligence through education. It was obvious that if the situation was to improve appreciably, the per capita income of the two-thirds of the world population living in the less developed countries must be increased. The prospects were, however, poor. Little improvement in living standards could be hoped for unless a higher rate of increase could be achieved than the present average of little more than 1 per cent. Yet, at the same time, spectacular increases in per capita income were in evidence in the industrialized countries. The gap was widening rapidly, and distribution of the world's wealth was becoming more and more unequal. In such a situation, the question must be asked whether the Council had failed to carry out its responsibilities under the Charter and justify the confidence placed in it.

14. He did not think it had failed; but for the efforts of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, the specialized

agencies—the United Nations, in short—the situation would be much worse. All had helped in bringing about a better understanding of the causes of poverty, in finding solutions for important topical problems, in stimulating international co-operation, and in exerting influence in the establishment and implementation of new economic and social policies in many countries. Among the long list of the Council's initiatives were the creation of the technical assistance programmes, the establishment of UNDP, the support given to economic and social development plans, the study and encouragement of development financing, the creation of UNCTAD, and a variety of practical activities in the field of human rights. Admittedly, for all that the misery in which the greater part of the world population lived had increased substantially. He believed, however, that it could be overcome.

15. The fact was that the substantial achievements of the Council over twenty years were dwarfed by the immensity of the problems with which it had to deal. Many basic problems had not been adequately tackled, nor had the means for tackling them been adequate. If the task of combating under-development had been regarded universally as the major objective of the era, many problems would never have reached their present magnitude. Human and material resources were being devoted to destruction, and it was tragic that for want of co-operation on the part of Governments, the realization of the economic and social consequences of disarmament should have made so little progress.

16. A fundamental factor in all that was the inadequacy of measures employed to overcome problems of under-development. As had been said, the main obstacles to development stemmed from the refusal of the developed countries to approach the problem structurally and globally. It was interesting to note that the developing countries had concluded that nothing could be achieved unless changes were made in their economic and social structures, which they believed was the root of their problems. The primary aim of the development plans of many countries, inspired by the studies and recommendations of the Council, was precisely to make such necessary changes in their economic and social structure. Much had been achieved, but complete success would never be obtained unless the developed countries accepted at an international level what they already put into practice at the national level.

17. Structural changes called for heavy sacrifices from a large part of the population, and the task was even more difficult if legal standards and human rights and fundamental freedoms were to be respected. As the representative of a Government which was pledged to such a difficult undertaking he felt competent to ask that such factors be borne in mind.

18. While the developing countries had made considerable progress during the past few years with their domestic policies, the same could not be said about their external economic relations. The old laissez-faire attitude was to be seen in the majority of statements made by the representatives of industrialized countries during the present debate. The idea of establishing a new order in external economic relations, a new and juster division of inter-

national labour, a better international distribution of wealth, had not been mentioned. All the Council had heard was that the way to ensure the development of all countries was to maintain the continued growth and stability of the world's industrial economies. That assertion might have greater weight if a perfect system of communicating vessels existed between the industrialized and the developing countries. Unfortunately, no fundamental changes had been introduced in the system of trade.

19. The aid given by the developed countries to the developing countries was indeed abundant and generous, but the apparent assumption by the representatives of the developed countries that such aid would have to continue to be given to most of the countries of the world was indicative of an attitude of mind. Some had also stressed the problem of the population explosion and the need for co-ordinated international action for birth control. It would, of course, be absurd to ignore the seriousness of the problem of an annual 3 per cent increase in population in countries making up two-thirds of the world, where malnutrition was rife and where food production was decreasing rather than increasing; but to stress the need for birth control when large areas of land were not cultivated though the technical progress was available was a sign that the will or desire to tackle the problem was lacking.

20. While the Council's co-ordinating role was necessary and useful, it need not be accorded overriding importance. Machinery existed to help the Council perform that function, and if it worked well the Council need not itself spend too much time over it. The Council was a forum for discussing fundamental problems and its discussions should inspire and guide others in finding solutions for those problems.

21. The fact that the developing countries were more equitably represented as a result of the increased membership of the Council augured well for the future. He trusted that the present session—the first with the increased membership—would mark the beginning of a new era, characterized by the establishment of a new order in world economy.

22. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) said that the work of the Council's forty-first session was beginning in an atmosphere which developing countries like his own could hardly regard as encouraging. It must unfortunately be acknowledged that in the first five years of the Development Decade the modest growth rate of 5 per cent had by no means been achieved; and although the failure was partly due to the absence of large-scale international planning for development, another significant reason was the attitude of the industrialized Powers, which based their policies towards the developing countries on their national and ideological interests and on a desire to create areas of influence in various parts of the world. Thus the developing countries were becoming the poor relations of the international community.

23. While Morocco attached great importance to the role of the organs and agencies of the United Nations system in assistance and co-operation for the benefit of the

developing countries and appreciated their valuable contributions, it considered that they should have much larger resources at their disposal, in view of the increased efforts that they would be called upon to make in the future. The scope of that type of multilateral assistance must be broadened, and in that connexion the establishment of UNOID, which would give the United Nations additional impetus in promoting industrialization in developing countries, was a welcome event.

24. His delegation had warned that the paralysing consequences of certain static situations and discouraging developments in regard to current economic trends would have the effect of reducing the necessary resources for financing economic development, in the framework of bilateral aid as well as in that of assistance provided by United Nations bodies. The objectives in hand called for very large resources, and the distribution and utilization of those resources called for adequate machinery and a definition of criteria and methods. The incoherence, uncertainty and weakness which characterized the assistance given to developing countries prevented them from solving the increasingly serious problems of inadequate internal and external resources, instability of export markets and the steady increase in prices of capital equipment and consumer goods. In Morocco, for example, fluctuations in import prices had led to a general price increase of over 32 per cent between January 1960 and December 1964; and the problem was further aggravated by the fact that the decline in income as a result of those fluctuations could be compensated only by indebtedness, with the consequent burden of debt service.

25. The problem was whether the developing countries could continue to contribute to their own progress without having their efforts nullified by arbitrarily imposed price policies, and whether the highly industrialized countries, with their prodigious advances in science and technology, had the moral and political right to maintain that state of affairs, without producing the necessary remedies. Those two serious questions called for an immediate answer.

26. Morocco considered that the developing countries could not fully solve the problems of development while such a situation continued to be imposed on their international trade and on the financing of economic development. Nor had the industrialized countries the moral or political right to exploit their superior position and to pursue the narrow path of egoism and immediate interest. As the Secretary-General had pointed out at the 1421st meeting, the countries of the Third World had had a large measure of success in contributing to their own development during the first half of the Development Decade. Nevertheless, the obstacles were still great and the road still very long.

27. Happily, there was general recognition that the most urgent, if the most difficult, step was to agree on practical measures to improve substantially the methods of financing economic development, to lay down a sound basis for the organization of markets and to stabilize prices for certain primary commodities at an economic level. Such measures would increase income in foreign currency and thus make the efforts of the developing countries really effective in the struggle against poverty, hunger and

ignorance. That would amount to a world economic policy and a coherent and integral economic and social objective.

28. He did not wish to minimize the role of the industrialized countries in an effort which involved their responsibilities as States or as regional groups, or to criticize indiscriminately their national or regional plans for their own economic, social or scientific expansion. Nevertheless, he must mention the almost systematic reluctance of the delegations of those countries at sessions of the Trade and Development Board to adopt proposals by the developing countries to set up bodies for proposing new tariff or trade arrangements or to study the special cases of certain commodities, such as cocoa. Moreover, the recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not yet begun to be executed. That state of affairs would inevitably have repercussions in every developing country, including his own.

29. The importance of international trade in Morocco's national economy was clear from the fact that it represented more than half the national product. Accordingly, Morocco was particularly vulnerable to fluctuations of import and export prices. It had been compelled to introduce a policy of economic reorganization, partly by the need to protect the stability of its currency by fighting inflation and stabilizing its balance of payments, and partly by the need to obtain additional internal resources to finance its equipment projects. It had placed its public finances on a sound basis by reducing operational expenses, despite the increased burden of social programmes, by introducing credit restrictions and by reducing the imports of certain non-essential products. The results of that policy of austerity had been positive and had been appreciated by recent World Bank and IMF visiting missions. Morocco had thus already been able to liberalize many of its imports; with the addition of a liberal investment policy, it had thus been able to create favourable conditions for the implementation of a three-year plan, based mainly on agriculture, tourism and the training of cadres. Nevertheless, the inadequacy of domestic resources and the large foreign currency cost of most of the projects under the plan called for external aid.

30. The various financial measures had, however, not diverted the Government's attention from economic problems and the need to increase the national product. For example, export trade in agricultural products and handicrafts had been nationalized in the past year; the results had been satisfactory in ensuring remunerative prices for farmers and craftsmen through control over the income from sales and repatriation of funds.

31. As in most developing countries, the balance of payments in Morocco was affected by transfers and debt servicing and also by inadequacy of external aid. In the past year the situation had become even more critical owing to a serious shortfall in the grain harvest due to exceptional drought; Morocco had been obliged to draw on its currency resources to buy foodstuffs from abroad.

32. With its partially modern and partially traditional economy, Morocco needed to modernize its productive

centres, to expand its cadres and to secure stable and regular outlets to international markets. Within its existing possibilities, it had already undertaken notable social programmes; thus, education alone absorbed 25 per cent of the State budget, a high percentage which was indispensable in view of the need to eliminate ignorance and its corollary, under-development. It was to be hoped that the sacrifices accepted by the Moroccan people would not be in vain, that their financial needs would be met, and that the response would not be mere promises of assistance and aid given too late. As the Secretary-General had stressed, the developing countries were making heroic efforts. They were thus doing their duty; it was now for the developed countries to carry out theirs.

33. The most appropriate approach to attaining the objectives of the Development Decade in the remaining five years was as stated by his Government in its reply to the Secretary-General's enquiry on inflation and economic development.¹ The economic stability of developing countries was compatible with the promotion of their production potential only to the extent to which they were given adequate external financial and technical aid to carry out their equipment plans and to ensure stability in their balance of payments. A world body to finance development itself was therefore indispensable. Since Morocco had as yet benefited by financial assistance from only a small number of countries, the aid it had received was less than that obtained by many other developing countries. It was at present counting on assistance from international lending institutions, which had so far given it only very limited aid. The organization on a world scale of financial and monetary assistance would open the door to its expansion on the basis of economic stability.

34. In its international relations, Morocco firmly believed in the communal interests of the countries of North Africa, whose peoples were bound together by ties of culture and civilization. It was seeking to develop the economic relations between the four countries of Maghreb in an institutional framework, in the belief that the adoption of a coherent policy of industrialization and commercialization would best serve the interests of that part of Africa. A secretariat and an advisory body had already been set up, but the task was urgent. As an African State, Morocco was also trying to intensify and diversify its trade relations with all other African countries and to collaborate as far as possible with bodies dealing with economic, social and cultural activities at the continental and sub-regional levels. It was likewise trying to strengthen its economic relations with other Arab countries and Asian countries; and agreements to that end had recently been concluded.

35. In view of the important traditional economic and commercial ties between Morocco and Europe, especially the countries of EEC, his Government had initiated negotiations with a view to placing the relations between Morocco and EEC on a stable and permanent basis. Since attaining its independence, Morocco had also established economic relations with the Eastern European States, and its trade with those countries, which had

¹ See E/4053/Add.4.

represented barely 1 per cent of its total foreign trade in 1956, now amounted to 13 per cent. In addition, efforts were being made to establish or promote trade with the countries of North America, especially the United States.

36. The exceptional efforts that Morocco was making in social matters might at first sight seem disproportionate to its means and, consequently, prejudicial to its economic expansion. It should be borne in mind, however, that a country with a living and ancient culture, on regaining its independence, could not ignore the impatience of its people to cope with backwardness and regain the ground it had lost in culture, science and technology. Moreover, acceleration of social and cultural progress was regarded as the best method of overcoming under-development in all its forms. In launching social and cultural programmes, the King of Morocco drew upon highly competent advisers and co-operated with specialized agencies such as UNESCO, WHO and the ILO. In the same way, certain countries furnished important technical assistance, mainly in the form of French teachers. Thus, 1.5 million pupils and students had attended various educational establishments in the past school year, and complete school attendance throughout the country would be achieved in the near future, while the results of the adult literacy campaign were regarded as satisfactory.

37. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) observed that the attitude of the developed and the developing countries was well summed up in the main points stressed during the debate, e.g. the need to maintain and increase aid to United Nations development programmes and projects, the desirability of less costly financing, elimination of barriers in international trade, productivity procedures at different stages in agriculture and industry, the need for the developing countries to make further efforts towards their own development, and the necessity for providing more resources for development. The consensus seemed to be that there was still time to fulfil the objectives of the Development Decade, despite the regrettable delays and setbacks of the first five years. But the most tangible aspect of the situation had not been sufficiently stressed: the hungry, the homeless and the sick in body and soul were asking for food, housing, medicine and the right to profess their own beliefs. The Secretary-General in his inaugural address had rightly stressed the efforts that the developing countries were making to achieve progress and to contribute to the general task of overcoming backwardness. Injustices could not be remedied by arguing that the peoples which needed aid were not doing as much as they should to solve their own problems. One of the most serious problems that the developing countries had to face was their continued indebtedness, which vitiated the resources they received to improve their conditions. Astronomical figures had been quoted for the aid given, but the problem was less one of lending money than providing the developing countries with means of discharging their debts. The gap in the trade relations between the rich and the poor countries could never be filled unless the latter were at least given the possibility of paying for what they bought, through improvements in the terms of trade.

38. To eliminate the misery of two-thirds of mankind, analgesic measures were not enough; the problems must be attacked at the root. Statistics, knowledge and experience could help to solve the problem, but there must be a constant realization of the urgent needs of the hungry and the homeless.

39. The stages of fulfilment of the integral process of development were not the same everywhere, and the requirements of individual developing countries must be assessed according to their urgency in each country. Resources needed to be redistributed and new criteria established in the light of present-day realities. The conditions prevailing in all developing countries necessitated the establishment of new organizations. Venezuela shared the concern about the proliferation of United Nations bodies, for the goal would not be achieved by increasing administrative costs and expanding machinery. But that should not hamper the establishment of institutions essential for eliminating under-development; UNCTAD and UNOID, for instance, should be able to tackle many urgent problems. His delegation therefore did not think it would be desirable for the Council to recommend revision of the draft resolution on the functioning of UNOID (see E/4192) on the grounds that some of its tasks might give rise to duplication. With regard to the argument of the Director-General of the ILO that the training of personnel fell within the competence of his agency, Venezuela was sure that the new organizations would wish to co-operate with all related bodies such as the ILO, so as to take advantage of the valuable experience they had acquired over many years.

40. Turning to his own country's efforts to overcome backwardness through a balanced effort to improve its infrastructure, he said that a land reform campaign was being conducted in close connexion with the national economic and social policy. Over 100,000 peasant families had already been resettled, and a further 164,000 families were expected to benefit in 1965-1968 by a scheme comprising agricultural consolidation, credits, loans and housing. The campaign had already resulted in a large increase in food production; and although the output was as yet insufficient to meet all the country's needs, the increase in some products had been so great that there would soon be a problem of finding new markets for surpluses.

41. Some 30,000 kilometres of roads and highways, most of them paved, had been built, as well as many bridges. The new housing policy had resulted in the construction of cheap, functional dwellings in towns and villages for workers and peasants; although housing needs were still considerable, owing to the population growth of 3.37 per cent per annum, 23,000 dwellings had been built in 1965 and it was hoped that a target of 26,000 would be achieved in the current year. Of the dwellings in the country, 53 per cent had running water and sewage systems. New plans were under way for extending electricity to rural areas; it was hoped that by 1968 a considerable amount of power from the Guyana region would be transmitted to densely populated areas. The growth of the steel and aluminium industry in Venezuela was a direct result of the growth of its power production.

42. Like many other developing countries with substitution industries, Venezuela had been compelled to establish production goals in a market limited by the quality requirements it could fulfil. Its industrialization policy was based on a series of plans and programmes designed with a view to improved use of natural resources.

43. Venezuela's efforts to eradicate illiteracy and disease had been spectacularly successful—1.8 million pupils and students had attended educational establishments in 1965, an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year; 776,000 pupils and students had been given school meals; 126 schools had been built; and over 17,000 students had attended in-service training courses.

44. Venezuela had achieved many of those results by its own resources; while it gratefully acknowledged the co-operation of various international bodies in programming and financing, it was only fair to point that out. The goal of development remained remote, however, unless Venezuela could receive timely aid from outside.

45. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) said that little mention had been made in the general debate of the reports of the specialized agencies, although the Council was responsible for co-ordinating their activities. At the beginning of the second half of the Development Decade the specialized agencies were full of vigour and their forward-looking programmes, which covered the whole world, were well directed.

46. As far as UNESCO was concerned, he supported the priority given by it to education and the concentration of its operational activities in certain major sectors. The recent conferences of ministers of education had endorsed the principles laid down by the General Conference of UNESCO, while the launching of an experimental literacy programme, effected by the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy, might well open out towards vast horizons. The object of the pilot experimental project, which was to be carried out in Ecuador and other countries, was to initiate work-oriented literacy projects in which literacy and adult education were integrated with technical and vocational training so as to make a direct impact on economic and social development programmes.

47. UNESCO's recognition of the importance of the natural sciences and technology, which was reflected in its programmes for 1965-1966 and 1967-1968, was equally sound, since without their extension to the less developed areas, such capital as was available for developing them would not be used to the best advantage. He expressed particular satisfaction at the conclusions of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America.

48. It was to be regretted that the major project on mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values was ending in 1966. It was extremely important that peoples with different educational and cultural backgrounds should be brought closer together. It was also unfortunate that UNESCO's programme for the promotion of primary education in Latin America had had to be reduced through lack of resources to the more limited task of training teachers.

49. The fiftieth International Labour Conference had been held in 1966, and under the able guidance of its Director-General the ILO had done most effective work. The vocational training centre set up at Turin was one example of the ILO's positive contribution to international co-operation to promote development. The Andean Indian programme for the integration of the indigenous peoples of the Andean region in the social, economic and cultural life of their respective countries and the improvement of their living conditions had proved most satisfactory.

50. Everyone was aware of the great work which WHO was doing in combating disease throughout the world, and he hoped it would expand its activities still further.

51. The developing countries were anxious to move forward quickly by any and every possible means. He therefore welcomed the establishment of UNCTAD and the decision to set up UNOID. The risk of the latter duplicating the work of existing bodies could be overcome by common sense, and it would be unwarranted to modify statutes drawn up after the most careful negotiations.

52. Disparity between capital for productive purposes in developed and developing countries and bad distribution of the results of productive efforts were at the core of the problems facing the present-day world. The time had come to implement decisions which had been taken long since and which every one regarded as just. While foreign aid to developing countries was essential for their successful development, that alone would not suffice. They must also be assured of stable and just prices for their raw materials. Their economies were highly vulnerable as a result of the instability of agricultural prices. His delegation had been particularly concerned at the failure of the Cocoa Conference. It would affect many countries in many parts of the world, and it had not been due to the attitude of the producing countries. The great chocolate industrialists had not appreciated what effect a difference of one cent in the minimum price could have on the lives of many millions living in backward areas. What was needed was a change in the mentality of the great industrial monopolists.

53. The industrialized countries would have to remove the barriers to imports from developing countries. While the latter might have an advantage in lower wages, they could not as yet attain the high standards of production of the developed countries. He mentioned an attempt to lay down standards for bananas which, had it succeeded, would have resulted in untold misery in many banana-producing countries which would not have been able to conform to them. He hoped the industrialized countries would abandon economic regionalism and open their markets to the produce of developing countries.

54. A number of representatives from developed countries had complained that the developing countries had failed to make the best possible use of the aid granted to them. But it was virtually impossible for the developing countries to transform their economic structures with the resources at their disposal. They had done everything in their power, but their efforts were doomed to failure if, in the international market, they had to compete with

goods produced by countries with great industrial experience and all the advantages of modern technology.

55. Mr. BIYOGHO (Gabon) said that the developing countries were deeply concerned that the hopes they had placed in the Development Decade had so far been disappointed. The gap between rich and poor countries, far from being bridged, was increasing. The rich countries should have followed the directives laid down in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) and put aside their ideological and political differences. Unless they co-operated to extend effective aid to the developing countries in the remainder of the Decade that resolution would remain no more than a pious expression of what might have been.

56. In the face of the very limited external aid which had been forthcoming, the developing countries had themselves taken action, with their own resources, to solve those problems which appeared to them the most urgent. With regard to the unfounded charge that they had not done enough, Gabon, on attaining independence, had drawn up and implemented an interim programme which involved, *inter alia*, an inventory of national resources and definition of objectives. In May 1966 it had adopted a five-year development programme, based on the objectives laid down in the interim programme, and envisaging the development of all sectors of the economy, with special emphasis on industrialization. The implementation of that programme should make it possible to attain a growth rate of 7.5 per cent between 1966 and 1970.

57. Developing countries were also forming customs unions or free trade areas in an effort to attract foreign investment. The Central African Economic and Customs Union was an example. The regional African units were not self-contained; other countries were at liberty to join. The larger market thus formed made it possible for foreign capital to concentrate on a few main areas in which the risks of loss were minimized.

58. The African countries had shown that they wished to participate effectively in the Development Decade and not to remain idle beneficiaries of inadequate external aid. The latter had in fact been put on trial: private foreign investors were constantly hesitating to invest in developing countries because of the political risks involved. Their hesitancy might disappear with the creation of an international system of guarantees to safeguard investments. Moreover, the formalities which had to be complied with before aid was granted were interminable. The developing countries were told that their capacity to incur debts was limited and they were required to furnish highly detailed plans which it was not easy for them to prepare.

59. The developing countries asked for remunerative prices for their primary products, the export proceeds from which were always the determining factor in their budgets. Their Governments had been increasingly hampered in their efforts to help themselves by the fluctuations in primary prices. They also had to bear heavy service charges as a result of excessive interest-rates. He therefore hoped that not only would external aid be increased but that the terms on which loans were made would be reviewed.

60. In view of the lack of stability in their export earnings, the developing countries were anxious to strengthen their economies by industrialization. They were convinced that that process would be facilitated if an autonomous organization with adequate resources were set up to assist them. They therefore welcomed the establishment of UNOID, which would not duplicate the work of existing bodies but rather reinforce it, while benefiting from their experience.

61. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) recalled the Secretary-General's statement at the Council's thirty-ninth session that unless the world community was prepared to give a new and vigorous impetus to development, it was improbable that the objectives of the Development Decade would be attained in 1970. In his inaugural statement to the current session, the Secretary-General had again stressed the need for determination to take urgent measures to advance the Decade during its second half, recognizing at the same time that the developing countries were making valiant efforts to speed up their own economic development.

62. The developing countries could of course accelerate their development even more in their efforts were supported by adequate technical and financial aid from the industrialized countries. Unfortunately, outside aid was woefully inadequate and was even declining. But the adverse effects could be alleviated if the developing countries were able to obtain fair and remunerative prices for their exports. Unfortunately, they played hardly any part in fixing the prices of their primary products, for that was an exclusive perquisite of the industrialized countries. Compensatory financing would certainly be welcome, unless more effective action could be found to stabilize commodity prices. His delegation believed that the conclusion of international agreements for individual commodities was the best way of combating excessive price fluctuations and ensuring stable returns and remunerative prices for exporters. Hence it had greatly deplored the failure of the recent Cocoa Conference. An exceptional opportunity had been lost by those who claimed that they wished to assist the developing countries. At a time when billions of dollars were being spent on the conquest of space and the armaments race, the rich countries had been unable or unwilling to find the \$40-50 million needed for financing the buffer stock operations provided for in the draft agreement. The failure to comply with the recommendations of UNCTAD was most disquieting.

63. In his delegation's opinion, a final failure of the cocoa agreement would mean the failure, not only of UNCTAD, but of the United Nations itself. His delegation had welcomed the statement made by the United States representative at the 1422nd meeting that his Government would do everything in its power to ensure that the cocoa agreement was concluded before the end of the year. It hoped that certain countries which had not attended the Cocoa Conference would assume their share of the responsibility for solving a problem which was of concern not only to cocoa-producing countries, but to the international community as a whole. Thus at least one specific problem would be solved, with the goodwill of all concerned, before the second Conference on Trade and Development, and his delegation fully shared the Secre-

tary-General's concern at the hesitation shown by the developed countries to apply the recommendations of the first Conference.

64. The Cameroonian Government was making a sustained effort to speed up the economic and social development of the country, in the realization that development depended above all on personal effort. Its activities were being conducted within the framework of a flexible twenty-year plan, initiated in 1960 and divided into four five-year parts. The over-all objective was to double the standard of living in twenty years. The results of the first five-year plan were encouraging, for the gross domestic product per capita had increased from 21,000 francs CFA to 30,000 francs. Action had been taken in a number of sectors. With regard to training, a number of higher educational establishments had been set up, including the Cameroonian University founded in 1963; and technical and vocational training had been expanded. Industrial production had increased from 20 per cent of total commercial output to 30 per cent. A large number of new industries had been established, ranging from processing of local produce to textile mills and match factories. The results attained were largely due to the efforts of the public authorities, which were steadily intensifying their financial, institutional and psychological action.

65. The capital equipment budget had more than doubled in three years. In 1962, an investment code had been prepared, granting considerable advantages to foreign capital. Unfortunately, despite those advantages, foreign investments were coming in slowly. In agriculture, action was being taken to diversify output by introducing new crops and the processing of existing ones and by increasing production and improving quality.

66. Unfortunately, Cameroon could not achieve all its objectives without external aid, in view of its limited technical and financial resources. International organizations such as FAO, UNESCO and WHO deserved gratitude for their help in carrying out many social development projects. The assistance of EEC and bilateral aid were also most welcome. In view of the great needs, however, such aid was still insufficient.

67. Cameroon welcomed the establishment of UNOID, which would contribute effectively to solving the many complex problems of industrial development. Essentially, industrialization in most poor countries was limited by their lack of economic scope. Cameroon had therefore spared no effort to extend that scope through the Central African Economic and Customs Union, an innovation on the African continent. In addition, it had approached the problem of economic co-operation on a broader basis, through OCAM (Organisation commune africaine et malgache) and OAU. It had economic relations outside Africa through its association with EEC. That association had certain short-comings, but it seemed to be a first step towards the desired co-operation between developed and developing countries. Cameroon had also increased its economic bilateral association with a number of countries outside that regional framework. It was anxious to enter a

multi-national economic system and to merge its interests with those of others, for the benefit of all.

68. Mr. GUISTI DEL GIARDINO (Observer for Italy), speaking at the President's invitation, said that Italy had only quite recently achieved an adequate economic level, and there were still large regions and important productive sectors where that level remained unsatisfactory. Hence it was particularly conscious of the needs and aspirations of the developing countries and wished to continue to participate in the efforts being made to reduce the gaps between the developed and developing countries in the economic, social and cultural fields.

69. The experience which his country had gained in the past twenty years with the problems of Southern Italy and certain north-central areas had indicated that it was essential to envisage under-development as a whole, otherwise serious disequilibrium and the dispersion of effort would occur. Italy had also learnt what priority should be given to the basic problems of education, vocational training at all levels, assistance in the health field, the rational development of agriculture with a view to increasing foodstuffs and the choice of industrial investments. It had further learnt that it was advisable to concentrate on areas which were particularly favourable, so that they became both focal points for development and centres for its extension. It had been found that it was essential to stimulate the interest of the local population, so that people and organs on the spot participated actively in the development process, even if it was the outcome of studies and decisions taken at the national level. Finally, much advantage was to be gained by a balance between industries in the private and public sectors, the task of the latter being essentially to break new ground and act as a stimulus.

70. Those lessons might be applied, with the necessary adjustments, to all countries facing development problems. To solve them, general collaboration was necessary, and everyone concerned, whether donor or beneficiary, must show tenacity and enthusiasm.

71. Italy, despite its own economic problems, had always participated in assistance to the developing countries, and its contribution in 1966 would be larger than in 1965. Italian workers and technicians were working side by side with the local population in many parts of the world in the development of great projects such as the construction of pipelines and industrial plants, and land betterment schemes.

72. It was incumbent on the Council to provide guidelines for use by the various organizations forming the international community in co-ordinating their activities. The danger of duplication and overlapping called for an effort at the highest levels, and he hoped that the Council would give careful attention to the problem, thus economizing funds for concrete assistance and putting the human resources of the various international organizations to the best use.

The meeting rose at 6.5 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: China, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4253 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add.1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/

Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4233 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4240)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add.1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add.1, E/4230)

Social development

(a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)

(b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)

(c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*continued*)

1. Mr. ENCINAS DEL PANDO (Peru), referring in the first place to the external sector, which played a decisive role in the economic development of the developing countries, said he would consider four factors of particular importance: capital, technology, trade and organization.

2. Capital was important mainly because the developing countries did not have enough of it to generate independent economic growth. That was the cause of repeated imbalances. The boom in economic activity and investment was hampered by the accompanying deficits in the trade balance due to the level of export prices and to tariff barriers; so that the "critical momentum" of effort, which alone would enable positive results to be achieved, was not being attained. Since the critical momentum was continually increasing, the under-developed countries found themselves trapped in a development drive which was always inadequate and from which they could only break out through a considerable inflow of resources, and particularly of foreign capital. That was one of the goals

of the Development Decade, which aimed at raising the annual growth rate of the developing countries to 5 per cent through aid from the developed countries representing 1 per cent of their national income. But, as the Secretary-General had pointed out at the 1421st meeting, the results achieved so far were discouraging, and the drop which had been recorded was further aggravated by various factors: the increase in gross and *per caput* income in the developed countries, which showed how unwilling those countries were to make an adequate contribution to economic development; the rising expectations of the peoples in the developing countries; the aggravation of social problems due to the rapid population increase and the low rate of economic growth; and, lastly, the deterioration in most of the developing countries' terms of trade. The improvement of international machinery thanks to the establishment of new bodies like UNCTAD and UNOID, and the continuing efforts of the United Nations, could be no substitute for action by the countries which were big producers of goods and services; for those countries dominated the world markets, and it was on them that the duty lay to intervene so that the goals of the Development Decade could be achieved. For a study of that problem of the flow of external capital, reference should be made to the report by a group of experts (E/4171 and Corr.1). The inadequacy of the capital flow had created an extremely serious situation in the developing countries, where there had been no increase in investment and production rates from 1960 to 1965. The increase in domestic savings had been cancelled out by foreign debt service and capital outflow in the form of the repatriation of interest and profits, which had amounted in 1964 to more than half the net inflow of loans and donations. The irregularity of the flow of foreign capital might thus have the effect of cancelling out the benefit derived from national efforts such as those represented by increased savings.

3. Technology was also called upon to play a part of the greatest importance in the development of the developing countries. The United Nations had been one of the first to recognize the bearing of that factor on production and development alike; the Peruvian Government was full of praise for the generosity and judiciousness of the international aid, both bilateral and multilateral, which had been furnished in the field of technology, and in that context it welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme. The relevant specific problems that were most urgent were the following: the transfer of patents, the adaptation of such patents to specific development needs, the use of technology to replace the commodities exported by the countries in question, the establishment and adaptation of administration techniques to the needs of development, the training of technicians in a society where scientific methods were not yet widespread, the transition from dependence to sovereignty in matters of technology and, lastly, the drain of human and technological resources. The last item in that list was one of the new problems of underdevelopment, for it was a paradox of the existing situation that while international agreements to encourage development maintained tariff barriers, quantitative restrictions, duties and other obstacles to the development of poor

countries, they encouraged the exodus of human and technical resources which would otherwise have helped to speed up development. As in the case of capital, many developing countries found that they were net exporters of technical resources. While he had no wish to see the freedom of movement of such resources restricted, he felt that some readjustments, taking into account the situation he had described, would have to be considered. Peru would follow with interest in that connexion the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

4. As to trade, to which his delegation intended to revert in the Economic Committee, he would merely say that the developing countries were still encountering serious problems in international trade; and he observed that the Kennedy negotiations would be successful only if they had direct and positive effects on the economy of those countries.

5. Lastly, so far as concerned the problems of co-ordination between international bodies, especially in the field of industrial development, the Peruvian Government considered that judgment and experience would lead to a solution. Peru had had connexions with the ILO for a long time; it now had connexions with UNOID, and it would give both of these bodies its widest support to enable them to address their main efforts to the goals of development.

6. With reference to the economic situation of his own country, he said that the national growth rate had in recent years exceeded the target of 5 per cent set for the Development Decade. That result had been achieved in an atmosphere of economic and commercial freedom, currency stability and respect for democratic freedoms. Although massive investment in the public and private sectors alike had somewhat upset the balance of trade, the balance of payments had remained favourable owing to the sustained flow of foreign investment and the stabilization measures adopted by the Government. Nevertheless, apart from the demographic trend, as a result of which the increase in gross national product *per caput* was almost nil, the growth of the Peruvian economy had continued to be marked by unevenness, partly owing to the dual nature of the economy; for while the modern sector was characterized by a great elasticity of income, the traditional sector was unable to correct the inelasticity of its output, especially in agriculture. That was a situation which gave rise to unbalanced prices and levels of living. That was one of the main causes of the jerkiness and inadequacy of Peru's development drive, for the traditional sector was unable to meet the demand for goods and services created by the growth in population and the development of the modern sector. The Peruvian Government was endeavouring to overcome the bottleneck by programmes of land reform and community development, which were beginning to yield results.

7. Despite those efforts, the external factor was still of decisive importance for the modern sector of the Peruvian economy. The tapering off in the economic growth rate recorded in 1965 was due to the decline in exports and the deterioration in the terms of trade, together with an increase in imports. While the external factor should not

be underestimated, the problems of the internal sector must be tackled energetically, and particularly the question whether the modern sector could act on the traditional sector to modify the elasticity of food production and the supply of labour, or whether separate and complementary development policies should be applied to the two sectors; the question what could be done to correct the effects of the disparity between the practically limitless supply of unskilled labour and the restricted supply of capital; the question how the declining output of the traditional sector could be compensated without unduly raising the level of social expenditure in the modern sector, and to what extent the economic integration of the country could be regarded as a rational means of speeding up development; and, lastly, the question whether under-development was structurally *sui generis* and incompatible with the continuity necessary for development.

8. In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that there must be an escalation of peace and, above all, economic development; it was inadmissible to use under-development as a pretext for stirring up wars or guerilla warfare, for whatever the circumstances, they placed in jeopardy the fate of mankind.

9. Mr. VIAUD (France) retraced the historic process which had rendered the Council's work of co-ordination increasingly difficult. The emergence, under the pressure of need rather than as the effect of a pre-established plan, of most of the specialized agencies and recently formed quasi-agencies had clearly brought out the importance of central co-ordination. It was the Council's responsibility to see that the very diverse activities carried on individually by each of those organizations should harmoniously assist the pursuit of the common objectives assigned to them by the Charter. Moreover, the increasing part played by the international organizations in the fight against under-development in the world had given the Council's intervention a new justification and impetus. Since the struggle for the economic progress of the under-developed countries had become one of the main aims of international co-operation, it was inconceivable that the effort should be made by each member of the United Nations family acting separately.

10. The members of the Council did not all have the same idea of the aims of co-ordination. Some thought that results meant more than articulation of the means employed. Others thought that rational integration of the efforts made by the international organizations was a necessary condition of success. But no one doubted the need for prescribing a minimum of order and co-operation between the agencies, for it was their duty, whatever their special tasks, to assist Member States in attaining common objectives.

11. In his view, there were two ways of looking at the Council's co-ordinating functions. The first was to take periodical account of the activities of the organizations attached to the United Nations so as to seek out and correct any overlapping. That was the province of traditional co-ordination. The second way, concerned more with the future than with the past, was to direct the work of the various bodies along a common course. That form of co-ordination, which had more to do with the planning

of future programmes than with day-to-day administrative co-operation, was not yet fully developed. It was based on the assumption that the Council would succeed in reconciling the need to plan ahead—without which no *a priori* co-ordination was possible—and the necessity for preserving, if not the independence, at any rate the special function of each organization. It was also based on the assumption that, at the institutional level, the Council would have at its disposal technical organs capable of helping it to discharge its functions.

12. In the recent joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Secretary-General had suggested that the Council should refrain from making important decisions in the field of co-ordination until the General Assembly had studied the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which it had set up under resolution 2049 (XX), and had taken action on the Committee's recommendations. The French delegation was in agreement with the Secretary-General's suggestion in all cases where the major problems before the Council were such that it would have to make institutional arrangements or use special methods for dealing with them. That would apply, he thought, to the co-ordination of future programmes whose final preparation raised questions of principle that had not yet been discussed in detail. It would also apply, though to a lesser extent, to the progressive integration of programmes and budgets, a subject on which the Council would perhaps wish to defer its final decision until next year.

13. On the other hand, he thought that the abstention proposed by the Secretary-General should not apply to current co-ordination work. The existence of important problems requiring a decision by the Council and possibly even by the General Assembly should not be an excuse for inaction in flagrant cases of duplication or even on matters submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. For it was the Council's duty to make decisions or recommendations on the questions before it, especially if they were before it as a result of previous recommendations, without waiting for the report from the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts.

14. That distinction between important problems and current problems was not unrelated to the institutional aspect of co-ordination. If the obstacles which had so far prevented the Council from fully carrying out its task of co-ordination arose from the absence of qualified subsidiary organs, the French delegation was prepared to seek, in conjunction with other delegations, the solution best adapted to the needs of the international agencies and the wishes of Member States. As the representative of Iraq had said, however (1428th meeting), it was important that the experiment of holding joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC should be a success.

15. Perhaps the Council would eventually decide to include in the Special Committee government representatives who at the same time were experts on co-ordination. In any event, it was important to ensure that Governments were closely associated with the co-ordination effort, so

that they would be more fully aware of the special responsibility they assumed for the smooth running of the international organizations. Everyone would realize, moreover, the usefulness of regular conversations and the frank discussion of co-ordination problems between the heads of the international secretariats and the government representatives to be nominated by the Council.

16. Co-ordination problems were especially acute at a time when organizations were being created, i.e. when new members of the United Nations family, such as UNOID, were making their appearance. It was then no longer a case of settling conflicts between old organizations—conflicts arising, for example, from a broad interpretation of the mandate—but of providing the newly established bodies with mandates compatible with those of the existing agencies. The importance of industrial development had been realized by the United Nations family long before the decision to establish UNOID had been taken. The Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO and IBRD: each had actively participated, in its own sphere and by its own means, in the industrial progress of the developing countries.

17. It was natural that there should be some transfer of competence between the specialized agencies and UNOID, but there were necessarily limits to that process. Where a problem of competence arose between two bodies like the ILO and UNOID, mutual concessions were necessary to arrive at a rational distribution of work. The training of staff and qualified personnel for industry should remain the prime responsibility of the ILO, whereas the use of such personnel for the active industrialization of the under-developed countries should be one of the major concerns of UNOID. If a suggestion of that kind found favour with it, the Council might draw the Assembly's attention to the possibility of reaching a unanimous agreement by appropriately amending the draft resolution to be submitted to the Assembly.

18. Turning to the question of the functional presentation of the agencies' budgets, he recalled that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had submitted to the Council at its fortieth session a report which did not pre-judge the final form which the Council might later decide upon for the uniform layout to be proposed to the specialized agencies.¹ The Council could obviously not go very far with the progressive integration of programmes and budgets so long as the General Assembly was still awaiting the conclusions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of financial experts. The French delegation appreciated the clarity and precision of the information contained in the description of the work programme for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18), submitted to the Special Committee on Co-ordination. In its opinion, the specialized agencies in giving an account of their economic and social activities might well follow the method adopted in drafting that document. It consisted of following the study of the different programmes up to the level of the projects under-

taken by each administrative unit and giving details of the budget resources allocated to each of those units to enable them to carry out their work. The classification adopted by the Secretariat in that instance seemed preferable to the provisional subdivision of the total activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under about twenty headings, as prepared by the ACC and submitted to the fortieth session of the Council.

19. In conclusion he stressed the part to be played by Governments in the matter of co-ordination. It was for them to set an example, and first of all in the Council, for it was that body's task to issue the necessary directives to the organs of the United Nations. It depended on Governments whether the Council enjoyed enough prestige to ensure its being listened to by all the participating agencies. But Governments must also make efforts at the national level, since co-ordination could be meaningful only if the action of the different national administrations in international bodies was itself co-ordinated. Only after each Government had taken up consistent positions in the organizations in which it was represented could those organizations be expected to display discipline and efficiency.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President, took the chair.

20. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) said he was glad to be taking part in the Council's summer session after nine years' absence. During that time the Council had had its ups and downs, and at times there had been indications that it was losing its influence or had ceased to be the economic right arm of the General Assembly. After a period of catharsis, however, the Council, with its wider membership including a greater number of developing countries to make it more representative of the various regions of the world, was more than ever the necessary central organ for guiding the economic and social activities of the United Nations family.

21. The world economic situation gave cause for pessimism on various grounds. Private capital was going only to the few regions of the Third World which enjoyed some measure of political stability. Maintenance of the traditional division of labour in the industrialized countries was preventing the advanced nations from leaving to the poor countries those industries which were relatively simple to operate and required abundant manpower, such as the textile industry. Some of the industrialized countries were maintaining those industries by dint not only of protective measures but of discriminatory practices aimed against competition from the less developed nations.

22. Both in North America and in Europe, the situation of the capital market was preventing the less developed countries from borrowing on favourable terms. The adverse political climate was preventing all progress in the development of trade between countries having different economic and social systems. The outcome of the Kennedy Round was shrouded in uncertainty, and the less developed countries were disappointed with what had been done to improve their lot over the last two years. The future was uncertain on the commodity markets, especially the markets for sugar and cocoa. The discussions between

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document E/4156.*

experts on international monetary reform had reached a stalemate, and it had still not been decided whether such a reform would not be less helpful to the developing countries than the conclusion of commodity agreements. All those factors were weakening the international spirit and encouraging introversion.

23. The crisis in international aid was the burning subject of the *World Economic Survey, 1965*. After the statements by the President of the World Bank, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of UNDP, many representatives had spoken of the diminishing volume of capital flows. As the United Kingdom representative had pointed out at the 1422nd meeting, it was only recently that Governments had accepted their responsibility to help in promoting the development of the less developed countries. For the assisting Governments, however, the granting of financial aid entailed administrative, fiscal and political difficulties; and that was probably the main reason for the relative contraction of transfers to the developing countries. It therefore seemed idle to try at the present time to evaluate the developing countries' absorptive capacity.

24. In his speech at the 1422nd meeting, the United States representative had stated his Government's intention to channel a greater proportion of its financial aid through multilateral organizations and in particular through the World Bank, the International Development Association and the regional development banks. He had also recognized that owing to the developing countries' balance-of-payments difficulties there was a particularly pressing need for assistance on favourable terms such as those granted by the International Development Association. The United States representative's declaration of intention contained, however, a twofold reservation, for reference had been made to the need for determining the practical level of international economic assistance, and for taking into account the difficulties which might be encountered by developed countries with an adverse balance of payments.

25. But the difficulties inherent in the chronically adverse balance-of-payments situation not only of the United States but of other donating countries could be overcome by means of suitable safeguards. For instance, a developed country which had pledged a contribution to the resources of an international financing agency might be given the right to provide less than the amount of aid announced if, when the time came to fulfil its promise, its balance of payments was substantially adverse. Another method might be to ask the donating country to pay in full the amount announced, but to require the international agency responsible for administering the funds to spend the equivalent of the contribution in the donating country. Admittedly, such a solution would require a radical change in the methods of the World Bank and the other international financing agencies, which had always thrown open all the schemes they financed to international competition; for they would then, unfortunately, have to make aid subject to certain conditions. The recipients of loans were already all too often obliged to obtain their supplies in specified markets, irrespective of whether the supplier offered the best quality or quoted the most

favourable prices. It should be noted, in that connexion, that the drawbacks of tied aid were not peculiar to the assistance granted by Western countries; as shown in the *World Economic Survey, 1965*, part I, chapter IV (E/4187/Add.4), it was the practice of countries with centrally-planned economies also to grant bilateral aid subject to the allocation of the resources in question to specified projects.

26. He then went on to compare the new operational forms of international assistance, and to point out in particular the respective advantages and disadvantages of consultative groups and consortia. Most of the developing countries seemed to favour the formation of consortia, more formal bodies which undertook to analyse the requests for foreign funds made by a country and the use of those funds in that country. The consortium organized contribution-pledging conferences to ensure that the burden of the envisaged transfers was equitably distributed among the capital-exporting countries participating in the group. The donating countries generally preferred to use the services of consultative groups—unofficial bodies set up for the most part under the aegis of IBRD—which were required to guide and advise countries in the formulation and financing of development plans. From the point of view of the donating countries, consultative groups had the advantage of not requiring any pledging of contributions. A consortium had been formed in Greece in 1962, but the experience to date had scarcely been encouraging. Pledges of contributions were difficult to secure and became meaningful only when the parties agreed to the purpose and terms of the financing operation, or even when the funds had actually been spent and the goods delivered. Moreover a high proportion of pledged contributions took the form of tied loans. Consortia thus tended to become instruments for expanding the exports of a few of their members.

27. Although at the first session of the Governing Council of UNDP differences of opinion had led to the adjournment of the debate on the possible transformation of the Programme into a capital development fund, there was no reason for despair. The representatives of the industrial countries, who had taken part in the general debate seemed to have understood that their Governments had both a moral obligation and a political need to do more for the third world.

28. He regretted that the Council had postponed until the autumn the discussion of matters affecting UNCTAD. There might not be enough time for such a discussion when the session was resumed. UNCTAD had been very active ever since its establishment, and trade problems could not be ignored in a discussion of economic development. It would therefore be highly desirable to invite the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to give the Council the benefit of his views and present a progress report on his organization's activities. During the eighth conference of the Society for International Development, held in Washington in March 1966, Mr. Prebisch had proposed a four-point programme for averting the danger of a social revolution. He had asked that the tariff reductions envisaged under the Kennedy Round be applied to the

developing countries immediately without awaiting the outcome of the negotiations. He had also proposed that the developing countries should be granted tariff reductions larger than those granted by the industrial countries to one another. Mr. Prebisch had further suggested that Customs barriers should be lowered and that the distribution of international aid should be integrated with the reform of the world monetary system. Since that proposal had been made, the report on the session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade had been circulated. That Committee had also approved the formation of a working party to review the supplementary financing measures prepared by the Secretariat of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Lastly, UNCTAD was studying a system of compensatory financing. The Council was entitled to obtain information before the Trade and Development Board next met.

29. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) recalled the enthusiasm with which the developing countries had welcomed the idea of launching a United Nations Development Decade. Five years later everyone concerned was agreed that the results obtained had been disappointing and the Secretary-General had confirmed their fears in his statement to the Council (1421st meeting). One could, of course, try to place the blame for that failure on the inadequacy of the machinery responsible, at the international level, for action to promote the accelerated development of the countries of the Third World. A large number of bodies and agencies of proved worth had already, however, been available when the Decade began. The orientation of their activities towards development had been a most important step on the way to attainment of the targets set for the Decade. In that connexion, it was heartening to note the zeal shown by the bodies and agencies in question; the Director-General of UNESCO had been able to state at the 1425th meeting that his Organization was devoting two-thirds of its total resources to development. The same could probably be said of all the other specialized agencies. The United Nations had none the less sought to increase the chances of success by taking steps to improve those instruments and set up others: examples were the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with the Special Fund, and the establishment of the World Food Programme and the new regional development banks. One of the most important events had been the convening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which might well mark a turning-point in the history of world trade if its decisions were applied conscientiously and in good faith. More recently, the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development had raised great hopes among the countries of the Third World, which were trying to diversify their economies and free themselves from exclusive dependence on agriculture. He welcomed the statement made by the Director-General of the ILO at the 1424th meeting, in which he had given the assurance that UNOID could count on his Organization's resources, experience and co-operation. The Director-General was right in fearing that there might be some duplication of effort; but, as the representative of Sweden had pointed out at the 1426th meeting, a certain amount of overlapping was not in itself a bad thing and was preferable to the

opposite danger, i.e. that gaps might be formed between the areas of competence of the different bodies.

30. It could therefore be said that the existing machinery functioned relatively well, and that it was for other reasons that the Development Decade had proved so disappointing.

31. The failure to make more progress had been imputed by some to excessive demographic expansion. Generalizations on that subject were to be avoided. In some developed countries, particularly in the Far East, the demographic explosion was creating problems that called for bold solutions. On the other hand, some developing countries, including the countries of Africa, were distinctly underpopulated, and even a growth rate of 2.7 per cent, which was that of Dahomey, was not excessive for a population of 2,500,000 in an area of 112,000 sq. km. Furthermore, in no case had a reduction in the population growth rate been found to promote development. The example of nineteenth century Europe proved that the contrary trend had always prevailed and that generally, when development had reached a certain level, the population growth rate slackened off.

32. Reference had also been made recently to the inadequacy of the developing countries' efforts to help themselves. Undoubtedly, initial mistakes had been made, but most of the dispossessed countries could now be said to be making considerable efforts to encourage domestic saving, reduce non-productive expenditure, even when of the necessary type, and apply a policy of austerity. As the Secretary-General himself had recently stated in the Council, the *World Economic Survey, 1965* had invalidated the assertions of those who claimed that the developing countries had done little in the past five years to mobilize their national resources; and the Secretary-General had gone on to say that the *Survey* proved, on the contrary, that during the first half of the Development Decade the Third World, overcoming disappointments and setbacks, had successfully contributed to its own development. He wished to point out in that connexion that in 1962 Dahomey had begun to impose radical austerity measures, levying a civic investment tax of 10 per cent on all wages and salaries in the public and private sectors, increasing taxes as a means of forced saving, making a 25 per cent cut in the salaries of civil servants and public employees, and strictly controlling State expenditure. The Government had likewise had extensive recourse to human investment, especially in agriculture, and had launched a vast campaign for a return to the land, so that all sectors of society would contribute to the national output. It could therefore be said that, as was demonstrated by the example of Dahomey, the developing countries were really doing something to promote their economic expansion, and were not complacently waiting for the benefits of external aid.

33. All those efforts, however, were being frustrated by the steady devaluation of the goods produced by countries of the Third World in relation to those of the developed countries in international trade as a whole. The deterioration in the less developed countries' terms of trade was one of the main features of the situation, as was clearly shown by the report on the Development Decade (E/4196

and Add.3). In 1964, the convening of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had provided a forum for a thorough study of that alarming problem, a study which had led to the conclusion that the only solution lay in a complete overhaul of the structure of world trade. His delegation was convinced that the signing of international commodity agreements for different products would enable the producing countries of the Third World to obtain remunerative and stable prices for their produce. The International Coffee Agreement had raised great hopes, and it was to be hoped that the failure of the Cocoa Conference would be only temporary.

34. So long as the conditions he had mentioned were not fulfilled, the economic expansion of the developing countries would have to depend on external aid. But in that field also the results had been very disappointing. At the time when the General Assembly had voted resolution 1710 (XVI) on the Development Decade, the developed countries as a whole had been devoting 0.81 per cent of their national income to external aid; the 1 per cent target set by the General Assembly had not, therefore, been excessive. After that date, the proportion had declined continuously, and in 1964 it had been no more than 0.66 per cent. Efforts had been made *a posteriori* to explain the failure by casting doubts on the developing countries' capacity to absorb aid. A recent World Bank study had disposed of those arguments, for it had rated the capacity of the countries of the third world to absorb supplementary resources at \$3,000 or \$4,000 million a year. In that connexion, he wished to pay a tribute to the few countries whose allocations for foreign aid came to considerably more than 1 per cent of the national income, and particularly to France, in whose case the proportion was perhaps the highest in the world, amounting to 1.85 per cent. He noted the French representative's announcement (1423rd meeting) of his Government's intention to diversify French aid still more by extending it geographically. He hoped that the announcement implied a desire to increase still further the aid that was given and to use it for helping a larger number of underdeveloped countries; he did not think it would be desirable to maintain the existing level of aid and spread the same amount over a wider area.

35. It would seem therefore that the disappointing results of the first half of the Development Decade must be attributed to the deterioration of the developing countries' terms of trade and the lack of sufficient external financing. It was important to give new drive to the deserving effort represented by the Decade, and it was to be hoped that during its second half, the developed countries would shoulder their responsibilities, even if they had to reduce their military expenditure a little.

36. As to the protection of human rights, another subject of major concern to the Council, he said his delegation had welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and hoped that during the coming year it would adopt the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. Oppression based on race still subsisted in some parts of the world, and particularly in Africa, as was shown by the South

African Government's apartheid policy. There also remained discrimination based on religious and other reasons. When justice and equity finally prevailed among the nations and within the nations themselves, humanity would have made genuine progress. That was the goal towards which the Council was working, and his delegation was resolved to take part with ever-growing confidence in the Council's efforts to reach it.

37. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania), commenting on the statement that had just been made by the representative of France, said that he had been impressed by the very judicious manner in which that representative had approached the problem of co-ordination. The views expressed by the developing countries on the subject of UNOID might have given the impression that they did not take the need for effective co-ordination between the various bodies and agencies sufficiently into account. He wished to assure the French representative, as well as the representatives of the specialized agencies, and particularly the ILO, that his delegation was fully aware of the importance of the problem of co-ordination. It had found particular encouragement in the statement by the representative of a developed country, the United States of America, that at the recent sessions of the Special Committee on Co-ordination a number of representatives from developing countries had distinguished themselves both by their understanding of the problems and by the contribution they had made to their solution.

38. So far as the United Nations was concerned, he reminded the Council that the New York agreement had been reached only through extremely delicate negotiations. The French delegation, incidentally, had played a very important part in those negotiations, although it had later made some reservations. From the very beginning, the developing countries had been of the opinion that UNOID should be given a central part to play in activities to promote co-ordination between all the agencies concerned with industrial development. That conviction had been strengthened by the statement on the subject made in the Council by the representative of the United States (1428th meeting).

39. The training of personnel had been the subject of one of the French delegation's reservations set out in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee (E/4192). But the draft resolution which had been agreed upon provided, in section II, paragraph 2(a) (ix), that the operational activities of UNOID would include assistance to the developing countries in the training of staff needed for their accelerated industrial development, bearing in mind the need for co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned. Hence there was no disagreement on that subject.

40. He agreed with the French representative that only when Governments had adopted consistent positions in the various bodies in which they were represented could they ask for discipline and efficiency. It was somewhat astonishing to find that agreements reached by particular bodies after long and delicate negotiation were frequently called in question again in other bodies, making further discussion necessary.

41. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he wished to point out that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development had fallen far short of gaining general acceptance, for it had been the subject of more reservations than any preceding report. The reservations of the French delegation had sprung from its conviction that the focal point of responsibility for co-ordination lay in the Economic and Social Council, and that the main responsibility for vocational training should continue to rest with the International Labour Organisation. The main point he had wished to make in his previous statement was that if the countries interested in the creation of UNOID hoped for a unanimous decision on the subject, they should accept certain modifications which would enable the countries that had made reservations to withdraw them. The French delegation, for its part, was prepared to re-examine the problem with all delegations so as to find out what conditions might be fulfilled to enable it to withdraw its reservations. Its position had not changed since the discussions on the subject began, and the ideas it had expressed in the bodies which had been successively concerned with that question were entirely consistent.

42. Mr. MARMOR (Observer for Israel), speaking at the invitation of the President, observed that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms had recently been one of the principal themes of international action. It was now realized that the elimination of all forms of discrimination was essential to international understanding and co-operation, as well as to economic and social development. After surveying the action taken in that field by the Council and the General Assembly, he recalled that on signing the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Israel representative had pointed out that discrimination was a reprehensible attitude, regardless of the group against which it was directed. A people which had suffered for centuries under racial and religious discrimination could not but be especially sensitive to all manifestations of prejudice and intolerance.

43. The Israel representatives in various United Nations bodies had already on several occasions found themselves in the unpleasant situation of having to allude to the problem of a sizable Jewish community which was still the victim of various disabilities, especially in the cultural and religious spheres. He was glad to be able to announce that certain measures had been taken to remedy the situation, but they were still too rare and too limited in scope. While they did show a positive attitude on the part of the responsible authorities, they fell far short of solving the real problem, that of preserving the religious and cultural identity of a Jewish community of three million persons. The community in question was an integral part of a large country which justly prided itself on containing more than a hundred different national groups. All of those groups enjoyed numerous rights, and steps had been taken to encourage them to develop their cultural and linguistic heritage. It was therefore legitimately a matter for surprise that the Jewish national group did not enjoy the benefits of that general policy and was encountering very serious difficulties in preserving its educational, literary and artistic heritage. He wished, therefore, to express once more the wish that the Jewish community should be able to practise its religion freely, give its children a religious education, publish its scriptures and communicate with fellow Jews at both the national and international levels, and that it should be granted all the opportunities and facilities already enjoyed by the other religious, ethnic or national groups in the country concerned.

44. The Jewish community in question had suffered greatly during the holocaust of the Second World War. It was natural that after all the tragedies of which they had been the victims, its members should wish to unite. The Israel delegation therefore urgently requested that all the restrictions imposed upon the community in question should be removed. It hoped that its appeal, motivated as it was by a concern for international understanding and co-operation, would be received in the same spirit, which was that of the Charter.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, China, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEMS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 AND 17

World economic trends (E/4053 and addenda, E/4152 and Corr.1, E/4187 and addenda, E/4221, E/4224 and Add.1; E/ECE/613; E/CN.12/732 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.12/754; E/CN.14/345)

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole (E/4182 and Add.1, E/4183, E/4185/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4188 and Add.1, E/4190, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4193, E/4195 and Add.1, E/4197 and Add.1 and 2, E/4198 and Add.1, E/4199 and Add.1, E/4202, E/4205, E/4209, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4233 and Corr.1)

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216)

United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3)

Economic planning and projections (E/4046/Rev.1, E/4207 and Add.1; E/ECE/493/Add.1)

Financing of economic development

- (a) International flow of capital and assistance (E/4170, E/4171 and Corr.1)
- (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2, E/4240)

Industrial development activities (E/4192 and Add.1, E/4203, E/4229 and Add.1, E/4230)

Social development

- (a) Report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1; E/CN.5/401)
- (b) Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2; E/L.1125)
- (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects (E/4228; E/CN.5/403)

GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

1. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs)¹ said he wished to express gratitude regarding the generous contribution which the United States Government was making, as announced by its representative at the 1428th meeting, to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which was working in close liaison with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

2. The economic and social activities of the United Nations during the first twenty years had had a very real influence on the movement of ideas, on the conceptual system within the framework of which the various aspects of development were examined, on the adoption of new basic attitudes and the formulation of new working hypotheses to guide the Council in its daily action and even more in projecting that action into the future. The Council, which was a permanent forum at the disposal of spokesmen from all parts of the world, had proved to be a powerful instrument for the re-examination of inter-

¹ The full text of the statement by Mr. de Seynes was circulated as document E/L.1127.

national problems in the light of a new ideology and a new relationship of forces. The results obtained had come about so far without any systematic attempt to set in motion, for the topics dealt with, the whole machinery for the dissemination of information and ideas, the Press in particular, which had so effectively served great causes in the past. That was why, at a time when what had been called a crisis of international action for development had occurred, the advisability of making more sustained and more systematic efforts to spread the message emerging from the Council's work should be considered. It would be well if the work of the Council and the resolutions it adopted could be brought to the notice of all those able to exert an influence on the formation of the governmental decisions called for by those resolutions, of those who could contribute towards the implementation of the Council's proposals and also of those who would be entrusted with decision-making powers in future. In that connexion it had to be recognized that so far the Council had not been sufficiently concerned with the effect and the projections of its deliberations and that the situation was unlikely to change unless it regarded that aspect as an integral part of its responsibilities and one of the constituent elements of its task. That would of course make it necessary for it to concern itself more than it had done in the past with certain practical, material problems, but such matters, which were minor in appearance only, would have to be dealt with if the march of great ideas was to go forward.

3. Those observations came naturally to mind in connexion with the Development Decade to which nearly all the speakers in the general debate had referred. Most of them had stressed their disappointment with the meagre results obtained from international action halfway through that period. Despite those setbacks and disappointments the concept of the Development Decade was alive and enduring; it had come to permeate public opinion, it was being mentioned more and more frequently within the United Nations family, even by those who were originally somewhat sceptical about it, and outside the United Nations, by all bodies, secular or religious, technical or political, that were concerned with the problem of economic and social development. It must therefore be concluded that it met a real need. In fact, the expression "Development Decade" seemed to have become a symbol of the collective responsibility of the international community *vis-à-vis* the developing countries and in the modern world it was becoming increasingly clear that any large-scale action should be based on a long-term view and should therefore be accompanied by at least a minimum of planning. Moreover, all responsible members of the United Nations family were beginning to find in that concept a unifying principle giving a dynamic and positive meaning to co-ordination, going beyond preoccupations with duplication and overlapping, and enabling their activities to be merged in a concerted effort. But the weakness of that concept lay in the fact that it had not yet been found possible to give it an operational significance. The Development Decade deserved a progressively more concrete definition, with a fuller and more coherent content. It called for a reference system enabling the progress made to be assessed and within which pre-

parations could gradually be made for the conclusion of mutual undertakings covering a certain period; otherwise it was to be feared that international co-operation in favour of development would never become sufficiently dynamic. The essential elements of that project could already be perceived. They were not the only ones, and they might not even be the principal ones in the eyes of those who were impatient for immediate results. But viewed in the perspective of continuing action involving so many organizations, Governments and individuals they appeared to be indispensable.

4. The first thing needed was a more accurate and more convincing assessment of requirements and the employment of procedures for evaluating performance in relation to the requirements so defined. That might make it possible to overcome the fear of entering into commitments which at the present time was even more characteristic of international life in the spheres where the Council's work lay, than was the inadequate action taken. The Committee for Development Planning was a particularly suitable instrument for promoting progress in that direction. The evaluation of requirements and of the results obtained must be undertaken at the level both of world economy as a whole and of countries taken individually. Despite the scepticism to which they always gave rise, global evaluations were indispensable to a body like the Council, seeking a synthetic approach and an over-all view, which could not escape the necessity of giving some idea of the magnitude of the efforts to be made by the international community. It was well known that within the framework of those global evaluations, the trade gap represented an element of strategic importance on which most of the recent discussions had been focused. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the UNCTAD secretariat were at present engaged in revising the calculations submitted to the 1964 Conference on Trade and Development in preparation for the 1967 Conference. It should be possible to produce a more accurate and more detailed picture of that strategic factor. But that task should be regarded merely as a single stage in a continuing programme designed to give global projections a functional as well as a symbolic value and gradually to weave them more closely into the texture of international action.

5. But global evaluations were not enough. When dealing with the development process it was important to work at the level of countries where the problems arose and decisions were taken, where projections and evaluations could be made with some degree of accuracy and reliability. At that level it was essential, with all the assistance which could be mobilized within the United Nations family, to study national objectives to see that they formed part of a coherent system and fitted into an over-all pattern of administrative policies and action since, if they did not, they would be useless. The evaluation of the results obtained should also be undertaken simultaneously at the world level and at the country level. A body such as the Council should have a periodical reviewing and reporting system enabling it to survey effectively the progress of the Decade or any other over-all programme which might follow it and to determine at any time in what direction the action of the international community should

be intensified or modified. The working out of a system of that kind raised considerable problems of methodology which had not yet been properly tackled. Moreover, the evaluation of the results obtained at the country level might make it possible to put into practice a form of assistance more directly linked to development, to economic performance. What in fact was contemplated was a system of consultations aimed at adjusting international aid to the needs of a plan and at conceiving plans in relation to the anticipated aid. That was an idea to which it would be possible to refer in future without any fear of offending legitimate susceptibilities with regard to national sovereignty, and the development of that idea in recent years was evidence of the growing maturity and increasing integration of the international community. It was in Latin America, within the framework of the Alliance for Progress, that that idea had developed most successfully. Moreover it had been expounded in a masterly fashion in the International Bank's *Study on Supplementary Financial Measures*² which, from that point of view, presented a striking parallel with another report recently published by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. Total international aid could not be brought up to levels more compatible with requirements and with what had been ascertained about the absorption capacity of the countries in need of assistance by means of automatic or quasi-automatic procedures. Such action should be possible, to some extent at least, within the framework of the consultative systems provided for in the two reports in question. That presupposed some evolution of the relationships between donor and recipient countries. What was at stake was the determination of the most suitable framework in which the plans of various countries and the results obtained could be examined at the international—or multilateral—level with due respect for the requirements of national sovereignty and with a lessening of the sense of inequality. Action of that type had no chance of success unless it was organized in a framework in which mutual confidence and the sense of fundamental solidarity could be developed. But there was enough evidence to suggest that action of that kind could be envisaged today; there were many examples to show that not only were countries prepared to submit their plans and the results obtained to multilateral examination but also they were ready to agree in that connexion to a certain amount of publicity, which was necessary if the desirable effect was to be produced on the amount of assistance provided. The Committee for Development Planning had fully realized that it should apply itself to studying planning experience in concrete situations. To that end it would endeavour to devise methods and define criteria for following the execution of plans in the various countries, to study the main obstacles to growth on the basis of quantitative data and qualitative judgments and to evaluate the effectiveness of the policies adopted in relation to those objectives and obstacles. Those were disciplines which were still in a very early stage of development but by approaching them in as concrete and practical a manner as possible the Committee could play an important central role which could

contribute towards the implementation of a more coherent and systematic policy of international assistance.

6. With regard to the financing of economic development and more especially multilateral financing, there had been a proliferation of agencies in recent years and great diversification of the arrangements and procedures adopted or merely envisaged for granting international aid. That was a normal and healthy development which should be welcomed, for an international community advancing towards a minimum of integration could not be satisfied with an institutional system lacking sophistication. Not very long ago, international assistance had been basically aid related to particular projects, provided by a central agency drawing its resources from the budgetary contributions of Member States. Since then regional banks had been established, a multilateral system of consultative groups and consortia had developed and there had been a great increase in grants by certain countries to multilateral bodies for particular purposes. At the same time the very purpose of financing was becoming more diversified and there was an increasing tendency towards aid no longer related to particular projects but to over-all plans and programmes, with or without offsets in respect of foreign trade receipts. Even where assistance remained linked to projects, the idea was to broaden its scope to encompass individual projects in the framework of a comprehensive plan, regional or world-wide. As examples of that development reference could be made to several plans and programmes formulated or envisaged, such as the plan for the establishment of a rational system of international telecommunications mentioned by the Secretary-General of ITU at the 1425th meeting. The term "regional integration" was often used and it was beginning to be realized that if tangible results were to be achieved before the end of the century, international financing of such integration should be envisaged, both for making the necessary reconversions possible and for organizing the essential means of transport and communication. Similarly the more talk there was of organizing markets, the more seriously international financing of stocks should be envisaged.

7. The picture of multilateral aid was thus becoming infinitely complex and diversified and the resources necessary for the maintenance of the entire system appeared to be quite inadequate. So long as that situation continued there would be a problem of choice, organization and utilization. The growth of institutions had far outrun resources and that disparity laid on the Council the duty to exercise a certain vigilance with respect to the resulting situation. It should also study very closely all new possibilities of mobilizing financial resources in addition to conventional methods. He referred in that connexion to the Horowitz proposal and to the existence of large funds, consisting of public or semi-public deposits, which might be employed for economic development. He thought also that donor countries ought to find ways and means of making the amount and the terms of aid at least partially immune to balance-of-payments vicissitudes. Some of those questions were reviewed in the *World Economic Survey, 1965* (E/4187 and addenda), but the work of elucidation called for by a problem so urgent and so vast was far from complete. During its current session

² International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C., December 1965.

the Council should study means of advancing that work in order to facilitate the decisions which would have to be taken sooner or later.

8. Turning to the question of available resources, he stated that two delegations had already informed him privately of their anxiety about the financial implications of the work programme of the Committee for Development Planning. In reviewing ways and means of implementing the proposed programme, it had been necessary first of all to study the capacity of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies. It had been decided to make important staff reassignments—a reconversion—so that the Centre might in future give priority to the new Committee's needs. The generous contribution made by the Netherlands Government for certain activities in that area of work had been of valuable assistance. But it was obvious that the strengthening of the structure remained dependent on the will of Governments within the budgetary framework of the Organization. That was why the Secretariat had submitted to the Council a note on the financial implications (E/4207/Add.1), which might be regarded as very modest, of the work programme drawn up by the Committee. In so doing the Secretariat had anticipated the wishes of the Council, which would in any case have asked for the reconversion required in order to reflect the importance which the Committee could and should assume in the machinery of the Council and in the Development Decade. But such reconversions would necessarily mean that some studies would have to be spread over a longer period and that others would have to be reduced in scope. Moreover, that would only be a beginning of the execution of the Committee's programme, an essential minimum to enable it to work usefully or merely to exist. The Committee had viewed its task in a manner which was highly realistic and likely to give tangible content to the idea of the Development Decade. As it wished to operate close to reality and to use all the relevant studies already carried out, it had planned to meet initially in the area of the Economic Commission for Latin America, near the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning where it would have the possibility of contacts with the authorities in charge of planning in Chile and other Latin-American countries. Even if that choice should involve additional expense, it was an important element in the work proposed.

9. The financial implications in question were being submitted to the Council with a full knowledge of the decisions taken by the General Assembly concerning stabilization of the budget—decisions which had nevertheless left the door open to action in the course of the year by the main United Nations organs. In that connexion, he referred to the problem of budgeting and programming procedures. The inadequacies of the current procedures had already been pointed out and the Council would have noted the considerable efforts made to bring the budget and the programme closer together. The resulting document (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) had already been laid before the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; it had also been brought

to the attention of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Those three bodies had commended the work done and had expressed the view that it marked a step forward in the history of budgetary procedures and procedures for the elaboration of programmes. In his opinion, some way should be found henceforth to approve the United Nations economic and social budget on the basis of the proposed new presentation. Since it would be a question of approving expenditure on a programme basis, a longer budgetary cycle—of, for example, two years—should be adopted. Lastly, more importance should be given to the concept of responsibility of those in charge of the management of the programmes recommended by the Council and approved by the General Assembly, so as to achieve the flexibility which was indispensable for the execution of those programmes. A different organization of administrative and financial management involving some degree of decentralization would therefore have to be envisaged. In all that the United Nations would merely come closer to the practices of certain specialized agencies. It was in fact becoming more and more difficult to work efficiently within a budgetary system continuously affected by political vicissitudes unrelated to the great task of economic and social development, especially if account were taken of the uncertainties and upsets created by stabilizing policies suddenly introduced without regard to programmes and even in the absence of any machinery enabling such policies to be adapted to the situation with a minimum of damage. In his view, it was desirable that the Council, assisted by its Special Committee on Co-ordination, should actively pursue the studies and exploratory work that it had already undertaken at its last four or five sessions. For the Council could only affirm its central role within a budgetary and administrative system enabling that role to be fulfilled with the continuity and intensity which its mission required.

10. The PRESIDENT announced the closure of the general debate on agenda items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17. In accordance with the plan for the organization of work adopted by the Council at its 1420th meeting (E/L.1109/Rev.1), items 2, 7, 8 and 10 would be referred to the Economic Committee, items 3, 4 and 5 to the Co-ordination Committee, and item 17 to the Social Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/4173 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4177 and Add.1, E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and 3 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4181, E/4239)

11. Mr. VELEBIT (Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe), introducing the annual report of ECE (E/4177), said that in 1965 the growth rate for the industrialized countries of western Europe as a whole had not only been slightly lower than in 1964, but had also been below the average rate for the previous ten or twelve years. The growth rate of the gross national product for those countries, taken as a whole, would probably be

about 4 per cent for 1966, as against 3.5 per cent in 1965. That increase was largely due to the economic recovery in France and Italy. One of the major problems of the western European countries was how to ensure both the expansion of production and monetary stability, since inflation was continuing in several of those countries. The problem was not a new one, but the existing situation, characterized as it was by full employment and the intensive use of industrial equipment, called for a better balanced set of measures than had been adopted hitherto. The incomes policy pursued by nearly all the western European countries had made very little progress, possibly because such a policy required a more detailed examination of the principles governing the distribution of the national income. It was doubtful whether, in the absence of a more active policy designed to increase production capacity and in view of the present employment situation, the growth rates recorded in the past could be achieved. The influx of foreign labour could help to remedy the situation, but only up to a point. Wherever possible, labour productivity should be raised, productive resources distributed more satisfactorily, vocational training intensified, and greater mobility of labour encouraged.

12. In eastern Europe the 1965 rate of economic growth had been slightly below that of 1964. That was mainly due to the shortfall of agricultural production in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and to the decision of the Hungarian Government to retard growth temporarily, in order to restore the external balance and remedy certain shortcomings of the national economy. In most of the eastern European countries profound changes were being made in the traditional systems of economic planning and management. Centralized planning would gradually be confined to macro-economic decisions. The managers of enterprises would increasingly be called upon to bear full responsibility for the running of their business by applying profitability criteria. National enterprises would progressively have to face foreign competition, and prices on the home market would be increasingly influenced by world prices.

13. Turning to the question of ECE activities, he said that there should be no incompatibility between efforts to increase co-operation on a bilateral basis between the ECE countries and efforts to expand and intensify co-operation on a multilateral basis. Such efforts could and should be complementary.

14. In the field of trade, the ECE Governments had considered certain basic questions of commercial policy arising in relations between countries having different economic systems, such as most-favoured-nation treatment and the multilateralization of payments. Considerable progress had been achieved in the study of those questions from a technical and political standpoint, although the Commission had been unable to reach agreement at its last session on recommendations aimed at abolishing trade barriers. As to activities in relation to UNCTAD, the Commission, in resolution 6 (XXI), had invited its subsidiary organs to re-examine their work programmes in order to give high priority to studies and practical projects relevant to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

and it had requested him, within his competence and resources, to give high priority to assisting and co-operating with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in the preparatory work for the second Conference.

15. The meetings of senior economic advisers to ECE Governments, started four years ago, were becoming increasingly successful. The most recent meeting, held in June 1966, had dealt with the construction and practical application of macro-economic models for purposes of economic planning and policy-making.

16. Activities concerning the utilization of water resources and water pollution control were continuing to produce excellent results. The Commission had decided to convene in 1966 an *ad hoc* Group of Experts to Study Concepts and Methods for Water Resources Analysis (resolution 8 (XXI)), and it had adopted an important declaration of policy on water pollution control (resolution 10 (XXI)).

17. Moreover, the Commission had for several years been trying to avoid the danger of "provincialism" mentioned by the Secretary-General at the 1421st meeting. Various studies and projects had been given high priority because ECE Governments had thought that they might be useful to other regional economic commissions as well. Resolutions 2 (XXI) and 6 (XXI), on activities in the field of industrial development and activities in relation to the UNCTAD, showed that close co-operation existed between ECE and the other United Nations bodies.

18. In conclusion, he stated that ECE would celebrate its twentieth anniversary by a commemorative meeting, if possible at ministerial level, to be held on the occasion of the opening of its twenty-second session. He hoped that fresh impetus would then be given to the development of economic co-operation between ECE countries.

19. U NYUN (Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East), introducing the annual report of ECAFE (E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and 3), welcomed the establishment of the Committee for Development Planning which should assist ECAFE in meeting the problem raised by the slow development of the countries in the region. In most of them, the growth rate fixed could only be achieved by a spectacular increase in agricultural production. Although the production of manufactures had risen, the increase was still too slight to have any real impact on the growth rate in the region as a whole. Moreover, not only had external economic assistance failed to reach the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries, but it appeared to be stagnating, or even showed a downward trend. The economic development of the region was being retarded by other serious problems, particularly by the deterioration in the terms of trade. Customs and other barriers in the developed countries still affected raw material exports and exports of manufactures. The developed countries should not only remove those barriers but in addition should grant preferences on a non-reciprocal basis to the developing countries.

20. Substantial progress had, however, been achieved during the past year, particularly in trade, industry, the development of natural resources, transport and communications, the planning of economic development and agriculture. Various new projects had been started,

including the establishment of the Asian Development Bank and the organization of the Asian International Trade Fair. The activities of the Commission, aimed at encouraging the development of the countries of the region, could be classified as follows: analysis of the economic, social and technical performance of the countries and of the region as a whole, and formulation of concepts regarding the implementation of the major projects; measures to remedy the shortage of technical staff, which was delaying development; assistance aimed directly or indirectly at encouraging investments and financial aid for development; efforts to promote regional and international co-operation in institutional questions and production and trade programmes.

21. The Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming was working in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies set up at Headquarters and in consultation with the planning authorities in the countries concerned; it was contributing to the over-all co-ordination of development plans and programmes. The secretariat's studies, particularly its demographic analyses, continued to form the basis for recommendations regarding future measures to be taken by the Commission, the specialized agencies and Governments. In the field of technical assistance, a seminar had been held to study the co-ordination machinery existing in the countries of the region, and to bring technical assistance programmes into line with national development planning. The secretariat had embarked on an economic country study programme, in order to ascertain changes in priorities and the needs which could be satisfied with the help of technical assistance resources and the Special Fund.

22. As regards the input of technical skills, the secretariat was at present studying the possibility of establishing an Asian institute for training and research in statistics, to enable the region to meet the urgent need for qualified staff that would arise during the next five to ten years. In little more than two years, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning had become a very useful institution in training development and planning specialists. Over 300 trainees had taken courses at the Institute; a group of specialists on harbour questions had completed a survey of six large harbours in the region. At its twenty-second session, the Commission had recommended that a water resources consulting group should be set up to assist Governments to prepare their pre-investment projects. As the outcome of the seminar on the national co-ordination of technical assistance, the Commission proposed to organize, in co-operation with UNDP, a seminar on methods of evaluation of technical assistance and related programmes. Many other seminars, symposia and meetings of experts had been held under the Commission's auspices on various topics, such as development planning, industrialization, trade, social progress, transport and communications.

23. The enthusiastic welcome given by Governments to the new Asian Development Bank showed how favourably the idea of closer financial co-operation between the countries of Asia and the rest of the world was viewed. Thirty-one countries—nineteen belonging to the region—

had signed the agreement establishing the Bank. The countries of the region had contributed \$650 million towards the authorized capital of \$1,000 million. It was encouraging to note that offers to subscribe to the Bank's capital had recently been received from other countries, so that if those offers were accepted by the Board of Governors, the Bank's capital would exceed \$1,000 million. The Bank would also ask countries to contribute to special funds for the financing of projects which, though desirable, might not comply with the relevant banking regulations. The Board of Governors was to meet for the first time at Teheran in October 1966, and it was hoped that the Bank would begin operations at Manila in November. The creation of such an institution marked an important stage in the Development Decade, and should be of great assistance in speeding up economic progress in the countries of the region. The Bank would be able to draw on additional funds within the region and outside it, and it would be able to finance a considerable number of development projects in Asia. Its establishment would be an incentive to the countries of the region to prepare projects and programmes which would fulfil the conditions required for financing by the Bank.

24. Of the regional projects, the Mekong basin project was progressing satisfactorily. Six dams were under construction in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. In Thailand two had already been inaugurated. In Laos, work on the Nam-Ngum project had already started. Twenty-one participating countries, twelve United Nations agencies, three foundations and various private organizations had made available to the four riparian countries resources totalling over \$100 million. The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin had outlined a long-term plan for the development and utilization of water resources, hydroelectric power production, irrigation, flood control, drainage, improvement of navigation, basin planning and water supplies. Plans had also been made for the establishment of industries for the development of transport and agriculture and for the provision of social and other services.

25. The past year had seen the setting up of a Committee for Co-ordination of Asian Offshore Prospecting. It had begun work on the belt of islands along the Western Pacific coast. The Governments of the countries concerned had already agreed to take part in that joint undertaking.

26. The Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee had decided that at least one through-route, connecting all the countries of the pan-Asian system, should be completed before the end of the Development Decade. A co-ordinator had been appointed and a technical bureau would provide the necessary assistance. The countries concerned in that project, which was to link Saigon and Singapore with Iran over a distance of 55,000 kilometres, had accorded priority in their national development plans to the construction of routes which would join up with the Asian Highway. He appealed to the Governments of the developed countries to consider favourably the possibility of giving substantial technical and financial aid to that important project.

27. A Working Party of Telecommunication Experts would study the possibility of setting up regional and national telecommunication services, taking into account recent scientific advances. The Commission had also decided to undertake, in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization, a survey to determine in which regions national efforts and regional co-operation could help to minimize the detrimental effects of typhoons and cyclones.

28. A new body, the Asian Industrial Development Council, would examine industrial development projects at the national, sub-regional and regional level. It would co-operate in the preparation of feasibility studies with the assistance of other United Nations bodies, such as UNDP and UNOID, and of the countries concerned. It would give advice and technical and financial assistance in preparing and implementing projects, on-the-job training, and so forth. Its effectiveness would depend on the extent to which its services were used and on the support it received from United Nations bodies and the developed countries. He considered that the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming, for the harmonization of plans, the Asian Council for Industrial Development, for national and regional industrial projects, and the Asian Development Bank were the cornerstones of development policy in Asia and the Far East.

29. As regards trade, the Commission had co-ordinated its work programme with UNCTAD activities. It was relying on the machinery set up by UNCTAD to help to overcome the retrograde attitude towards trade adopted by certain developed countries and to induce all countries to take concrete measures designed to increase the external trade and receipts from exports of the developing countries of the ECAFE region. Forty countries from Asia and the rest of the world would be taking part in the Asian International Trade Fair to be held in November and December 1966 at Bangkok. He called on all the countries taking part in the Trade Fair to make the maximum use of the opportunities for trade and investment which that manifestation of the spirit of international co-operation could not fail to provide.

30. Although certain problems could be settled at the national level, there were others which ought to be dealt with at the regional or international level and the solution of which implied the joint efforts of a considerable number of countries. The Commission had always held that the best means of accelerating the economic development of the region was to strengthen co-operation between the countries of that region and between them and the economically advanced countries of the rest of the world. The Asian countries realized that by developing together, each individual country would develop more rapidly and more effectively. The problems of the region were complex ones, but the spirit of regional co-operation and international assistance within the wider framework of the United Nations was gradually making them easier to solve. No country, however rich and privileged it might be, could develop today in isolation. No country, no matter how poor, should have to continue to suffer on its own in the present era of plenty. To enable mankind to obtain lasting peace and prosperity, nations big or small,

rich or poor, must unite in a spirit of co-operation, understanding and enlightened altruism. The task of promoting harmony and regional co-operation and accelerating the economic and social development of the countries of Asia and the world must be so pursued that its results satisfied the aspirations of the millions of human beings in Asia and throughout the world who were craving for a better life.

31. Mr. MAYOBRE (Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America) outlined the trend of the economic situation in Latin America in 1965. The gross product had risen by 6 per cent, i.e. at the same rate as in 1964. The per capita product had grown at a rate of 3 per cent. The average annual rate during the period 1960-1965 had been about 4.5 per cent lower than that of the 1950's. The best results had been achieved in Argentina, which had overcome the recession of 1962 and 1963, and in Brazil, where an exceptionally favourable crop year had resulted in a 7.3 per cent increase in the gross product. For the other countries, the growth rate had been only about 1.9 per cent, i.e. less than that of 1964. The trend was clearly an unsatisfactory one.

32. Turning to the sectoral situation in 1965, he stated that there had been a 9.6 per cent increase in agricultural production. For infrastructural works, the growth rate had been 10.5 per cent. In the industrial sector, the situation gave rise to concern, for the growth rate had been only 6.3 per cent, i.e. lower than in the preceding years.

33. In 1965, 16.3 per cent of the gross product had been used to finance investment, as compared with 17.3 per cent in 1960. That slight contraction had been attributable to a decrease in the inflow of external capital, domestic savings having risen. Whereas in 1960 external capital had accounted for 9 per cent of total investment, in 1965 it had dropped to 2 per cent. A relative contraction in private investment was also to be noted: in 1960 it had increased at a rate of 5.4 per cent but in 1965 the rate of increase had been only 2.2 per cent.

34. Efforts to combat inflation had been more or less successful according to the country concerned. The rate of inflation had dropped from 85 to 45 per cent in Brazil and from 39 to 26 per cent in Chile. On the other hand, it had risen in Argentina from 18 to 28 per cent, in Uruguay from 38 to 85 per cent, in Peru from 12 to 13 per cent and in Colombia from 2 to 17 per cent.

35. Exports had increased by 6 per cent in 1965, due to a considerable improvement in Brazil. However, that advance was attributable to an increase in the volume of exports, with prices remaining unchanged. Moreover, import prices had risen, worsening the terms of trade still further. He was concerned about the continuing decline in Latin America's share in world exports, which had dropped from 6.3 per cent in 1963 to 6.1 per cent in 1964 and to 5.9 per cent in 1965. That deterioration had occurred despite an increase in trade between the Latin American countries. Leaving out of account intra-regional trade, Latin America's share in world exports had amounted to only 4.5 per cent in 1965, whereas its share in world

imports had been 9.5 per cent. Trade with the United States and Canada had been especially unfavourable.

36. He described the development of the Central American Common Market, which had made it possible in June 1966, at the end of a transition period, to free as much as 98 per cent of imports from customs duties. From 1960 to 1965, the total value of Central American trade had risen from \$33 to \$140 million. He also referred to the progress achieved by the Latin American Free Trade Association, which had enabled customs duties among the member countries to be lowered.

37. Introducing the annual report of ECLA to the Council (E/4181), he mentioned some of the Commission's most important activities, including, in the field of studies and research, the studies on human resources and income distribution and the inventory of natural resources, especially mining and petroleum.

38. As to trade, the Commission had co-operated with UNCTAD in implementing the decisions of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In co-operation with UNDP, it had organized a regional trade policy course for national civil servants.

39. The Commission had continued its studies of industrialization in Latin America, and they had served as a basis for the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development which had taken place at ECLA head-

quarters in March 1966. The Commission was carrying on its research on ways and means of accelerating industrial integration. It was prepared to co-operate with UNOID in that field.

40. The Commission had co-operated with UNESCO in organizing the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America held at Santiago, Chile in September 1965. The Commission had sponsored the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers in charge of Economic Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean region which had been held in June 1966 at Buenos Aires. One of the aims of that Conference had been to organize educational planning to harmonize with development planning.

41. He described the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, whose principal task was to train experts on planning and assist countries in the region to establish and implement their plans, and also to evaluate their results. He also referred to the activities which ECLA had undertaken in co-operation with the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress and the relations which ECLA maintained with the specialized agencies and the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Reports of the regional economic commissions E/4173) and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4177 and Add.1, E/4180/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1-3 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4181, E/4239) (*continued*)

1. Mr. GARDINER (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa), introducing the report of ECA (E/4173 and Corr.1), said that Africa was the one continent in which nearly all countries, in the words of the President of the World Bank, still needed to achieve the preconditions of industrialization—and that at a time when the price of admission to industrial society was very high. Thus, the combined gross domestic product of the region had increased at an annual average rate of 3.7 per cent between 1960 and 1964, excluding the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Algeria, which had special problems, as well as South Africa. On the other hand, the population had grown at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent, implying a per capita growth rate of 1 per cent. The

performance of African countries accordingly fell far short of the 5 per cent target of the United Nations Development Decade and the development targets which many of them had set themselves.

2. Industrialization had not yet made a significant impact on African economy, apart from South Africa. The gross domestic product from the industrial sector was estimated at \$21 to \$22 per capita, a figure which did not, however, bring out the uneven distribution of industrialization in different parts of the continent: \$25 for the northern sub-region, \$9 for the eastern sub-region and \$6 for the western sub-region. The slow rise in gross domestic product, the low level of industrial development, the low agricultural output and the rising rate of population growth provided evidence of the poor state of the African economies. Nevertheless, there was no cause for great discouragement, for it would have been unrealistic to regard the first half of the Development Decade as anything more for Africa than the tooling-up period.

3. Moreover, the growth in the manufacturing sector for 1950 to 1963 was estimated at approximately 10 per cent, and the gross output of manufacturing activities in 1965 had been about \$8,600 million, as against \$2,770 million in 1950 and \$6,980 million in 1963. That expansion, although not spectacular, was contributing to some of the structural changes needed to improve African economies. In addition, improvements in levels of productivity had taken place.

4. The effects of the exodus of non-Africans from some countries on the attainment of independence were still noticeable, particularly in Algeria and the Congo, where there had been a decline in investment and production resulting in a loss of one-third of the gross domestic product as against the level on the eve of independence. A similar, if less serious, flight of capital was noted in the East African countries. A significant source of weakness in the African industrial sector was the high proportion of expatriates at the operational and managerial levels, resulting, ironically, in growing unemployment among school leavers and migrants to towns, in the midst of an acute shortage of skilled personnel. Nearly all large industries, with the exception of State-owned enterprises in some countries, were owned by expatriates, partly as a result of lack of local skills, investable funds and savings institutions.

5. African States had sought to meet the need for industrialization by extending tax concessions, and by guarantees and investment codes to domestic and foreign enterprises; ECA had made a survey on investment laws and regulations in Africa. Efforts had been made to create industrial research facilities, to organize educational

and training programmes and to arrange for State participation, directly or through corporations, in the financing of industrial enterprises. Lack of local skills for the preparation of viable projects was preventing African countries from taking full advantage of opportunities for developing their economies, and that situation had unfortunately been exploited by adventurers using the techniques of contractor finance and supplier credits. That made it most important for African countries to receive international assistance enabling them to identify viable products and to negotiate for finance through appropriate channels.

6. Although statistics on African agricultural production and consumption were still inadequate, production in the continent as a whole had probably kept pace with the population growth. Substitution of modern farming systems for subsistence production was, however, taking place very slowly. Unfortunately, rainfall conditions in east and southern Africa during the past year had caused severe shortages of basic cereals, resulting in large increases of imports and noticeable rises in food prices. Despite its large cattle population, Africa was a major importer of meat, since advantage was not being taken of fodder from various by-products. Extensive research and training of local personnel were needed, as well as co-ordination of stock-breeding programmes and investments of adjacent countries. Timber and forestry-based industries were becoming an important feature of African economic development, and the FAO/ECA African timber trends study had shown that there was scope for more intensive exploitation of Africa's forest resources; natural fibres were also being used to manufacture sacks for agricultural produce.

7. While the marked increase in the demand for agricultural products had been large enough to inflate prices and to cause a rise in food imports, it had not been sufficiently steady to stimulate transformation of the structure of agriculture. Substantial increases in other sectors of the economy, however, provided an incentive for agricultural producers to improve their output and efficiency. Since industrialization was compromised unless corresponding advances were made in agriculture, ECA paid special attention to the production of fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and agricultural implements.

8. The past year had been a period of political upheavals in Africa, most of them directly traceable to disenchantment with slogans and promises which had not materialized. The refugee problem had become so serious that Africa now seemed to be the centre of the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: the refugees were opponents of the one-party State, secessionists and rebels against existing régimes. A determined effort was obviously needed to correct the impression that freedom from alien rule automatically guaranteed the liberty of the individual, and ECA and its member States would give special attention to the observance of Human Rights Year in 1968.

9. Some Governments which had approached the development problem indiscriminately now found themselves in difficulties owing to the large number of short-term high-interest loans and the tendency to accept proposals by

contractors without careful examination of projects. The disadvantages of those financing methods were also a feature of some bilateral arrangements for the establishment of specific industries. ECA was conducting a programme of identifying projects which would genuinely contribute to the development of its member countries, studying projects at the national, multi-national and sub-regional levels. An attempt was also being made to interest prospective investors at the evaluation stage, and great importance was attached to the programme of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

10. The ECA secretariat's work in connexion with trade was closely associated with that of UNCTAD. The ECA/OAU Working Party on Trade had established a work programme in preparation for the second Conference on Trade and Development and had accepted an invitation to take part in the consultations among the seventy-seven developing countries.

11. Despite the multiplicity of currencies and monetary arrangements in Africa, ECA was pursuing the search for methods of monetary co-operation. The governors of African central banks had decided to set up an association to exchange experiences and to discuss African monetary problems. The meeting had also decided to establish interim research machinery in the form of a committee and to organize a series of training courses in central banking.

12. A main theme of ECA's work was the promotion of sub-regional economic co-operation. Meetings on the subject had resulted in the establishment of a framework for economic co-operation. An attempt was thus being made to create a system in which national frontiers would cease to be barriers to peace and prosperity. ECA did not underestimate the difficulties which would arise from conflict of national interests and it was not intended to impose even majority decisions on participants in the sub-regional economic communities; but it expected that appreciation of the limitations on economic development created by national frontiers would lead to frank and constructive co-operation. ECA's role would be to provide the sub-regional organs with studies and proposals for pilot projects, to enlist the support of donor countries and to organize meetings between African and donor countries to work out arrangements for implementing viable projects.

13. At the same time, ECA was aware of the need to assemble available information on Africa's natural resources, and had sought the co-operation of former metropolitan authorities and other non-African States which had valuable material in their archives. Offers of assistance had been received from technically advanced countries for undertaking new surveys.

14. Where transport was concerned, links must be created between African countries, between major urban centres and between capitals and the interior. ECA hoped to play an important part in that work by promoting greater rationalization of air transport systems and advising Governments on methods of building and maintaining

roads. It also hoped to be able to help individual countries to secure capital and technical aid for the development of transport links.

15. In his opening address at the Commission's seventh session at Nairobi in 1965, the President of Kenya had expressed the views of States members of ECA in saying that true economic independence should follow political freedom and that the Commission's part in securing that independence was to provide the assistance and stimulus of an expert body to all African countries striving for self-reliance, and to gear itself to African objectives by adopting practices and seeking solutions that met Africa's needs. There was almost unlimited scope for co-operative action for economic advancement in Africa, as well as a demonstrated willingness on the part of the developed countries to come to Africa's aid. The application of science and technology could accelerate the development process in the region, and ECA could act as a catalyst, instigator, promotor and honest broker in that process.

16. Nevertheless, one inescapable problem was the inadequacy of the Commission's resources to meet the demands being made on it, as well as the difficulty of finding experienced personnel to carry out its work programme. In that connexion, thanks were due to countries which had provided skilled staff on a bilateral basis and countries which had offered to co-operate, along with ECA, in the work of the African Development Bank.

17. It was essential for potential donor countries also to begin to think in terms of the creation of multi-national machinery in the African sub regions. ECA had therefore been most encouraged by a statement by the President of the United States: he had welcomed the impetus towards regional co-operation in Africa, since most nation-States were too small, acting alone, to ensure the welfare of their people, and he had pledged the assistance of the United States to regional economic communities in Africa through technical assistance and financing of capital projects. That indication of support was particularly significant because aid to African development had remained haphazard. It was to be hoped that donor countries would help to create a larger pool of aid and investable funds and to guide the flow of aid in the broader interest of economic co-operation among African countries.

18. The spokesmen of the regional economic commissions did not come to the Council each year to plead for partisan causes such as the widening gap between the rich and the poor, for such descriptions distorted the issues at stake. The peoples of the world were not helpless victims of blind forces or creatures of circumstance; the world community was capable of improving the lot of all its members and of choosing a future consciously, rather than succumbing to prognostications of inevitable chaos and destruction. The peoples of Africa shared the view of the earth as a generous mother who would provide plentiful food for all her children if they would cultivate her soil in justice and peace.

19. Mr. CHAND (India) observed that the regional economic commissions continued to make progress in raising the level of economic activity in their respective regions and in maintaining and strengthening the econo-

mic relations of the countries among themselves and with the rest of the world. As a member of the ECAFE region, India had taken a particularly active part in many schemes of regional co-operation in Asia and the Far East.

20. His delegation believed that the trade liberalization aspect of regional and sub-regional co-operation could give an impetus to industrialization and economic development, but it attached the greatest importance to the fundamental aim of international trade, namely, the establishment of a free multilateral trading system. Trade liberalization at a regional or sub-regional level must be so conceived as to be conducive to multilateralism on an inter-continental and inter-regional basis.

21. The regional economic commissions had played an important part in trade liberalization in their regions and in studies and measures for inter-regional trade expansion. In that connexion, the study undertaken by ECA on the prospects of increasing trade between the African and Asian regions was most welcome. In addition, suggestions had been made at the most recent session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade for studies of the prospects for increasing the trade of the ECAFE countries with the developing countries in other regions. Schemes and proposals for regional economic co-operation must keep in view the principles adopted by the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; otherwise, in working out such schemes there would be a real danger of fragmentation and pockets of discrimination in world trade, with adverse effects on the future political and economic structure of the international community. His delegation deplored the delay in the implementation of the recommendations of the first Conference and hoped that the developed countries would promptly initiate appropriate measures. The role of the regional economic commissions in preparing for the second Conference was extremely important, and his delegation also welcomed the positive response of the developing countries of Latin America and Africa to the Indian proposal for calling a meeting of the seventy-seven developing countries to work out a common programme of action as a basis for a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing nations. It was essential, as the Secretary-General had stressed in his inaugural address (1421st meeting), that regionalism should not degenerate into provincialism.

22. The rate of progress in the Asian region, as in the other developing regions, had been disappointingly slow, despite the very modest target set for the Development Decade. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE (1431st meeting) had laid particular stress on the need for a breakthrough in agricultural production, without which that target would not be attained. Economic assistance from outside had so far failed to reach the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries, and indeed seemed to be levelling off and even tending to decline. On the other hand, the burden of debt-servicing on the developing countries had assumed alarming proportions, to the extent in some cases of absorbing a quarter of their export earnings and half of their current gross capital transfer.

23. Another problem calling for urgent solution was the deterioration in the terms of trade. In that connexion, the

Executive Secretary of ECAFE had mentioned tariff and non-tariff barriers in developed countries affecting exports of primary commodities and of simple manufactured goods from the developing countries. It was essential that trade should be developed to form a firm base for meaningful technical and financial assistance from the developed countries. Not only should existing barriers be removed but non-discriminatory preferences in favour of the developing countries, on a non-reciprocal basis, should be part and parcel of the developed countries' trade policies.

24. A highly important development in Asian regional co-operation had been the agreement to establish the Asian Development Bank. Its authorized capital of \$1,000 million had been fully subscribed and nearly all the formalities for its establishment had been completed. Co-operation among Asian countries had continued in such important projects as the Asian Highway and the Lower Mekong basin, which would undoubtedly have long-term effects in promoting trade and closer integration. Another important development had been the Asian Conference on Industrialization, which had recommended, with the subsequent approval of ECAFE, that the Conference should be established as a permanent organ of the Commission and that an Asian industrial development council should be set up.

25. His delegation had followed the progress made by ECLA and ECA with much sympathy and interest.

26. The regional economic commissions had a vital role to play in strengthening co-operation, not only among their member countries, but also among countries belonging to different regions. The paramount need in extricating the poverty-stricken areas of the world from the present morass was for an atmosphere of understanding and greater co-operation between the developed and developing nations. The first half of the Development Decade had been a great disappointment: the growth rate in the ECAFE region, for example, had been 3.2 per cent during the first four years of the sixties as against a 4.2 per cent growth during the fifties; taking into account the increase in population, the per capita growth rate in those countries had been negligible. In the ECAFE region, the slow growth rate in agriculture had been the main retarding factor, for it had taken more than ten years—until 1960/61—to attain the pre-war level of per capita food production. Since then the agricultural growth rate had been so slow in comparison with the rise in population that per capita production was back to pre-war levels. The flow of both trade and aid must be greatly accelerated if the objectives of the Development Decade were to be fulfilled and his delegation hoped that a spirit of partnership would henceforth mark the relations between developing and developed nations.

27. The consequences—economic, social and political—would be far-reaching and incalculable if the vast communities of Asia were left to float rudderless on a sea of apathy. The peoples of the developing continents were no longer willing to accept poverty, misery and distress as God's will. In the fast-shrinking world of today, where tremendous strides were being made in science and technology, they expected resolute action to lift them out of their age-long morass. Nothing was to be gained by

recriminations. What was needed was a new and fruitful partnership between developed and developing nations in the task of rebuilding the economic and social structure of the poorer countries. That was the only path which would ensure peace, prosperity and progress.

28. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that in the past his delegation had stressed the importance of the role of the regional economic commissions in endeavouring to solve problems at the regional level. Each had acquired its own individuality, laying emphasis on different problems and setting up such bodies as it considered necessary. The statements of the executive secretaries had reflected the preoccupations of the areas they represented.

29. ECE was engaged in a series of activities which were generally constructive and co-operative. Its report (E/4177) and those of its subsidiary bodies gave a clear picture of the trends and of their interests in each specific case. The confrontations in its organs between representatives of different economic and social systems today were most promising.

30. The twentieth anniversary of ECE would afford an opportunity to assess its work over the past two decades. Although problems differed from one region to another, ECE had established itself as a model on which the other regional commissions based their efforts. It provided a good example of what should be done and how problems of regional co-operation should be approached. Having been set up at a time of want in the region, its main difficulty had been to adapt itself to the changing situation in Europe, and it could be claimed that it had organized its own work and that of its subsidiary bodies to take due account of the development that had taken place.

31. The annual report of ECAFE (E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1-3) had referred to two important conferences held in 1965—the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation which indicated the will of the Commission to steer its work towards constructive and specific action. That was a sound approach, and he hoped its work would develop along those lines despite the threats to peace which prevented it from playing its role to the full and prevented some member States from making their full contribution to its work. France's participation in ECAFE's work had taken the form of the provision of experts. It had for instance provided assistance in connexion with river problems and was prepared to organize missions of experts on a short-term basis to study port problems. It would also send experts to participate in the work on the Asian Highway scheme, that of the group which would assist the co-ordinating committee for prospecting of mineral resources in Asian offshore areas, that which assisted the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, and that on water resources to be set up shortly. He had noted how much care the ECAFE secretariat had taken to find the best experts for the implementation of its various projects; but it was difficult to bring such experts together except for short periods. Hence in his view advisory groups would be effective only if they were not standing groups. The French delegation had suggested at the last ECAFE

session (twenty-first) that an advisory group for the Asian Highway project be set up on the lines of that already existing for the Lower Mekong basin scheme.

32. He regarded the work being done by ECLA as extremely important. France participated closely and constantly in the meetings of its various bodies and also provided experts. It had, for instance, sent an economist to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. His delegation awaited with interest the results of the work of the Institute, particularly since the establishment of the Latin American Economic Projections Centre would create problems in co-ordinating the work of the two bodies. Close co-operation should exist between them. France had also participated in the Symposium on Industrial Development in Latin America, and the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning held at Buenos Aires in 1966.

33. The work of ECLA in the preparation of meetings of ministers of foreign affairs in connexion with the Latin American Free-Trade Association was most important. As a result, the move towards economic integration had been resumed.

34. The activities of ECA were numerous and diverse, and appreciable progress had been achieved. With regard to constructive measures to promote sub-regional co-operation, the industrial sector afforded the best opportunities. Careful preparation was, however, necessary. France had endeavoured to provide all the assistance requested of it by supplying documentation and preparing studies on rubber in West Africa, the housing industry and the installation of factories and plants.

35. The statements of all the executive secretaries made it clear that they regarded the regional economic commissions as bodies for conducting research and providing information for the countries of the region in the first place and then for the rest of the United Nations. It was their study of the economic situation, recent developments and future prospects in each region, that fitted the regional economic commissions so well to explain regional needs to outside countries. Thus their annual studies were most valuable for the study of the world economy, and should be given wide publicity. In his view the studies carried out by the regional commissions could well be used in the preparation of the world economic survey and even constitute a part of it, thus reducing the preparatory work done at Headquarters. The planning and economic development institutes could also provide useful information for the world survey and thus prevent overlapping and discrepancies.

36. The executive secretaries all regarded the regional economic commissions as organs of economic co-operation at the regional level, having as their main responsibility the study and solution of problems of economic integration; hence their references to problems of trade and exports, industrialization and communications. He noted that, except for the Executive Secretary of ECA, they had laid less stress on agricultural problems. He personally was convinced that industrialization depended largely on the existence of an adequately developed

agriculture; the two had to go hand in hand. He would also have liked to have heard more mention of the very grave problem of personnel training which existed in all the regions. He hoped that the regional economic commissions would study the general problem in more detail in the future.

37. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that his Government attached great importance to the work of the regional commissions in promoting economic development, bringing about closer regional economic co-operation and promoting regional trade, and had therefore been gratified to hear of the impressive progress made in the past year.

38. ECAFE had in the past few years made effective headway in working out action programmes to deal with the many problems of its region. He was equally impressed that ECA had moved so rapidly from being a forum for study and discussion to a position of leadership in the development of Africa. The record of ECLA, especially in the field of trade and the movement towards the economic integration of the Latin American region, was well known. The accomplishments of ECE were likewise outstanding. Its work in such diverse fields as trade regulations, inland transport, agricultural standards, energy resources, steel and timber, and in the study of economic models and their significance for governmental processes of decision-making, was impressive. The three regional commissions in the developing regions of the world, ECA, ECAFE and ECLA, had important recent achievements to their credit. Each had recognized the vital role of economic planning and set up its own training institutes. All three had recognized the need to mobilize capital to meet the financial requirements of development and had thus paved the way for regional development banks. The latter were of major importance, and he was certain they would play a large part in the development of their respective regions. The IDB already had an outstanding record.

39. New co-operative ventures in water resources development were being undertaken in Africa and Asia and water resource studies were also being carried out in Europe. In industrial development, again, each of the three commissions had thoroughly examined the problems in their own regions during the past year. ECA, in its sub-regional approach to the African continent's development problems, was making a vital contribution which deserved the fullest support and would bring greater understanding of the problems of that area. He hoped that the next stage in its industrial development programme, that of bringing investors and investment opportunities together, would proceed as rapidly as possible. In the transport field, each of the three commissions had made considerable progress. The basic importance of the role of an expanded system of transport for economic development had found increasing recognition.

40. With regard to agriculture, however, which was vital to the development of the developing countries, he was somewhat concerned that the programmes of the three commissions in the developing areas were not going forward as rapidly as those in industrial development and

transport. His Government had enthusiastically supported the arrangements through which FAO assisted the regional commissions in carrying out their mandate to promote economic development through jointly staffed agricultural divisions, and his delegation would like to feel more certain that those units were making a sufficient and effective contribution to the work of the three commissions.

41. Turning to the activities of the individual regional economic commissions, he said that ECLA's success in trade matters was too well known to require any elaboration. It had set a good example in its successful efforts for economic integration in Latin America, and he hoped that the other regional commissions would be able to take full advantage of ECLA's experience in their plans to promote regional economic co-operation. Over the years ECLA had established an excellent reputation for the high quality of its economic studies, those of the past year maintaining the high standard set. The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning had completed another successful year of operation. It was ensuring that the technical assistance in planning given to various countries was carefully co-ordinated with the work of other interested international institutions, and it was conducting research into the social aspects of economic development—two extremely important matters. He was glad that increasing attention was being paid to the social aspects of development—an area which required greater attention from each of the three regional commissions in the developing areas.

42. He had been particularly impressed with ECAFE's record in 1965. The establishment of the Asian Development Bank was a milestone in practical co-operation between developed and developing countries. His Government had become a capital subscriber to that bank. The decision to undertake the construction of the Nam Ngum dam was another important step forward in regional development, to which the United States had also contributed. It was noteworthy that despite the troubled conditions in that area the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin had pursued its task without interruption. His Government would continue to give all possible assistance to that project. The Asian Conference on Industrialization had been important not only because of the thorough preparatory work done by the ECAFE secretariat but also because of the many significant decisions and recommendations taken by it. His delegation looked forward to the convening of the first session of the Asian industrial development council and to the establishment of its advisory group. Another priority programme of ECAFE had been the promotion of the Asian Highway project. One of the recommendations of the first meeting of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee had been that outside assistance should be secured in the development of the Highway. A number of countries in the region had jointly requested financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment and operation of regional highway research and training facilities. The United States Government had expressed its readiness to assist in helping to implement that important programme.

43. Turning to ECA, he said that every one had been impressed with the speed with which it had developed as an important force in promoting economic development in Africa. His Government had closely followed ECA's progress in industrial co-ordination and sub-regional economic co-operation. It welcomed the establishment of an Economic Community for East Africa and hoped to co-operate with it as with other regional institutions on the African continent. The President of the United States had expressed the desire of the United States Government to co-operate with the various regional institutions and had appointed a task force under Ambassador Korry to recommend specific projects and areas of action.

44. At the seventh session of ECA it had been decided to hold plenary sessions every two years instead of each year and to abolish standing committees and replace them by working parties. The Commission would have an opportunity to evaluate the results of that experiment next year and his delegation would be interested in that evaluation.

45. One area which in his view merited priority attention by ECA was the development of a sound regional transport system. As adequate transportation and transportation links constituted a major prerequisite for economic development, he hoped that ECA would be able to play a leading role in promoting a co-ordinated approach to the subject.

46. The report of the twenty-first session of ECE reflected its outstanding achievements in a wide range of subjects and indicated the careful and thoughtful selection of priorities which the Commission had assigned to the many projects in its programme of work. His Government had been impressed by the high level of technical competence of ECE studies and by the usefulness of the discussions at meetings of all its branches, which had led to fruitful work under the Commission's auspices.

47. The United States Government welcomed the clear definition given in the Commission's resolution 6 (XXI) of ECE's activities in relation to UNCTAD, and it attached special importance to the co-ordinating functions which the Council exercised with respect to the assistance that ECE could give to UNCTAD's programme of work.

48. It was regrettable that at the twenty-first session ECE had not been able to agree on a formula permitting the resumption of the useful work of the *ad hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade. It hoped, however, that the Commission would be able to continue its work on facilitating trade between the countries with market economies and those with centrally-planned economies.

49. The United States Government, having itself initiated major programmes in the fields of water and air pollution and the utilization of water resources, had welcomed the inclusion of studies on those subjects in the latest programme of work adopted by the Commission.

50. The reports of the four commissions constituted a sober, methodical narration of valuable contributions and progress which enhanced the work of the United Nations family. There was, of course, no cause for complacency; there must be a resolute determination to buttress the potential of the commissions with the full force of the

Council's powers. Without the commissions, an irreplaceable weapon against the scourges which all mankind sought to eliminate would be lost.

51. Mr. KADLEC (Czechoslovakia) said that the statements of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions had confirmed his delegation's impression on reading the actual reports that in the past few years the activities of the commissions had considerably expanded and today covered practically all the problems of development of the different regions. That could be regarded as a success for the efforts to decentralize the United Nations economic and social activities. All the regional commissions did their best to find solutions to serious economic problems common to their regions, and they might well be successful, for they were in the best position to know the requirements and potentials of the different regions.

52. The Council had already learnt how difficult and complex it was to translate general principles into economic reality. The regional economic commissions were the right type of bodies to undertake that task. However, their activities were not, and could not be, limited to the application of principles proclaimed by the supreme organs of the United Nations; they had their own lives and must live them, finding solutions to the problems of their respective regions, with due regard for their specific features. Contacts between the chief organs of the United Nations and the regional economic commissions were contacts of bodies mutually interrelated. From specific experience gained by the regional economic commissions, the Council might draw generally valid conclusions, which in turn could be applied by the commissions in practice. The inter-relationship could be illustrated by the preparation of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, to which each regional economic commission had made a contribution based on its own experience in the light of the specific needs and possibilities of its region. He had no doubt that the conclusions of the Symposium would be studied carefully and would be translated into reality in the individual regions.

53. His delegation felt that the experience and practical knowledge of the regional economic commissions had not been sufficiently exploited by United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and newly established organizations such as UNCTAD; and there should be closer co-operation between them.

54. The report of ECAFE testified to the magnitude of the problems that the Commission had to tackle. It was of particular significance that the Asian countries were aware of the fact that the present scattered action in industrial planning and in the establishment and utilization of scientific and other institutes and institutions was a waste of means and energy, and that they were considering the formation of joint institutions. His delegation had great hopes for the Asian industrial development council, the Asian International Trade Fair, and regional institutions such as the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming, the proposed Asian institute for development of statistics, and the proposed regional petroleum institute.

The establishment of the Asian Development Bank was also hopefully awaited.

55. What his delegation found particularly valuable in the activities of ECA was the effort to facilitate co-operation between African countries. It could not but admire the enthusiasm and perhaps impatience with which the Commission, as the youngest regional institution of the United Nations, had embarked upon the search for the prerequisites of development and mutual co-operation. The establishment of working groups and the promotion of economic co-operation on a sub-regional basis testified to the efforts being made to apply new methods of work, primarily in the field of industry.

56. In the report of ECLA (E/4181), his delegation's attention had been particularly drawn to the efforts recently devoted to economic and social planning, essential aspects of economic development and to solving the problem of economic growth in the countries of Latin America through mutual assistance in expanding economic and trade contacts with countries outside the region.

57. It was in that same spirit of greater understanding and co-operation in international relations that his delegation approached the problem of economic co-operation within ECE, of which Czechoslovakia was a member. His Government's views on the possibilities in that direction had been brought to the attention of the Commission at its twentieth session in the form of a memorandum, which had been translated into specific, concrete projects at the 1966 session. His delegation considered that ECE was a very valuable instrument for economic co-operation in Europe where, as the only European body in which States with different social and economic systems were associated, it could play a positive role. The efforts of the Executive Secretary and his secretariat had yielded positive results. However, if he was to be objective he could not but mention that some ECE members introduced into its activities disturbing and delaying factors in an apparent attempt to impede European co-operation. Fortunately, most member States approached the work in a conscious endeavour to find ways of achieving wider economic co-operation. His delegation was convinced that harmonious and effective development would make Europe an even more valuable partner in inter-regional relations and enable it to expand still further its assistance to countries outside the region.

58. True economic co-operation in Europe was impossible without the participation of all countries. In that connexion, it was regrettable that the German Democratic Republic, a State which had economically strong partners in Europe, was being deprived of membership of the Commission for political reasons. He was convinced that there, as in similar cases in the past, the sense of reality would finally prevail over political speculations and that the German Democratic Republic would take its rightful place in ECE.

59. The twentieth anniversary of ECE in 1967 would provide an opportunity to ponder on what the Commission had done to give new impetus to the promotion of economic co-operation and to consider new initiatives for a further expansion of its activities. His delegation

welcomed the decision to hold a special commemorative session, which it hoped would be attended by government representatives at ministerial level.

60. Mr. WURTH (Luxembourg) said that the ECE Committee on the Development of Trade, at its fourteenth session, had studied the question of co-operation with UNCTAD. Its approach had been positive and the resolution it had adopted (see E/4177, para. 183) outlined a coherent plan of action. He hoped that the result would be closer co-operation between the members of the Commission in advancing the work of UNCTAD for the greatest possible benefit of the developing countries and for better understanding among the members of the Commission themselves.

61. Co-operation within ECE had not produced results commensurate with the efforts made. It was, however, encouraging that the Commission had adopted a resolution stressing the importance of co-operation by European countries in all fields (resolution 1 (XXI)). He hoped that the work of the *ad hoc* Group to Study Problems of East-West Trade would continue, since he was convinced that it could do much to reduce existing obstacles to such trade. Co-operation among the Commission's members had been less effective in the Committee on the Development of Trade than in the Commission's other committees, which were doing important work in such fields as agriculture, inland transport, steel and gas. On the whole, the report of the Commission offered encouraging prospects for the future which no doubt would be confirmed at the next ECE session. The organization of a session at ministerial level on ECE's twentieth birthday would give the Commission new impetus.

62. ECA was continuing to expand its activities in all directions. The creation of working groups and a working party on economic integration to co-ordinate their activities should give new impetus to the Commission's work. What was perhaps most significant was the work being done in connexion with the development of natural resources and the formulation of a regional transport policy. In connexion with the latter, he drew attention to the studies being carried out, or to be carried out, by several teams from the countries of EEC, covering different sub-regions of the African continent. He might also mention the assistance in men and funds being provided by EEC, and in particular the European Development Fund, in the different spheres of African development, especially those of education, trade, infrastructure and industrialization.

63. His delegation was happy to see that ECAFE was also directing its efforts more and more towards effective and practical action for the development of the countries of the region. The creation of the Asian Development Bank and the successive steps taken to implement the Lower Mekong basin project were particularly welcome. The fact that the Commission was sometimes called "the economic parliament of Asia" was a significant illustration of its action. Special stress was now being laid on improving agricultural production. Parallel with the increasing importance the Commission was rightly attaching to industrialization, the new emphasis on the

agricultural sector was of great importance, especially for a region of high population density.

64. With regard to the activities of ECLA, his delegation welcomed the practical spirit that inspired them. The studies it undertook, its participation in technical assistance projects and its preparatory work for conferences were well known, but what seemed to him of particular interest was that a large part of its activities was devoted to economic co-operation and even to the economic integration of Latin America. The work of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee was highly successful and the region showed a vitality which made him hope that the Latin American Free-Trade Association would soon be able to resolve the difficulties of regional co-operation.

65. As a country which would never have been able to prosper if it had remained isolated, Luxembourg had a long and fruitful experience of economic unions, first bilateral and then multilateral. Economic co-operation was vital to achieve or maintain material well-being. Sacrifices were necessary which might even go so far as relinquishment of sovereignty; but such sacrifices were well worth while.

66. Mr. VARELA (Panama) shared the concern of the French and United States representatives about the lack of attention paid by the developing countries to the need for improving agricultural production because of their desire for speedy industrialization. From personal experience he knew that much greater attention was required for improving production, especially in developing countries where a high percentage of the population earned their livelihood from agriculture. In many countries a diagram of the gross national income could be represented as a pyramid, with agriculture as the base. As the gross national income increased, the base of the pyramid was not growing smaller, but its apex rose higher and higher. To redress the balance it was necessary to increase agricultural production, to provide storage for agricultural produce and to help with the marketing of that produce.

67. The picture which the United States representative had painted of the possible food situation in 1985 (1422nd meeting) should induce countries to do more in the agricultural sector, not at the expense of industrialization, but in addition to it. Most developing countries were basing their industrialization programmes on heavy industry. There was a competitive market for heavy industry, and the developing countries would be at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* the highly industrialized countries. He agreed with the French representative that unless improvements were made in the agricultural sector of the developing countries, the agricultural population would drift to the towns and become a social problem. The regional economic commissions must bear constantly in mind the economic and social needs of the peasant and rural populations of the countries in their regions.

68. Mr. TERVER (Food and Agriculture Organization) said that FAO was co-operating, and intended to co-operate more closely, with the regional economic commissions. Co-operation was rather complex and at two

levels. At the first level, FAO co-operated with countries on agricultural development as such, which was one of its primary concerns; and at the second level it co-operated with committees of the regional commissions, because agricultural development had to be integrated with economic development. Joint committees had been set up to deal with agricultural development, and they carried out programmes drawn up jointly. Their programmes were not very ambitious, and it might be worth while to increase their size and expand their activities.

69. The States members of the regional economic commissions showed a tendency to regard the commissions as their own property and expected them to deal with all

their problems. Where such problems were within the competence of FAO, it was desirable that the commissions should keep FAO informed. Agreement had been reached by ECA to strengthen co-operation with FAO, and the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division which had been set up was proving effective. A committee had also been established by the FAO Conference, which would study, among other things, the question of FAO's relationship with the regional economic commissions. It would, without doubt, make proposals for improving co-operation, and the Director-General of FAO would do all in his power to implement them.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, China, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, United Arab Republic.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/4173 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4177 and Add.1, E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and 3 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4181, E/4239) (*continued*)

1. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the establishment of the regional economic commissions had been one of the most successful steps taken by the Council. The commissions were not only trying to solve the special problems of each region without losing sight of the world situation, but were also playing a very important political role. By bringing together countries with different ideologies and political systems, they were making it possible to reduce international tension and thereby contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

2. He did not share the view expressed by some delegations that the regional economic commissions had neglected the agricultural sector. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) worked in close collaboration with FAO and took part in the work of various national and inter-governmental agricultural organizations.

3. The regional economic commissions, especially the three commissions composed of the under-developed countries of the world, should continue and increase their collaboration. During the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development two years before, the representatives of the developing countries had come to know one another; they had studied their common problems and had succeeded in dispelling many misunderstandings, removing certain outmoded ideas and finding common areas of agreement. If all that work had been done before the Conference, those countries would have been able to reach a more rapid understanding. In that connexion, he welcomed the fact that meetings to study trade problems were to take place in 1966 in the four regions in anticipation of the second Conference.

4. The regional economic commissions should also collaborate with the new Committee for Development Planning, whose work would be of great importance to the developing countries. His Government would be glad to act as host to that Committee, which was to hold its next meeting at Santiago.

5. The report on the meeting of the Executive Secretaries (E/4239) stated that in order to arrive at a well-defined pattern of co-operation between the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID) and the regional secretariats, it had been decided to hold a special meeting with the Executive Director of UNOID as soon as possible after that organization had been established. That was an encouraging example of the desire for co-operation shown by the various organizations of the United Nations.

6. With regard to the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), that continent possessed a vast experience from which the other regions of the world could benefit. The European countries had not always been "developed". Some of them had had a fairly primitive economy little more than twenty years before. Others had quite recently developed some of their regions which had been backward. It would therefore be of great interest to the developing countries to learn how Europe had overcome its under-development, and ECE could play a very useful role in that connexion. The meetings of senior economic advisers to the Governments of ECE member countries could perhaps be enlarged to include representatives from developing regions.

7. In conclusion, he expressed special gratitude to ECLA for the outstanding work it had done for the benefit of the Latin American countries. The Commission must continue that work and especially the implementation of its integration programme, which was essential to the development of the whole region. The Chilean Government

would continue to collaborate as closely as possible with ECLA.

8. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) endorsed the Chilean representative's observations regarding the activities of the regional economic commissions. The twenty Latin American countries constituted the most homogeneous community in the world and had common problems. Nevertheless, before the establishment of the Pan-American Chamber of Commerce six years before, a regional market, properly speaking, had not existed. In view of the results achieved by the Central American Common Market, the other Latin American countries were now planning to form an association in their turn.

9. Moreover, as the ECLA report (E/4181) indicated, the Latin American countries were now making maximum use of their human resources. The gap between the privileged minority and the under-privileged masses had narrowed. Increased agricultural production and accelerated road construction were opening up other encouraging prospects. Nevertheless, the rate of economic growth was insufficient and the industrialization process had to be intensified. To that end, investment in sectors which were directly productive should be encouraged. In financial matters, the Latin American countries had to deal with the serious problem of large outflows of capital. Another cause for concern was the contraction of exports from Latin America to North America.

10. The economic situation of Ecuador provided a good illustration of the tragedy of under-development. In 1964 the Government had initiated a general development plan fixing the rate of growth at 3.5 per cent, but in 1965 it had had to consider revising the plan targets because the country had been unable to find outlets for its principal product in the world markets. At a time when there was widespread hunger in the world, it was inadmissible that a developing country should be forced to destroy almost entire crops of bananas because the developed countries persisted in maintaining barriers to the commercial expansion of developing countries.

11. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) said that a study of the reports of the regional economic commissions, and particularly of those dealing with the three major developing regions, led to the inescapable conclusion that the international community had failed in its efforts to overcome the obstacles to the emergence of a new economic and social order in keeping with the dynamic character of the present time. In many cases, indeed, there seemed to have been a deterioration rather than an improvement. Far from attaining the modest target of 5 per cent per annum, economic growth rates in the three developing regions had fallen since the 1950's. In the region of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the growth rate had fallen from 4.2 per cent to 3.2 per cent per annum. Similarly, in the Latin American countries, the rate of growth of per capita output had fallen from 2.2 per cent to 1.6 per cent between 1950-55 and 1960-65. In view of the serious fall in the prices of the main exports of the African countries, results could scarcely be better in that region. In addition, despite the slight improvement that had occurred in 1965, there was a long-term tendency

for the terms of trade of developing countries to deteriorate. As the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) had stressed at the 1432nd meeting, production in the developing countries remained on a subsistence basis. In its own interests, the international community must remedy that situation.

12. At the same time, the ECAFE report (E/4180/Rev.1) showed that capital flows towards the developing countries had reached a ceiling, or were even tending to fall off. The Secretary-General of the United Nations had said at the 1421st meeting that, in a large number of cases, the main obstacle was not a lack of domestic resources, but rather the inadequacy of external resources. Consequently, despite international consultations and the sporadic measures that had been taken, the situation of the developing countries had hardly changed since the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The efforts of the developing countries to mobilize their domestic resources provided the only grounds for a certain degree of optimism. As the Secretary-General had rightly emphasized, the developing countries had succeeded—despite disappointments and setbacks—in promoting their own development on a wide front. That was why it was indispensable to ensure more effective co-ordination at the national level of the activities of the regional economic commissions and other United Nations bodies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

13. It seemed clear that the elimination of obstacles to trade would not be sufficient to produce a significant increase in trade within a region. An expansion of intra-regional trade would only be possible when a new pattern of complementary production had been established as a result of agreement between the countries concerned on some degree of specialization. It was towards that objective that Iran, Pakistan and Turkey had been working, and they had recently signed an agreement for the establishment of an aluminium factory in Iran. Studies on eighteen other undertakings in various industries were approaching completion.

14. The Iranian delegation supported the recommendation of the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation that the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming should organize regular consultations between planners from the various countries of the region. In that connexion, he reminded the Council of his Government's proposal that the third Ministerial Conference should be held in Iran in December 1967.

15. The Iranian delegation was well aware of the deficiencies of statistics in the ECAFE region, and it therefore supported ECAFE resolution 64 (XXII) on the establishment of an Asian institute for training and research in statistics.

16. The Iranian delegation fully appreciated the work of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Though it had only been in existence a short time, the Institute had given a valuable, practical example of regional economic co-operation. The three-weeks training course which the Institute had organized in Iran

in 1965 had proved very useful to the experts of that country. The recommendation of the Institute's Governing Council that it should become a permanent institution of the Governments in the region should certainly be endorsed.

17. He also welcomed the fact that, in his statement to the Council, the Secretary-General had made special reference to the Asian Development Bank. The Asian countries believed that the Bank could make an important contribution to the acceleration of economic and social development in the ECAFE region. From the outset, Iran had taken an active part in the consultations which had culminated in the signing of the agreement establishing the Bank and the adoption of its charter, and had decided to increase its subscription to the Bank's capital stock from \$43 to 60 million. It was to be hoped that the Bank would begin operating in the near future. The Bank had received the active support of the developing countries in the region, and it was to be hoped that the developed countries of Asia and other continents would show a keener interest in the new institution than they had hitherto done. He stressed that, owing to the Bank's limited financial resources, it had been necessary to give a secondary place to trade in its charter, despite the fact that the financing of trade unquestionably presented very urgent problems.

18. The Iranian Government had informed ECAFE of its intention to take an active part in the Asian International Trade Fair and had also announced its willingness to act as host to the second Asian International Trade Fair at Teheran in 1969.

19. The Iranian delegation shared the disappointment of the Secretary-General at the indifference so far shown by the developed countries towards the recommendations of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. With reference to the joint declaration made by the developing member countries of ECAFE at the twenty-second session of the Commission (E/4180/Rev.1, annex V) he said that his delegation approved the terms of that declaration and hoped that the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would at last show some real progress in that respect.

20. The extent of ECAFE's achievements in the field of industrialization and natural resources was encouraging. During the past year, the Asian Conference on Industrialization had been prepared and held. The countries of the region were encountering great difficulties in that field and it was to be hoped that, by making the Conference a permanent organ, the Commission would provide them with an opportunity for close co-operation with a view to establishing joint industrial undertakings and complementary industries. The Iranian delegation also welcomed the establishment of the Asian Industrial Development Council, which was a subsidiary body of the Conference. Thanks to that machinery, the Commission should be better equipped to meet the needs of the developing countries of the region and their desire for rapid industrialization. The Executive Secretary should, however, take care to maintain the necessary co-ordination between the activities of the Conference and the Council and those of other ECAFE bodies dealing with industrial-

ization. In that connexion, he supported the proposals contained in paragraph 428 of the ECAFE report.

21. With regard to transport and communications, Iran had always supported the Asian Highway project and was gratified by the progress that had been achieved. The Iran-Turkey link had been completed and the Kerman-Mirjaveh section in Iran was currently being surveyed with the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Iran had proposed that a ministerial meeting on the Asian Highway should be held at Teheran.

22. He congratulated the Executive Secretary on the progress made in implementing the Lower Mekong basin development project. The Iranian Government had undertaken to continue to make the maximum contribution to that extremely valuable project.

23. The Iranian Government's work in combating illiteracy was well known, and it was prepared to make the experience it had gained in that field fully available to the other member countries of ECAFE.

24. In conclusion, he said his delegation was disappointed that no progress had been made since the twentieth session of ECAFE towards the establishment of a regional petroleum institute at Teheran. However, the National Iranian Oil Company had for a number of years offered opportunities for training in the oil industry to ECAFE fellows, and that assistance activity would be continued during the current year. It was to be hoped, however, that the institute could be organized and established as early as possible.

25. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) expressed his satisfaction at the detailed reports submitted by the four regional economic commissions.

26. During the current year, ECAFE would intensify its efforts to secure the closest possible regional and international co-operation, as required by the existing economic situation of the developing countries in the region. The ECAFE Committee on Trade had in fact expressed concern at the increase in the trade deficit of those countries. The prices of the main commodities produced by developing countries members of ECAFE continued to fall, while the prices of the imported goods they needed for development were rising. If that situation was to be corrected, the goods exported by the developing countries—in particular manufactures and semi-manufactures—would have to have freer access to the markets of the developed countries and the latter would have to take immediate steps to abolish every type of trade barrier hampering the expansion of those exports. As the Executive Secretary of the Commission had emphasized at the 1431st meeting, no progress had been made in that direction; rather the reverse. On the other hand, the statement of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe that certain European countries were attempting to rationalize their production so as to provide new outlets for exports from developing countries gave some grounds for hope. With assistance from the developed countries, the developing countries were seeking to industrialize themselves and they had to find markets for

their products in order to finance their development themselves. It was, therefore, discouraging to find that the recommendations on that subject by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had produced little or no effect. In that connexion, the Pakistan delegation approved the proposal that the ECAFE Committee on Trade should become an effective channel of communication between the ECAFE countries and UNCTAD. In addition, he was glad to see from the Commission's report that several advanced countries, conscious of the problems and needs of the developing countries, had again given assurances that they would try to facilitate access to their markets for exports from those countries. Thus, the decision of the Australian Government to adopt a system of tariff preferences for imports of certain products from developing countries in ECAFE without asking for reciprocal concessions was particularly encouraging and he hoped that that example would be followed by other countries.

27. Other ECAFE activities of special interest were the two Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Co-operation, at the second of which an action programme in the field of trade had been drawn up. The adoption of the charter of the Asian Development Bank was also a major advance. It was to be hoped that the Bank would be able to help the developing countries members of ECAFE to speed up their economic and social development and promote intra-regional and inter-regional co-operation. The Bank would have to take account of the needs of all the developing countries in the region, including the smallest, and ensure that each of them was equitably represented on its staff. The Pakistan delegation approved the recommendation on sub-regional arrangements referred to in paragraph 67 of the Commission's report. It had already been demonstrated that such arrangements were useful and held out great promise. ECAFE's activities relating to regional economic co-operation were to be commended, and justified the hope that further measures would be taken to accelerate the development of the region.

28. The Commission had been rightly concerned to study the quantitative aspects of the creation of employment and the qualitative aspects of human resources and had attached due importance to the need to co-ordinate manpower planning with economic development planning in general. In its first five-year plan, Pakistan had given high priority to the development of human resources.

29. It was encouraging to note that the execution of the Asian Highway project was proceeding satisfactorily. But much work remained to be done and foreign aid would have to be provided if the necessary bridges were to be completed and road sections satisfying minimum international standards were to be built by the end of the Development Decade. In 1963 the Asian Highway countries had submitted a joint application to the Special Fund for pre-investment surveys of sections of priority routes in Iran, Afghanistan and West Pakistan and of the construction of nine major bridges in West Pakistan. The United Nations Development Programme had approved a two-stage survey of the direct route between Kabul and Herat in Afghanistan. The first part of the survey was

nearing completion and the second would be carried out during the current year. The Iranian section was being surveyed with the assistance of IBRD. He hoped that UNDP would give favourable consideration to the application for pre-investment surveys in West and East Pakistan.

30. The Asian Development Bank, the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning were new institutions which would help the Commission to play the vital role assigned to it in the economic development of the countries of the region. In that connexion, the Pakistan delegation suggested that the ECAFE secretariat should be asked to prepare an analysis of the costs and results of the Commission's activities, with a view to determining the relative contribution of the various ECAFE bodies in fields of importance to the Governments in the region. It would be useful to collect data on the organization of technical and industrial research in the various countries. That would help the secretariat to prepare a list of institutions engaged in such research and to define the role of the State in that area as well as the relationship between technical and industrial research and basic research.

31. Steps should also be taken to eliminate the delays which occurred in the distribution of documents.

32. In conclusion, the Pakistan delegation was in general agreement with the programme of work and priorities which the Commission had established for 1966 and 1967.

33. The Special Committee on Co-ordination had mentioned in its report that the budgetary allocations for ECAFE had increased less than those for the other regional economic commissions (see E/4215, para. 46). The Pakistan delegation hoped that the necessary resources would be made available to that Commission so that it could fully discharge the vast task assigned to it.

34. Mr. KOROLEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the examination of the reports of the regional economic commissions and the economic and social situation in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America provided the Council with an opportunity to study the measures which could and should be taken, through the United Nations and its Economic and Social Council, for the further consolidation of the political and economic independence of those countries and for the intensification of commercial, economic, technical and scientific co-operation between the developed countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe in the interest of peace and general economic progress. The influence of the regional economic commissions in the countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe was becoming more firmly established, a fact largely attributable to the contribution those bodies were making to the joint efforts of Member States to speed up the growth of international co-operation. The Secretary-General, in his statement at the 1421st meeting, had acknowledged that regional bodies were responsible for a good deal of the fruitful work accomplished in the economic and social field. With regard to ECAFE, its work would have been even more effective, as the representative of France had rightly observed at the 1432nd meeting, if all the countries

of Asia had taken part in its work and if the political situation in that region did not constitute a threat to peace.

35. A reading of the excellent and very detailed reports of the regional economic commissions gave the impression that, in 1965, the developing countries had made great efforts to find practical means of speeding up their industrialization, of implementing the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of increasing regional and international co-operation in the interest of peace and economic and social progress. The discussions on industrial development held at Manila, Cairo and Santiago de Chile were significant in that respect. The recommendations made at those meetings concerning the priority to be accorded to development of a series of key industrial sectors, the harmonization of plans, and more effective government participation in the implementation of certain industrial projects, based on specialization and co-ordination of efforts, deserved close attention.

36. His delegation attached great importance to the decisions of the commissions and of their organs on the strengthening of regional and international co-operation in such matters as science and technology for industrial development, exploration and exploitation of natural resources and the training of national personnel. As was evident from the reports of the commissions and the statements made by the Executive Secretaries at the current session, the developing countries were taking specific steps to carry those decisions into effect. His delegation hoped that the developing countries would be successful in their efforts to intensify regional economic collaboration with a view to achieving a specialization and co-operation which would serve to accelerate the industrialization process. His delegation attached great importance to the decision of ECAFE to make the Asian Conference on Industrialization a permanent organ of the Commission and to establish an Asian Industrial Development Council, and to the measures taken at the sub-regional level in Africa to accelerate industrialization. The development of contacts between the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa was a means of strengthening the political and economic independence of African Governments and of eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism and its aftermath in Africa. His country would continue to assist activities of the regional commissions aimed at establishing firm economic bases for the consolidation of the political independence of developing countries. At the Asian Conference on Industrialization in particular, and at the twenty-second session of ECAFE, his country had declared itself willing to help the Asian countries to implement a series of measures they had planned with regard to industrialization, development of natural resources, training of national technical personnel and other matters. Soviet specialists had given assistance to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning and had co-operated with the Economic Commission for Africa in its activities connected with industry and planning. Twenty seminars for the benefit of specialists from developing countries had been held in the Soviet Union in 1965 under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. Five hundred

specialists from eighty developing countries had taken part. In 1966, twenty-seven seminars on various problems relating to economic, social, scientific and technological development would similarly be organized in the Soviet Union. His country was following closely the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America, whose efforts with regard to industrialization and in the social field deserved encouragement.

37. Where the debit side of the activities of the regional commissions was concerned, reference might be made to the delay in financing the regional petroleum institute in Iran, the low quality of the research work being done by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar, and the tardiness in executing the programmes of surveying, recording and developing natural resources in a number of African countries. In view of the acute shortage of technicians and specialists in developing countries, his delegation deplored the lack of enthusiasm with which the commissions too often received proposals offering help with the establishment of schools and vocational and technical training centres and with arrangements for the further training of specialists and experts. Developing countries rightly associated the harmonious growth of industry with the creation of a national industry on a solid scientific and technical basis and with an increase in regional and international co-operation in economic, scientific and technical affairs.

38. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) could play an active part in the development of such co-operation. But if the possibilities open to the Commission in that field under its resolution 14 (XX) were to be fully exploited, all the countries of Europe would have to adopt a constructive attitude. So far, however, ECE had taken little practical action on that resolution. And yet increased international co-operation in the economic, scientific and technological fields, which was becoming a necessity in view of the rapid progress of science and technology, particularly in the advanced branches of industry, could not but have a favourable influence on the political climate in Europe and would inevitably help to strengthen peace and security throughout the world. Increased co-operation between member countries of ECE would not only benefit the countries of that region, but would also help to speed up economic development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. His delegation believed it was most important that the Commission's functions should be extended to cover the provision of technical assistance to developing countries.

39. Aware of the profound changes which had taken place during the last few years in the activities of the regional economic commissions, changes which had set those bodies new and highly specific tasks relating to economic planning, industrialization, scientific and technical co-operation and other areas of economic and social activity, his delegation considered that, in many circumstances, the terms of reference of the regional economic commissions were not fully consistent with the new requirements of the economic, social, scientific and technical development of their member countries.

40. In its view, the time had come for the Council to re-examine the role and functions of the commissions. The

Secretary-General, in his message to the twenty-first session of the Economic Commission for Europe (see E/4177, annex II), had said he attached great importance to the universality of co-operation, especially in the economic and social fields, and had expressed the hope that the Commission would take steps to facilitate even closer co-operation of all Europe in its work. To promote increased co-operation between all the Governments of Europe, the Council should decide to recognize the legitimate rights of the German Democratic Republic and to admit that sovereign State as a full member of ECE. The German Democratic Republic had existed as a sovereign State for seventeen years. It maintained official relations with thirty-six countries and was a signatory to more than 1,000 international treaties or agreements. The German Democratic Republic was a highly developed State economically. Under Council resolution 594 (XX), only the Federal German Republic had been admitted to membership of ECE, although there had been two sovereign States enjoying equal rights in the territory of post-war Germany. His delegation also wished to refer to General Assembly resolution 2129 (XX) concerning the improvement of good neighbourly relations between European States having different social and political systems. At the twenty-first session of ECE, his delegation's statement on the participation of the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Commission had been circulated as an official document. He requested that the text of that statement should also be circulated as an official Council document.¹

41. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation had made a careful study of the reports of the regional economic commissions and had listened with keen interest to the statements of the Executive Secretaries. With regard to the ECLA report (E/4181), the section dealing with a joint programme for the integration of industrial development, and particularly the developments concerning the iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metals and the metal-transforming industries, showed that efforts towards industrialization were proceeding in the right direction. The attempt to achieve economic integration and to set up a Latin American common market were also commendable. His country was in a position to appreciate such efforts, having had almost twenty years' practical experience of the East African common market and joint services.

¹ Subsequently circulated as document E/L.1129.

42. He shared the French representative's concern over the political situation in Asia, which was preventing certain nations from participating in the joint development effort and entailed a wastage of rare and valuable resources which might usefully be employed to meet economic needs. He also associated himself with the Czechoslovak representative's remark about the need for better co-ordination of efforts to speed up the economic growth of the region.

43. With regard to the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) (E/4173), he hoped it would be possible in future for the Commission to publish an economic survey of the continent similar to the surveys published by the other regional economic commissions, containing carefully collected and up-to-date economic data. While recognizing the importance of demographic problems, even in the African continent, he thought that the subjects covered in the *Economic Bulletin for Africa* should be better balanced, the last issue having devoted fifty pages to population problems and some thirty pages only to economic problems, which were of far greater urgency.

44. He would be in favour of establishing a sub-regional transport plan. He also believed that Africa should possess a merchant navy which would carry cotton, coffee, cocoa, sisal, bauxite and other goods exported from the continent, and would substantially increase the invisible earnings of African countries. Moreover, industrialization would make it possible to process raw materials on African territory, thus raising the employment level and saving on foreign currency now allocated to imports. His delegation considered that a sub-regional plan should be drawn up for the establishment of a steel industry in East Africa, as had already been done in West Africa. He stressed that industrialization should go hand in hand with the expansion of agricultural production. In particular, Africa needed more textile factories, iron and steel plants, cement works, oil refineries and vehicle assembly works, so as to achieve a greater degree of economic independence. The Economic Commission for Africa should carry out the necessary economic feasibility studies and should help with the planning of projects. His country, which had taken part in the preparatory work for the establishment of the African Development Bank, appealed to all countries to help the Bank carry out its task effectively.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia, Turkey.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund.

Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Mr. PREBISCH (Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)¹ said that, before addressing himself to three of the most important problems relating to financing that were under consideration in UNCTAD, he would first like to stress the valuable co-operation that the regional economic commissions were giving to UNCTAD, which expected much from them in preparation for the second Conference on Trade and Development.

2. A major topic of the second Conference would be international liquidity, as seen from the point of view of the developing countries. In pursuance of a recommendation of the first Conference on the matter, the United Nations Secretariat had appointed a group of experts from the developing, socialist and developed

countries. The report of the group² had been most interesting; for the first time the problem of international liquidity had been studied from the point of view of the developing countries and those countries, it had been emphasized, should be able to take part in the current discussions on international monetary reform not only as spectators but as active participants. The group had recommended, in particular, that the developing countries should participate on an equal footing with others in the creation of additional reserves, and that part of the additional resources to be created should be placed at the disposal of the developing countries through the new machinery. That recommendation had become a source of controversy, for the so-called Group of Ten developed countries had excluded from their discussions the developing countries and had tended to limit the new schemes under study to the developed countries. That attitude had caused great concern among the developing countries, and the Managing Director of IMF had supported their view and had stated frankly at a recent meeting in the United States that he could not accept the notion that all but a few members of the Fund had little or no need for reserves and were not capable of keeping any they might receive; he had also stated that any attempt to divide the countries of the world into separate groups would be bitterly resented and could do grave damage to the cause of international co-operation in monetary and economic matters. Indeed, the argument that any reserves accumulated by the developing countries would be immediately depleted by their urgent needs and the chronic disequilibrium in their balance of payments constituted no valid reason for depriving them of an opportunity to participate in the new machinery for reform. That constituted, in fact, an argument for linking the reform of the international monetary system with other reforms relating to the international economy, and especially those which closely affected the trade gap. Monetary problems could not be considered in isolation, outside the context of general international and national economic problems.

3. The experts' report had been discussed in UNCTAD and, since the Group of Ten had maintained its position, the Group of Seventy-Seven developing countries had issued a statement which had been circulated to all Governments and interested institutions, drawing attention to the serious consequences of excluding the developing countries from direct participation in the reform.

4. Another point that was being considered within UNCTAD was the lack of financial machinery allowing for the provision of resources for the operation of buffer stocks in connexion with agreements on primary commo-

¹ The full text of the statement made by Mr. Prebisch was subsequently circulated as document E/L.1130.

² UNCTAD document TD/B/32 and Add.1; United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.2.

dities. That point had emerged with considerable force when solutions had been sought for the problem of cocoa. He had been instructed to ask IMF and IBRD whether they would consider providing a sum of between \$60 million and \$80 million for a cocoa buffer stock; but neither institution had been able to give a positive answer, because of their constitutional arrangements and operational methods. That financial obstacle, together with the problem of the minimum price, had made it impossible to conclude a cocoa agreement; nevertheless, he was not discouraged by the outcome of the Cocoa Conference and would continue bilateral and multilateral consultations with a view to reaching agreement.

5. A major issue at the second Conference would be the question of supplementary financing, which had been discussed at length at the first Conference. The United Kingdom and Swedish delegations had then submitted a recommendation, adopted by the Conference, asking the World Bank to study the problem. The Bank had submitted an exhaustive report on the matter³ which was particularly valuable because of its constructive nature: not only did it propose a solution for the problem of external fluctuations, but it also took planning as its starting point—a concept which had become current only very recently. The report was based on the idea that planning for development must be so conceived as to ensure external resources to enable a country to meet any unexpected decline in that direction; the appropriate agency would offer to supply financing, so that the country in question might continue to implement its plan, irrespective of upheavals due to fluctuations.

6. The concept was an extremely interesting one in that it implied that basic financing must exist before supplementary financing could be supplied, and that the basic commitment would not be for individual projects, but for the development plan as a whole throughout its full duration. The theory underlying the report showed considerable progress in the concept of international financial policy, for not so long ago there had been much controversy as to whether financing should relate to individual projects or to entire plans.

7. The report assumed that, in order to supply basic and supplementary financing, the plan in question must be properly evaluated and approved by the financing institutions. In that connexion, however, an interesting economic and political problem arose: who was to assess the soundness and economic feasibility of the plan? Should it be only the financing institution concerned, or should the opinion of an impartial group of experts also be consulted? There again, the answer was affected by fundamental changes in international theory, for only ten to fifteen years previously, planning in itself had been regarded as a heretical notion, whereas it had now become an essential basis of granting resources and of the structure of national economic development. It was essential to keep an open mind on ideas and techniques of economic development; that might lead to acceptance of the principle that the

evaluation of plans might not always be entrusted exclusively to international credit institutions, since the impartial judgement of expert groups might be of great value, even in influencing Governments. The experience of Latin American countries in that regard was interesting: under the Punta del Este Charter, it had been decided that development plans should be evaluated by experts, without prejudice to final approval by international credit institutions. Some difficulties had been encountered, and the Punta del Este Charter was by no means regarded as perfect, but improvements in the system were being studied.

8. The report of the World Bank had been submitted to the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, where an extremely constructive debate had taken place in that, first, general formulas had been left aside and the core of the problem had been tackled; and second, the response to a specific request of the developing to the developed countries had been the submission of a specific plan. The representatives of the World Bank had been impressed by the high technical level of the debate. Of course, the subject could not be exhausted at a single session, and it had been agreed to set up a committee of government experts to study the plan, on the basis of a carefully prepared questionnaire. It was to be hoped that all the necessary information for solving the problem would be available to the second Conference. That specific case showed that UNCTAD, a new organ of the United Nations family, was not merely fulfilling the functions of a forum for discussion of problems and for devising formulas for common action, but could also provide machinery for specific solutions.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/4173 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/4177 and Add.1, E/4180/Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr. 1-3 and Rev.1/Add.1, E/4181, E/4239) (continued)

9. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the reports submitted by the four regional economic commissions and for the extremely helpful oral reports made by their executive secretaries. Some of the points raised might be more usefully discussed under other items of the agenda.

10. The United Kingdom was a member of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA, and an associate member of ECA. His Government greatly valued its membership, which provided a method of keeping in touch with the economic problems of the different regions, and hoped it also provided a means of enabling developing countries to understand the problems and views of the United Kingdom. It attached great importance to continuing the dialogue between developing and developed countries, and the regional economic commissions were valuable forums for that purpose.

11. The commissions were to be congratulated on the initiative they had taken in regard to regional economic co-operation; the information given by the executive

³ *Study on Supplementary Financial Measures*, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C., December 1965.

secretaries about sub-regional economic co-operation and groupings had been most encouraging in that the need was recognized for a large enough market to make industrial development possible. The United Kingdom Government strongly believed in such groupings, and had been particularly gratified by the progress made towards the establishment of an Economic Community of East Africa. It was impressed by the swift progress made with the establishment of the Asian Development Bank. Regional banks would, as they developed, provide most effective instruments for financing industrial development and a close link with the United Nations financing institutions and bodies such as the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). The Lower Mekong basin scheme was an interesting undertaking, to which the United Kingdom Government had been able to pledge additional technical assistance for navigational aids.

12. His delegation wished to reaffirm its support for the practical work carried out by ECE, especially through its expert committees and its secretariat. The United Kingdom had supported the eleven resolutions adopted by the Commission at its twenty-first session, and felt they would greatly strengthen the latter's work.

13. He hoped that in expanding their services to the countries in their regions, the regional economic commissions would draw on the mass of experience and knowledge already available within the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies. Not only would that ensure that the commissions drew full advantage from such knowledge but it would draw the United Nations family together in increasing unity and co-operation.

14. The Executive Secretary of ECA had stressed the advantages resulting from ECA's decision to hold biennial sessions. The Council might bear those advantages in mind when considering the frequency of meetings of its own subsidiary organs. Less frequent meetings of those organs would make the Council's work more fruitful.

15. In view of the remarks made at the 1432nd meeting by the representative of Czechoslovakia concerning the fact that the so-called German Democratic Republic was not a member of ECE, he felt obliged to reiterate the views which the United Kingdom had stated on the subject in ECE. It considered that Germany was properly represented in ECE by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which was the only legitimate constitutional Government in Germany and hence the only Government entitled to speak on behalf of the German people. It did not recognize an East German state and continued to regard the USSR Government as responsible for the administration of that part of Germany.

16. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said that the regional economic commissions were the advance posts of the United Nations in the different regions of the world, and through them it could, using the Council as intermediary, determine precisely and accurately the priorities to be given to the different fields of action.

17. The main task to which ECLA, and to a lesser extent ECA, were devoting themselves was regional integration,

and their executive secretaries were to be congratulated on what had been achieved so far in that connexion. The youngest of the four commissions, ECA, had seen its role increased as a result of the strengthening of its relationship with OAU and the tasks that had devolved on it since the establishment of UNCTAD. The joint meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Committee of Fourteen Members on Trade and Development and the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade, held at Addis Ababa from 28 March to 2 April 1966, provided a good illustration of the consolidation and usefulness of such co-operation. The Working Party on Intra-African Trade was the first to meet of the seven working groups set up by ECA at its seventh session, and the results achieved augured well for the future of the work of the other six working groups.

18. Since the development of trade between the developing countries was accepted as a factor of growth, it was necessary to find means of promoting it. The determination of such means fell mainly within the responsibility of ECA's Working Party on Transport and Telecommunications. The Algerian Government attached great importance to the problem of transport, and in close co-operation with its main neighbours was studying the possibility of constructing a highway across the Sahara. The implementation of such a project would be of capital importance, not only for the development of trade between countries at present geographically separated, but also for intensifying human contact between peoples belonging to the same continent. By improving and establishing necessary communication routes, it was hoped also to make a contribution to regional integration, to which his Government attached much importance. In the same connexion, his Government welcomed the extension of the activities of ITU. The agreements reached between ITU and ECA should not only help to eliminate certain obstacles born of colonialism, but should promote more effective regional and sub-regional co-operation.

19. Co-operation at the regional and sub-regional level had already started with industrialization, and the various bodies established during the past two years bore witness to the positive action that was being taken. With regard to co-ordination of industrial policies, the Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa held early in 1966 had adopted resolutions dealing with such matters as regional economic co-operation, the expansion of trade and industry, transport, natural resources, external financing, standardization and industrial statistics.

20. In spite of the efforts already made, ECA still suffered from the lack of adequate statistical data. He hoped the situation would improve, so that planning could be undertaken on a solid basis.

21. The creation of UNCTAD and UNOID should strengthen the role and functions of the regional economic commissions. The effectiveness of the Council's work was largely linked with the way in which the commissions accomplished their tasks, and in view of what they had achieved so far he was convinced that they would continue to play a vital role.

22. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that the regional economic commissions had an extremely important part to play in United Nations activities to promote the well-being of peoples.

23. ECE, which operated in the most highly developed region of the world, was understandably concerned with the more sophisticated aspects of economic development. Its contribution would be of value to the other regional economic commissions when their regions had reached a stage of development where more complex problems assumed the importance they had at present in Europe. ECE was a bridge between two parts of a Europe divided by ideological, political and economic differences, but Europe had an advantage in that it was more closely integrated and more homogeneous than the other continents.

24. Latin America had a longer history of co-operation than the other two developing regions, and it was not therefore surprising that ECLA had been able to bring about a degree of economic integration not found in those other regions; its efforts might well serve as a pattern. ECLA's success in integration was perhaps best reflected in its initiative to create a region-wide common market.

25. ECAFE operated in the largest, most populated and most diversified region in the world. Its achievements should be measured against a background of religious, cultural and, now, formidable ideological differences. The region was the only one not served by an inter-governmental organization, and ECAFE was the only existing centre for regional co-operation and for co-operation between countries within the region.

26. His delegation would like to see ECA, as the youngest of the regional economic commissions, given all the extra privileges and consideration that was usually accorded to the youngest child in the family. It should be given favoured treatment in the way of funds and other assistance until it could operate in a way consonant with its responsibilities.

27. He hoped that the commissions would endeavour to achieve the fullest possible co-operation not only with each other, but with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the newer bodies, in particular UNCTAD and UNOID. The joint meetings arranged by the regional economic commissions were certainly useful, and the assurances given by the representative of FAO (1423rd meeting) that that organization intended to extend its co-operation with the commissions was welcome.

28. It was a historic fact that the constructive development work of ECAFE was traceable to the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation, held at Manila in 1963, at which the question of establishing an Asian Development Bank had first been broached. The Philippines Government had enacted a law which would enable the construction of the new headquarters for the Bank to be started, and in the meantime had put temporary accommodation at the Bank's disposal so that it could start operating in September 1966. It was the pride of the region that the Bank would be operating so soon after the idea of its establishment was first mooted. None of the socialist countries had been able to contribute

materially to the Bank, although they had pledged their co-operation in every way possible. The Asian Development Bank was not a commercial bank, and he hoped that those countries would feel able to participate fully in its work.

29. The countries in the Asian and Far East region were especially proud of the original and imaginative projects, such as the Mekong basin project and the Asian Highway project, that were being undertaken and of the energetic manner in which they were being implemented. There were, however, countries in the region that were not linked with either of those projects. Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines were large islands and could not benefit directly from the new Asian Highway, and he wondered if some other transport project could be developed for them; what came to mind was shipping. It was not easy for countries to break into the shipping cartel controlled by a few powerful maritime States, and he suggested that ECAFE might consider how to ensure that those three countries could compete under fair and equitable conditions with the other countries in the region without being subject to dictation from the shipping cartel.

30. His delegation agreed that a dynamic agriculture was the basis of economic development, but could not accept the inference that the developing countries must remain agricultural. Experience showed that agriculture became dynamic after industrialization had been achieved, and not before.

31. Economic development could not be divorced from social progress. The Council should give the regional economic commissions greater responsibility for studying social problems. He was prepared to propose formally to the Council or the General Assembly that the name of the commissions should be changed to "regional economic and social commissions" and that their terms of reference should be altered to enable them to give greater attention to social problems.

32. Mr. TETANG (Cameroon) noted with satisfaction that the reports given by the executive secretaries showed evidence of considerable achievement. The reports on the three developing regions bore witness to considerable efforts on the part of the commissions concerned and their member States to promote the economic and social development of the regions, thus bearing out the Secretary-General's contention that the Third World had contributed substantially to its own development in the first half of the Development Decade.

33. The report of ECA (E/4173 and Corr.1) was a good illustration of that point; its secretariat had been intensely active in carrying out the programme of priorities defined at its seventh session. Its activities included a survey of mineral resources for Central Africa; studies by the Special Fund and ECA on the development of the Lake Chad basin; and the organization of a meeting of governors of central banks under the auspices of ECA. His delegation particularly appreciated the technical assistance given to it by ECA: the Commission's economic co-operation mission, which was conducting a survey on industrial co-operation in Central Africa, had prepared a report

containing useful suggestions on food industries, metals, textiles, fertilizers and so forth.

34. Earlier speakers, including the French representative (1423rd meeting), had stressed the important part played by agriculture in the industrialization of developing countries, and his delegation fully endorsed the French representative's views on that subject. His country had so far subsisted mainly by its agriculture, and was in a good position to assess the advantages and possible disadvantages of excessive prosperity in that sector. On the one hand, a flourishing agriculture enabled it to feed the population without resorting to food imports which drew so heavily on the foreign currency needed for the purchase of equipment. On the other hand, an ardently prosperous agriculture, however diversified it might be, raised certain problems in finding export outlets for primary commodities and stabilizing commodity prices. Excessive price fluctuations for Cameroonian agricultural exports prevented the country from counting on a minimum income for financing its development plan. Without a world-wide organization of primary commodity markets, many of the efforts of the developing countries would be in vain, and the developed countries which fully controlled the markets and held the capital needed by the developing countries should support those efforts and show greater understanding in seeking solutions for the problem of equitable and remunerative prices.

35. In that connexion, the secretariats of the regional commissions had a part to play in helping various Governments to implement the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of UNCTAD. It was in the light of those recommendations that regional and sub-regional co-operation was already taking place in Africa, through the joint efforts of ECA and member States. Cameroon attached special importance to sub-regional integration: the Central African Economic and Customs Union, of which Cameroon was one of the prime movers, should enable the five countries concerned to speed up their economic development through harmonization of national economic policies. Indeed, industrialization could only be carried out effectively in a framework going beyond national frontiers and grouping a larger number of consumers. His delegation welcomed the interest shown in the Union by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as the financial and technical assistance provided not only by the competent organs of the United Nations, but also by certain developed countries. Successful economic co-operation at the sub-regional level might be a first step towards the creation of an African common market, which was a main objective of OAU.

36. Turning to the training of high-level and medium-level personnel in Africa, he congratulated ECA on its efforts to provide each country of the region with the high and medium-level personnel so necessary for their economic development. The assistance provided by ECA, although still inadequate, was most valuable. Much was expected of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

37. In conclusion, despite the efforts of the regional economic commissions and of the Governments of the

developing countries, the development of those countries called for increased financial and technical assistance from outside. It could not be achieved without closer and more disinterested co-operation from the developed countries. The international assistance crisis to which the Secretary-General had referred was a living reality in the developing countries, which hoped that the crisis would not be perpetuated and that the rich countries would show greater determination to combat hunger and poverty throughout the world.

38. Mr. ENCINAS del PANDO (Peru) observed that the role of the regional economic commissions coincided with the long-standing aim of the United Nations to apply technical progress to development. Throughout the history of the United Nations, a number of organizations set up to deal with economic and social development had been created and had come to an end; the regional commissions, however, had a record of constant and vital expansion which indicated an effective methodology. Peru was a founder member of ECLA and had benefited by the Commission's advice, studies and general directives since 1948. The Commission had been responsible for a radical change in the Latin American approach to a number of problems; its special characteristic might be termed an intellectual approach to technical and economic problems, largely due to the influence of its two executive secretaries.

39. Peru regarded joint meetings of the executive secretaries as a welcome beginning to exchanges of experience, believing that that was the only way to elicit, expand and crystallize a whole set of operational concepts the application of which should not be limited by time and space.

40. As the representative of a Latin American country, he would concentrate mainly on the statement of the Executive Secretary of ECLA (1431st meeting). The Executive Secretary had said that there had been a slight recovery in the Latin American economies in the past few years; on the other hand, the recovery had resulted in a per capita growth of only 3 per cent, whereas the population growth had been almost at the same rate. That state of affairs indicated a serious structural problem, which might be broken down into three main points: first, how stability and growth were to be reconciled; second, how earnings and income could be better distributed; and third, how the market-population relationship might be improved.

41. Reconciliation between stability and growth was an age-old problem in Latin America. The solution could not be found by harking back to the past, whether of Latin America, of Europe or even of the United States, for in all those areas there had been periods of intensive growth with instability, great instability without any growth, and other combinations of the two factors. At first sight, it seemed necessary for Latin America to avoid extremes; moreover, the history of each individual country had a bearing on the operational formulas to be adopted. In seeking a solution, however, the interplay of external factors must be borne in mind, as well as the great limitations imposed on most Latin American countries by the declining growth rate of their means of subsistence. Nevertheless, it had been heartening to hear the Executive Secretary's remarks on the increase of agricultural output in 1965.

42. The second point, that of better distribution of income, also raised serious problems, for improvements must be made without prejudicing high indices of capitalization. There again, the Latin American countries had to steer a course between two extremes.

43. As far as the third point was concerned, the Executive Secretary had drawn attention to the structural obstacle to Latin American economic expansion represented by limited markets and excessive orientation towards foreign trade. Thus, only one Latin American country had a market that covered 80 per cent of its adult population, two had markets which covered 50 per cent, while the national markets of the rest of the continent covered 25 per cent or less. It was difficult to find a general formula for improving that state of affairs; the problem was one of national economic integration as an aspect of regional integration. The Executive Secretary had drawn an analogy between Latin American economic integration and the system applied in Europe; he would point out, however, that European integration was the direct result of advanced development and high levels of consumption, whereas the Latin American countries were seeking integration as a function of development, in an effort to create and expand trade relations. Peru would be interested to hear from the Executive Secretary whether automatic liberalization would alter the system laid down in the Montevideo Treaty whereby the Latin American Free-Trade Association had been instituted.

44. ECLA would do well to consider the advisability of strategic concentration of efforts, for a summary perusal of the reports of the regional commissions tended to give the impression that efforts were being dispersed; it might be argued that Governments were responsible for that state of affairs, but experience had shown that the regional commissions, with the experience they had acquired, could take the initiative in channelling policies in certain directions. It was essential to avoid dispersal, in view of the paucity of resources. Efforts must be concentrated on well-defined problems and sectors, where the evils must be attacked at the root.

45. Mr. MURGESCO (Romania) congratulated the executive secretaries on their reports on the activities and future projects of their commissions. It had been particularly gratifying to hear that projects would not be limited to the current United Nations Development Decade, but would be continued in the seventies. The main problem was to make it possible for the activities of the commissions to reflect changes in the modern world more closely; the Romanian delegation therefore welcomed the idea that had emerged from the meeting of executive secretaries, namely that the role of those commissions had been rendered more important by the increasing number of organizations, institutions and arrangements for promoting world co-operation, which necessitated organic and strategic co-ordination at the regional levels (E/4239, para. 4(a)).

46. The main sphere in which the contributions of the regional commissions might be intensified was industrialization; his delegation welcomed the proposal that, after UNOID was set up, a special meeting should be

held between the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the executive director of the new institution, so as to define functions and joint action for promoting industrial development (E/4239, para. 18).

47. The regional commissions were also facing important problems in connexion with UNCTAD's activities, in view of the specific problems arising in all the regions in connexion with the over-all expansion of world trade. The same applied to the support which must be given to such activities as those of the new Committee for Development Planning and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and to the work on the development of human resources.

48. The Romanian delegation was concerned with the need to strengthen the position of all the regional commissions, but was naturally most interested in the work of ECE, because of its unique experience of bringing about co-operation between countries with different social and political systems and because it comprised countries whose experience could be useful to those of other continents. For instance, the Romanian delegation had taken an active part in the adoption by ECE of a resolution on the participation of experts from developing countries in study tours organized by the Commission; it considered that similar initiatives might facilitate the access of developing countries to the experience of European States and promote co-operation among the regional commissions, leading ultimately to inter-regional co-operation.

49. Nevertheless, ECE also had to concern itself with specifically European questions, one of which was the need to find new approaches to problems of European co-operation. The recently accentuated trend towards extending and diversifying that co-operation was considerably expanding ECE's capacity to implement the economic and social objectives of the United Nations at the regional level. Romania was developing co-operation with all countries, irrespective of their social system, in the belief that that was a means of strengthening trust and co-operation among nations; and it had been glad to see that idea confirmed in a resolution of the General Assembly on regional action for improving good neighbourly relations among European States with different social and political systems (resolution 2129 (XX)). ECE had also endorsed those recommendations by adopting at its most recent session a resolution which expressed the hope that Governments of Member States would be assiduous in their efforts to improve their mutual relations and promote increasingly close co-operation between their countries (resolution 1 (XXI)).

50. Of course, obstacles still lay in the path of European co-operation and indeed of all international co-operation; but they could and must be overcome. The countries of Europe, bound together by traditional ties, could only gain by developing mutually advantageous economic co-operation. Moreover, the development of economic ties between all European countries would make it possible to expand trade and co-operation with countries in other regions. Strengthening of those economic ties, as well as technical, scientific and cultural co-operation and political relations, might serve as a material basis for European security, which was a factor in strengthening peace

throughout the world. In that connexion, he drew the Council's attention to a recent declaration on the strengthening of peace and security in Europe adopted at Bucharest by the socialist States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and expressed the hope that the constructive proposals contained in that declaration would find an echo in all European countries.

51. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) said that of the interesting statements made by the executive secretaries he had naturally been particularly interested in that of the head of ECLA. The information concerning the efforts made to overcome the various stages of under-development in the Latin American region showed clearly the progress that had been made. In many countries the targets set for the achievement of the minimum acceptable progress in the economic field had been exceeded. While trade within the region had increased, trade with other parts of the world had declined, as a result of restrictive measures. The position was particularly unsatisfactory as far as trade with the countries of the European Common Market, and recently also with the United States and Canada, was concerned. It was paradoxical to find so much emphasis laid on the urgent need to increase production of food-stuffs, when in practice that involved engaging in uneconomic practices that were outmoded with respect to the marketing of primary products. He endorsed the statement made by the representative of Ecuador on that subject (1433rd meeting). Because it regarded the problems of other Latin American countries as of direct concern to Venezuela, his Government had decided to join the Latin American Free-Trade Area.

52. The stagnation in foreign capital investment in Latin America was a matter of grave concern to all the countries in the region. They had made a tremendous effort to meet their development needs with their own resources and were determined to spare no effort to achieve their aims. The ECLA report (E/4181) showed clearly the Commission's determination to raise the social level of the people of Latin America as exemplified by the campaign to eradicate illiteracy.

53. He welcomed the intention to achieve closer co-operation among the four regional commissions. It was essential to avoid any kind of regionalism in either developed or developing countries. The closer relationship envisaged among the four commissions should help to prevent regionalism.

54. He paid a tribute to the achievements of ECLA, which had had to overcome many difficulties before it could convince Latin American Governments of the need for planning and integrated action to deal with the problems of the region. Its pioneering work had had an influence in other areas of the world. He also wished to associate himself with the observations made by the Peruvian representative concerning other aspects of ECLA's work, and he wished to pay a tribute to Mr. Prebisch and Mr. Mayobre for the vision they had shown in dealing with Latin American problems.

55. Mr. SIDI BABA (Morocco) commended the clarity of the statements of the executive secretaries on the situation in their respective regions.

56. The commissions in the developing regions had many problems in common, and when any one of them successfully dealt with a problem the others were bound to profit from its experience. He agreed with the representative of the Philippines that periodic joint meetings of the three commissions in question with a view to the co-ordination of efforts would be extremely valuable.

57. His delegation attached the greatest importance to the work of ECA, the more so as one of the Commission's first achievements had been the establishment of the Statistical Training Centre at Rabat, which was doing invaluable work for the benefit of the whole region. He realized the difficulties inherent in ECA's task, but he none the less believed that it should do everything in its power to promote intra-regional trade by the creation of an adequate infrastructure and the development of means of communication by air, sea and land.

58. He welcomed the establishment of the African Development Bank. Morocco intended both to make its contribution to it and to benefit from the facilities which it could offer.

59. The development of agriculture in Africa raised particularly difficult problems which were bound up with other economic factors. It was clear that agricultural production should be expanded to meet the needs of the region, where many were still undernourished. However, as far as production for export was concerned, many other factors were involved. Unless increased exports led to greater export earnings, there was no point in endeavouring to increase production for that purpose. If the primary aim of higher agricultural production was to raise incomes, as it should be, measures would have to be taken to ensure that exports of agricultural produce were marketed at remunerative and stable prices.

60. Mr. COLLIER (Sierra Leone) commended the executive secretaries' reports on their respective regional commissions. As far as ECA's report was concerned, he endorsed the findings contained in it and expressed appreciation of the work being done. ECA had gone to great trouble to identify problems which were common to all African countries. He welcomed the decision to set up working parties and sub-regional committees. The sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation were an excellent idea and he was glad that one was to be held in West Africa. It was time that ECA moved on from planning and studies to positive action. That was what was needed to improve the economic situation in Africa.

61. U NYUN (Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) thanked the members of the Council for the tributes paid to the regional economic commissions. As far as ECAFE was concerned, he expressed particular appreciation of the assistance given to it by the Government of the Philippines, which had acted as host to both the first and the second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation; moreover Manila was to be the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank. He was happy to inform the representative of the Philippines that at the last meeting of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee it had been decided

that the project should not be confined to the mainland, and that the trans-Sumatra highway, the trans-Philippine highway and the highways in Japan would be included.

62. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to two draft resolutions, one contained in paragraph 549 of the annual report of ECAFE (E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1-3) and the other in paragraph 447 of the annual report of ECLA (E/4181). As far as ECA was concerned, the report contained no draft resolution for action by the Council, but he would suggest that the Council should adopt one, taking note of the annual report of ECA (E/4173).

63. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he would like to make two observations, both relating to the proper use of the working languages in the United Nations. As far as the report of ECA was concerned, if the Council adopted the draft resolution as suggested by the President, the Secretary-General would consider himself authorized to include financial provision, as set out in paragraph 3 of his note concerning the financial implications of the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/4173/Add.1), in the revised estimates for 1967 resulting from actions of the Council and in the initial budget estimates for 1968. The French delegation definitely opposed that. It objected to the distribution of the allocations between the two years. There was no reason why the French version of the report should appear one year after the English. He therefore wished it to be placed on record that the financial implications had not been unanimously approved by the Council.

64. Secondly, the report of ECLA had not been made available to delegations in French. He therefore could not vote for that draft resolution, and he wished it to be placed on record that it had not been adopted unanimously by the Council.

65. Mr. BELEOKEN (Cameroon) endorsed that view. His delegation expected the English and French texts of documents to be received simultaneously. Therefore he could not approve the request for allocations as set out in

paragraph 3 of document E/4173/Add.1, and he hoped it could be amended so that the two working languages would be treated on the same footing.

66. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) pointed out that French was a working language of ECA but that, in practice, it was not used as a working language in ECLA.

67. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) said that he too failed to understand why reports could not be made available in English and French simultaneously. As far as Dahomey was concerned, they were only useful to it in French, and he could not see why reports prepared in English could not be immediately translated into French.

68. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) pointed out that the United Nations language services were equipped to enable the Secretariat to fulfil its statutory obligations; however, the volume of documentation often taxed their capacity. As to publications, the programme of work was under very centralized direction, which raised problems that had been studied.

69. Mr. VIAUD (France) observed that, according to rule 42 of ECLA's rules of procedure, French was a working language of that body. Even if that were not so, however, it was the responsibility of the Secretariat to ensure that the ECLA report should be available in all the working languages of the Council, in accordance with rule 35 of its rules of procedure.

70. As far as the financial implications of the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa were concerned, he would consider that no decision had been taken until the Secretariat provided further information.

71. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted the three draft resolutions relating to the reports of ECAFE, ECLA and ECA, subject to the reservations tabled.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, China, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Reports of the regional economic commissions (E/4177 and Add.1, E/4181; E/L.1128) (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the observer for the Organization of American States to address the Council.

2. Mr. MIGONE (Organization of American States), speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General of OAS, said he wished to stress the importance of the inter-American agreements that had been concluded with a view to modifying the Charter of the OAS, signed at Bogotá in 1948. The origins of OAS, which consisted of the United States and twenty Latin American republics, went back to 1890; up to the Second World War, OAS had made a great contribution to the progress of international law. Its structure had been considerably modified in 1948 by the Bogotá Charter, article 1 of which stipulated that OAS constituted a regional body within the framework of the United Nations, and four articles of which dealt with economic and social questions. OAS had then con-

cluded agreements with other international organizations, in particular with the specialized agencies of the United Nations. He stressed that regional organizations like OAS were performing an essential task of adaptation and liaison between the world organizations and the countries of the region which they represented.

3. The Second Special Inter-American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in November 1965, had adopted a resolution aimed at improving and developing the co-ordination of co-operation, not only within the inter-American system, but also with other international and regional organizations. That aim was similar to that of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Bilateral and multilateral, regional and world-wide activities must also be harmonized, including those of the private sectors. Parallel to the United Nations Development Decade, OAS had launched in 1958 the plan known as "Operation Pan America", had established in 1959 the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), had signed in 1960 the Bogotá Act and in 1961 the Charter of Punta del Este, based on an action programme—the Alliance for Progress. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council had been raised to ministerial level, a group of experts had been assigned to advise on economic and social matters, and the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (ICAP) had been set up. ICAP and IDB were of special importance. The establishment of ICAP was intended to make the Alliance truly multilateral. Consisting of seven members, one of whom represented the United States of America, its task was to stimulate and guide, on the basis of surveys of the economic situation in each country, the formulation and implementation of realistic development plans and practical programmes. To an increasing extent it was encouraging economic and financial self-discipline on the part of the beneficiary countries. Representatives of IBRD, IDB and IMF as well as observers from certain European countries attended its meetings. ICAP also co-operated with the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market. It selected investment projects and was responsible for linking up the activities of the private sector with the general development programmes. It was at present analysing in detail the obstacle to external private investment in Latin America.

4. In its six years of existence IDB had some major achievements to its credit. Its initial capital, provided by the member States, had amounted to \$850 million, plus a social progress fund to which the United States had contributed \$394 million. Its resources had subsequently increased and included contributions from non-member States. As at 30 April 1966, the total loans granted amounted to \$1,527 million, covering 326 development projects or 32 per cent of regional projects during the last

five years. IBRD had also done most valuable work in Latin America. After indicating the main sectors to which projects financed by IDB in 1965 had related, he stressed that, as its President had stated, IDB was the bank for the integration of Latin America. For that purpose it had established a pre-investment fund for the study of multi-lateral projects. IDB had secured the financial co-operation of non-member developed countries by issuing bonds in Europe. In co-operation with the OECD Development Assistance Committee it had conducted a survey on possible approaches to the European capital market, and had concluded an agreement with the Spanish Government on Spanish exports to Latin America resulting from IDB loans. It had concluded another agreement with the Netherlands and was negotiating one with the United Kingdom.

5. There could be no development without industrialization; hence the great hopes raised by the establishment of UNOID. Industrialization required fairly big markets, where possible on a national or at least a regional scale, so as to permit gradual entry to the markets of the developed countries. That was necessarily a long process, frequently requiring large investments. Consideration should at the same time be given to rural development, whereby both the quantity and quality of food production could be improved. The diversification of agricultural production would open up new sectors, enabling more labour to be absorbed. Land reform would ensure the fairer distribution of land. Latin America would thus be able to contribute more effectively to reducing its own and other regions' food shortages, and that would improve the balance of payments of the exporting countries.

6. With reference to the contemplated amendment of the economic and social directives contained in the OAS Charter, he said that the Charter of Alta Gracia had had a practical influence on the conclusions of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Furthermore, multilateral external aid must be adequate, flexible and timely, and domestic efforts must be increased and rationalized, as the groundwork not only of development but also of international co-operation. The Latin American Governments and public opinion considered that those principles should be embodied in the OAS Charter. In November 1965 the Rio de Janeiro Conference had laid the foundations for new norms for the economic and social relations of the member countries of the Organization, and a special committee had met in Panama in March 1966 to prepare a preliminary draft. The draft had been transmitted to Governments, and the ninth conference of foreign ministers would adopt the final texts pending legislative ratification. The points of view of the United States and of the less developed countries in the region had had to be reconciled. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which had met in Washington, had been assigned the task and successfully accomplished it. Instead of four articles on economic and social questions, the OAS Charter would embody sixteen, most of which were very far-reaching. Those texts recognized that there was a direct link between the peace and security of the inter-American system, on the one hand, and economic and social development on the other. Each of the member States undertook to mobilize its national resources, in

men and materials, through adequate programming. The new provisions would be applied subject to the resources available and to domestic legislation. In order to achieve balanced and continuous development, the resources placed at the disposal of each member State were to be made available on flexible conditions and to be used in support of national programmes and efforts, especially in the case of the less developed countries. The member States must avoid any policy, action or measure that would have prejudicial effects on the economic and social development of another member State. In external trade the results were bound to be significant. Member States must endeavour to secure from importing countries the reduction or abolition of customs or other barriers affecting the exports of member States; they should endeavour to diversify their economy, accelerate the development of the less developed countries and intensify the economic integration process. In the case of commodity trade, provision had been made for procedures to prevent disturbance to markets, and also for measures to encourage expanding markets and to secure guaranteed earnings for producers, adequate supplies for consumers and stable prices which were remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer.

7. Financial measures to reduce fluctuations in commodity export earnings were envisaged as well as diversification of exports and expansion of export opportunities for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries. An important point was that the developed countries did not expect reciprocal concessions on the part of the less developed countries.

8. The integration of the developing countries of the continent had been recognized as one of the objectives of OAS, and provision was made for the improvement and co-ordination of transport and communications between the various countries, the establishment of a Latin American common market, priority for multinational projects and the financing of such projects, and economic and financial co-operation to bring about harmonious, balanced and efficient development. The economic and financial institutions of the Organization would be developed.

9. In the social field, the new texts, which dealt with all aspects affecting man as a human being, recognized in particular the need to bring the social legislation of all the developing countries into line, especially as regards employment and social security.

10. The economic and social objectives and the essential problems they covered would not merely be set forth in a statement of aspirations, but would form the subject of specific agreements to be embodied in the OAS Charter and ratified by the parliaments of the various member States. The meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council had therefore ended in an atmosphere of general satisfaction and optimism, in the hope that the new OAS instrument would strengthen inter-American co-operation in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

11. Mr. MURGESCO (Romania) said that as he had already remarked at the previous meeting, the Economic

Commission for Europe had been successful in extending and diversifying co-operation between all European countries. The Commission's powers to promote the objectives of the United Nations in the economic and social field should be widened.

12. He drew the Council's attention to ECE resolution 3 (XXI) and to the draft resolution concerning the strengthening of economic co-operation between ECE member countries (E/L.1128) which Romania had co-sponsored with Czechoslovakia, France and Greece. He hoped that the draft resolution would be supported unanimously.

13. The PRESIDENT proposed that, since there was no opposition, draft resolution E/L.1128 should be regarded as adopted unanimously.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations [Development Programme (E/4150, E/4219)]

14. Mr. FRANZI (President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme), introducing the reports of the UNDP Governing Council on its first and second sessions (E/4150 and E/4219), which gave an account of the activities of UNDP and its Governing Council, said that he would dwell chiefly on aspects of those activities which were not dealt with in detail in the two documents.

15. Since the Economic and Social Council was the United Nations organ which had brought about the merger between the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), it was aware that although the purpose had been to gear technical assistance to new, recently emerged requirements which could not easily be met within the existing structural framework, the identity of the two components within UNDP had nevertheless been maintained.

16. UNDP had two characteristic features: first, the difference between countries granting and receiving aid was lessened by the fact that the recipient countries were in the majority on the Governing Council, and secondly, Member States' contributions to the financing of assistance projects were matched by counterpart contributions from recipient countries amounting to some 60 per cent of the total cost of the programme; that was important, for the success of UNDP largely depended on the effort which the recipient countries were willing and able to make to promote their own economic development.

17. The activities of the UNDP Governing Council had shown that its enlarged membership in comparison with the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee had in no way slowed down the rate of work. Moreover, so far as participation in the work was concerned, its own members and the representatives of countries formerly members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee had shown much livelier interest in the questions being examined. The fact that so far the

Governing Council had taken its decisions by general assent, without having recourse to a vote, strengthened the bonds of solidarity and co-operation between all Member countries still further.

18. A tendency had been observed to apply to the technical assistance sector the same procedures for the programming, presentation and approval of projects as were already applied to the Special Fund component, thus promoting a closer merger of the two programmes.

19. It had also been noted that the Governing Council had devoted even more attention to the innovations and transformations to be made in regard to the system than to the pre-investment projects submitted for its approval. The general aim of such innovations and transformations was to increase the Governing Council's power of action in the selection, examination and implementation of projects.

20. The Governing Council had envisaged favourably the presentation of projects for industrial pilot plants and had given its full consent to the extension of UNDP's activities to the investment sector, although it realized that the Programme could give no financial support, until its funds were substantially increased.

21. The question of the transformation of the Special Fund into a capital development fund would remain on the agenda of the Governing Council's forthcoming sessions.

22. The Governing Council had also requested the UNDP administration to submit a report on the technical assistance work carried out by the specialized agencies and financed out of their budgets. The Governing Council of UNDP might in future make recommendations, or even issue directives to the specialized agencies and thus become the controlling body for all the technical assistance activities of United Nations agencies.

23. The first two sessions of the Governing Council of UNDP had shown that while it was determined to introduce innovations and reforms so as to make the merger fully effective, it was equally determined to act cautiously and to advance step by step.

24. Mr. HEURTEMATTE (Associate Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme) said that his remarks would concern mainly the Special Fund component. Since EPTA's biennial programming procedure could not be interrupted, the UNDP Governing Council had hitherto concentrated on the projects inherited from the Special Fund and had decided to hold a special session in November 1966 to approve the technical assistance programme.

25. The two programmes were thus being carried out side by side. The merger would not be complete before 1969, thus giving the UNDP Governing Council enough time to study ways and means of adopting uniform programming methods in the two components and comparing the financial provisions governing them.

26. In all other respects, the merger was already a living reality reflected in joint agencies: a deliberative body—the Governing Council of UNDP—which had taken over

the management of the two programmes; an Inter-Agency Consultative Board, which consisted of the heads of the secretariats of the specialized agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, and constituted a co-ordinating and directing body at the highest level; finally there was an Administrator and a secretariat. The advantages of centralization had already been experienced, particularly in the improved status of the Resident Representatives.

27. He would like to stress the role of UNDP in the context of world-wide development, and to mention first of all that it had helped confirm the value of the pre-investment principle, defined by the Secretary-General in 1962, as an essential factor of development. Activities carried out in that sphere under the Special Fund totalled 659 pre-investment projects, covering 137 countries and territories and costing more than \$1,565 million of which only \$644.5 million had been supplied by the United Nations and the rest by the recipient countries. Of that number 282 projects concerned the evaluation of resources and feasibility studies, 243 dealt with vocational training, and 132 concerned applied scientific research. 380 projects were under way at 30 April 1966; at the end of 1965 there were 2,503 experts in service, 488 of whom came from developing countries; counterpart personnel totalled 28,000, while the number of fellowships allocated to training that personnel had also increased.

28. Some 70 projects had now been completed, 27 of which, costing \$25 million, had made it possible to mobilize over \$1,200 million capital—\$373 million from national sources and \$844 from external sources—which had been invested in key sectors. But the Development Programme had brought yet other benefits which were harder to evaluate, such as the spread of modern scientific and technical discoveries and the continued training of personnel in the various development sectors. At the end of 1965, 107,500 persons had attended full-time specialized courses in establishments assisted by the Special Fund and the specialized agencies, and that figure did not include the holders of EPTA fellowships.

29. Of course, credit for those achievements should be given first and foremost to the recipient Governments, whose efforts and initiative the United Nations had merely supported. Credit was also due to the implementing bodies, the specialized agencies, the sum of whose experience and the great efforts they had made to meet new responsibilities could not but be appreciated.

30. The growing volume of applications for assistance (currently, 318 had been officially submitted or were about to be submitted, to which should be added requests in preparation and phase II projects) confirmed the value of pre-investment activities; however, it did not appear that UNDP had sufficient resources available to enable it to meet its new obligations. Even if the target of \$200 million fixed by the General Assembly for contributions in 1967 was reached, it would still be inadequate. The fact that the margin of available resources had now been practically exhausted, as it had been used to finance existing programmes, had made matters worse. Unless contributions increased substantially during the next few years, the

UNDP Governing Council would be compelled to restrict the scope of its activities, at a particularly crucial time, and might even have to change the structure of the Special Fund component by laying down qualitative standards for the approval of projects.

31. The lack of sufficient resources was combined with a steady decline in the inflow of capital investment for development. That situation had led the UNDP administration to forge closer links with the World Bank—itself an implementing agency for numerous projects—which had also agreed to collaborate with the other specialized agencies. UNDP had likewise obtained assurance of support from the Inter-American Development Bank and was seeking help from other financial bodies. The Governing Council of UNDP had reached no decision at its last meeting about the progressive transformation of the United Nations Special Fund and the extension of its activities to investment proper, but everything seemed to indicate that it approved the principles of the recommendation contained in Annex A.IV.8 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.¹ As the President of the World Bank had recently stated, while there was general agreement on the need to mobilize an increased volume of capital in the industrialized countries to meet the growing requirements of the developing countries, the political will to take the necessary action appeared to be lacking. The shortage of capital had led UNDP and the World Bank to unite their efforts to grant priority to development projects most likely to attract capital. The President of the World Bank also foresaw the need for certain changes in existing structures and for the introduction of an element of choice in the preparation and approval of programmes.

32. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs had both been at pains to emphasize (1421st and 1431st meetings), financing of development was the main theme of the current session of the Economic and Social Council. UNDP, through its pre-investment activities, was in the forefront of multilateral action in that field. Within the United Nations itself, it was the very essence of international co-operation to speed up development; the United Kingdom representative had stressed the irreversible nature of such development (1422nd meeting), and Pope Paul VI had clearly defined its objectives in his message to the UNDP Governing Council (see E/4219, para.4). The United Nations Development Programme was a highly valuable instrument of international solidarity, for the good of all, big or small, rich or poor. A spirit of fraternity, a prerequisite for world peace, was thus being created between nations.

33. Mr. VARELA (Panama) regretted that working documents and summary records of meetings were not always made available in Spanish within the required time limit. He sometimes found it difficult to grasp the views expressed by other delegations on the principles which should guide the United Nations in its efforts to bring about the material, intellectual and spiritual progress of the less favoured countries, the aims of which had been so

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.II.

clearly set forth in Pope Paul VI's admirable message to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme. UNDP was one of the Organization's most important enterprises for achieving the economic and social progress so eagerly awaited by the great majority of mankind.

34. The Governing Council's reports were evidence of UNDP's dynamism and gave promise of the advantages to be derived from the complete integration of both components of the Programme, particularly in the field of pre-investment, through a better use of human and financial resources. The UNDP Administrator himself had underlined the drawbacks resulting from the fact that the two components of the Programme were not complementary. With regard to agriculture, for example, he deplored the fact that the projects appeared to be concentrated on instruction at the professional level rather than on training extension workers, whose services were essential for the rationalization and modernization of agriculture. He was happy to see that both public and private agencies, whose experience was so valuable, had been assigned an important role in the development process.

35. His delegation shared the Governing Council's misgivings about the contribution target of \$200 million set for 1967. The financial situation which had been described was a discouraging one. Increased support from the industrialized countries was necessary to enable the developing countries to pursue their efforts. The rigid financial structure of the external sector of those countries limited their possibilities of growth, and made a coherent policy of international economic co-operation imperative.

36. He associated himself with the desire expressed by many members of the Governing Council for closer co-operation between the Resident Representatives, the United Nations agencies and those responsible for the programmes in the recipient countries. The role of the Resident Representatives was to advise and direct at a high level and to act as real administrators. Integration should in fact produce its effects at all levels, even in the field.

37. The public should be better informed about the pre-investment projects under way, so as to attract more capital from both national and external sources and to promote capital formation.

38. His delegation shared the UNDP Administrator's confidence in the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. With the co-operation of the industrialized countries, that Organization should give fresh impetus to industrial progress in the developing countries.

39. Lastly, his delegation wished to express its gratitude for the UNDP-supported projects implemented in his own country which were creating a foundation for future development efforts within the framework of a balanced national programme. He was convinced that that co-operation would increase and would enable his country's urgent needs to be met.

40. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the consideration of the UNDP Governing Council's reports on its first two sessions afforded the Economic and Social Council the opportunity to evaluate the role of United Nations technical assistance activities in the development policies which it was endeavouring to formulate, with a view to the establishment of any necessary guidelines for the UNDP administration; it also enabled it to exercise its co-ordinating functions, since UNDP, for its part, was acting indirectly as a co-ordinator by distributing the work among most of the agencies belonging to the United Nations family.

41. The Council might thus be led to broach the very substance of the problems with which UNDP was concerned, but he would be careful not to do so himself because the Council was not called upon to delve into the details of UNDP's activities, and moreover the latter could not function properly unless the Council had a certain amount of confidence in it.

42. His delegation recognized the value of the part played by UNDP and in general approved the action of its Administrator and secretariat as described by the Associate Administrator, whose personal action in the UNDP administration he commended. The part which the UNDP Governing Council could and should play in the whole of UNDP's activities could only be fulfilled as the outcome of constant co-operation between the UNDP administration and the Governments represented on the Governing Council which, while placing complete confidence in the Administrator of UNDP, should not shirk certain responsibilities which had been entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

43. As to the funds available for financing UNDP activities, it was of course natural for the Governing Council to be concerned about a possible inadequacy of the funds provided for the Programme, so that it could draw the General Assembly's attention to a situation which it deemed to be unfavourable, thus enabling the highest United Nations bodies to address to Member States the appeals and recommendations which seemed justified. On the other hand, when the UNDP administration had to formulate the programme which would form the backbone of United Nations technical assistance and pre-investment activities, its task was to adjust those activities strictly to the resources on which it could rely. Any initiative, however well-intentioned, which led it to provide for a growth of UNDP activities at a more rapid rate than was commensurate with the increase in resources could only give rise to an unfortunate situation which it was best to avoid. The two kinds of preoccupation, namely, those of the General Assembly and the Council and hence of Governments on the one hand, and, on the other hand, those of the UNDP administration, which should be concern for good management, were on different planes which should not be confused.

44. As to the exercise by the Council of its co-ordinating functions, he noted that, within the programme, co-ordination was mainly carried out through the choice of agents to implement the projects. It was through that decision that UNDP could play an important part in co-ordinating the technical assistance activities of the

specialized agencies. That aspect of the activities had been or would be influenced by events, past or impending, connected with the merger of EPTA with the Special Fund, industrialization, natural resources, the formulation of a new programme, and finally, the establishment of a permanent UNCTAD secretariat.

45. As to the merger of EPTA with the Special Fund, the reform stage had now been reached. The first manifestation of the merger, decided on eight months ago by the General Assembly, was the submission of a single report on the activities of EPTA and the Special Fund. Much remained to be done in the matter of reforms, and he hoped that at the next session of the Governing Council, the Administrator of UNDP would suggest concrete measures for closer co-ordination of the activities of EPTA and the Special Fund, since those two components of UNDP were going to exist side by side for another two years. Points of contact would have to be increased, for example, by making EPTA the precursor of more important pre-investment activities, by instructing it to help the developing countries to draw up the applications which they submitted to the Special Fund and asking it to help those countries to pinpoint the sectors in respect of which they could request assistance from the specialized agencies. Finally, there were certain activities, for example in the sphere of industrialization or natural resources, which called for preliminary studies by one or two experts; EPTA could be given that task, studies of multi-purpose projects, which called for teamwork, being reserved for the Special Fund.

46. With regard to industrialization, the establishment of the Organization for Industrial Development had brought to the forefront the need to grant, within the United Nations, more generous aid for industrialization in the developing countries. UNDP could play an important though limited role in that connexion, since its rules provided that projects in that sphere should be financed only in response to requests from developing countries. From the point of view of the future Organization, it would be useful for UNDP to assess in advance the probable applications from developing countries concerning industrial projects, and to arrive at some approximation of the proportion of the Programme's resources which could be used for that purpose. The same remarks applied to natural resources.

47. The creation of UNCTAD and the establishment of its permanent secretariat had brought out the need for studies designed to assist the developing countries to prepare export projections and market surveys so as to orient their production accordingly. Too little attention appeared to have been paid to market surveys, which were, however, essential if the profitability of projects was to be assured and public or private investment from national or international sources was to be attracted. The existence of an increasingly well-staffed UNCTAD secretariat should make it possible for the developing countries to submit, if they deemed it necessary, a larger number of applications for the study of certain trade problems and for UNDP to grant their requests more readily, since it knew that it had, in the UNCTAD secretariat, the implementing agent best qualified for that type of project.

48. The fact that the regular United Nations technical assistance programme had been considered by the Governing Council of UNDP at its second session constituted a procedural innovation. The Governing Council had submitted a draft resolution reproduced in annex III to document E/4219. His delegation had no objection to raise in connexion with that draft resolution, but it hoped that the new procedure would be examined more closely so that henceforward the Council might be able to link consideration of the regular United Nations technical assistance programme with that of United Nations economic and social programmes and activities in general. The expression of that wish did not mean that his delegation was renouncing its opposition of principle—which it would reiterate on voting—to the financing of technical assistance under the regular budget.

49. Mr. MACDONALD (Canada) said that his delegation, a member of the Governing Council of UNDP, could attest to the efforts made, both by the Governing Council and the UNDP administration, during the period of transition to a fully integrated programme which would permit the fullest possible enjoyment of the benefits of consolidation.

50. After a first session in which some wavering in working methods had been evident, the second session of the Governing Council had been more constructive and the unofficial, frank discussions had turned out to be particularly helpful. His delegation hoped that the same procedure would be adopted in future sessions.

51. The means of ensuring rapid implementation of projects naturally remained the major preoccupation of a large number of countries. To that end, many representatives had urged that the co-ordinating role of Resident Representatives should be strengthened. Reference had been made to cases where the officials of specialized agencies had not always taken into consideration the role of the Resident Representatives. The findings of the technical assistance evaluation teams recently sent to Thailand, Chile and Tunisia had also been mentioned, highlighting the necessity for strengthening the role of Resident Representatives. He was gratified that efforts had been made to that end.

52. Canada was looking forward to the results of activities undertaken jointly by UNDP and the new Organization for Industrial Development, which should do much to help further the industrialization of the developing countries, as should the posting of industrial experts in the field. The financing by UNDP of pilot and demonstration projects should also help to accelerate the rate of industrialization in those countries. The Governing Council of UNDP had discussed a set of principles to govern those projects, thus opening the way for activities which might well encourage investment in various industrial sectors.

53. The Canadian delegation had been one of those which, while recognizing the importance of increasing assistance for industrial development, had stressed the need for maintaining a good balance with agricultural development. In view of the dire food problems which might soon face the world and which had recently been described before the Council by the Director-General of

FAO (1421st meeting) and by the United States representative (1422nd meeting), it was convinced that redoubled efforts were necessary to train farmers in modern methods of food production. The UNDP study on its pre-investment work concerning training institutions had revealed that agricultural training had been neglected, particularly at the level of the farmer himself, and his delegation was pleased that steps were being taken to fill the gap.

54. All the new efforts in various spheres could only be successful if sufficient funds were available. The Administrator of UNDP had stated that, to the present time, no sound pre-investment project had failed to be followed up by capital investment. The increasingly productive rela-

tions between UNDP and the World Bank group and the regional development banks, which were always ready to invest in promising projects, as were, moreover, private investors, were to be welcomed. It was UNDP itself which was in need of greater financial support. The current annual target for contributions was \$200 million, but even if it were achieved in 1966, the number of projects which UNDP could undertake would not meet needs and requests. At the Pledging Conference to be held in November, Canada would do its best to help achieve the current financial goal, and would in that way express its confidence in the bold and dynamic United Nations Development Programme.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1436th meeting

Monday, 18 July 1966
at 3.20 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 14

Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/4150, E/4219)
(*concluded*)

1. Mr. HOO (Commissioner for Technical Co-operation) drew attention to chapter VIII of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on its second session (E/4219), in which the discussion that had taken place and the decisions reached on the activities of the United Nations in its capacity as an operational agency for technical co-operation were summarized. The Governing Council was also the inter-governmental body within the United Nations to which the Council and the General Assembly had entrusted the task of supervising all the technical co-operation activities for which the Secretary-General was responsible. Those duties, in the case of the specialized

agencies, were discharged by their governing bodies or by specially constituted technical assistance committees at the inter-governmental level.

2. The technical co-operation activities of the United Nations included participation in EPTA, the regular programme of technical assistance financed under part V of the United Nations budget, Special Fund projects for which the United Nations was the executing agency, and funds-in-trust operations. Total expenditure and obligations in 1965 had amounted to \$34 million as against \$32.9 million in 1964 and \$23.2 million in 1963, the increases being due largely to the growth of Special Fund activities, although funds-in-trust operations in 1965 had amounted to over \$4 million. That type of financing appeared to be increasing in volume and variety, and would be the subject of a special report by the Secretary-General to a future session of the Governing Council. In non-financial terms, the 1965 programmes had provided for experts from 94 countries who had served on 2,364 assignments. Fellowships had been awarded to 1,262 nationals of 115 countries and territories for study in 72 countries.

3. The Governing Council was the successor to TAC as the body exercising supervision over United Nations technical assistance operations. That responsibility included the general review of activities in the latest full operational year, the approval of the proposed programme for the forthcoming year, recommendations for a planning level for the subsequent year and action on any matters of general policy that might arise.

4. Appropriations for the 1965 regular programme under part V of the United Nations budget amounted to \$6.4 million and the delivered programme in 1965 had amounted to \$6,393,000 or 99.89 per cent of the appropriation. Of that total, 48.7 per cent had been allocated to economic development, 30.5 per cent to social development, 16.9 per cent to public administration and 3.9 per cent to human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control.

5. For 1967, the Governing Council was recommending to the General Assembly, through the Council, appropriations of \$6.4 million. In that connexion, the Governing Council had approved in principle the detailed programme proposals for 1967 which were based upon country requests on a priority basis and proposals emanating from the Council's committees and commissions. The Governing Council had authorized the Secretary-General to use \$6.4 million provisionally as a target in planning the 1968 regular programme and for the related purpose of preparing the 1968 initial budget estimates in the spring

of 1967. Those and other decisions were summarized in paragraph 225 of the report. Action by the Economic and Social Council was required on a draft resolution contained in annex III to the report. Its adoption would enable the Secretary-General to submit final budget proposals for 1967 to the General Assembly. Assuming that the draft resolution was adopted in its present form, the final estimate would amount to \$6.4 million, and funds would be used for the purposes indicated in the programme proposals approved by the Governing Council.

6. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) said that his delegation wholeheartedly endorsed the view expressed by the Administrator of UNDP that more resources should be made available to the developing countries on "soft" terms and also for pre-investment purposes. It was important that countries receiving assistance should not be subjected to an unduly high debt-servicing burden.

7. It was gratifying to note that a close relationship had already been established between UNDP pre-investment activities and the investment activities of IBRD and other financial institutions. His delegation urged that the time-lag between the submission of requests and their approval and between approval and implementation should be reduced to the minimum. Early consideration should be given to pre-investment requests, particularly if submitted immediately after a session of the Governing Council. The authority received from the Governing Council by the Administration to approve such requests could, in some cases, enable the Administration to deal expeditiously with urgent and important projects. He suggested that, as the executing agencies had sometimes failed to provide the services of experts stipulated in the plan of operations, recipient Governments should be supplied with the names of more than one expert, to ensure that at least one would be available.

8. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the willingness of UNDP to associate itself actively with UNCTAD in its efforts to improve the trading position of the developing countries, and agreed fully with the view expressed in the Governing Council that UNDP also had a role to play in helping to assure marketing opportunities for increased agricultural and industrial production.

9. His delegation endorsed the suggestion that UNDP should finance pilot and demonstration projects which were likely to stimulate sizable investments and to reduce the risks of entrepreneurs and which would therefore help to promote the industrialization of the developing countries. In its view the financial allocation of 24 per cent to industries should be increased. It supported the Governing Council's recommendation that the Administrator should submit to it projects likely to promote the industrial development of the developing countries and considered that UNDP should maintain a close relationship with other United Nations bodies such as the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID) and UNCTAD. Although it was heartening that 3,000 projects costing an estimated total of \$1,500 million had been approved, only \$19 million in equipment had been provided; his delegation considered that the equipment proportion should be increased.

10. In conclusion, he paid tribute to UNDP activities which, he hoped, would further accelerate the rate of economic development of the developing countries.

11. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that his delegation was encouraged by the progress made as a result of the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund. For example, the first steps had been taken to merge the staffs of the former two bodies, and it was to be hoped that the consolidation would continue. At the first meeting of the new Inter-Agency Consultative Board, attention had been focused on some of the problems which had a bearing on the effectiveness of programmes, such as the scarcity of qualified experts in certain fields and the increasingly important central role of the Resident Representatives, who were responsible for co-ordinating the work of field representatives of the specialized agencies in recipient countries.

12. It was also gratifying to note that the Governing Council had convincingly demonstrated its ability to operate efficiently, that a record number of projects had been approved in 1966, and that a number of policy issues had been resolved and others identified for consideration in the future.

13. UNDP had already taken steps to consolidate its financial administration and had authorized, on an experimental basis, the use of \$2 million out of the Revolving Fund to speed up the initial execution of pre-investment projects prior to the Governing Council's approval; that authority should, however, be used with caution.

14. He noted that the draft resolution contained in annex III to the report of the second session reflected the decisions and recommendations of the Governing Council with respect to the regular programme of technical assistance of the United Nations for 1967 and 1968, and he expressed the hope that it would be approved by the Council.

15. At the second session, his delegation had stated that the United States Government hoped to increase its contribution to UNDP from \$65 million to \$70 million in 1967, and would continue to do its share in helping to meet the \$200 million target figure established by the General Assembly in resolution 2093 (XX). At the same time, however, it had emphasized that it would be unwise to approve numerous pre-investment projects if the various executing agencies and UNDP itself were not equipped to carry them out efficiently and expeditiously. At his delegation's request, the Administration was to prepare a study of the realistic needs and capabilities for increased pre-investment assistance. That study, which would be valuable not only to the Governing Council but also to delegations in their consideration of the measures that must be taken to increase and sustain the flow of resources to the developing countries, did not reduce the need for other bold new proposals for future consideration.

16. In conclusion, he said that his Government hoped that every effort would be made to support and encourage UNDP in its efforts to achieve its worthy objectives.

17. Mr. WURTH (Luxembourg) noted that the Governing Council was becoming increasingly aware of its important role as a policy-making body, and expressed his conviction that it would be able to define in greater detail the part that should be played by UNDP in the development strategy of the United Nations family of organizations.

18. His delegation was gratified to note that a balance was gradually being achieved, in Special Fund projects, between the agricultural and industrial sectors, both of which were vital to the development of the developing countries. It also welcomed the decision to devote a certain amount of UNDP resources to the construction of pilot plants or workshops which would not only help to fill the gap between pre-investment and investment activities but would also indicate the best course to be followed in future. The effectiveness of that approach could, in his view, be increased by making as much use as possible of integrated teams, contractual services and engineering consultants. The construction of plants and the training of skilled labour, experts and key staff should proceed concurrently in order to ensure that jobs were available for the persons being trained. In that connexion, close co-operation should be established with UNOID.

19. He noted that the resident representatives would play an increasingly important role; they should be able to act as co-ordinators between recipient Governments, UNDP and the specialized agencies. His delegation endorsed the idea of appointing industrial advisers following the establishment of UNOID, in order to promote the industrialization of the developing countries, but considered that such advisers should be added to the team of the Resident Representative, whose co-ordinating function would thereby be enhanced.

20. Mr. CHAND (India) said that his delegation was most concerned about the financial position of UNDP, since it appeared that, even if the target of \$200 million was attained at the Pledging Conference, UNDP activities in 1967 would be reduced by about \$25 million. Progress during the first half of the United Nations Development Decade had been disappointing enough so far as the developing countries were concerned, and it would be most regrettable if UNDP activities were now to be curtailed for lack of funds. However, as economic activity in the developed countries was increasing steadily, there was no reason why UNDP's 1966 target should not be attained, and contributions amounting to \$250 million collected in 1967.

21. His delegation was certain that the streamlining of UNDP activities would result in greater efficiency. A good beginning had already been made in co-ordinating UNDP activities with those of other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, and it was gratifying to note that a close relationship had been established with IBRD and IDB. It was to be hoped that a similar relationship would be established with the Asian and African Development Banks when they began operation.

22. He welcomed the establishment of a Revolving Fund of \$7.5 million and the authority given to the Administrator to use part of that fund for financing Special

Fund-type projects. That procedure would eliminate delays in the approval of projects and help to reduce the time lag between the approval and commencement of operations.

23. His delegation endorsed the Administrator's views concerning the urgent need to place greater emphasis on industrialization of the developing countries and the desirability of more projects with a direct bearing on industrial production. In that connexion it hoped that the closest possible co-operation would be established between UNDP and UNOID with regard to investment in industrial projects, operational activities and the use of contributions made by Governments for special industrial services. Suitable co-ordination would also be necessary with other bodies active in the field of industrialization.

24. In his delegation's view, the controversy regarding the relative priorities to be accorded by UNDP to industrial and agricultural projects was rather meaningless in view of the interdependence of those two sectors from the point of view of a country's development.

25. The international community had a duty to assist in the industrialization of the developing countries and those countries hoped that UNOID would play a decisive role in that regard. India would support that Organization wholeheartedly, and considered that its establishment at New Delhi would lead to closer relations between developed and developing countries and bring the United Nations closer to the developing world.

26. His delegation believed that UNDP's activities in the field of market research and export promotion activities would follow logically from its activities in the field of industrialization, since the main purpose of economic diversification was to enable the developing countries to diversify their exports to the developed countries and thus increase their export earnings. However, UNDP's activities in that field must be very closely co-ordinated with those of GATT and UNCTAD. UNDP could be of great assistance in carrying out studies of the feasibility of establishing industries in the developing countries and, within the limits of its resources, should try to accord high priority to such work.

27. The concept of associate experts was a useful one, but in his view it was more important that countries receiving technical assistance should appoint qualified counterparts who could ultimately take over the functions of the foreign experts. Steps should be taken to speed up the implementation of UNDP projects through more concentrated action at the national level as well as on the part of the executing agencies.

28. While it had received a considerable amount of assistance under EPTA and the Special Fund, India had itself furnished a large amount of aid by providing experts, training facilities and equipment. Furthermore, up to the end of 1965 India's financial contribution to EPTA had amounted to \$8.37 million and its contribution to the Special Fund to \$12.5 million. In 1966, despite financial difficulties, it had earmarked \$3 million for its contribution to UNDP.

29. His delegation agreed that no country was too rich to receive assistance or too poor to give it, and realized that there was no substitute for self-help. The developing countries had been making heroic efforts to raise their standards of living, but their efforts were being frustrated by a levelling-off in the amount of assistance provided by the developed countries. The flow of assistance from the developed to the developing countries had remained unchanged during the past four years at \$9,500 million. The net flow had in fact been only \$6,000 million, and the Administrator had suggested a net flow target of \$14,000 million by 1970, a very small amount when compared with the gross national product of the capital-exporting countries.

30. The international community as a whole, and particularly the developed countries, therefore had a responsibility to ensure that the entire United Nations programme in the field of technical and development assistance was not frustrated.

31. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said that his delegation regarded the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund as a step towards the rationalization of their respective activities, over-all planning, the co-ordination of various types of technical co-operation programmes and, in particular, progress in the direction of investment activities.

32. He noted that no decision had yet been taken on the suggestion that a programme committee should be established to assist the Governing Council in its task. Nevertheless, that suggestion had helped to secure acceptance of the idea of private meetings between members of the Governing Council and the administrative officials of UNDP, a procedure which would help the Governing Council to keep better informed. The frank exchanges of views which had taken place at the second session appeared to indicate that extremely valuable co-operation could be established between the Governing Council and the Administration.

33. It was gratifying to note the Governing Council's adoption of a programme comprising almost 140 projects, but it was regrettable that, owing to financial difficulties, the same level of activity could not be maintained in future. Even if the target of \$200 million established by General Assembly resolution 2093 (XX) was attained at the next Pledging Conference, the rhythm of the programme could not be maintained unless resources increased annually by \$33 million instead of \$25 million as originally estimated. He emphasized that it would become increasingly difficult to make up any lost ground and that the dynamics of development called for dynamic efforts. Only in that way could total resources be increased and investment activities promoted.

34. From a technical point of view, UNDP's pre-investment activities had been highly successful and were helping the recipient countries to ensure their economic and social development in a rational manner. However it was essential that the very important studies carried out should not remain mere recommendations for want of investment capital. That point had been emphasized by

the Secretary-General in his interim report on the Development Decade (E/4196, para. 194).

35. The function of UNDP was clearly to prepare the way for investment by encouraging action by IBRD and its branches or by the recently established regional banks. However, where its activities were of a pilot nature it should go beyond existing limits and, acting as a catalyst, attract capital to appropriate sectors of the economy. His delegation considered that the time had come to give UNDP additional responsibilities and enable it to devote part of its resources to investment. The earmarking of \$25 million annually for investment projects in the field of industrial development had already been suggested.

36. In conclusion, he noted that UNDP, as a result of the gradual refinement and improvement of the development concept, was at present one of the most important tools at the disposal of the United Nations in its efforts to achieve the objectives of the Development Decade.

37. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that his delegation fully supported the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund, a move which appeared to be yielding successful results. While it was not supposed to examine the details of the combined Programme, the Council was responsible for defining its broad guidelines. In that connexion he wished to refer to two matters to which his delegation attached importance. First, UNDP should give special priority to regional projects, as EPTA and the Special Fund had done in the past. It was precisely because of their desire to ensure the rapid integration of their economies that the Latin American countries attached such importance to regional and sub-regional projects. Secondly, UNDP had an obvious and important role to play within the framework of United Nations efforts to promote development and particularly to attain the objectives of the Development Decade. The role of planning in attaining those objectives was important and much attention would also have to be paid to the questions of investment and pre-investment. It was surprising, therefore, that the report of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4207) did not mention UNDP as one of the bodies with which that Committee co-operated.

38. His delegation was greatly concerned by the fact that contributions to the Programme had not reached the target level. The fact that the United States had promised to increase its contribution was encouraging.

39. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his Government had been one of those which, when the merger of EPTA and the Special Fund was first suggested, had expressed doubts about the wisdom of the move. Eventually, however, the United Kingdom had been persuaded to endorse the merger and had fully supported General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX). His delegation believed that the merged Programme had a great potential and could serve as a focus for United Nations development activities and as a factor for co-ordination of work in the field.

40. The second session of the UNDP Governing Council had been more useful and productive than the first. Its preparation had been more thorough, its documentation

more complete and the proposals put forward by the Administration had been much better documented. In the opinion of his delegation, the informal exchanges of views and information between the Administration and members of the Governing Council at the start of the session had been a very useful innovation.

41. Not much progress had been made as yet in welding together the two elements of the Programme. The Administrator had asked for guidance but he himself should be able to suggest how that might be done. The two elements could be compared to two parallel tracks on which traffic was moving at different speeds and with a different periodicity. The aim should be to establish a third rail between the two, with a new kind of traffic deriving from both sides. The planning required for UNDP in the future would not necessarily be tied to the two-year rhythm of EPTA nor wholly to the much longer periods of Special Fund projects. Longer-term planning would be necessary in order to ensure that the technical assistance from the EPTA side would lead into pre-investment projects, which might be followed by phase II projects of a shorter nature corresponding to the technical assistance side. All those steps should be planned as a coherent sequence of development and that might call for planning over periods of five or six years. General Assembly resolutions laid down, however, that assistance must be provided at the request of Governments. If too many resources were tied up in long-term planning, where would Governments obtain the short-term assistance they were accustomed to getting from EPTA? Governments must still be able to choose either long-term or short-term assistance, and the characteristics of both components of UNDP must be preserved. The Administration had been successful in working out each of the two elements composing the current programme on the lines laid down in the original resolutions. Before the merger was considered co-operation had begun on a number of projects. The Administration should now be requested to take that further and to suggest how the progressive merging of the two components of the Programme could be developed further while still maintaining the essential principle of consumer's choice. If two or three years were likely to elapse before the merger was complete, there was time for a full discussion of those matters. Similarly, if the speed with which requests were processed by the Administration was reduced for lack of funds, there might be an opportunity for closer examination of ways and means of making the merger more effective and UNDP as a whole more efficient. He hoped that the Administration would have suggestions on those points to put before the Governing Council at its third session. Further study of the Programme was in any case called for, particularly in order to see how a system of project-budgeting instead of biennial programming could be adopted in the technical assistance field. Under such a system, the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components might be brought to work on more nearly parallel lines and so be more closely integrated.

42. The pre-investment activities of the Special Fund and now of UNDP were a powerful aid to industrialization and to the stimulation of financial flows. It was logical that, at the present stage of those activities, the emphasis

should shift from general resource surveys to feasibility studies. At the same time, it was important that the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council should aim at encouraging countries to carry out balanced development. Each Government should itself decide, however, on the particular balance it desired for its country's economy.

43. His delegation foresaw close co-operation between UNDP and UNOID. The spheres of operation of the two bodies were different but the closer they were linked the greater would be the efficiency of both. His delegation supported the Governing Council's decision concerning pilot and demonstration projects (E/4219, paras. 91-104) but wished to be assured that that type of project would really be of a pilot and demonstrative nature and would lead to further investment; such projects should not merely be small-scale investments leading no further.

44. All representatives were convinced of the need to increase the resources available to multilateral agencies for development purposes. His delegation therefore welcomed the United States representative's announcement that his country would pledge a larger contribution to UNDP.

45. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) confirmed that UNDP had the full support and confidence of his Government.

46. It was a fact that, if the Programme's earmarkings for 1967 were not to be reduced, an increase of 40 per cent to 50 per cent in the resources pledged for earmarking in 1966 would be necessary. That fact should be borne in mind when the Council and other United Nations bodies considered the problem of the possible use of UNDP in connexion with the financing of new programmes in such fields as natural resources and the application of science and technology to development. A reduction in the 1967 earmarking could be prevented by increased pledges or by forward pledges for subsequent years. So far, Sweden was the only country to have made such forward pledges, other countries arguing that they would have to overcome legal and constitutional difficulties before they could adopt that system. It should be borne in mind, however, that all countries did take decisions which amounted to financial commitments for several years ahead. Co-operation with the developing countries was a subject important enough for such longer-term commitments. The representative of Pakistan had referred to the need for "soft" loans for development. Sweden, through its additional contributions to IDA, had made possible the granting of such loans to the developing countries.

47. The merger of the two components of UNDP had been a smooth operation. So far, it had resulted mainly in a technical change. The next step would be to fuse the various substantive elements into one programme. Adoption of the system of project-budgeting for the technical assistance component would be an important step in the right direction. The United Nations regular programme of technical assistance, because of the flexibility of its funds, would probably be able to lend increasing assistance to UNDP projects. It was his Government's intention to propose that the funds available under the regular programme of technical assistance should be increased.

48. His delegation was gratified to learn of the efforts being made to try to close the gap between pre-investment and investment proper. A positive approach in that direction was being made by the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants and the introduction of reimbursable projects. The suggestion that UNDP should be requested to make forecasts of requests for funds in, *inter alia*, the field of industrialization merited consideration.

49. The decisive role of recipient Governments in the preparation, execution and follow-up of projects must be recognized. An important role was also played by the Resident Representatives in programme planning, programme implementation, co-ordination within multilateral programmes and in personnel matters. In that connexion, agreements reached between UNDP and the specialized agencies concerning the terms of reference of Resident Representatives should be transmitted not only to the latter, but also to the representatives of the specialized agencies in the field. The instructions to all local representatives of the United Nations family should be the same.

50. Although it was discouraging to learn that earmarkings might decline just as requests for assistance were increasing, that situation would make it necessary for UNDP to be selective and to devote more time to the question of project priorities. It would also oblige all concerned, the specialized agencies and UNDP to view projects in the framework of over-all long-term planning. Only in such a framework would it be possible to achieve maximum efficiency and make the best use of available resources.

51. Mr. KADLEC (Czechoslovakia) said that some of the most vital problems confronting UNDP were the decisions it had to take concerning priorities and the scope of its activities. The developing countries rightly expected that UNDP's pre-investment work would gradually be supplemented by investment proper. Czechoslovakia hoped that pilot and demonstration plant projects would constitute a first step in that direction and that they would be followed by other appropriate projects.

52. His delegation welcomed the UNDP Administrator's intention to increase consultations with UNOID and it appreciated his efforts to strengthen the co-ordinating function of the Resident Representatives. In addition, UNDP's co-operation with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should be placed on a more solid and permanent basis.

53. Czechoslovakia's views on EPTA and the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance remained unchanged. In view of its specific objectives, EPTA should remain a separate component of UNDP while the regular programme should be integrated with UNDP. Operational activities should not be financed from the regular United Nations budget. For those reasons, his delegation would be unable to vote in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the Governing Council of UNDP (E/4219, annex III) and would abstain if it was put to the vote.

54. His Government would continue effectively to support United Nations technical co-operation activities and would provide practical assistance in the implementation of projects.

55. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his country had derived considerable benefit from the activities of EPTA and the Special Fund and hoped that it would benefit still more now that the two had been merged in UNDP. It would be some time, however, before the merger became fully effective. For that reason he considered that a cost-accounting study of the Programme would be premature at the present stage. Some years should elapse before the new body was subjected to that type of scrutiny.

56. In planning economic development the Governments of the less developed countries often found it advisable to work on the basis of an area or region. They frequently found it advisable, moreover, to consider several sectors together; in the case of agriculture, for example, the industries based on it and related matters such as electrification and road building, needed to be planned simultaneously. He hoped that in its pre-investment and feasibility studies UNDP would bear those factors in mind and not work entirely on the basis of isolated projects.

57. With regard to the provision of experts, an effort should be made to ensure that requesting Governments were offered a wider effective choice. It was also important to ensure an appropriate balance between the provision of experts and the provision of fellowships and other local training facilities which would produce personnel capable of taking over projects when the experts departed.

58. His delegation was disturbed to note the sharp rise in the purchase of equipment for Special Fund projects from the Republic of South Africa with which the majority of the States Members of the United Nations had curtailed their trade because of the practices of racial segregation prevailing there.

59. He hoped that other donor countries would heed the Swedish representative's remarks concerning the advantages of making forward pledges as a means of facilitating advance planning of projects. He urged them to give that matter their serious consideration and hoped that a considerable extension of the practice would be reported at future sessions of the Council.

60. Mr. DULEA (Romania) noted with satisfaction the progress made during 1965 by both components of UNDP. His delegation was gratified that activities in 1965 had reached the level of \$34 million—which included operations under the regular programme of technical assistance, EPTA, the Special Fund and funds-in-trust arrangements—as against \$32.9 million in 1964 and \$23.2 million in 1963. Within the United Nations total activity, experts coming from 94 countries had served on 2,364 assignments and fellowships had been awarded to 1,262 nationals of 115 countries and territories for study in 72 different countries.

61. The recipient country played the main role in accelerating its economic and social development, for it was up

to it to mobilize its physical and human resources and strengthen the economic and institutional framework designed to support its economic and social development and thus maximize the efficacy of the international technical assistance it received. It was most important also that countries should prepare realistic development plans.

62. The Romanian delegation welcomed the efforts of the technical assistance organs, and particularly of the Special Fund, to expand their activities, thus helping to ensure and consolidate the political and economic independence of the developing countries. An analysis of the distribution of funds showed that UNDP was devoting increasing attention to agricultural and industrial projects. It should place greater emphasis on investment in those branches of industry which, by using available natural resources, laid the foundations for a country's industrialization and for increasing its export potential. Industrial development and diversification called for accelerated training of national cadres through the establishment of training institutes and centres, the provision of experts and the granting of fellowships.

63. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United Nations programmes of technical assistance had already been in operation for some fifteen years; before they celebrated their twentieth anniversary and reached full maturity they would need, like any individual passing through that difficult transitional age, to work out their definitive orientation. From that point of view the second session of the Governing Council of UNDP had been of great importance. There had been lively discussions on the kind of programmes that should be implemented and on methods of increasing the resources available to them, with special emphasis on industrial development. Those discussions were of great interest not only to the members of the Governing Council and to the recipient countries, but also to the Economic and Social Council, as the body principally responsible for the direction and co-ordination of United Nations activities within its field of competence. It was the duty of the Council to ensure that UNDP became an effective instrument for meeting the needs of the developing countries and that the resources of the Programme were not used to the detriment of those countries.

64. The approval of more than 3,000 projects under EPTA and the Special Fund was to be welcomed as was the considerable experience accumulated in the field of technical assistance. However, there were a number of basic deficiencies in the Programme which had not been brought out with sufficient clarity during the discussion. It was important that shortcomings should be recognized and mistakes could be corrected only by the free exercise of constructive criticism.

65. One basic defect was that the Special Fund component of the Programme continued to be confined to pre-investment activities; only one of the Special Fund projects had been concerned with direct assistance for industrial development. That was a very meagre result, particularly at such an advanced stage of Special Fund activities. There was a real danger that the whole Programme would perpetuate that unbalanced orientation under the influence

of the officials responsible for administering the Programme and of certain Western countries. It was true that statements had been made about the desirability of UNDP engaging in direct investment activities but the energies of its administrators were very much directed towards finding arguments to prove that the direct financing of industrial development was not possible under the Programme. The fact was, however, that the Programme already had sufficient resources at its disposal to make a considerable contribution to the financing of such projects. He had particularly in mind the resources contributed by a number of countries which remained unutilized in various Western banks. Contributions of some 11 million roubles, or approximately \$12 million, made by the USSR and by the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics had been unjustifiably frozen. The German Democratic Republic—a highly developed sovereign State with very considerable technical and scientific resources—was denied an opportunity to participate in technical assistance programmes. It was wrong that such discrimination, which merely served the selfish ends of certain Western countries, should be exercised to the detriment of the Programme and to the disadvantage of the developing countries. The Council should note that situation and take the necessary steps to remedy it.

66. Another deficiency which continued to make itself felt in spite of the repeated reassurances given during the current session of the Council and in earlier years was the inadequacy of assistance in the field of industrial development. The Council could surely not be satisfied with the fact that a mere 2 per cent of the aid provided was allocated for that purpose. The fact that that percentage had actually decreased over the past year could not be justified. In spite of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that special emphasis should be placed on industrial development, priority continued to be given to pre-investment studies by those responsible for the administration of the Programme. The time had come for the Council to take action to remove the discrepancy between words and deeds, particularly now that a number of newly independent nations were represented on it.

67. Another negative aspect of the Programme was that the choice of projects did not adequately reflect the needs of the less developed countries. If real progress in economic and social development was to be achieved, it was essential to avoid any dispersal of effort and resources. Those were technical points, but there were political factors underlying them which could not be overlooked. At the second session of the Governing Council there had been an extensive discussion on the principles which should determine the basic orientation of the Programme. He believed that the Council should be fully informed of the details of those discussions. In the view of his delegation, the principles which should guide the activities of the Programme, bearing in mind the decisions of the General Assembly and the Council, were that the Programme should be universal and any State, whether or not it was a Member of the United Nations or the specialized agencies, should be invited to participate so long as it recognized United Nations principles and purposes; that the United Nations and UNDP should

make it their main objective to provide effective assistance to the less developed countries, to enable them to build up national industries, to raise agricultural efficiency and to provide facilities for the training of national personnel needed for those purposes; that there should be no economic or political interference in the internal affairs of the less developed countries and no economic or political strings attached to the assistance provided—demands to that effect had been expressed during the present session of the Council and that policy should be confirmed and implemented; that contributions to the Programme should be accepted in the form convenient to the donors; that assistance should be given at the request of the recipient countries and should be harmonized with their national development programmes; that opportunities should be sought to assist the industrial development of the less developed countries, again in keeping with their own development programmes; that increasing emphasis should be placed on the financing of investment activities; that, in the recruitment of experts, consultants and Resident Representatives, in the appointment of evaluation missions, in filling policy-making posts in the secretariat and in the allocation of fellowships, the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be fully observed; that there should be systematic supervision of the activities of experts, project managers and those responsible for the administration of the Programme; and that assistance rendered under the Programme should be in accordance with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter and should not be used to serve the interests of the Governments and régimes of countries participating in aggressive wars against countries struggling for their freedom and independence.

68. Those were the principles which must guide the Council in the decisions it would be called upon to take with regard to economic and social assistance. They were often ignored, however, by those responsible for guiding the Programme and by a number of the donor countries. There could be no justification for the practice of concentrating the administration of technical assistance within a restricted group of certain well-known countries. It was not as if there was any lack of talent and ability within the under-developed and the socialist countries; yet those countries were denied full participation in the planning and implementation of projects. Just because a country was making a greater financial contribution it should not be allowed to monopolize the direction of the Programme and adjust it to suit its political or sectional interests. The undemocratic atmosphere prevailing in the secretariat must not be allowed to pervade the entire Programme; the Administration should be given a more representative character in keeping with the wishes of the less developed countries.

69. His delegation had supported the majority of the projects submitted for approval at the second session of the Governing Council and had expressed the hope that their implementation would accelerate economic development and raise agricultural efficiency and that training facilities would be expanded particularly in the fields of mining and industrial development. He understood that the Administrator of the Programme had indicated that industrialization would be given a more prominent place.

He hoped that that expression of intent would be put into effect.

70. His delegation considered that the resources of the Programme should be used exclusively to further the economic development of the less developed countries in the service of peace and that they should not fall into the hands of those who might use them directly or indirectly to participate in aggression against countries aspiring to independence. For that reason his delegation had been opposed to projects for the assistance of South Korea whose troops were participating in the campaign against the people of South Viet-Nam. No United Nations programme should be used for any purpose inconsistent with the Charter.

71. His delegation reiterated its view that the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance should be incorporated in UNDP. Consolidation of the two programmes would enable more effective assistance to be given to the less developed countries.

72. He hoped that the aim of the majority of the members of the Council—to ensure that the Programme should make the most effective contribution to economic and social progress in the interests of peace—would lead to positive results in the near future. The task was one in which the Council must play a leading role.

73. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said that the establishment of UNDP was a striking reversal of the tendency towards the proliferation of organs and agencies in the field of development. That was not its only merit, however; during its brief existence it already had sufficient achievements to its credit to justify the imaginative decision that had resulted in its creation. The merger of UNCTAD and the Special Fund had already resulted in more effective administration, improved co-ordination of the development programme as a whole and a more economical use of resources. UNDP, however, should have a new quality distinct from and greater than the qualities of its two components. He believed that, after twenty years of search for a practical and generally acceptable formula for the provision of multilateral assistance to the developing countries, a solution had finally been found in UNDP and that the problem of establishing a centralized direction of technical assistance and development programmes had been solved. UNDP might prove the remedy for the duplication and waste which had been so frequently discussed in the past. At the same time, it could help to simplify the co-ordination problems of the recipient countries. Most important of all, the establishment of UNDP might have created the rational and constructive spirit necessary for the continued expansion of resources. Participating States, both developed and developing, could feel a new surge of confidence on realizing that UNDP, efficiently administered and inspiringly directed, might be the appropriate instrument for the wider provision of multilateral assistance to developing countries.

74. As the United Kingdom representative had pointed out, it would take some time to realize those hopes, but his delegation was gratified by the results already achieved. Under the imaginative leadership of the Administrator and

his associates, an even more effective merger of UNDP's two components could be anticipated.

75. He hoped that UNDP would continue to devise practical and effective working arrangements with UNCTAD and UNOID and that UNDP and the specialized agencies would continue to improve the co-ordination of their planning and of their operations in the field, although it would no doubt be some time before entrenched habits were finally eliminated. The Resident Representatives should assume more effective over-all direction of UNDP operations in the field and enjoy the full co-operation of the representatives of participating agencies. They should therefore be chosen with particular care in order to ensure that they possessed the necessary ability, experience and training.

76. He welcomed the assurances by the major contributing countries that they would do their utmost to help to achieve the target of \$200 million set for UNDP by the General Assembly. UNDP was the kind of programme which must grow continually if it was to survive.

77. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) said that the second session of the Governing Council had marked the effective launching of UNDP. The merger between EPTA and the Special Fund had undoubtedly given rise to a series of problems the solution of which would necessarily require time. The merger held out the prospect of improved co-ordination—a topic which had been extensively discussed in the Governing Council and continued to engage the attention of members of the Economic and Social Council. Two main conclusions had emerged from the discussion of UNDP's budget: major efforts were being made by the under-developed countries to meet their obligations, but it was essential to ensure that the Programme obtained the financial resources necessary for carrying out its task. In that connexion he welcomed the announcement by the United States representative that his country intended to increase its contribution. He also welcomed the statement by the Swedish representative that his country would continue to make forward pledges.

78. He believed that members of the Council should frankly state whether their sole objective was to co-operate in promoting the development of the recipient countries or whether they had other aspirations or objectives.

79. The new Programme would necessitate changes in established procedures but the number of projects approved and the ambitious targets set showed already that it should be considered an effective means of promoting development. A close link should be established between pre-investment and investment activities under

the Programme; in that connexion, the decision to undertake pilot plant projects deserved the fullest support. Priorities should be constantly reviewed in the light of changing conditions in the developing countries. The forthcoming establishment of UNOID aroused great hopes in the developing countries; the new Organization should be made strong enough to meet the needs of the incipient process of industrial development. Regional programmes must be given the greatest possible impetus. Some of the programmes approved at the second session of the Governing Council might have been expanded if that criterion had been applied.

80. He shared the view expressed by previous speakers that the role of the Resident Representatives should be strengthened as a means of improving the co-ordination of all programmes.

81. Artificial barriers to the trade of the developing countries should be eliminated and the products of those countries should have greater access to consumer markets. It was a paradox that the developing countries should be granted aid to develop their economies and that, at the same time, measures should be taken which restricted the marketing of their products.

82. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution submitted for its consideration by the Governing Council of UNDP (E/4219, annex III).

The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

83. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote because the draft resolution failed to take the interests of a certain group of countries into account.

84. Mr. LEWIN (France) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution subject to its objections of principle regarding the financing from the regular United Nations budget of operational activities such as those proposed.

85. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council might wish to adopt a draft resolution along the following lines:

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/4150 and E/4219).

The draft resolution was adopted.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1437th meeting

Friday, 22 July 1966

at 10.45 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Organization of work
(*resumed from the 1420th meeting*)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 1420th meeting the Council had decided to take up item 33 of the agenda—Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council—in the third week of the session, which was reaching its close. After consultations with different delegations, he had ascertained that many would prefer to have more time for private consultation. Hence, if there were no objections, he would suggest that consideration of the item be deferred for a few days.

It was so agreed.

AGENDA ITEM 28

**Report on the United Nations Institute
for Training and Research (E/4200)**

2. Mr. d'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research),¹ introducing the report on UNITAR (E/4200), thanked the Council for the interest it had shown in and the support it was giving to the Institute. That support was putting more responsibility on the shoulders of the Institute's staff, which had settled down to a difficult but stimulating task.

3. In the report submitted to the Council the previous year,² and in the statement he had made on that occasion (1389th meeting), an attempt had been made to define the Institute's mission, its place in the United Nations system and its present and future possibilities for carrying out the tasks assigned to it. Immediately after that session, a group of individuals representative of United Nations circles and the university and the international worlds generally had met at Bellagio and, fortified by their advice, he had submitted an initial programme of training and research to the Institute's Board of Trustees and had obtained the Secretary-General's sanction for the Institute's Statute, the text of which was annexed to the report under consideration. The work programme reflected the essential concern to meet United Nations needs, and the Statute, while giving UNITAR a special character, nevertheless ensured its close co-operation with the Secretariat, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and economic and social institutes. Those organic links had been strengthened by consultations and by frequent contacts which had been extremely valuable to the Institute, in particular those with the specialized agencies. However, the Institute's work, aimed as it was at strengthening the United Nations as a whole and enhancing its effectiveness in working toward its two main objectives of maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development, was guided, naturally, by the discussions in the General Assembly and the Council.

4. The Board of Trustees had defined the basic principles governing the Institute's activities: its action would be directed essentially to the needs of the United Nations, priority being given to those of the developing countries; its approach to the problems would be pragmatic; training

¹ The full text of the statement made by Mr. d'Arboussier was subsequently circulated as document E/L.1132.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 24, document E/4049.

and research would be closely linked; and research would be directed to the needs of policy-making.

5. The Institute's programme was not, however, starting from scratch, particularly in the field of training. As would be seen from paragraph 4 of the report, arrangements had been made to transfer three existing United Nations training programmes to the Institute. The Institute, while directing those programmes, was carrying out an evaluation of the results obtained and methods used, taking account of developments in all the beneficiary countries concerned. He had established a small group of consultants to carry out investigations; it had contacted Governments and former students, and looked into the current courses. The results achieved so far by the programmes spoke for themselves: for example, when they were first established, there had been only seven universities and approximately the same number of public administration colleges in Africa, whereas at 1 January 1966, the numbers had gone up to twenty-two and forty-eight respectively exclusive of institutions established by some States through bilateral aid. It was obvious that training programmes provided with the assistance of the United Nations would have to be adapted to that development in so far as programme level, methods of work, and relations between the Institute and national institutions were concerned. In general, the evaluation of activities should perhaps take greater account of what was being done at the national and regional level.

6. Before assembling the results of the evaluation in question, two new programmes were to be introduced, one taking the form of a group training programme for deputy Resident Representatives and the other that of a seminar for senior government officials dealing with policy problems relating to the co-ordination of foreign aid. The evaluation of the existing programmes combined with the experience gained in the two new ones would enable the Institute to find new training methods. One essential was to use resources to train men whose work in their home countries would have a "multiplier" effect by virtue of the posts they occupied. The Institute wanted, as far as possible, to see the specialists it trained used in their own fields. He was, however, aware that the developing countries might be obliged to use available staff in accordance with urgent needs of the moment. One hundred trainees in all would be trained under the 1966 programmes, the work being financed jointly by technical assistance, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Institute. After the September session of the Board of Trustees, he would be working on the final structure of the Institute's Training Division whose director would be selected in the light of the form and content of the programmes.

7. The Institute's second field of activity was research; what he had just said would demonstrate how closely research was linked with training activities. At the outset his greatest concern had been to find a director of research. So far as training was concerned, the Institute's programmes could function separately, but in the field of research co-ordination was absolutely fundamental. What was required was a view of the whole and a common direction for the projects the Institute would undertake.

He had been fortunate in securing for that important post the services of Mr. Oscar Schachter, who was well known to members of the Council. Immediately after making that appointment, he had been requested by the Board of Trustees to submit to its Administrative and Financial Committee a memorandum on the scope, direction and priorities of the research programme. The document in question had been examined by that Committee in June 1966 and was to be submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval in September. Although the Board of Trustees was sovereign in the matter, the reception given to his proposals by the Committee led him to think that he could give the Council a brief summary of the document's content.

8. Its first part recalled the basic considerations defined earlier by the Board of Trustees after hearing the Secretary-General's views on the Institute's role. The second part contained a list of the ten principal fields in which the Institute might be called upon to undertake research, namely: evaluation of United Nations assistance programmes to the developing countries, with special reference to criteria and evaluation methods; problems connected with the transfer of technical knowledge to developing countries; problems of newly independent countries or territories undergoing the process of decolonization, which might call for special attention at the international level; problems of inter-organizational relations and of co-ordination within the United Nations system; means of action and mechanisms of the United Nations in the field of peace and international security; methods and techniques employed by the United Nations to encourage respect for and protection of human rights; international law; United Nations constitutional and administrative law; problems of training; and documentation and information. One or two specific projects had been selected in each of those fields.

9. The third part of the document outlined the organization and administration of the research programme, and the fourth part showed the programme of work, with financial implications.

10. A third form of activity that had a bearing on both training and research was the fellowships programme, which would be financed initially by a contribution of \$100,000 from the United States Government and was designed to enable young men or women, mainly from developing countries, to increase their ability to undertake international work, either in government service or in the multi-national organizations. After enumerating the conditions of award, he noted that each fellowship would be worth \$10,000 and would cover a ten-month period; the scheme would start to operate on 15 January 1967.

11. The work of the Institute was carried out by a nucleus of permanent staff, together with consultants from fifteen different countries. Although the staff was spread over general administration and the two divisions, it had to serve, when called upon to do so, in any of the Institute's main activities on the principle of maintaining a close link between the functions of training and research and in the interests of economy. Fixed-term appointments would also be made, as required, for periods depending on the

projects to be carried out. It was further proposed to reach agreement with specialized bodies, international in character and of recognized competence, for co-operation in the implementation of certain research projects.

12. The Institute depended on voluntary contributions, both governmental and non-governmental. To date, nearly seventy countries from all over the world had pledged contributions to over \$4 million, of which more than \$1.7 million had already been received. The developing countries, despite their problems, had made a considerable and generous effort which, he was sure, would be backed up by all the members of the United Nations family as soon as they were in a position to judge of the Institute's activities.

13. The Council's agenda served to show the similarity between the interests of the Council and those of the Institute. The Institute could hardly have a better guide. The Council put great stress on evaluation, and the Institute was giving evaluation high priority. The role of the Institute was not to criticize, but to draw lessons from its studies and to evolve a methodology and develop techniques which could benefit the whole United Nations family. With that end in view, the Institute had already established an association with UNDP and the World Food Programme. Talks had been started also with the United Nations Information Service, which was anxious to evaluate its activities, an initiative welcomed by the ACC. During the Council's discussions, the idea of planning the future development work in terms of the Organization as a whole had constantly been mentioned, and the Institute was attentively following the matter. It would be available, if so desired and as far as its means allowed, to participate in any undertaking of the kind.

14. With regard to co-ordination, the Institute was closely linked through its Board of Trustees with the United Nations family of organizations, the academic world and Member States. If, therefore, it failed to co-ordinate its activities with those of other United Nations bodies, he alone would be responsible. He attended meetings of the ACC, which had enabled him to follow the discussions at its joint meeting with the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination—one of the best means of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations as a whole in the economic and social field. He had also, since his appointment, been able to make personal contacts with most of the organs and institutions of the United Nations. He had attended meetings of the Asian and European regional economic commissions, and he hoped to be able to attend meetings of the African and Latin American commissions, because he believed that the regional economic commissions and their institutes were indispensable as partners in accomplishing UNITAR's task.

15. UNITAR also made full use of the resources put at its disposal by the Secretariat and by the special committees and commissions of the Organization. A panel of lawyers from the International Law Commission had met recently to give him its views on the training and research activities which the Institute was to undertake in that field. The Institute had participated in a working group on human rights, and would participate in the forth-

coming International Seminar on Apartheid to be held in Brazil. He was shortly to attend a meeting of the directors of United Nations institutes, the first of its kind. UNITAR was thus trying to make a maximum contribution in co-ordination—one of the Council's basic functions. It intended to participate actively, as far as its means allowed and in close collaboration with the Division of Human Rights, in the preparation of the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights. It proposed to undertake a comparative analysis of measures taken at both the international and the national level to combat racial discrimination and, depending on the results of the Seminar on Apartheid, would see what contribution it could make to the general task of preparing for the Conference.

16. Although the Council had postponed to a later date consideration of the question of human resources, one of the aspects of that question, namely the "brain-drain" from the developing towards the developed countries, had been mentioned in discussions. In that field, as in the field of human rights, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO and WHO were already in possession of a mass of information. Accordingly, the Institute, if called upon to undertake any appropriate activity, would work in close collaboration with those agencies.

17. The Institute shared the general disquiet concerning the United Nations Development Decade and for that reason priority was being given, although not exclusively, to the needs of the developing countries. It would spare no effort to try to reverse the harmful trends affecting the economic development of the developing countries. Sometimes, however, the standards by which development was measured were too strictly economic and materialistic. If the problem of human resources was studied from the standpoint of man and the values man created around him, the general pessimism would be lightened by a gleam of hope. The growing gap between the developing and the developed countries could best be appraised by measuring the hopes and the suffering of man. In order to counteract envy of material achievement or destructive despair there must be realization of the fact that every people had its own genius and that the essential was to develop that genius, which was to be done less through rivalry and the will for power than through the achievement of internal balance and international co-operation. In the present-day world, closing the gap between the developed and developing countries should not involve a levelling out of the way of life of peoples and of the individual, for their diversity brought an element of richness to the international community. Under-development of a country should never be confused with under-development of the men who inhabited it. The Development Decade was only the beginning of a vast enterprise.

18. Mr. VIAUD (France) was glad to note that the Executive Director of UNITAR in introducing his report had exceeded the strictly technical and economic framework and referred to the more important world economic and social problems which UNITAR would help to solve. It was noteworthy, and gratifying, that a preponderant place was being given to training over research in the Institute's activities: that was partially explained by the

fact that UNITAR had taken over three training programmes from the United Nations Secretariat and was organizing two new programmes. His delegation welcomed the Executive Director's statement that a training division was to be organized in UNITAR and hoped that some specific suggestions on that subject would be made soon.

19. A problem that arose in connexion with training, however, was that of striking a balance between the desirability of training officials of the developing countries for international work and the task of making the skills thus acquired available to their own countries. For example, in regard to the programme for training deputy Resident Representatives, it might be advisable for the Institute to try to recruit trainees from among international officials already in service, so as to avoid an undue orientation of the élite of the developing countries towards international work at the expense of priority tasks in their own countries. That did not mean that the door should be closed to offers to trainees from the developing countries, since they could certainly profit by a knowledge of international administration in meeting the needs of their own countries. The problem was to find and maintain a balance between the need for international officials and national requirements, which were sometimes more acute.

20. His delegation believed that it might be inexpedient for UNITAR to undertake all the research tasks proposed, as, for example, study of new methods of language teaching, a matter already quite far advanced in a number of countries; the maintenance of peace, a highly delicate subject with which the United Nations itself was already deeply concerned, and the economic and social consequences of disarmament, a subject the Council had had under consideration since 1962. On the other hand, it fully approved of the other activities proposed, especially the evaluation of the World Food Programme, as requested by the Programme itself; it was most desirable for the various organs of the United Nations system to give each other mutual assistance, and the evaluation of the UNDP was likewise desirable. However, the Institute should, so far as possible, limit itself to the methodology and the scientific aspects of evaluation, leaving it to other organs to suggest practical steps toward rationalization and to exercise control over activities.

21. France had for ten years had a training centre for experts in technical co-operation, operating under the National Foundation for Technical Sciences. The centre gave qualified technicians further training in such subjects as public administration, economics and finance, industrial development, inventories of resources, and economic and social planning, to enable them to participate in technical assistance missions, both bilateral and multilateral. Trainees were given specific information concerning the developing countries, the structures of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and its agencies and the machinery and objectives of bilateral aid, not only as provided by France but by other countries also. Hundreds of people had already received such training and had participated in a number of missions, many of them under United Nations auspices.

He hoped the centre might be able to enter into a working relationship with UNITAR for the exchange of information, to the mutual advantage of the two bodies.

22. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) welcomed the start made by UNITAR in its work, since its establishment eighteen months before. He hoped that the Stevenson Memorial Fellowships to be administered by UNITAR, for which the United States had contributed \$100,000, would reflect some of the spirit of the man after whom they had been named.

23. His delegation was extremely interested in the whole subject of evaluation. There had been much discussion in the Council and in various other United Nations bodies on that subject, which covered a wide range of activities extending from review of individual projects to evaluation of impact on development. UNITAR could be of great assistance by developing standards and criteria with a view to evolving more systematic methods of evaluation and so providing a basis for comparability in the evaluation process. It might also prepare manuals of procedures and techniques, though its role should not become in any way operational.

24. His delegation would follow with interest the development of UNITAR's activities in that and other areas in future reports to the Council and the General Assembly. UNITAR had made a splendid start and it had an important role to play and a promising future.

25. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said that, for the developing countries, training was one of the main tools in the promotion of economic and social development, and accordingly they were particularly interested in the work and development of the Institute. The results achieved so far were noteworthy, though the Institute had as yet taken but the first steps in a great and expanding undertaking.

26. His delegation was happy to see that an increasingly fruitful collaboration was being established between the Institute and the various United Nations institutions, in particular those dealing with development. It was also happy to note that the three United Nations training programmes had been transferred to the Institute. However, it would like to see a reorientation of those programmes, taking into account as far as possible the particular conditions prevailing in the beneficiary countries. That was of capital importance if concrete results were to be obtained that could be exploited immediately by the appropriate administrations. In that connexion, he welcomed the Executive Director's statement that, in evaluating projects, more account might be taken of what was being done at the national and regional levels.

27. Definition of a research policy was of capital importance for the future development of the Institute's functions. Article II.3 of its Statute set a wide field of action. His delegation was concerned to note that the Institute's studies were directed almost exclusively to problems which, though important, could be solved only by essentially political means and hence depended on the international situation; there should be more concentration on strictly concrete problems likely to lead to

practical results. Economic and social development, for example, offered a vast field for fruitful research. Studies in that sphere would also be useful in the evaluation of the Council's functions. As a research body, the Institute could become a driving force within the Council providing it with a constant stimulus through its methodology and techniques.

28. His delegation was convinced that the Institute would fill its particular role effectively and would make a real contribution to peaceful international co-operation.

29. Mr. MERIZ (Luxembourg) said that his delegation welcomed the transfer of the organization of training programmes from the United Nations Secretariat to UNITAR, as well as the planned critical analysis, which would lead to a re-organization of those activities. It also welcomed the organization of two new programmes by the Institute; in particular, the role of the Resident Representatives was so important that a training programme for their deputies could not fail to be beneficial.

30. Although no one could deny the importance of the Institute's training activities, to which priority was rightly being given, the research aspect should not be neglected, but the programme should be drawn up realistically and comprise a limited number of well-defined subjects calculated to lead to practical results.

31. Luxembourg welcomed the close relations that the Institute had established with organizations in the United Nations system; that would make for an exchange of experience and optimum utilization of existing resources. The success of UNITAR would largely depend on the quality of its directors and other staff; the Luxembourg delegation was sure that the Executive Director would be able to channel the Institute into a dynamic and productive course of action.

32. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said that the Executive Director's statement contained information of great importance to the Council, relating to international questions which were of momentous concern to the developing countries. His delegation had nothing but praise for the activities of the Institute. He was glad that the Executive Director had laid emphasis on training and had shown how the Institute was pursuing that primary aspect of its mandate. It was appropriate for UNITAR to take over certain training programmes from the United Nations Secretariat; his delegation believed, however, that the Institute might benefit by more intensive programming in the training sphere. For example, more attention should be paid to training officials in the developing countries from which they came rather than in North America or Western Europe; the trainees should be able to obtain better first-hand knowledge of the problems of the developing countries. That also applied to the training programme in techniques and procedures of technical assistance, which should be broadened in scope; greater emphasis should also be placed on training in the evaluation of UNDP activities. In strengthening the professional secretariat of the Institute, emphasis should be laid on training rather than on research. The fact that three training programmes had

been transferred from the United Nations Secretariat seemed to indicate a shift from a somewhat restrictive view of training to a broader vision of the vast international problems for the solution of which trained staff was essential.

33. With regard to research, his delegation to the thirty-ninth session of the Council had enumerated some fifteen subjects with which the Institute might concern itself (1390th meeting), and he noted with satisfaction the list of ten subjects which the research division of the Institute proposed to deal with in the foreseeable future. But as a new organ set up more or less as a specialized agency primarily for the developing countries, UNITAR might be expected to produce fresh and progressive ideas emanating from those countries. The research division must reflect a progressive spirit and be staffed by researchers whose techniques had been tried and tested, but whose outlook was not encumbered by outdated attitudes. They must not be hesitant in their approach to various subjects; they must present objective conclusions and put forward bold suggestions for remedying evils in the international sphere. The developing countries had expected the Institute's Board of Trustees to take a new look at research requirements, so that UNITAR should not stagnate before it had begun its work. The newly-appointed Director of Research was extremely able, but a number of delegations of developing countries wondered whether he was likely to give the research division the kind of energetic and progressive leadership they felt was needed.

34. Under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX), the Board of Trustees was requested to consider the ways in which international law was "to be given its proper place" among the Institute's activities. His delegation had nothing against such an evaluation of international law, but it would have thought first of all that some reference should have been made to the wish expressed in the General Assembly concerning possible collaboration and assistance by the Institute in organizing a seminar on international law for the developing countries, to be held in Africa. The Executive Director might wish to inform the Council of his intentions in that matter and in regard to the establishment in Africa of an institute of international law for the developing countries. Secondly, the whole subject of international law must be examined to ensure that, as now practised, it was not used as a political lever against certain areas of the developing world. The Institute might perhaps review the role and functions of the International Court of Justice, a subject with which the General Assembly would probably deal at its next session. It would be particularly interesting to investigate the extent to which the Court rendered judgements on the basis of political considerations having nothing to do with jurisprudence: a recent decision of the Court had clearly been a miscarriage of justice which had further concentrated power in the southern African region in the hands of wicked imperialists practising the infamous policy of apartheid.

35. His delegation fully agreed with the Executive Director's views on the role of UNITAR in the evaluation of United Nations operational programmes, but con-

sidered that the Institute should not only consult with other United Nations bodies, but should also deal with the criteria and methods for such evaluation. UNITAR was in the special position of being able to stand aside from inter-secretariat feuds, which allowed it to give an objective evaluation of various organizations in the United Nations system. He therefore could not agree with the United States representative that no specific conclusions should be expected from UNITAR; on the contrary, the Institute should put forward solutions for problems arising from the absence of evaluation. UNITAR should not conduct itself like the International Court of Justice, which had handed down a useless and empty procedural judgement after five years of deliberation and vast expenditure: it should submit to the General Assembly bold, objective and scientific conclusions, based on an analysis of existing factors and free from all extraneous considerations and pressure from certain groups of countries.

36. Mr. NADIM (Iran) said that the clear and concise UNITAR report and the Executive Director's statement gave some very interesting details concerning the Institute's activities. In his delegation's view UNITAR could play an outstanding role in the various fields of United Nations activities and particularly in the promotion of economic and social development. He was glad to note that the Secretary-General had mentioned the possibility that the Institute might undertake basic research in various fields of concern to the United Nations. He was also gratified to see that certain training programmes previously carried out by the United Nations Secretariat had been transferred to the Institute. The Institute's proposed programme, and in particular the organization of the group training programme and seminar described by the Executive Director, had his delegation's full support.

37. UNITAR had already established close working relations with other United Nations institutes and with the specialized agencies, and could serve as a model in that respect to other bodies. But to carry out its mandate effectively it would have to have the necessary financial resources. The developing countries, including his own, had done everything possible to help the Institute financially, but, as the Executive Director had said, a further effort was necessary. He hoped that the developed countries and non-governmental organizations would respond to the appeal and provide greater financial assistance for the Institute.

38. Mr. KASSATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that after listening to the Executive Director's statement he was satisfied with the progress made by UNITAR. However, his delegation took strong objection to the transfer of certain activities to the Institute through an informal agreement between the Executive Director and the United Nations Secretariat. It appeared to place the Institute above those branches of the Secretariat which had been responsible for them in the past. Secondly, the selection of topics for the Institute's work should be gone into more thoroughly and the work should be co-ordinated more closely with that of corresponding departments and divisions of the Secretariat. He

could not accept the notion of the Institute as a body independent of the United Nations although organically part of it. Its activities and programme of work should be under the strict control of the United Nations and more particularly of the Economic and Social Council.

39. The USSR had not only followed UNITAR's activities closely but was also actively participating in its work. In October 1965 a seminar had been held at Moscow on the USSR's experience in financing economic development. In July 1966 a Soviet legal expert had participated in the preparation of a programme for the Institute in the legal sciences. The Soviet Union would continue to participate in the Institute's work and, in conformity with the latter's Statute, competent Soviet organizations were prepared to consider requests from the Institute for assistance in the conduct of its research. The USSR was also willing to send representatives of its scientific research institutions to the Institute as lecturers.

40. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his Government had from the outset supported the idea of setting up a United Nations training and research institute and had helped to bring it into being. It had pledged \$500,000 to the Institute for the initial five-year period of its activities. He was convinced that UNITAR had a very important role to play and his Government had always emphasized the importance it attached to the training of officers from developing countries for international and national service. The developments to which the Executive Director had referred concerning universities and training colleges in Africa made it all the more urgent for the Institute to develop a full programme, in collaboration with such universities and training colleges, which would enable the Institute to provide them with guidance and to complement their activities where necessary, while at the same time offering a type of training which could not be obtained in any university or national administration except by sending the trainee for a period to an organization like the United Nations.

41. It was true that new international organizations tended to take time to reach the operational stage. The General Assembly in resolution 2044 (XX) had reiterated the hope that the Institute would begin regular operations not later than the end of 1965. While the report suggested that progress had been slow, the Executive Director's statement showed that a great deal of basic work had been accomplished which would ensure that, once operations began, progress would be rapid.

42. The report stated that arrangements had been made for five group training programmes, three of them transferred from the United Nations Secretariat and two new, to be started by the Institute during 1966. In his view, the two new programmes were very important and could make a substantial contribution to the effectiveness of technical assistance and the strengthening of the position of Resident Representatives.

43. With regard to the UNITAR fellowship programme, it was not clear whether the Stevenson Memorial Fellowships would operate as a separate training programme or would be incorporated in the Institute's existing programmes. He was certain that the fellows, in view of the

qualifications and experience required of candidates for the fellowships, would be able to make their own contribution to any programmes in which they participated. He thought it would be useful if the Executive Director were to give the General Assembly at its next session a more detailed work programme in the training field.

44. On the research side, progress had been rather slower. He hoped that when the research programme was finally adopted it would prove to be adventurous and imaginative. He also hoped that the Institute would not confine itself to covering subjects which could be handled by existing organizations or that, if it did so, it would bring a new approach to bear, throwing light on them in a way not possible when they were handled normally through administrations. In general, the Institute in its research work should aim primarily at making the United Nations a more effective organization in the future. In so far as its research was concerned with operations and programmes, it should be conducted with the specific objective of improving future performance, so that the Secretary-General could regard UNITAR as a policy-planning organ to which he could refer. He hoped the Executive Director would be able to give the General Assembly at its next session a more detailed research programme also.

45. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) felt that the Institute should play a primary role in strengthening the United Nations system and extending its radius of activity. To judge from the Executive Director's report, the progress made since the Council's thirty-ninth session seemed to have been rather slow. It was true that the Institute's Statute had only been promulgated by the Secretary-General in November 1965, and he was aware that part of the training programme had already been put into operation, as also that some of the recommendations made by the Panel of Consultants on Training were being studied; and a good start had been made in the research field with the appointment of Mr. Schachter as the Institute's Director of Research. None the less the organizational arrangements were proceeding slowly. The main reason, he felt, lay in scarcity of financial resources. Less than half of the \$10 million required for the first five years' activities had been pledged. Vigorous efforts should therefore be made to secure more funds. Success in that direction was naturally related to the preciseness with which the Institute itself defined its plans for action; and he had been reassured by the Executive Director's remarks on the subject. It seemed that a good start had already been made in that direction.

46. The arrangements for the transfer of certain activities from the United Nations Secretariat to the Institute were logical and commendable. His Government had been anxious to see that transfer effected. He also approved of the arrangements made to ensure close co-operation with the specialized agencies and with United Nations institutes. He endorsed the decisions taken by the Board of Trustees concerning the training programmes which were already in operation, but regretted that shortage of funds had made it impossible to do more.

47. With regard to research, his Government was most anxious that the proposed studies should be more directly related to the basic needs of the Secretary-General and the

specialized agencies than appeared to be the case with the training programmes already in operation. The research work carried out by the Institute could make a valuable contribution to the work already being done in the ACC.

48. If his observations seemed somewhat critical, they were made in a constructive spirit. His Government fully recognized and respected the autonomous character of the Institute.

49. Mr. DUBEY (India) said that in its short existence the Institute had got off to a good but modest start. In his view it would make a significant contribution to the achievement of the basic aims of the United Nations in laying the foundation for lasting peace. He looked forward to the time when its training and research activities would extend to wider fields.

50. Differences of opinion had occurred concerning the relative importance to be attached by the Institute to training and research respectively, and it had also been suggested that certain limitations should be imposed on UNITAR's research activities. In his view, training and research should be given equal importance, although obviously there would be shifts in emphasis from time to time, depending on the needs of the international community in specific fields. It had been suggested that the Institute, in conducting its research, should not make any evaluation of the various activities being carried on by United Nations bodies but should content itself with the compilation of manuals and other such activities. It had also been argued that UNITAR should be objective in conducting its research functions. However, it could not afford to be wholly objective in that it had to operate within the context of the objectives of the United Nations, the most important of which was to lay the foundations for world peace. It would have to take into account various factors which could contribute to the achievement of that aim, among them the important matter of promotion of the trade and development of the developing countries. No United Nations body could ignore the fact that the existence of areas of extreme poverty side by side with areas of prosperity was a threat to peace. Furthermore, objectivity should not be confused with emasculation. The young Institute should be given every opportunity to develop its own personality and not be restricted in any way in its functions. To restrict it would be tantamount to stultifying its growth.

51. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) said that his delegation was glad to note that in the short period of its existence the Institute had taken over three training programmes from the United Nations Secretariat and was organizing new training programmes. He hoped it would not be satisfied with taking over the functions of other bodies but would innovate boldly. Like the Indian representative, he felt it would not be wise to impose limitations on the Institute's work. Once the organizational arrangements had been completed, the Institute would be able to move ahead rapidly. For that reason he did not consider that the fact that it had got off to a slow start should cause concern. Had the foundations for its work been laid too rapidly, subsequent failures might have resulted.

52. He had been concerned at the limited resources so far placed at the Institute's disposal. He hoped that the developed countries, with their much greater resources, would follow the example of the developing countries in contributing as much as they could to the Institute.

53. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela), commenting on the problem of financing the Institute's work, thought it might be possible to obtain larger contributions from developing countries if those contributions could be allocated for expanding specific plans. The developing countries had very small budgets and it was necessary for Governments to justify to their peoples any contributions they made. If contributions were allocated for expanding plans of direct interest to the developing countries, it would be easier for Governments to increase them.

54. He hoped that the Institute would keep Latin America in mind in its future programmes. That would help to give the peoples of Latin America a better acquaintance with the work of the United Nations.

55. Mr. d'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said he welcomed the suggestions, observations and advice of members of the Council, which he knew had been made in a most constructive spirit and in awareness of the fact that UNITAR was part of the United Nations. The Institute had never regarded itself as being above any other service or organ of the United Nations. All of them worked side by side. The Institute was not a Secretariat body; it was an organ of the General Assembly, with its own Board of Trustees for the assessment of its work, and its role was almost a sovereign role. However, he had always borne in mind UNITAR's links with the United Nations Secretariat. The Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council were members of the Board of Trustees. At the secretariat level there was a working group which met on his initiative to determine the precise role and place of the Institute within the United Nations system, in order to avoid duplication of work and misgivings concerning its competence. As the Institute developed, its place in the United Nations system would be better defined. It was at the service of the United Nations as a whole and worked in close co-operation with all the other organizations and institutions engaged in work in the same field. He thanked the Soviet representative for the contribution his country had made to the Institute's work and expressed the hope that it would also make a financial contribution.

56. Referring to the question of evaluation, concerning which there appeared to be misgivings, he had followed the discussions in the Council with the closest interest and would continue to do so. The Institute would willingly participate in any undertaking which was fundamental to the United Nations. UNITAR was engaged in research and not criticism, and would carry out its functions with

broadmindedness, showing independence in the methods it used and in laying down a new methodology and techniques for effective work of reappraisal within the United Nations system as a whole. He was well aware that the Institute should be pragmatic in order to do effective work in research and training.

57. The reason why he had not submitted detailed research programmes to the Council was that they had to be submitted first to the Board of Trustees. When that had been done they would be put before the Council, thus giving it a better understanding of the Institute's general plans.

58. The representatives of France and the United Republic of Tanzania had made interesting suggestions regarding training. The group training programme for deputy Resident Representatives would be solely for people already working in that capacity, and he hoped that many of them would come from developing countries. As far as language-teaching was concerned, it was not the intention to use methods which had been carefully studied by other United Nations bodies.

59. He admitted that the Institute had got off to a slow start, but to ensure co-operation with other bodies was time-consuming and involved lengthy negotiations. The slow pace had not been caused by shortage of financial resources. He was not disturbed in that respect; new contributions were constantly coming in. The period of preparation, which involved the determination of the final structure of the Institute and the working out of procedures and programmes, was inevitably long but, once it was completed, the work would move forward rapidly.

60. The Stevenson Memorial Fellowships would cover different programmes, but they would be linked with the Institute's training and research programmes. The fellows could be employed as tutors or lecturers in its training courses or participate in its research work. Each fellow would decide, in consultation with the Institute, what programme he intended to carry out in the Institute in accordance with the particular discipline in which he was interested.

61. He would be happy to establish relations with the French training centre for experts in technical co-operation, and was endeavouring to do likewise with other national institutions and universities interested in the same fields as the Institute.

62. The Institute would be glad to participate in the regional seminars on international law to be held in Africa and Latin America. It was very important to review the development of international law, which had evolved at a time when a large number of developing countries had not been independent and could not make their contribution to its development.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 27

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

1. Prince Sadruddin AGA KHAN (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)¹ introducing his annual report (E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1), drew attention to the similarity of the problems being tackled by the Council and by UNHCR, and noted that, as UNHCR assistance programmes tended to identify themselves with problems of development, the Office had become an instrument for peace and social progress.

2. He expressed the hope that UNHCR would shortly be able to close its books on refugee activities in Europe but emphasized the magnitude of the refugee problem in Africa, where some 650,000 refugees had to be provided

with the basic necessities of life. The gravity of the situation in Africa was amply demonstrated by the fact that UNHCR now had nine missions there as against only two three years before. He drew attention to the interest displayed in African refugee problems by OAU, whose meeting of Heads of State at Accra had devoted considerable attention to the subject.

3. The basic objectives of UNHCR remained unchanged, namely, voluntary repatriation, local integration or emigration. However, as repatriation was impossible in the absence of a political solution of the causes of the refugee problem in the country of origin, and as emigration was feasible only for a very limited number of refugees, the main emphasis had been placed on integration. It should be borne in mind that if the international community, through the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, imposed on host countries a moral obligation to respect the right of asylum, that community also had an obligation to provide international assistance whenever necessary and justified by circumstances. Refugees represented a potential source of disorder and tension, and steps must in any event be taken to ensure that they did not remain a burden on the international community for an indefinite period. In the African countries, refugees could be settled on land generously provided by the Governments concerned, but UNHCR, in its efforts to establish and expand new agricultural communities, encountered problems such as the clearing and draining of land, the eradication of the tse-tse fly and the choice of crops to be grown, with which, owing to its non-operational nature, it was not competent to deal. Such activities were the responsibility of other United Nations bodies, such as the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He thanked all those bodies and also the non-governmental organizations for their assistance and co-operation, and expressed particular gratitude for the World Food Programme's contribution of food valued at \$10 million.

4. He emphasized that the task of UNHCR was to provide immediate assistance and shelter whereas the activities of the other bodies he had mentioned were of a long-term nature. It had been the problem of development which had led UNHCR to integrate its activities more fully into the regular activities of the United Nations as a whole and to follow closely all aspects of the work of the Council and the ACC. The task of co-ordination, in his opinion, should be approached pragmatically; it was therefore gratifying that the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme had endorsed the suggestion made by the French delegation that the problem of co-

¹ The full text of the statement made by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan was subsequently circulated as document E/L.1139.

ordinating UNHCR activities with those of other United Nations bodies should be included as an item in the agenda for its next session.

5. The international community should demonstrate the value of refugees as a human resource rather than as a liability and a source of instability and tension. Indeed, the results obtained in a very short time as a result of the co-operation established by UNHCR had been little short of spectacular, and he cited a number of examples of groups of refugees who, in certain African countries, had made a significant contribution to the economic development of their host countries.

6. He drew attention to the importance of education for refugees in Africa. They could not be singled out for special treatment, however, since in some of the host countries only 50 per cent of the local children attended school. Accordingly, in line with a policy which had been endorsed by the Executive Committee, a number of primary classes were provided when new rural communities for refugees were created. Such schools in resettlement areas were attended by thousands of refugee children and were also open to the children of the local population if there were no other schools in the vicinity. That was a good example of the type of integration that had been achieved. In the matter of secondary and higher education, UNHCR co-ordinated its activities with programmes undertaken by other United Nations bodies on behalf of refugees from the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa and territories under Portuguese administration, in pursuance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. UNHCR also received sums from Governments and private organizations which enabled it to undertake similar activities on behalf of other groups of refugees not covered by specific resolutions.

7. At the fifteenth session of the Executive Committee he had submitted a number of suggestions with a view to providing education for refugees in a more coherent and systematic manner and he wished to thank UNESCO which had promised its co-operation in that connexion.

8. International protection was not limited to the "old" refugees but also applied to refugees in the developing countries. Any artificial distinction between those two types of refugee would be unthinkable. The developing countries were in fact amending their inherited legal and legislative structures and were enacting new laws and regulations. In Africa and Asia, as in Europe, the refugee was legally a foreigner deprived of the protection of his national authorities. His status therefore required to be defined and improved. A large number of groups of new refugees were not covered by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and a draft protocol had been drawn up at Bellagio, Italy, in 1965 with a view to the extension of the Convention's effects *ratione personae*. Many States had already expressed their agreement with the principle involved. He hoped that the draft protocol could be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration in the near future. That approach, however, did not exclude the possibility of regional instruments and, as he attached great importance to co-operation with

regional bodies, he had established a mission at Addis Ababa to keep in close touch with OAU.

9. UNHCR activities demonstrated that refugee problems could be solved, and the international community should not be dismayed or discouraged by the emergence of new refugee problems. Like all United Nations bodies, UNHCR had been established by Governments and could do only what Governments wished it and enabled it to do by providing the necessary funds. He noted that there was a shortfall of about \$1 million in relation to the 1966 financial target of \$4.2 million approved by the Executive Committee. He paid tribute to the remarkable effort made by voluntary organizations which, even when Governments had shown signs of apathy, had continued to contribute to refugee programmes. He hoped that the campaign to be launched by national committees in a number of European countries in the autumn of 1966 would spur Governments to greater efforts.

10. The Council should indicate whether the prompt and effective measures which had to be taken by UNHCR in coping with dangerous refugee situations could, as he considered they should, be incorporated in over-all long-term development activities. A great deal had already been said on the subject of the gap between the developing and developed countries, but it would be just as dangerous to allow a wide gap to remain between the level of living of the local population and that of the refugees in the African countries. By assisting those refugees to resettle without prejudice to their possible repatriation and by enabling them to help themselves, UNHCR was assisting the United Nations in the attainment of its objectives and contributing to international stability. However, if it was to continue its work, UNHCR must be provided with the necessary resources and, in view of the magnitude of the problems being encountered, it was unlikely that its future programmes would remain as limited in scope as the 1966 programme. If the solution of existing refugee problems was delayed owing to lack of funds they would become increasingly difficult to solve, both politically and financially. UNHCR was prepared to face the challenge and hoped that it would be provided with the necessary resources to do so.

11. Mr. WURTH (Luxembourg) noted that both the High Commissioner's statement and his annual report revealed a certain amount of pessimism concerning the number of refugees and their requirements, as well as the financial situation of UNHCR. The 1966 budget target, which was based on a reasonable attempt to speed up the solution of various refugee problems, might unfortunately lead to even greater deficits and thus aggravate the already serious situation brought about by the fact that the 1964 and 1965 targets had not been achieved. In that connexion, he noted that although the number of contributing countries was increasing, most of the contributions made were of a symbolic nature and were inadequate to solve the UNHCR's financial difficulties.

12. Satisfactory progress had been made in carrying out resettlement and assistance programmes and his delegation shared the High Commissioner's opinion that new groups of refugees should be integrated or resettled as

quickly as possible. It was gratifying that, through the current supplementary assistance programme, it had been possible to prevent the appearance of new refugee problems similar to those that had arisen during the first few years after the establishment of UNHCR. A great deal of the credit for that was due to the efforts made by countries of first asylum and countries of immigration and to the effective co-operation of voluntary organizations.

13. His delegation considered that in Europe special emphasis should be placed on legal protection whereas, in Africa, the greatest attention should be paid to material assistance. It was most gratified by the manner in which African countries of first asylum had catered to the basic needs of refugees. Refugee programmes in Africa should not only provide for immediate assistance but also, and above all, be designed to provide lasting solutions to refugee problems. Accordingly, an attempt should be made to integrate African refugee assistance programmes into the framework of development projects being undertaken in the areas concerned. It was therefore vital that close co-operation should be established between UNHCR and the specialized agencies engaged in development activities in Africa.

14. The share of UNHCR in the total assistance effort was inevitably modest since the bulk of the work involved had to be carried out by Governments, specialized agencies and voluntary organizations; the High Commissioner's report clearly revealed UNHCR's predominantly co-ordinating function.

15. His delegation was pleased with the manner in which refugee problems in Africa were being tackled. Co-operation with OAU was most useful, since it would contribute to a better understanding of African problems, to the co-ordination of material assistance and the solution of the legal problems encountered.

16. His delegation had always attached great importance to international protection, which was one of the High Commissioner's main tasks. It was seriously concerned at the limitations imposed by the date specified in the 1951 Convention and welcomed the colloquium on that subject that had been held. He hoped that its recommendations would be given serious consideration, so that a greater number of refugees could benefit from the High Commissioner's activities.

17. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said that the international community should not waver in its efforts to improve the lot of refugees throughout the world.

18. His delegation noted that the centre of UNHCR activities had been shifting from Europe towards Africa and Asia. Refugee problems in Africa were extremely serious since the countries of asylum, owing to their limited resources, were unable to assume alone the heavy burden of meeting the immediate needs of refugees. The High Commissioner had therefore rightly emphasized the importance of food supplies. However, despite the efforts being made, African refugees were still living at a subsistence level and further assistance would obviously be necessary to improve their situation or at least to consolidate what had been achieved. In providing assistance

to refugees, emphasis should be placed, not so much on emergency aid, as on the search for over-all lasting solutions, and that implied a combination of direct material assistance and assistance in the establishment of production units likely to ensure that the refugees would become self-sufficient. The establishment of rural agricultural communities offered particularly promising prospects in Africa. Furthermore, material assistance should be supplemented by educational assistance, since the human dignity of refugees could be restored only through education and training. Accordingly, co-operation should be established between UNHCR and UNESCO, which was in a position to provide the technical services necessary for the implementation of educational programmes for refugees. His delegation endorsed the High Commissioner's proposal for the establishment of a refugee education fund, and hoped that it would be approved by the Executive Committee at its next session. It also hoped that UNHCR and UNESCO could draw up a joint plan for the education and vocational training of refugees.

19. His delegation endorsed the High Commissioner's efforts to establish co-operation with the specialized agencies and to perform a catalytic role. It was concerned at the financial situation of UNHCR and hoped that countries in a position to do so would make good the anticipated 1966 shortfall. His Government had supported the adoption of the draft protocol extending the scope of the effects *ratione personae* of the 1951 Convention.

20. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that it was a sad commentary on the times that there were still in the world a significant number of refugees, both "new" and "old". Real progress had been made in the international efforts to assist European refugees, but new and even more complicated refugee problems had arisen to claim the attention of the United Nations in other areas. The High Commissioner's report covered a period in which two High Commissioners had held office. His Government wished to pay particular tribute to the former High Commissioner, Mr. Schnyder, during whose term of office a long series of constructive achievements had taken place and to express its genuine and deep satisfaction at the appointment of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan as successor.

21. The report before the Council described the activities of UNHCR over the past year in the two principal areas of its activity, international protection and material assistance to refugees. The demands occasioned by the overwhelming problem of affording material assistance to refugees should not cause Governments to lose sight of the equally important responsibility of the High Commissioner for securing legal and political protection for refugees everywhere.

22. Although the major aid programmes approved by the Executive Committee in 1962 were largely completed, certain impediments had been encountered, with the result that several million dollars in UNHCR funds were still unexpended and some 15,000 refugees remained on the case list. His delegation stressed the need for priority efforts so that the programmes could be completed as soon as possible.

23. Chapter III of the report showed that the major focus of UNHCR activities had now shifted from Europe to Africa and, to a lesser degree, Asia. The High Commissioner had played an essential role in Africa in assisting countries of asylum to cope with the great economic and political burden imposed upon them by the influx of refugees across their borders. It was gratifying to note that he had been able to mobilize the interest and resources of a wide variety of international organizations. It was regrettable that there might be a deficit in the funds required for the 1966 programme. The United States Government, in addition to making a substantial cash contribution to the 1966 programme, had also made a large contribution in commodities. It would seek to ensure that the total resources it contributed represented a reasonable share of the requirements for solving existing and foreseeable problems at any given time.

24. The General Assembly in resolution 2038 (XX) had decided that United Nations Day in 1966 should be dedicated to the cause of refugees, in support of an intensive campaign to raise funds on behalf of refugees in Africa and Asia. His delegation hoped that that campaign would receive wide support and that all members of the United Nations would find it possible to lend the High Commissioner the assistance he needed to carry out his essential tasks.

25. Mr. de CHALVRON (France) congratulated the High Commissioner on his appointment and on the clear and comprehensive statement he had made to the Council. The activities of UNHCR in areas such as human rights, economic and social development, the use of human resources, education and the campaign against hunger, were closely linked with the problems facing the Council. The fact that there were 650,000 refugees in Africa alone showed the magnitude of the High Commissioner's task. That figure should not, however, distract attention from the fact that there was still a refugee problem in Europe, where protection work was essential and where limited projects should be undertaken for the benefit of aged or handicapped refugees.

26. Obviously, however, Africa had become the main centre of the High Commissioner's work. It was necessary to recognize that the refugees imposed a burden on African Governments. There was even a danger that they might be a source of disorder or of friction with the local population or neighbouring countries. It was essential, therefore, that plans should be developed for their settlement. There should be no question of allowing them to remain idle in camps when they could become a factor in the development of the country of asylum. It was from those three angles—the use of human resources, the development of the country of asylum and the maintenance of peace—that the High Commissioner's work in Africa should be viewed. Having become involved through the refugees in matters relating to the development of countries, the High Commissioner had naturally come into contact with the United Nations specialized agencies; his delegation fully supported the efforts to improve co-ordination with those agencies and with voluntary organizations.

27. Concern with the material needs of refugees should not cause UNHCR to neglect its essential work of protection. It was to be hoped that the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees would soon be applied to all refugees, wherever they were and whatever the date of the event which had led to their exodus. All refugees would be able to enjoy the same rights and guarantees as those afforded to the "old" refugees.

28. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) said that, in his first report communicated to the Council, the High Commissioner had afforded proof of his competence to discharge the important functions assigned to him by the General Assembly. On behalf of the Canadian Government and people, he wished to express admiration for the splendid contribution the former High Commissioner for Refugees had made to the task of bettering the lot of thousands of human beings. His successor could rest assured that Canada would continue to support UNHCR's various programmes aimed at improving the lot of refugees throughout the world. Since the end of the Second World War Canada had received more than 300,000 refugees. Despite the fact that political asylum could not be granted under Canadian law, 2,131 refugees, more than half of them stateless, had settled in Canada in 1965 as a result of a relaxation of the normal immigration procedure. A special programme for handicapped refugees was also being carried out in Canada.

29. His delegation hoped that an increasingly large number of Governments would be able to assist the High Commissioner in solving the many different problems with which he was faced and that he would receive further co-operation from the specialized agencies in his humanitarian task.

30. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) congratulated the High Commissioner on the excellent first report he had communicated to the Council. After the First World War Greece had received and gradually absorbed into the national economy 1,200,000 refugees from Asia Minor. After the Second World War, although faced with problems of reconstruction and development, it had not hesitated to receive "old" European refugees, including a number of so-called difficult cases, and had done its best to resettle them satisfactorily; in that endeavour Greece had matched the funds provided by UNHCR. Also, it had ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Because of its geographical position, her country had always been an asylum for persons compelled to flee their homeland. In many cases, UNHCR assistance had been requested in dealing with such refugees. Her Government wished to express its appreciation of the fact that such assistance had always been willingly granted.

31. Greece fully supported the steps taken to assist refugees in Africa and Asia, and was convinced that all refugees, "old" and "new", would benefit from the High Commissioner's programmes.

32. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) joined previous speakers in congratulating the High Commissioner on his appointment and praising the report before the Council.

33. The refugee problem had almost disappeared from Europe, where refugee camps were more or less a thing of the past and the difficulties caused by diseased and handicapped refugees had been largely resolved. A large part of the UNHCR's activities were now concentrated in Africa. The extent of the African problem should not, however, detract attention from the situation in Asia and the Far East, where much work remained to be done. The High Commissioner was to be congratulated on his efforts to settle the refugees and provide educational facilities for them and their children. It was essential that the refugees should contribute to the development of, rather than be a burden on, the countries of asylum. By co-operating with the specialized agencies the High Commissioner could make his contribution to the economic and social advancement of the developing countries. The Iranian delegation hoped that Governments would lend all possible assistance to the High Commissioner in his admirable work and that those countries which had not yet done so would ratify the 1951 Convention and the Bellagio protocol.

34. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) assured the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom's continued and very warm support in facing his increasingly difficult task of protection and resettlement, with the shift of emphasis of his work away from the resettlement of European refugees to the new and growing refugee problems in Asia and, particularly, in Africa. The falling off in financial support for the High Commissioner's programme was a matter for regret. In keeping with General Assembly resolution 2039 (XX), the United Kingdom had increased by £20,000 its contribution in 1966. It noted that the number of Governments making voluntary contributions had risen to 57 in 1965 and hoped that that trend would continue. It also hoped that the dedication of United Nations Day 1966 to the cause of refugees would result in increased support. Publicity and support for the occasion, which would at the same time mark the opening of the European refugee campaign, was being planned in his country. The United Kingdom appreciated the problems described in paragraph 81 of the report and the difficulties the High Commissioner encountered in seeking to make available the means of assistance undoubtedly required. It believed that the solution lay in co-operation between UNHCR, the appropriate United Nations specialized agencies, the host Governments and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. The growing tradition of such co-operation was to be welcomed.

35. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) commended the High Commissioner on the report and on his statement to the Council. The High Commissioner had justified the confidence placed in him.

36. The refugee problem was one that seemed likely to continue to engage the attention of the Council for some time to come. The High Commissioner had referred to the fact that the situation was now most serious in Africa. It was necessary, however, to look into the underlying causes of that situation, for a proper understanding of the origins could point to the remedies which must be applied. His delegation wished to express its appreciation of the

generous efforts which had been and were being made by UNHCR and by other bodies, but would prefer to see eliminated the problem which made those efforts necessary. The basic causes underlying the refugee problem in Africa were the pernicious and persistent evil of apartheid as practised in the Republic of South Africa, the so-called Trust Territory of South West Africa and in Rhodesia, the continued existence of colonialism, particularly in the Portuguese colonies, and unsolicited and unwarranted interference by foreign elements in the domestic affairs of African States. The presence of foreign elements had exacerbated the difficulties which were sometimes encountered in any community and which the African States would otherwise have succeeded in overcoming. The apartheid policies practised in the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia had driven thousands of Africans to flee from oppression unparalleled in the history of mankind and to seek refuge in friendly countries. His own country had opened its doors to many of its African brethren. Similar inhuman treatment had led to an exodus of Africans from the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Angola and the so-called Portuguese Guinea. Countries in which the influence of foreign elements had provoked internal strife included the Congo, Uganda and Rhodesia. There was, in his view, no justification for the continuation of that situation. He called upon all countries which maintained friendly relations with the régimes responsible for the oppressive policies he had mentioned, and which were, at the same time, the friends of the independent African States, to use their considerable influence upon those régimes to persuade them to put an end to the oppression of the people of Africa. By responding to that call they would be making the greatest possible contribution not only to the welfare of the African States but also to the High Commissioner's campaign, whose need would in fact disappear. In addition to its own direct efforts on behalf of refugees his Government would continue to welcome the useful contribution made by UNHCR and would continue to extend to the High Commissioner its full support and goodwill. In particular his Government would continue to work for a solution through OAU and to co-operate with the efforts being made by individual States and regional organizations.

37. Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) said that the importance and urgency of the heavy task assumed by the High Commissioner was recognized by all. He commended the report and considered that the present programme was the best one that could be carried out with the limited resources available. He congratulated the High Commissioner on the measures he was taking to deal with the very serious situation prevailing in Africa.

38. The problem was not one of merely administering first aid; the objective of UNHCR must be to establish the status of the refugee as a human being. In those efforts it was important that there should be the closest co-operation between UNHCR and other United Nations organs, particularly the specialized agencies concerned, and non-governmental organizations. It was gratifying to note that the High Commissioner was fully conscious of the value of co-ordination of effort.

39. He congratulated the High Commissioner on his appointment; his ability to carry out the difficult tasks entrusted to him inspired every confidence.

40. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that the High Commissioner's statement had been marked by deep compassion and insight; he would enjoy the full confidence and support of the Swedish Government in discharging his heavy responsibilities.

41. It was evident that the excellent work achieved by UNHCR was due in large measure to the efforts of its small but devoted staff, which had had to operate with very limited and uncertain resources. Those scant resources had been stretched to breaking point in the endeavour to meet the urgent needs arising from emergency situations that were occurring with increasing frequency, as well as to continue to deal with the accumulated problems resulting from earlier refugee movements. The time had come to consider the refugee problem in the wider context of economic and social development.

42. As previous speakers had pointed out, there had been a decisive shift of emphasis in recent years from Europe, where the refugee problem resulting from the Second World War had been brought under control, to Africa. The alarming situation which had arisen there was due not only to the very large number of refugees but to the heavy additional burden their presence imposed on the under-developed economies of the newly independent African States. The outstanding generosity of the countries of first asylum to their African brethren did not detract in any way from the devoted efforts being made by the High Commissioner and his staff, aided by the voluntary contributions of individual Governments. Now that the High Commissioner's programme was centred on the less developed countries it could no longer be considered as marginal or emergency relief, nor as a form of charity. Assistance to refugees had become an essential part of over-all development assistance. UNHCR had long recognized that fact and had initiated regional development projects in co-operation with the specialized agencies and with regional organizations. The objective was to integrate refugees as equals into the economies of the developing countries and to help them to become self-supporting and productive members of the community. The High Commissioner had initiated those common activities, which would be carried on by various participating agencies once the first phase of operations was concluded. There was a need for more of such integrated projects. The success of the programme depended not only on the fullest co-operation between UNHCR and other United Nations bodies but also on the support of the host countries and regional organizations, such as OAU. Increased contributions from the major donor countries to the High Commissioner's programme and more vigorous support from them in the Executive Committee and in the governing bodies of the specialized agencies were essential if the wastage of human resources which would result from the failure to integrate refugees into the developing economies was to be avoided.

43. The High Commissioner's statement had shown that he was conscious of the need for increased efforts in the

educational field. Within the limits of the resources available to him the High Commissioner had endeavoured to include some educational projects in his programme, but assistance had had to be confined to the primary education level because of the pressure of more urgent needs. Assistance for secondary education could only be contemplated on the basis of voluntary contributions, and it was gratifying to note that the High Commissioner was considering the establishment of a special educational fund which would make possible more coherent and systematic activities in that field. That suggestion was fully supported by the Swedish delegation.

44. The Swedish Government had established some years previously a special programme for African education with resources which had risen from \$200,000 to approximately twice that figure. It was primarily directed to refugees from the Republic of South Africa and the Portuguese colonial territories, but it had proved possible to extend educational and training facilities to a considerable number of refugees from other African countries as well. Some of the resources had been channelled through UNHCR; results had been encouraging and his Government intended to continue its co-operation with the High Commissioner's Office. The Swedish programme covered primary and secondary education and vocational training; it had not been extended to university education, the need for which was less pressing.

45. His Government had advocated the consolidation and amalgamation of the United Nations programmes intended to assist the education of African refugees from the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies. Although those programmes differed in origin, they were all an expression of the will of the international community to assist young Africans in obtaining the education and training needed to enable them to play a constructive part in the reconstruction of their homelands once apartheid was abolished and independence achieved by the subject territories. He was convinced that the amalgamation of the programmes would be in the interests of the actual and potential beneficiaries in that it would lead to a more effective use of limited resources and would make it easier to mobilize increasing contributions from donor countries. If the High Commissioner succeeded in establishing the proposed education fund and it was integrated with the other programmes to which he had referred, the Swedish Government would consider placing its present bilateral contributions on a multilateral basis and amalgamating them in the consolidated United Nations programmes. That contribution would be over and above the present Swedish contribution to existing multilateral programmes.

46. The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which had been recently established by the General Assembly (resolution 2054 B (XX)) to provide legal aid to persons suffering persecution in the Republic of South Africa, so far had at its disposal resources amounting to only about \$100,000. It was therefore too early to say what resources might be available to it for assistance to refugees. However, the attention of that Committee had been drawn to the refugee problem

and his Government was actively co-operating in its work in collaboration with UNHCR.

47. He hoped that the High Commissioner would shortly receive the increased financial support necessary to enable him to continue his programme and to take up the challenge the suffering of refugees posed for the world community.

48. Mr. KASSUM (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that UNESCO would continue to co-operate closely with UNHCR in the educational field. Proposals for such co-operation had been endorsed by the Programme's Executive Committee (E/4201/Add.1, para. 154). For its part, UNESCO had included in its draft programme and budget for 1967-1968 a number of proposals for joint action, which he cited in illustration of the type of activities envisaged.

49. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that UNHCR was making a valuable contribution to the alleviation of the sufferings of refugees in Africa.

50. She had been impressed by the statement of the Tanzanian representative and regretted that other delegations had not joined in castigating apartheid and colonialism which were the real causes of the refugee

problem in Africa. The United Nations could not be indifferent to the oppressive policies being pursued in Africa by certain countries. Every effort must be made to eliminate the practices which had given rise to so much human suffering.

51. Prince Sadruddin AGA KHAN (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) said that the appreciation expressed by members of the Council for the efforts made by his Office would be a considerable encouragement to himself and his staff in their future work. The discussion had also provided useful guidelines for the future activities of UNHCR. The atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill which had characterized the discussion would be of great assistance in attaining the common objective of all concerned—that refugees should no longer be refugees.

52. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt a resolution taking note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1439th meeting

Tuesday, 26 July 1966
at 3.20 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Israel.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 28

Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4200, E/L. 1131, E/L. 1132)
(*resumed from the 1437th meeting*)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution submitted by Greece, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania (E/L.1131), which was being co-sponsored by Chile, India and Pakistan.

2. Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) emphasized that training and research were the essential prerequisites for progress and development. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was autonomous within the framework of its Statute and under the supervision of the competent United Nations bodies. In accordance with article I of its Statute, it was to enhance "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development".

3. His delegation welcomed the transfer to the Institute of the three training programmes mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Executive Director's report (E/4200). In particular, he stressed the importance of the training programme for foreign service officers from newly independent countries, which had already given positive results. So far as research was concerned, he did not share the opinion of those who thought that the Institute had been somewhat tardy in that field. As a matter of fact, the Institute was currently its own subject of research. Judging by the flexibility of its methods and the care it took to employ all the resources at its disposal, it might be expected to make an effective contribution in the fields both of research and of training.

4. Having been a member of the panel of lawyers mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report, he had been in a position to appreciate the efficiency of the Institute's preparatory work and the zeal of the Executive Director and his collaborators, particularly the Director of Research.

5. Mr. DULEA (Romania) said that the Institute was carrying out useful work in many fields; he was glad to know that the Executive Director regarded the regional economic commissions as indispensable partners. His delegation would accordingly support the draft resolution before the Council.

6. Mr. FILALI (Morocco), introducing the joint draft resolution, said that the Institute had been established to help the developing countries. The draft resolution had been produced after a study had been made of the report by the Executive Director of the Institute and it reflected the latter's preoccupations particularly with regard to improved co-ordination between the Institute and other United Nations bodies. Such co-ordination would make it possible to avoid duplication of effort, in accordance with the desire expressed both by the Secretary-General and by the representatives of other United Nations bodies. Although the Institute was autonomous, it was under the direction of a Board of Trustees comprising the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as representatives of the specialized agencies. Steps must be taken to see that maximum use was made of the Institute's facilities. The Executive Director, as he had announced in his statement at the 1437th meeting, would shortly propose to the Board of Trustees a programme of work and an organizational plan which the sponsors of the draft resolution were awaiting with interest. The draft resolution expressed the Council's appreciation to all those who had made voluntary contributions to the Institute and, as in General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX), appealed for further contributions. He hoped that the draft resolution would be unanimously adopted.

7. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece), drawing the Council's attention to article II of the Institute's Statute, stressed that the objectives were in complete accord with the purposes of the United Nations and expressed the hope that generous contributions would be forthcoming to enable UNITAR to perform its role effectively.

8. Mr. SOOFI (Pakistan) hoped that the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency would co-operate with the Institute, whose work was in conformity with the objectives of the United Nations, particularly in economic and social matters and in the sphere of development. The Institute's programme must be based on research. The draft resolution was designed to ensure improved co-ordination of activities in that field and a judicious use of the Institute's resources.

9. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that his delegation had been glad to note the importance which several countries attached to the Institute's training work. So far as the research work was concerned, his delegation associated itself with the Algerian representative's remarks at the 1437th meeting to the effect that research should be of a practical nature geared to satisfying the need for objective appreciation of various problems of direct interest to the United Nations. It was also necessary to avoid any overlapping, particularly in view of the relatively high cost for

each programme. His delegation supported the draft resolution.

10. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) thanked the sponsors of the draft resolution, which Algeria would support. He would, however, like operative paragraph 4 to be lightened by the deletion of the whole of the part beginning with the words "and renews its appeal", since it already appeared in General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX).

11. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) regretted that as co-sponsor of the draft resolution he was not entitled to propose amendments to it; he would, however, offer a few suggestions. In regard to the Algerian representative's proposal, he thought that operative paragraph 4, which was in fact superfluous, could quite well be omitted altogether. Operative paragraph 2 could also easily be deleted if it were to give rise to any difficulty. Furthermore, a new paragraph might be added to the preamble, possibly as the second paragraph, reading as follows:—"*Emphasizing* the need for the Institute to so arrange its priorities in the initial years of its operation as to give primary importance to the training of counterpart personnel, particularly from the developing countries". Several speakers had emphasized that training should take precedence over research, and he was glad to note the Swedish representative's remark in that connexion. Moreover, that was in accordance with article II of the Institute's Statute; it would be good publicity for the Institute and might attract additional resources. He recalled that in pledging their contributions several Governments had indicated their desire that the ratio of 60 to 40 between training and research should be observed.

12. Mr. d'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) thanked the delegations which had expressed their interest in UNITAR's activities and assured them that the Institute would bear their views in mind, particularly with regard to the pragmatic aspect of its work.

13. With reference to the remarks made by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, he said that the Institute was fully aware of the importance of training for the developing countries and would not lose sight of the fact that, since development was essentially a human function, training constituted a fundamental aspect of the development process. Nevertheless, the distribution of resources between the various activities raised administrative problems. The Institute was, of course, endeavouring to utilize its resources in such a way as to accord more importance to training, while avoiding any difference in treatment between contributory Governments, whatever the amount and form of their contributions. But it was difficult for the Institute to refuse supplementary funds which the donor countries wished to see earmarked for some particular type of research merely because training would not benefit thereby. There were also other factors to be considered, for example, that of remunerativeness, which was usually much lower in the case of training, a slow and costly process. Finally, the Institute should be guided essentially by the needs of the countries concerned,

whether those needs related to research or to training. That was why the Institute had begun evaluative studies in order to ascertain exactly what those needs were.

14. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) explained that, to his way of thinking, the text he had suggested was more in the nature of an exhortation addressed to UNITAR, requesting it to give the desired importance to the training programme. In specifically mentioning counterpart personnel, he had been guided by article II of the Statute, which seemed to him to lay emphasis on that category of personnel.

15. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the idea of attaching special importance to training commended itself to the French delegation, which had already made known its position on that point. However, if the Council was to discuss the text suggested by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania as an official document, he would like the expression "counterpart", which created a certain amount of confusion, to be deleted and emphasis laid on training in general. Furthermore, the Institute's system should not be made too rigid. A form of words should be found which, while stressing the priority to be given to training, would avoid confining the Executive Director's action within too narrow limits.

16. His delegation would have no difficulty in accepting the Algerian representative's suggestion. If adopted, the resolution would be more likely to receive all-round support, especially from France which, although voting in favour of a similar text at the Council's thirty-ninth session (1391st meeting), had expressed misgivings which the modification proposed by Algeria would dispel, since the present draft resolution was what was being discussed.

17. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) explained that the suggestion he had made did not amount to a formal amendment.

18. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said he felt sure that the members of the Council, bearing in mind the importance to be attached to the training of personnel, especially in the developing countries, had heeded the appeal made by the representative of Tanzania. Nevertheless, in view of the explanations given by the Executive Director of UNITAR, he feared that by expressly requesting the Institute to give particular importance to the training programme the Council might cramp its activities unduly. The co-sponsors of the draft resolution should consult together with a view to drafting a text likely to meet with general approval.

19. As to the Algerian representative's suggestion, he would prefer the phrase in question to be retained.

20. The PRESIDENT proposed that, in view of the suggestions which had been made regarding the draft resolution, the co-sponsors and delegations concerned should consult together for the purpose of formulating a text which would be submitted at a later meeting of the Council.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4175, E/4184, E/4213; E/L.1119)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4242)

21. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 23 (E/4242) and to vote on draft resolutions A, B and C in paragraph 5 thereof, which had been adopted unanimously by the Committee.

A. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE EFFECTIVE REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

22. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) considered that the text of the first preambular paragraph lacked clarity. What was the purpose of the seminar and why was there mention only of participation by countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere? Furthermore, what was meant by "effective realization of human rights at the national level"?

23. Mr. SCHREIBER (Secretariat) replied that the seminar was being organized pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and was essentially of a regional nature; a few experts from countries outside the region having distinct institutions for the guarantee of human rights, would, however, be invited to attend in a personal capacity. The participants would study the practical measures taken by various countries to implement human rights.

24. It was probable that later on other seminars on that topic would be organized within other regions or even on a world-wide basis.

Draft resolution A was adopted.

B. ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: SEMINAR ON THE CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Draft resolution B was adopted.

C. PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

25. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) proposed the addition of the following words at the end of the first preambular paragraph of draft resolution C: "and the comments on the programme made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme".

The amendment was adopted.

26. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that she would support draft resolution C,

but with a reservation concerning the second preambular paragraph, in which the Council noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme. She wished to refer in that connexion to the remarks she had made at the 537th meeting of the Social Committee, and hoped that her comments would be taken into account when programmes for future years were being prepared.

27. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) also said that she would support the draft resolution, although her delegation had made certain reservations at the 538th meeting of the Social Committee concerning the possibility of evaluating the fellowship programme.

Draft resolution C, as amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 25

Slavery (E/4168 and Add.1-5, E/4234)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4244)

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 25 (E/4244) and in particular the draft resolution contained in paragraph 17 thereof.

29. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) pointed out that paragraph 9 of the Social Committee's report was not an accurate record of the Committee's proceedings: it should indicate that the Committee had not fully discussed the draft resolution prepared by the working group.

30. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) associated herself with the United Kingdom representative's comments.

31. The PRESIDENT pointed out that it was not within the competence of the Council to amend the Social Committee's report, but said that the United Kingdom representative's comments would be included in the summary record.

32. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that although the Social Committee had not discussed in detail the working group's proposals and had not voted on them, it must be remembered that the working group had been composed of thirteen countries, i.e. half the membership of the Social Committee had been represented on it. Consequently, it could not be said that the proposals had not been discussed.

33. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) called for a vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Social Committee.

34. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution in paragraph 17 of the Social Committee's report (E/4244).

The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Development of natural resources (E/4186)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4245)

35. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 11 (E/4245) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 19

World campaign for universal literacy (E/4214)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4246)

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 19 (E/4246) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 20

Travel, transport and communications

(a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949 (E/4194, E/4241)

(b) International Tourist Year (E/4218 and Corr. 1)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4247)

37. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 20 (E/4247) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

The draft resolution was adopted.

38. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the Economic Committee's report.

39. Mr. ORLOV (International Labour Organisation) said that the ILO attached great importance to tourism, which could help to promote understanding between the different countries and continents. At the present time, when workers of all categories enjoyed annual paid holidays, the achievement of minimum standards of efficiency and comfort in travel and accommodation was no longer solely of interest to the privileged classes but also to workers in all countries of the world.

40. The ILO had concerned itself with the staggering of holiday periods so as to reduce the overloading of means of transport and to ensure that everyone could find accommodation. In 1964, it had arranged a meeting of experts to examine, *inter alia*, ways and means of facilitating the use made of paid holidays.

41. Another aspect of tourism was its role as a factor of economic development, by bringing in foreign currency which could be used to finance industrialization. The economic aspect of the problem had been stressed at the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments held at Geneva in October 1965.

42. A third aspect of tourism was the opportunities it offered for making use of human resources by creating jobs for nationals of the host countries. Hence the great importance of vocational training for workers in the tourist industry; the ILO gave high priority to applications from countries in that connexion. It was collaborating closely with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations with a view to providing grants for the vocational training of hotel and tourist industry staff.

43. Yet another aspect of tourism in which the ILO was particularly interested was the question of working conditions in the industry. The Tripartite Meeting at Geneva had paid special attention to the relevant social problems and had recommended closer collaboration in that field between industrialized and developing countries.

44. The ILO also attached great importance to the working conditions of road transport workers, and in 1954 an ILO committee had drawn up a memorandum on that subject with a view to the introduction of regulations on such questions as the minimum permissible working age, hours of work and the maximum number of driving hours. The ILO had continued to collaborate with the Economic Commission for Europe and one notable result of that collaboration had been the conclusion, in January 1962, of the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport. The ILO was following up the question in co-operation with the United Nations bodies concerned and with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations.

45. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the Economic Committee's report (E/4247).

The draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 22

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4248)

46. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 22 (E/4248) and to vote on the seven draft resolutions A to G in paragraph 24 thereof.

A. DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Draft resolution A was adopted.

B. POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Draft resolution B was adopted.

C. UNIFIED LONG-TERM UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

D. CO-OPERATION IN THE UNIFIED LONG-TERM UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

47. Mrs. AFNAN (Iraq) said that her delegation had abstained when the vote was taken on draft resolutions C and D in the Social Committee (543rd and 544th meetings). It did not approve of inviting non-governmental organizations to give their views on an equal footing with Governments on the role which women could play in the economic and social development of their countries and the degree of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development. Nor did it approve of those organizations being asked to draw up long-term programmes for the advancement of women. Such programmes should be prepared by the Governments themselves. For those reasons, the Iraqi delegation in the Social Committee had requested a separate vote on those points. It would abstain from voting on draft resolutions C and D.

48. Mrs. KASTALSKAYA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that her delegation had abstained when the vote was taken on draft resolutions C and D in the Social Committee, since it did not consider that non-governmental organizations should be placed on an equal footing with Governments. That innovation, which was being introduced into the relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, violated the established practice. The Soviet delegation also objected to operative paragraph 6 (a) of draft resolution D which recommended the establishment of a fund to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals might be invited to contribute.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

E. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Draft resolution E was adopted.

F. REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

Draft resolution F was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

G. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Draft resolution G was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 33

**Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council
(E/L.1113/Add.1, E/L.1113/Rev.1, E/L.1116)**

49. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that, at its 1437th meeting, it had decided to postpone consideration of agenda item 33, on the enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council, until a later meeting.

50. Mr. UY (Philippines) said that the question was an extremely important one and the decisions taken on it might have very serious consequences. The head of his delegation had been in consultation for some days past with representatives of the regional groups with a view to reaching agreement on geographical distribution within the subsidiary organs of the Council. He therefore proposed that consideration of the item should be deferred until the outcome of those negotiations was known.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Italy, Kuwait, Nigeria, Norway, Tunisia.

Observer for the following non-member State: Federal Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Murgesco (Romania), First Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 28

Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/L.1131/Rev.1) (*concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the revised draft resolution submitted by nine delegations (E/L.1131/Rev.1).

2. Mr. FILALI (Morocco) said that the revised draft was the result of a compromise: the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania had agreed to withdraw his suggestions, and operative paragraph 4 had been revised to take account of the Algerian proposal which was one that did not affect the substance of the original draft.

The revised draft resolution was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 17

Social development

- (a) Report of the Social Commission
 - (b) Report on the World Social Situation
 - (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects
- (resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)*

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4249)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 17 (E/4249), and specifically draft resolutions A to F in paragraph 18 thereof.

A. REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

4. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 8 of the report, where the interpretation the delegation of Iraq wished to be placed on part III, subparagraph (a), of draft resolution A was indicated.

Draft resolution A was adopted.

B. PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

5. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation had abstained on draft resolution B in the Social Committee (547th meeting), because it was not currently in a position to support any draft resolution entailing additional expenditure for the United Nations.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

6. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that, in the Social Committee, his delegation had requested separate votes on operative paragraphs 3 and 5 of draft resolution B, which infringed the principles of universality, and had voted against those

two paragraphs. He wished to re-affirm that stand of his delegation.

C. RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

7. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said he would abstain on draft resolution C for the same reason as on draft resolution B.

8. Mr. UY (Philippines) pointed out that the words "Social Commission" in operative paragraph 2 (c) should be replaced by the words "Commission for Social Development", in order to take account of the decision just taken under draft resolution A.IV, operative paragraph 1.

It was so decided.

Draft resolution C, as amended, was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

9. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had not opposed the adoption of draft resolution C. He wished, however, to point out that he had emphasized in the Social Committee that the subject it dealt with came within the competence of the regional economic commissions and not of the Social Commission.

D. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Mr. BENDRYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) requested that the draft resolution should be put to the vote.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 6

**Economic and social consequences of disarmament
(E/4169 and Corr.1 and Add.1)**

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4250)

11. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 6 (E/4250) and drew attention to the recommendation in paragraph 3 thereof.

12. Mr. RAHMEMA (Iran) said he considered that the discussion on the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament at the current session had been most disappointing and entirely out of keeping with

the importance of that issue. The enthusiasm originally kindled by the idea of converting to peaceful uses the resources released by disarmament had given way to the apathetic attitude which the peoples were increasingly adopting towards certain major problems. All representatives who had spoken had diplomatically avoided touching on the crux of the matter and his delegation could not conceal its disappointment that an issue of such vital importance to so many human beings should be gradually reduced to the level of other items placed on the agenda year after year and hardly discussed save as a sop to conscience.

13. Admittedly, the general question of disarmament did not lie within the Council's sphere of competence, but that had already been the case when the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament had first been placed on the Council's agenda. Originally, the Council had been asked not merely to study the economic and social aspects of possible disarmament, but also to create among Governments a climate of opinion which might lead them to view the problem of disarmament in a new and wider context. It had been thought necessary to consider the possibility of devoting some of the resources currently wasted on military preparations to economic and social development and to efforts aimed at strengthening peace, without countries being required to renounce the measures they considered necessary to safeguard their security and independence.

14. His Government had immediately reacted favourably to that idea, which was linked with the general approach to development adopted by it some years before. It had in fact attempted to reduce the country's military expenditure to the minimum required for the maintenance of security, and to use part of the resources available to the armed forces for peaceful purposes. It had, for instance, set up such institutions as the army of knowledge, the army of hygiene, the army of development, etc., which enabled recruits to take part in the execution of over-all programmes of national development in such fields as literacy, land reform and community development.

15. It might well be asked whether that idea could not be given wider application. His own Government, after having evaluated the results obtained at the national level, had endeavoured to apply it on an international scale; it was in that spirit that the initiative taken by the Shahinshah of Iran in donating the equivalent of his country's military expenditure for one day to the world campaign for universal literacy should be understood.

16. Since a balance of terror had been achieved on a world-wide scale, a similar gesture by all countries, which would have incalculable moral significance, would mean little more than a token reduction in arms expenditure. His delegation hoped that, during the current session, the Council would give closer consideration to the idea underlying the action taken by his Government, which might have been the starting point for concerted international action on a far wider scale than the world campaign for universal literacy. Unfortunately, preliminary consultations with other delegations had shown that, while a number of countries considered Iran's action as

highly praiseworthy, they were as yet disinclined to follow suit. The principal objection raised was that the question of disarmament formed an indivisible whole, did not come within the Council's sphere of competence, and went beyond even the authority of the United Nations itself. Moreover, no country, either among the strongest or the weakest, was apparently willing to make the first move. Nevertheless, his Government's initiative proved that it should be possible to overcome those objections by tackling the problem constructively and resourcefully.

17. His delegation had decided not to press that point during the Council's current session and to respect the position of those countries which considered that certain preliminary conditions should be fulfilled before the question received detailed consideration. It would merely express the hope that the idea of linking disarmament and

development efforts would ultimately gain acceptance and that shortly specific measures might be envisaged for submission to the General Assembly and other competent international bodies. It would hope also that the Secretary-General would continue the studies he had undertaken on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and accordingly his delegation would appeal to Governments to provide the Secretary-General with more comprehensive views on the possibilities of using resources released by disarmament to augment the flow of assistance to developing countries.

The recommendation in paragraph 3 of the Economic Committee's report (E/4250) was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 4.5 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEM 26

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4220/Rev.1; E/L.1135)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF to introduce the report of the Board (E/4220/Rev.1).

2. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) said that he would draw attention to UNICEF's achievements, discuss some of the significant issues and present for the Council's consideration certain of its objectives and aspirations which members of the Executive Board believed warranted the Council's support. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to UNICEF in December 1965 caused it to be

proud of what had been accomplished but also humble in the knowledge that only the fringe of total need had been touched. The award had drawn the world's attention to its least protected members, its children and youth. The review of the past year's activities and the Executive Board's plans for the future indicated UNICEF's resolve to extend every effort on their behalf.

3. The 1966 session of the Executive Board had been held at Addis Ababa and groups of Board members had had an opportunity to visit the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Turkey to witness UNICEF-assisted projects in action.

4. The fact that the Board had met in Africa for the first time had special significance. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa had reminded the Board that of the estimated 280 million people on that continent 40 per cent were under fifteen years of age and that even today between three and five out of every ten children died in infancy and 40 per cent did not live to adulthood. The present trends indicated that the population of Africa might reach 500 million by the end of the century. A special three-day meeting on the needs of African children, held in conjunction with the Executive Board meeting, had confirmed that basic medical services, adequate nutrition, educational and vocational training opportunities, and elementary social services were not available to the majority of young people in Africa. Members of the Council were well aware also of the gravity of the problems faced in other developing regions. It was against that perspective that UNICEF was seeking to increase its resources.

5. He wished to draw attention to certain programme trends and to indicate what actions the Executive Board had taken to ensure that the funds available to UNICEF were used in the most productive way. At its May 1966 session the Board had approved assistance for 224 projects in 84 countries and territories, and eleven inter-regional projects, for a total programme commitment of \$28.8 million. One hundred and seventeen projects or 65 per cent of the committed funds related to health including disease control, thirty projects or 15 per cent of committed funds to nutrition, forty-one projects or 12 per cent of committed funds to educational and vocational training, twenty-nine projects or 4 per cent of committed funds to family and child welfare, and 4 per cent of committed funds to integrated services and other projects. The distribution of UNICEF assistance between fields of service was very similar to that of previous years. There were a number of reasons for that continuity, including the general desire of the Board to concentrate on fewer

and larger projects (subject to the size of the country being assisted), and the fact that many of the projects were long-term.

6. There were three developments which the Executive Board considered to be of particular significance. First, an increasing proportion of UNICEF assistance was going to projects which had as an important element the training of personnel in developing countries. In 1965, 36 per cent of the programme allocation had been devoted to that purpose, as compared with 29 per cent in the period 1962-1963. The Board had welcomed that emphasis as it reflected the recognition by Governments that trained staff were essential to services benefiting children. Secondly, the Board had approved three integrated services projects in response to requests from Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. In each case, an attempt was being made to see the whole needs of children and youth in a defined area and to devise a rounded programme to meet those needs as fully as resources permitted. All three projects comprised maternal and child health and nutrition, day care for younger children, primary school and vocational school training for school children and youth, and some form of women's education. Thirdly, and arising out of the concern that the needs of young people were not adequately reflected in the social and economic development plans of many countries, the Board had authorized action to follow up the very successful regional conferences on children and youth in national development. Regional conferences held in Latin America in December 1965 and in Asia in March 1966 had revealed the increasing recognition among development planners that programmes for children and youth should form an integral part of economic and social development strategy and that to some extent such programmes were prerequisites for achieving development objectives, not merely an end product of development. The conferences had emphasized that young people could be the primary instruments of change. Economic planners and programme specialists had agreed that expenditures on basic services for children in fields such as education and health were not only consumption expenditures but also investment expenditures which would make possible a greater economic output in the years ahead.

7. While encouraged by the long-term potential of those developments, the Board had expressed its concern at the insufficient progress which had been made in solving the problem of developing low-cost, protein-rich foods and other supplements for infant and child feeding. It was clear that increased international effort was necessary and to that end the Board had asked the Executive Director to prepare a report for the 1967 session on further sources of assistance for the development of those necessary foods. The Board had also referred a number of health and nutrition policy questions to the joint policy committees with WHO and FAO. It would continue the cyclical review and evaluation of its programmes by considering two programmes in 1967—one on maternal and child health and the other on applied nutrition—in addition to reviewing the progress made on reaching the young child aged one to six years. At its recent session the Board had reviewed the milk conservation programme and the

family and child welfare programme, and had adopted new guidelines for aid to leprosy projects.

8. In order to ensure that UNICEF's resources were being used most effectively for the benefit of children in the developing countries, the Board had decided to review the strategy, criteria and priorities applied in the use of UNICEF aid and had asked the Executive Director to submit to it at its 1967 session a report on the subject. By periodically reviewing the various aspects of its programme, the Executive Board sought to achieve greater efficiency and also to ensure that the pattern of UNICEF aid was adapted to the needs of countries as they evolved their own programmes and administrative structures.

9. At its May 1965 session the Executive Board had instructed the Executive Director to prepare a report on the possible role of UNICEF in family planning. The Board's discussion of the Executive Director's report on that subject was summarized in paragraphs 166 to 191 of its report. The Board had adopted without objection a resolution deferring action on the matter until its 1967 session and requesting the advice of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy on the best way in which UNICEF might participate in programmes of family planning, with particular reference to the technical aspects. Four principles to guide the UNICEF members on the Joint Committee on Health Policy had been enumerated and were set out in paragraph 189 of the report. In the light of that Board action, the two projects submitted by India and Pakistan had been referred back to those countries with the suggestion that they submit additional requests for assistance to their existing health services, in which family planning was already being integrated. Those requests would be submitted to WHO for technical approval and then to the members of the Executive Board for a mail poll vote.

10. Perhaps the most important task facing the Executive Director since his appointment had been to assess UNICEF's financial position in relation to the ever-increasing demands on its resources. The requests which UNICEF received for assistance clearly demonstrated that countries were increasingly concerned with special problems of youth, with the unmet needs of school-age children, with the whole range of needs for infants and young children, with the growing problem of children living in shanty towns and with the question of handicapped children. The Executive Director had proposed that, in keeping with the objectives of the Development Decade, UNICEF should aim to increase its current annual income from \$33 million to \$50 million by the end of 1969, a goal which the Executive Board had warmly supported. In arriving at that goal the Executive Director had undoubtedly taken into account the possibilities of increased revenues as well as the programme needs of UNICEF. UNICEF's income from non-governmental sources, including private contributions and the greeting card fund, had reached \$6.9 million in 1965 and there was every indication that revenue from those sources would show a steady and substantial growth in the years ahead. In addition, a number of Governments had made larger contributions in the last few years and the Executive

Director had had indications recently from a number of other countries that increased contributions were planned.

11. UNICEF's programme depended upon the voluntary contributions of Governments and the interest and support of individual citizens. It was shaped in large measure by the requests for assistance which developing countries submitted. It relied upon the technical advice and co-operation of the specialized agencies and the Bureau of Social Affairs, with which the most productive relations had been developed and maintained. It worked in conjunction with the regional economic commissions and other international field agencies. It was truly a co-operative venture in international social progress and the Executive Board of UNICEF considered it a privilege to guide the development of the programme.

12. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that the statement by the Chairman of UNICEF's Executive Board had clarified many of the general aspects of the report. It was only fitting that UNICEF should have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, since it had done so much good for mankind over the years.

13. The draft resolution submitted by Chile, Philippines and Sweden (E/L.1135) recognized the value of UNICEF's work and drew attention to important features in its programme and some of the main lines of its work.

14. He was gratified that UNICEF was continuing its work in the health, nutritional, maternal and child welfare and educational fields. At the same time, however, he wished to comment on certain trends which appeared to be developing in its work and which caused him some concern. UNICEF was entering fields which were outside its mandate and with which other bodies were better qualified to deal. His first point related to chapter V of the Board's report. While paragraph 103 stated that the Executive Director had no intention of promoting planning for children and youth in national development as a substantive project or as an end in itself and paragraph 110 that it was not the intention of UNICEF to duplicate the work of others or to advocate separate sectors for children, the report as a whole gave the impression that that was precisely what was being done. WHO and UNESCO were dealing with the methodological problems of integrating health and educational programmes into over-all national plans in close co-operation with other bodies of the United Nations system concerned with planning. Moreover, he could not imagine that Governments and other bodies studying general plans would ignore the existence of children's problems when considering the problems of man as a subject of development.

15. His second point related to chapter VII of the report. He did not think that family planning was an activity to which UNICEF should devote its attention. He had recently read two articles by the eminent French demographer Mr. Alfred Sauvy in which he made certain points which should make those who advocated rapid action ponder. He had said that the discussions on birth control had shown that people, often eminent people, today dealt with matters with which they were not fully

conversant or of which they were aware of only one aspect. The question of family planning had to be studied in depth, with all its implications, before a policy which could cause enormous harm was adopted. How then could UNICEF include family planning in its programme before all aspects of the subject had been thoroughly investigated? It was true that the problem of population growth in many of the poorest areas of the world was very serious and that it would be necessary to work out and apply population policies. Before that was done, however, Governments and organizations with the necessary facilities should carry out the required studies. The physiological, psychological and moral aspects of the question should be examined as well as the economic and social. WHO was already studying all those aspects. Until the studies were sufficiently advanced, international organizations should not promote specific methods or carry on campaigns which could have harmful effects. He had been surprised to note from paragraph 187 of the report that the UNESCO representative had referred at the Board's session to the possibility that UNESCO might take up the problem. He endorsed the view referred to in paragraph 180 that it would be wrong for UNICEF to depart from its mandate of saving children to engage in activities designed to prevent them from being born. It was even more serious for it to take such action when it was remembered that UNICEF was financed by voluntary contributions, and that a large number of individuals, as well as Governments and organizations, contributed to its work through public collections and the sale of UNICEF cards. They were under the impression that they were assisting needy children and if they learnt that their contributions were being used to promote birth control many of them would feel that they were being deceived and react violently against UNICEF.

16. He failed to see why UNICEF, which had been so successful in its direct activities for the improvement of children's living conditions, should seek other indirect fields which could be better dealt with by other bodies. It certainly could not be because there was no more to do in the fields of health and nutrition. In the field of disease control, the Director-General of WHO had referred at the 1425th meeting to the resurgence of malaria in various parts of the world. There was a great need for work on malaria eradication in Africa south of the Sahara. Yet paragraph 70 of the report indicated that UNICEF's contribution towards malaria eradication had remained stationary for the past four years. That was only one of the many areas in which it could usefully be more active.

17. Children in Chile and throughout Latin America had benefited greatly from UNICEF's work in the nutritional and disease-control fields. He hoped UNICEF would continue to expand its activities in those fields and not allow its attention to be diverted to problems which did not rightly fall within its competence.

18. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) expressed pleasure that UNICEF had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

19. The report of the Executive Board had brought out clearly the need to develop more rural health services and for an increase in food supplies, particularly high-protein

foods and foods supplying essential vitamins, to counter-act widespread malnutrition which often had life-long consequences in stunted minds and bodies.

20. UNICEF under its terms of reference was committed to working to improve maternal and child health through education, dietary supplements and better medical care. Without education to achieve effective spacing between children, the problem of supplying dietary supplements would continue to increase and the improvement in medical care would be largely nullified.

21. The importance of the development of human resources had been widely recognized. The child represented a nation's future and an improvement in maternal and child health services would thus greatly assist in the development of those resources. The need for an adequate diet for infants and young children to reduce the effects of malnutrition could not be over-emphasized. Population growth put great pressure on available resources and prevented parents of large families from discharging their responsibilities as fully as they should. In his delegation's view it was essential in the interest of the development of human resources to take all possible steps to ensure the well-being of children and mothers. In some countries malnutrition in mothers and children might be caused by dietary insufficiencies, in others by a combination of factors the effects of some of which could be reduced or eliminated through education of the mother in maternity-cum-health centres, improvement in the environment or by spacing the birth of children. He wished to stress the need for family planning as a factor affecting the economic and social development of the developing countries. Such planning should be regarded not only as an essential element in maternal and child health services but also as one which would strengthen other health services.

22. He noted with satisfaction that UNICEF was helping countries to formulate their policies and plans for the new generation in a comprehensive manner. The question of UNICEF's role in family planning had been discussed at the last session of its Executive Board and would be taken up again at the next session. The very fact that the Board was paying so much attention to the problem was evidence that its impact, particularly on the developing countries, was recognized. He urged UNICEF to play an increasing part in assisting the developing countries in their programmes to control population growth. Pakistan's request to UNICEF for assistance in that field represented the first phase of its integrated family health programme, which formed part of the third five-year plan. His country wanted to provide adequate health protection for its entire population within the next twenty years. It was developing an integrated health service with greater emphasis on public health and preventive medicine, on protection of children and mothers through maternal and child health services, on school health services and nutritional programmes. It would give priority to training programmes and the special programme for the moderation of the present high rate of population growth. As Pakistan was developing an integrated family health programme, the request to UNICEF had been presented as a whole rather than as a number of separate project proposals. It had asked for the provision of vehicles and it

would not be realistic to refuse that request if the vehicles were used to carry staff to give advice on family planning as well as for their normal work at health centres. He hoped that at its next session the Board would approve the request. Only countries making such requests would be affected by such a decision. In that connexion, he recalled the statement made by the FAO representative at the recent session of the Executive Board to the effect that the increase in the world's food production was still less than the increase in population, and that the next thirty years would be a most critical period for the developing countries in their efforts to provide a minimum satisfactory level of nutrition for their growing populations.

23. He expressed appreciation of the assistance given to Pakistan by UNICEF and described the way in which its programmes in Pakistan had expanded over the years.

24. Mr. CHAND (India) said that UNICEF's activities were essential and it should be provided with adequate resources not only to maintain its present activities but to expand them.

25. If nothing was done to arrest the present rate of population growth, it was not unlikely that the world's population would exceed 6,000 million by the year 2000. That was a situation which called for united action by all States. It was essential for UNICEF and Governments of countries in which population growth was alarming to undertake population control. While in every society there were people who wanted children, there were others who had too many. He hoped that countries in which the population problem did not exist in an acute form would not impede action by UNICEF. There should be no attempt to generalize on a global basis when the problem was next considered by UNICEF's Executive Board. It should be dealt with on the basis of the requirements of individual countries, and the sooner UNICEF took action the better it would be for countries with huge populations and for the world as a whole. The Executive Director of UNICEF had pointed out that both moderation of population growth and the provision of family planning services had a considerable bearing on the welfare and development of children. He hoped that India's requests for assistance would be approved and that the world community would make adequate resources available to UNICEF to carry out work in the field of family planning. Draft resolution E/L.1135 was acceptable to his delegation as far as it went, but he regretted that it did not deal with the most important problem. However great was the development of natural resources in individual countries, however generous the assistance provided, neither would prove adequate unless immediate and effective measures were taken to moderate and control population growth.

26. UNICEF's activities in India covered many fields and its assistance in the applied nutrition projects was particularly appreciated. He hoped its activities in India in that area would be further extended.

27. The proposed target of \$50 million, if achieved, would provide little more assistance than \$30 million had done ten years earlier. He therefore urged Governments to

make generous contributions to UNICEF. The problems which called for attention were of frightening proportions, as the Executive Board's report clearly showed.

Mr. Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President, took the Chair.

28. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation shared the Executive Board's concern to avoid dispersing UNICEF's activities. It was desirable, in the interests of the countries receiving assistance from UNICEF, that its efforts should be concentrated on fewer problems of major importance. It was also important that UNICEF's programmes should be integrated with those of the countries it was assisting and that they should respond to the priorities of those countries.

29. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the increased emphasis being placed on training.

30. With reference to the question of the desirability of UNICEF's engaging in activities connected with family planning, he drew attention to the four principles which the Executive Board had laid down to guide the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, whose advice had been sought on the matter. Those principles, if adhered to, would ensure that UNICEF kept within the limits of its objectives and its traditional tasks. His delegation hoped that when the Executive Board considered the question again at its 1967 session, it would be as moderate and reserved as it had shown itself to be at its last session. The subject was one on which there was a complete divergence of views and which involved questions of conscience in many minds; his delegation was convinced that UNICEF would approach it purely from the point of view of ensuring proper protection for mothers and children.

31. His delegation regretted that Governments had been notified so late of the necessity for UNICEF to leave the premises it occupied in United Nations Headquarters at New York. While the decision to rent premises in the neighbourhood of Headquarters had certain advantages, it would complicate the task of delegations, which would be unable to maintain their daily contact with the UNICEF secretariat, and it was a very costly solution. It was paradoxical that UNICEF, which had such small financial resources at its disposal, should have to envisage sterilizing a sum of \$330,000 annually for rent. Judging from the experience of the Special Fund, \$330,000 might well prove to be only a rough estimate and increased expenditure would have to be reckoned with in future. He hoped that the present solution would be only a temporary one, which could be brought to an end as soon as possible. It was important to find a less expensive solution. If United Nations Headquarters could not offer UNICEF facilities and if no acceptable offers of accommodation were received from Governments, his delegation believed that UNICEF's headquarters should be moved to Geneva.

32. He commended the initiative of the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted to the Council. While his delegation associated itself with the appeal made to Governments to increase their contributions to UNICEF with a view to reaching an income goal of \$50 million by

the end of 1969, that should not be interpreted as committing his Government to raise its contribution to UNICEF; the matter would be considered carefully and everything would be done to see if a favourable reply could be given to the appeal.

33. The Council normally gave its unanimous support and encouragement to UNICEF's activities. His Government would continue to attach great importance to the smooth functioning of UNICEF, which would have its full co-operation.

34. Mr. AISLEY (United States of America) said that his delegation had been pleased to note that UNICEF had completed another very successful year. UNICEF's long period of accomplishment had been fully and duly recognized by the award to it of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965. Much more remained to be done, however, to help the children and adolescents of the developing countries to prepare themselves for an active and useful role in promoting the economic and social progress of their countries. With those needs in mind, the United States Government endorsed UNICEF's income target of \$50 million by the end of the Development Decade, and wished to reiterate its willingness, subject to congressional action, to increase its contribution to UNICEF on a 40 per cent matching basis as other Governments increased their contributions. As was widely known, the United States Government had also been contributing some \$4 million worth annually of dried milk, over and above its cash contributions. In addition, private organizations and individuals in the United States of America had given generously to UNICEF. His delegation wished the Executive Director every success in his campaign to obtain additional governmental and non-governmental contributions. His Government hoped that other Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, would, for obvious reasons, make their contributions in freely convertible currencies.

35. His delegation was pleased with the Executive Board's decision to establish the Maurice Pate Memorial Fund to provide special awards to regional training facilities benefiting children. That was a field in which UNICEF could be most effective. His delegation believed, nevertheless, that UNICEF should examine critically requests for courses, seminars and study tours in developed countries with a view to conserving its resources for essential within-country training.

36. He expressed the appreciation of the United States delegation to the Government of Ethiopia for acting as host to the recent session of the Executive Board, and to the Governments of Turkey, Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and the United Arab Republic for being hosts to groups of Executive Board members, providing them with an opportunity to study at first hand the needs and problems of African children. United States participants had also been favourably impressed with the special three-day meeting on the needs of African children which had preceded the Board's session.

37. UNICEF had held conferences in Latin America and Asia, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, which had stimulated efforts to find a solution

to the problems of children and youth within the framework of national development plans in many developing countries. His delegation believed that the time was ripe for such planning at the country level, and it was pleased to note that UNICEF was assisting a number of African countries in that field. It fully supported the continuation and intensification of that effort. In that connexion, it welcomed UNICEF's participation in the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the new United Nations Development Programme, which should result in even closer co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies.

38. His delegation was disappointed that the Executive Board had been unable to make a final and favourable decision on the role of UNICEF in family planning. It felt that UNICEF, in conjunction with WHO and the Bureau of Social Affairs, could make a valuable contribution by providing essential assistance and services to countries which requested assistance in that important field, and by giving such assistance high priority as a means of protecting the health and welfare of mothers and children. It hoped that the Executive Board would be able to agree in 1967 that UNICEF could provide assistance in the field of family planning.

39. The Board had carried out a useful review of the family and child welfare programmes assisted by UNICEF and he hoped that further assessments would be made in the future with a view to eliminating, as appropriate, certain types of activities which were no longer necessary and fixing attention on high priority measures. His delegation strongly supported the suggestion of the Swedish delegation to the Executive Board that the Secretariat and the Board should undertake a review of the programme strategy and priorities to ensure the best possible focus of UNICEF's assistance programmes for children and youth in developing countries.

40. His delegation was prepared to approve the report of the Executive Board and to support draft resolution E/L.1135.

41. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that his Government attached great importance to the work of UNICEF and recognized the growing value of its assistance to developing countries in initiating permanent health, nutrition, education and social welfare services for their children and in improving the quality and effectiveness of those services, which contributed to economic and social development.

42. It was important that UNICEF should concentrate its efforts on fewer, larger programmes, as it would then be easier to ensure that its activities were directly focused on helping children. With the limited resources at its disposal, UNICEF would do better to concentrate on finding what gaps existed in its aid to children and on filling such gaps than to embark on new activities in wider fields.

43. Governments naturally desired to exercise control over their own development programmes, and UNICEF should therefore try to integrate its activities with those

being undertaken under national development programmes. It was also desirable that the developing countries should themselves seek solutions to their own problems. In Iran, UNICEF had an excellent record of co-operation with the Government, and its work had lived up to the finest ideals of the United Nations. Between 1951 and 1965 it had provided Iran with assistance worth over \$11 million. Iran too had tried to ensure that its contribution to UNICEF would be as high as possible and had almost always been able to maintain its annual contribution at \$275,000.

44. As would be seen from the Executive Board's report, UNICEF had three main projects in Iran, dealing respectively with malaria eradication, nutrition survey and training, and social services. The Government was trying to contribute fully to the success of those projects, which meant so much to the well-being of the Iranian people.

45. His delegation would like to be accepted as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution. He noted, however, that the text made no reference to the activities of the Bureau of Social Affairs in connexion with national and regional training schemes related to children's welfare and future development. He therefore suggested that the words "the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and" should be inserted before the words "the specialized agencies concerned" in the third preambular paragraph. He hoped that UNICEF's goal of a \$50 million income would be reached by the end of 1969 and that the draft resolution would help it to achieve that goal. The awarding to UNICEF of the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize had been warmly welcomed in his country.

46. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was unable to support the Executive Board's decision to provide assistance to the puppet régime at Saigon. The tragic situation of the women and children in South Viet-Nam was a result of United States aggression, aided and abetted by the puppets of Saigon, who did not represent the people of Viet-Nam and were not entitled to receive assistance from the United Nations. The Executive Board's decision had been a political one and should be condemned as such; it was unacceptable that UNICEF should use humanitarianism as a cover for supporting the Saigon puppet régime. The funds UNICEF would provide would not be used for undertaking projects in any way connected with the welfare of children. In that connexion, it was worth noting that in a broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System on 28 July 1966, which had received wide coverage in the world Press, it had been stated that of the funds placed at the disposal of the South Viet-Nam authorities for humanitarian purposes, 1.5 million piastres were allocated weekly to the personal account of Marshal Ky, which money obviously remained in the pockets of Marshal Ky and the members of his entourage. That was an example of the corruption of the Saigon authorities. The practice of assisting the Saigon régime was prejudicial to the authority of the United Nations and should be discontinued. UNICEF should stop assisting the Saigon authorities and all Governments participating in the war against the people of Viet-Nam.

47. UNICEF's resources were increasing very slowly and were well below the amount required to meet the needs of children throughout the world. Its programmes should be designed to meet their most urgent needs. He regretted that the programmes were being constantly extended to include new age groups and to cover activities which frequently had no direct relation to the needs of children. For example, while no one would deny that adolescents had problems, it was doubtful whether UNICEF should deal with their problems and thus greatly reduce the funds available for helping children. It was also questionable whether UNICEF should be using its funds to undertake work which was more properly within the competence of UNESCO, FAO and WHO. His delegation considered that there was a need to review the activities of UNICEF with a view to relating its programmes more closely to the satisfying of children's needs. Attention should be focused on fewer, more important problems.

48. His delegation could not agree that UNICEF should become involved in activities relating to family planning, which did not necessarily mean that it disapproved of family planning. It would be anomalous for UNICEF, an agency whose object was to protect the child, to become involved in activities designed to prevent children from being born. It should concern itself rather with the provision of institutions in the developing countries in which children could be properly cared for, such as kindergartens or health clinics, and in which personnel could be trained in child care. His Government was ready to send experts in child health and nutrition, social planning, teaching and administration to the developing countries and to receive students from those countries for training in its own institutes. The Tashkent seminar had been proposed by his Government as a contribution to UNICEF. Because of the earthquake at Tashkent, the seminar had unfortunately had to be postponed for a year.

49. It was obvious that UNICEF could not pay a rent of some \$330,000 for premises without curtailing some of its activities. It would be better away from New York; its headquarters could be established in any of the countries which contributed to its funds. His delegation recommended that it should move its headquarters to any country prepared to provide it with accommodation on more favourable terms than could be found in New York.

50. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) expressed his regret at the remarks of the USSR representative concerning the projects of assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam which had been approved by UNICEF's Executive Board. It was particularly regrettable that the time of the Council should have been taken up with the matter, when it had been amply discussed in UNICEF's Programme Committee and in the Executive Board itself.

51. He could not see what a statement made over the Colombia Broadcasting System's network that funds were being improperly used in Viet-Nam had to do with the question before the Council. If the USSR representative was implying that UNICEF funds were involved, it was up to him to elaborate on the matter and prove his allegations. He hoped the USSR representative would

make it clear that he was in no way accusing UNICEF of misusing its funds.

52. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was convinced that the decision that UNICEF should help South Viet-Nam had been based, not on humanitarian, but on political reasons. The decision gave the Ky régime political support. UNICEF could not possibly operate in South Viet-Nam as it was not adapted, as the Red Cross was, to operate in countries which were at war. If it could not operate in South Viet-Nam, there was no reason, other than political, why it should assist the South Viet-Nam authorities. There was an important question of principle involved which affected all the organizations in the United Nations system.

53. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said that his delegation was satisfied that the Executive Board had approved not a political but a humanitarian project for South Viet-Nam. The best way of advancing the cause of children in Viet-Nam was to obtain peace in the country. The United States Government would continue to strive to obtain peace in Viet-Nam and hoped that it would have the co-operation of the USSR Government to that end at the earliest possible date.

54. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1135, said that they accepted the Iranian amendment.

55. The Philippines, a member of the Executive Board of UNICEF, was also a grateful recipient of UNICEF aid and had benefited from a large number of projects designed to improve the well-being of its children. It was therefore particularly interested in the current trend to extend UNICEF's activities beyond the original limits of its mandate, into related marginal fields which were not always directly connected with the immediate needs of children. The report of the Executive Board showed that UNICEF was now embarking on activities to meet the needs of school-age children, slum children, children in shanty towns and delinquent children, and also on projects connected with vocational training. Moreover, UNICEF was beginning to concern itself with family planning and related matters. The Fund had therefore travelled a long way since it had been set up to meet the immediate post-war needs of children in many countries. That was the basis on which UNICEF had been established, and on which it had received widespread support from Governments, private groups and individuals. The question of helping mothers and children naturally gave rise to no controversy whatsoever, for the need for international co-operation in that sphere was indisputable. The Philippine delegation believed, however, that the words of warning uttered by the representatives of Chile and other countries should be heeded. Although an expansion of UNICEF's activities might be desirable in many cases, the Fund should not lose sight of its two fundamental responsibilities. The first one was to render direct aid to needy children throughout the world, especially to hungry and sick children. The second responsibility of UNICEF was to assist countries in improving their knowledge and facilities for the purpose of taking better care of their

children. The latter responsibility involved essentially priming the efforts of the Governments themselves, rather than substituting UNICEF's efforts for theirs.

56. The Philippine delegation agreed that UNICEF might ascertain how it could help Governments requesting assistance in matters of family planning, but considered that such questions were essentially outside the scope of the Fund, which should be concerned with children, not with unborn children. It would be wiser to leave that important problem to economic, demographic and health bodies, although UNICEF could of course exercise its essential function of stimulating government action on a small scale.

57. The draft resolution before the Council, in addition to recognizing the growing significance of UNICEF aid in helping developing countries to initiate and improve services for their children, which in turn led to social and economic development, also noted with approval that UNICEF was paying special attention to the protection of children and youth, which also assisted in their more adequate preparation to contribute to the economic and social progress of their countries. The latter statement related largely to marginal activities which were already more adequately covered by specialized agencies; thus, WHO was concerned with health services, FAO with nutrition services, UNESCO and ILO with education and training, and the United Nations Development Programme with the general economic and social progress of the developing countries. His delegation therefore wished to endorse the words of caution uttered by other speakers in the debate, warnings which were all the more cogent when they came from countries which were recipients of UNICEF aid and were themselves sponsors of the draft resolution.

58. The trend towards expansion to which he had referred was further underlined in table 4 of the Executive Board's report, which illustrated how the target figure of \$50 million a year by the end of 1969 might be allocated in comparison with current allocations. Thus, it was proposed to increase the allocations for vocational and pre-vocational training from \$100,000 in 1966 to \$1.5 million, a fifteen-fold increase; the amount to be spent on education of school-age children was to be increased from \$4 million to \$9 million, and the estimated expenditure on social services, community development, and integrated services in development areas was to be increased from \$1.4 million to \$2 million. On the other hand, increases in expenditure on activities directly affecting young children were to be minimal; thus the increase for maternal and child health services would only be from \$8.2 million to \$9 million and that for nutrition from \$4.6 million to \$6 million, while expenditure on disease-control campaigns would actually decline from \$7.4 million to \$7 million. Although the Philippine delegation had no objection to expanding the scope of UNICEF's activities, it hoped that that could be done without abandoning the fundamental tasks for which the Fund had originally been established.

59. It was true that children could not be isolated as a category of the population, for the health of children could not be improved without improving the health of a

whole community, and improved nutrition of children was bound to have similar effects. That explanation of expanding the use of UNICEF resources for marginal activities was acceptable, but the Philippine delegation believed that as soon as marginal activities fell within the purview of more directly competent organs, UNICEF should withdraw in their favour.

60. In conclusion, he considered that when speaking of assistance to the needy children of the world, representatives should avoid dividing them into categories according to whether they lived north or south of a given parallel, or according to whether their parents believed in the ideology of the East or of the West. Children had no ideology and no geographical affiliation. He therefore greatly regretted that the USSR representative had seen fit to object to the provision of UNICEF assistance to the children of South Viet-Nam. If the USSR representative believed that Marshal Ky had no support among the people of South Viet-Nam, the only logical conclusion was that UNICEF aid to that country was flowing to children of the Viet Cong, a circumstance which should be a source of satisfaction to the USSR representative.

Mr. Bouattoura (Algeria) resumed the chair.

61. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), exercising his right to reply, said he wished to point out to the Philippine representative that in objecting to the provision of UNICEF aid to the Ky régime in South Viet-Nam, he had made it quite clear that he was not objecting to giving aid to Viet-Nameese children. The Soviet Union was sure, however, that UNICEF aid as now planned could not reach Viet-Nameese children in the conditions prevailing in that country. He had in no way intended to make any distinction between the children of Viet Cong parents and other Viet-Nameese children: all children must be considered on the same footing, and they were not responsible for the events that were taking place in South Viet-Nam. The best way to help those children, by ensuring that they were not orphaned and that they themselves did not die, was to put an end to aggression in South Viet-Nam. He maintained, however, that UNICEF aid to South Viet-Nam was being rendered exclusively as political support for the Ky régime, and had nothing to do with helping the children of that country.

62. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) stressed the importance that his country attached to UNICEF's humanitarian work, which would have Canada's continuing support. His Government had welcomed the news that the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to UNICEF in recognition of those laudable activities.

63. UNICEF's aid in the fields of health, nutrition, education and social services was indeed a valuable contribution to the advancement of the developing countries, but projects on such a broad level could only be carried out with adequate financial resources, and a careful study and appraisal of the scope and efficiency of its programmes was required. Canada was anxious to ensure that UNICEF received financial resources adequate to implement and expand its programmes, but agreed with other delegations

on the importance of rational planning to ensure that the best possible use was made of the available funds. It therefore hoped that, when determining their contribution, in the light of UNICEF's growing needs, all Governments would ensure that increased resources were devoted to priority needs and to the substance of proposed programmes.

64. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) observed that UNICEF had an essential and unique role to play in combating the neglect of children and promoting their welfare throughout the world. Its modest but strategically important programmes were designed to develop a country's most valuable asset, its human resources, in the vital early stages, and therefore formed a key part of long-term national development operations. It was particularly appropriate that the Nobel Peace Prize should have been awarded to UNICEF in its twentieth year.

65. It was often difficult to establish priorities in such a vast programme as UNICEF's, and no hard and fast rules could be laid down as to the best way in which its funds could be employed. The United Kingdom delegation considered, however, that the proliferation of small projects, however desirable they might be individually, was not in the best interest of UNICEF or of recipient countries. It therefore welcomed the statement in paragraph 103 of the report that the Executive Director was considering ways of encouraging countries to concentrate on priority projects both in order to increase the impact of UNICEF and to reduce the UNICEF workload.

66. Since malnutrition was obviously the cause of most illnesses affecting children in the developing countries, his delegation welcomed the Board's intention to devote more resources to nutrition in the expanded programme. Personally, however, he shared some of the Philippine representative's doubts concerning certain other items.

67. UNICEF was unique in having caught the imagination of individuals and voluntary organizations throughout the world, and his delegation welcomed the Executive Board's decision to improve the Fund's public information services as a means of attracting more financial support from those sources. Several national committees, including that of the United Kingdom, had found that the "adoption" of a particular project could achieve a generous response and believed that that method of appeal through identification might be given wider application.

68. The United Kingdom delegation recognized the need of UNICEF for increased income to meet growing demands, and accepted the proposed target of \$50 million. It welcomed the news that the United States and Sweden intended to increase their contributions; for the time being, however, while the United Kingdom was faced with balance-of-payment difficulties, it was impossible for it to support resolutions with implications for future contributions. He would therefore be regretfully obliged to abstain from voting on the draft resolution before the Council.

69. The representatives of Pakistan and India had eloquently referred to the question of population growth, a subject which directly affected the efforts of those con-

cerned with the welfare of children. The leader of the United Kingdom delegation had stated in the general debate in the Council (1422nd meeting) that the question of population was one in which the United Nations could and should take a leading part, for a delay in tackling the problem would cause all its political and economic achievements to be swept away; he had gone on to say that it was clearly of the utmost urgency for the developed countries to be ready to respond both separately and through the United Nations to every request from the developing peoples for help and advice in meeting the danger. Family planning services had a vital part to play in promoting the health and well-being of children, for nothing could be more important for the welfare of children than the proper spacing and limitation of families, so that children could receive adequate care from their mothers and the health of the latter might be protected. Accordingly, his delegation believed that assistance in such services, in co-operation with WHO, was fully in accord with UNICEF's humanitarian aims and that the Fund should be in a position to respond to requests from Governments for assistance in that field. It looked forward to progress in the matter at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

70. In conclusion, he wished to associate himself with the Philippine representative and others in urging that the suffering of the children of Viet-Nam was above politics. He regretted that an issue concerning them had been raised in the Council.

71. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) congratulated the Executive Board and the Executive Director of UNICEF on their work during the past year and welcomed the award of the 1965 Nobel Prize to UNICEF. He would confine his remarks on the report mainly to some points of special interest to African countries, which had benefited greatly from UNICEF's activities. Tanzania worked in close co-operation with UNICEF, whose contributions greatly supplemented its own efforts to promote the welfare of its children.

72. His delegation noted paragraph 81 of the report with somewhat mixed feelings, and hoped that the situation with regard to nutrition in Africa would inspire UNICEF to further efforts and to more ambitious aims and objectives. The Philippine representative had rightly drawn attention to the fact that the welfare of children could not be separated from that of the community into which they were born. African parents loved their children, as did all parents throughout the world, and spared no effort to ensure that their children received whatever they had to give. Unfortunately, however, the vast majority of African children were born into very poor circumstances. If there was a rural health clinic within reach, they might be given a fair start in life, but after a few weeks would return to conditions where they had to face the same inadequate diets as their parents, the hazards of malaria and other diseases, the absence of the most elementary equipment, shortage of milk, and in some cases an inadequate supply of water. It was therefore very difficult to discuss the problem of children's nutrition in isolation from the general economic and social situation of rural areas of Africa.

73. UNICEF rightly concentrated its efforts on rural areas, and it was heartening to see that the general problem to which he referred was stressed in paragraph 51 of the report. Nevertheless, the part of the report dealing with Africa somewhat surprisingly did not contain any words of appreciation of the modest but vigorous efforts made by the Governments of newly independent countries. It was a fact that practically nothing had been done to improve child welfare in Africa while those countries had been under foreign rule: only recently had programmes and plans, aims and objectives been established, not only for child welfare and nutrition, but for general economic and social advancement. Although criticisms of the prevailing conditions in the African countries were justified, the Executive Board might have expressed some appreciation of the efforts that were being made. Moreover, he wished to draw attention to the plight of millions of African children in the southern part of Africa who were not reached by UNICEF programmes, owing to the prevailing systems of colonialism and other types of segregation.

74. Tanzania commended UNICEF for its nutrition and dried milk projects and also for the malaria eradication projects it was carrying out on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It also welcomed the stress laid on programmes for training local staff, which were described in paragraph 128 (a) of the report. In conclusion, his delegation supported the joint draft resolution in its revised form.

75. Mr. JURZA (Czechoslovakia) said that, in the twenty years of its existence, UNICEF had departed considerably from its original goal of helping children suffering hardship as a result of the Second World War. Despite that change of orientation, however, the need for UNICEF intervention had unfortunately not decreased, but had become greater. Despite the vast advances in science and technology over those twenty years, which could have greatly improved unsatisfactory social situations, the world had to face the bitter fact that millions of children were suffering from severe malnutrition, extreme poverty and widespread epidemics, had no access to the most elementary education and did not know the happiness of childhood. In 1966, children were again suffering as a result of a war of aggression, just as they had in 1946. The Press bore witness to the vast sums being spent by the United States on chemical warfare, devastation of agricultural land, the bombing of villages and the demolition of schools, which caused untold suffering to children. The total resources of UNICEF represented only a fraction of the amount that the United States devoted to destroying all that UNICEF had created.

76. Accordingly, the USSR representative's objection to the provision of UNICEF aid to countries which were taking part in United States aggression was quite justified. His delegation also considered that UNICEF's South Viet-Nam project should be directed towards purely humanitarian aims. Viet-Nameese children were suffering in both parts of Viet-Nam; it was illogical to maintain a project limited to a single part of a country which was politically divided and ravaged by civil war and foreign aggression, especially if that project would serve essentially the political interests of the country perpetrating aggres-

sive acts in Viet-Nam. The delegations which had stressed UNICEF's purely humanitarian role should support the suggestion that the project should be extended to both parts of Viet-Nam.

77. Czechoslovakia had had occasion to express its appreciation of UNICEF's activities and to support its work since the inception of the Fund. At the time, it had needed UNICEF aid, but approximately two years after the Second World War it had solved its problems with regard to children, and was now among the world's most advanced countries as far as child welfare was concerned. The Czechoslovak Government intended to continue its co-operation with the Fund in its humanitarian activities, and hoped that the time would soon come when the world would no longer be in need of UNICEF aid.

78. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) stressed his delegation's interest in UNICEF's important work for the children of the world and said that he could support the draft resolution. Unfortunately, he was unable to give his delegation's views on the Executive Board's report, because it had not yet been circulated in Spanish.

79. An over-all view should be taken of assistance to children, in providing which due consideration should be given to the physical, intellectual and moral aspects of child care.

80. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) said he regretted that the report of the Executive Board was not yet available in Spanish. It had been despatched from New York some days previously and there was no explanation of the delay in its arrival.

81. A number of delegations had commented on the nature and scope of the projects supported by UNICEF, and a point had been raised concerning the mention of "youth" in the draft resolution. It should be borne in mind, however, that General Assembly resolution 57 (I) which had established UNICEF had laid down that the Fund was to be utilized and administered, to the extent of its available resources, "for the benefit of children and adolescents". The point was now being raised quite often, because the word "youth" had been introduced in recent years to refer to some categories of young people, particularly younger adolescents, to whom the word "children" could hardly apply. There were also some problems relating to youth, such as the education of young mothers and teaching girls to take care of children, which obviously fell within the purview of UNICEF projects.

82. Reference had also been made to the inclusion among UNICEF's aims of furthering the role of children and youth in national development. That new trend dated back to General Assembly resolution 1773 (XVII), which, *inter alia*, took note with approval of the decisions of the Executive Board for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade. He wished to assure the Council that, while endeavouring to integrate plans for children with the Development Decade, the Board was always fully concerned with operational work

designed to improve children's conditions. It should be borne in mind that, to command the necessary human and material resources in a country, a project must form part of the national plan, and that the programmes of the Development Decade could only benefit by projects for promoting the welfare of children and youth. In any case, UNICEF's expenditure in that sector was relatively small.

83. UNICEF was always concerned to ensure that its projects benefited children specifically. Nevertheless, child welfare services in most countries were not operated in isolation, but were integrated with work for the family and the population as a whole. For example, maternal and child welfare services nearly always operated in close co-operation with rural health centres. UNICEF was therefore obliged to conduct combined operations, in which the justification of aid was its sole benefit to children, which was its special interest. In its maternal and child welfare work, the Fund co-operated with WHO; the functions of the two agencies did not overlap, however, and there was never any question of granting UNICEF aid to projects already aided by WHO. In their joint projects, WHO tended to provide advisory services and professional staff, while UNICEF supplied such items as vehicles and equipment.

84. Some representatives had expressed concern at what they regarded as undue dispersion of UNICEF activities and had advocated aid to larger projects. The Executive Board agreed that the number of smaller projects should be reduced for reasons of administrative efficiency, but was also aware of the need to develop the kind of assistance that would be adapted to national requirements and to correlate country priorities with the general desire to use available funds to the best advantage.

85. With regard to the Republic of Viet-Nam project, UNICEF had provided aid to that country since the 1950's. The desirability of rendering such aid was now being criticized, but it had also been asserted that UNICEF's assistance was inadequate. When a country was torn by civil war, the needs of children were naturally greater than before; children whose parents held very different political views were streaming into towns in Viet-Nam and were being assisted on the basis of need, without any discrimination. UNICEF had had an exchange of views with the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the co-ordination of aid, and at the most recent session of the Executive Board it had been decided to strengthen UNICEF representation in the Republic of Viet-Nam; a Swiss citizen had accepted that assignment. The aid provided took the form of basic health services, school health services, tuberculosis and leprosy control, applied nutrition, social services and teacher training. Every attempt was being made to carry on the work with complete impartiality, in very difficult circumstances.

86. UNICEF had become involved in questions of family planning because it was concerned with the health of mothers, pregnant mothers, newborn children and children in large families. Moreover, its maternal and child welfare work supplemented that of WHO, which was also

concerned with family planning. The points raised for and against UNICEF participation in that work would naturally be brought before the Executive Board at its next session; meanwhile, UNICEF was assisting India and Pakistan in the matter, through maternal and child welfare services, and the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy would consider the technical aspects of the question before the next session of the Board.

87. In conclusion, he thanked members of the Council for their constructive comments and suggestions, which the Board would take into account both in its administrative operations and in establishing its policy.

88. The PRESIDENT declared the general debate on item 26 closed, and invited the Council to consider the joint draft resolution on the subject (E/L.1135).

89. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that, to his great regret, he would be obliged to abstain from voting on the draft resolution. He greatly appreciated UNICEF's assistance to his country and its contribution to feeding needy children and improving health services. Nevertheless, he could not vote in favour of a text which expressed satisfaction with and support of programmes set out in a report that had not been circulated in Spanish. His statement should be regarded as a reiteration of his many requests to the Secretaries of the Council and its Committees to put Spanish on an equal footing with the other working languages.

90. Mr. WILLARD (Chairman of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund) repeated his apologies for the fact that the Spanish text of the report had not yet been circulated. UNICEF's secretariat had had much additional work in making the report available to the Council because the Executive Board's meetings had been held at Addis Ababa. Normally, when the Board met in New York, the Secretary was able to provide the Council with texts in all the working languages; great efforts had been made to produce the report in time for the present meeting and the Spanish versions had been sent from New York some days previously. The fact that the Board met only a very short time before the Council made the production of its report an annual problem. He would do everything in his power to ensure that the difficulty did not arise again in future.

91. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) supported the draft resolution and noted with approval the income goal of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969. Nevertheless, with regard to operative paragraph 2, he could not make any commitment on behalf of his Government for an increase in its contribution, although he would certainly consult it on the matter.

92. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution as revised by its sponsors on the suggestion of the Iranian representative.

The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 24

Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (E/4174 and addenda, E/4184, E/4226)**REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4252)**

93. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 24 (E/4252), and the draft resolution recommended for adoption in paragraph 13. He called special attention to paragraph 12 of the report, which stated that reservations in connexion with the adoption of the draft resolution had been made by Czechoslovakia and the USSR as regards the retention of the word "eligible" in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution for the General Assembly, and by France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom as regards the retention of the words "including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism" in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution for the General Assembly.

94. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) and Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),

also speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation, said that their Governments maintained the reservations referred to in paragraph 12 of the report.

95. Mrs. SELLAMI (Algeria) said that a reservation made by her delegation at the 550th meeting of the Social Committee had been inadvertently omitted from the report. The Algerian delegation wished it to be recorded that it would vote in favour of the draft resolution, although it considered that all the measures in the text concerning apartheid, segregation and racial discrimination were inadequate and hoped that the only genuine measures, namely, breaking off of diplomatic relations with all countries practising apartheid, segregation and racial discrimination, would be applied.

96. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 13 of the Social Committee's report (E/4252).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 2.5 p.m.



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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, China, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 33

Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council (E/L.1137 and Add. 1)

(*resumed from the 1439th meeting and concluded*)

1. The PRESIDENT recalled that the question of the enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council had been considered at the Council's fortieth session; no agreement had been reached and a decision had been taken at the 1418th meeting to postpone further consideration until the present session. The Council had before it a draft resolution on the subject (E/L.1137), which had been submitted jointly by the seventeen Council members representing the developing countries, and Canada and Sweden (E/L.1137/Add.1). In operative paragraph 1, "Social Commission" should read "Commission for Social Development".

2. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) introduced the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors. As all were aware, the proposals being made were the result of a compromise reached after negotiations which had been difficult, though they had been carried out in a gratifying atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill.

3. Members of the Council would see that it was being suggested in operative paragraph 1 that the membership of three of the functional commissions should be increased to thirty-two. That was because some of the members of the groups consulted attached great importance to their membership of those commissions and had urged strongly that the commissions be enlarged to a greater size than the Council. To meet that point, it was being suggested that each geographical region should be represented in those three commissions by one more member than in the Council.

4. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), after paying a tribute to the representative of the Philippines for his untiring efforts in the matter, said that the solution provided in the draft resolution was not quite what his delegation, or some other delegations, would have wished for, but since it was a compromise which all the different groups were prepared to accept, his delegation was also prepared to accept it. He believed he could say the same for all the delegations of the West European group.

5. His delegation had one reservation: the groupings of members in operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were not based on geography, which had been the basis upon which the groups had originally been formed. There was no reason why a group of members from Socialist States of Eastern Europe should have been included; such a

grouping was out of place when membership was divided on a geographical and not a political basis.

6. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that his delegation was prepared to vote for the draft resolution as being a compromise acceptable to all. His Government would have preferred to see the functional commissions enlarged to the same size and given the same regional composition as the Council itself; but in view of past experience, he believed that the increase in membership of the three commissions mentioned in operative paragraph 1 would enable those bodies to continue working in the same spirit of co-operation that had always governed their work in the past.

7. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said he had been impressed during the negotiations by the spirit of co-operation and the real efforts that had been made to satisfy the aspirations of different groups. He entirely agreed with the United Kingdom representative concerning the use of a political name to designate a group, though he did not intend to press the matter in that connexion. He wished it to be understood that that was no precedent.

8. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported the draft resolution, which his delegation felt was a move in the right direction. With reference to the United Kingdom representative's remarks, his delegation believed that the inclusion of a group of Socialist States was justifiable, since there were also non-socialist States in Eastern Europe.

9. Mr. CHAND (India) said that his delegation warmly welcomed the developments that had taken place during the present session with regard to the question of the enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council. The keenness of States to be well represented in the three commissions mentioned in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution demonstrated the importance they attached to the work of the Council.

10. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that on the surface the enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council was a procedural question, but it was also a very important one. The results achieved by negotiation fully met the requirements of the developing countries. What was significant was that a compromise had been reached; compromise meant that co-operation would be ensured.

11. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said he had been advised that it would be better to delete operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, in view of the possibility that the frequency of the meetings of the functional commissions and committees of the Council might be altered. He had been assured that, in any event, the Secretary-General would do what was necessary to ensure that the matter of terms of service was duly decided.

12. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) suggested that only the reference to the length of the terms for which countries should serve need be deleted. In the past, the General Assembly had had to decide how the terms were to be distributed and the provisions of operative paragraph 5 removed the need for such action, since the matter would be decided by lot.

13. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) said there was merit in the suggestion of the representative of Dahomey. Operative paragraph 5 might be retained with the substitution of the words "various terms" for the phrase "terms of one, two or three years, beginning 1 January 1967".

It was so decided.

14. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) said that, when the proposal to enlarge the membership of the subsidiary organs of the Council had been considered at the fortieth session, a statement of the financial implications based on the increase then being proposed had been circulated (E/L.1113/Add.1). The figures given at that time would have to be increased by \$900 for the travel of each additional member now being proposed.

15. The PRESIDENT put the draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution (E/L.1137 and Add.1), as amended, was adopted unanimously.

Organization of work

(resumed from the 1437th meeting)

16. The PRESIDENT suggested that consideration of item 30 (Calendar of conferences for 1967) and item 34 (Elections) should be deferred until the resumed forty-first session of the Council in New York. That course would seem essential in the particular case of item 34, to give Council members and Members of the United Nations in general time enough to consider their position in the light of the decision just taken by the Council on the enlargement of its functional commissions. The situation with regard to the calendar of conferences was similar, since the Co-ordination Committee had not yet decided what to recommend concerning either the dates of the Council's sessions in 1967—on which the dates of the sessions of many subsidiary bodies depended—or the frequency of meetings of subsidiary bodies. The Secretary-General had therefore been unable to submit a draft calendar for 1967 in time for consideration by the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences and then by the plenary Council.

17. Mr. VIAUD (France) supported the President's suggestions. The Secretariat should make every effort to ensure that the relevant meetings of the resumed session of the Council were held in the early part of the General Assembly session, before pressure of work became too great for the items to be given due attention.

The President's suggestions were adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Appointment of members of committees of the Council

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (E/4243)

18. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the Secretary-General's note (E/4243) in which he renominated the eighteen serving members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for another term of three years.

19. Mr. ROOSEVELT (United States of America) said he hoped the time would soon come when a degree of rotation would be introduced into the membership of the Advisory Committee. Although continuity was an important point, it was also desirable for that distinguished body to have the benefit of fresh ideas.

20. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he had no comments to make on the documents submitted under agenda item 35, but would point out that they had not yet been circulated in Russian. He would not, however, ask for the postponement of decisions on that account.

21. Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) agreed with the United States representative that a rotation of membership was particularly important in a body which must at all times be adaptable to new situations and circumstances. Moreover, the principle of rotation was the only reason for establishing limited terms of service on such bodies. With regard to the Secretary-General's suggestion, Iraq wished to repeat its reservation to the effect that one of the members, Mr. Abba Eban, was engaged entirely in political activities and hence was unsuitable for membership of the Advisory Committee.

22. Mr. BENYAHIA (Algeria) said he also wished to register his delegation's formal reservation in regard to the inclusion in the membership of the Advisory Committee of a person specifically engaged in political tasks.

23. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should approve the Secretary-General's nominations, subject to the reservations that had been made.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURES: ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

24. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that, in pursuance of operative paragraph 4 of its resolution 1106 (XL), it was required to set up a committee on candidatures in preparation for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board. He proposed that the committee should consist of the representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, France, Gabon, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela.

It was so decided.

25. The PRESIDENT said that the Committee on Candidatures would meet in New York in November 1966 and would report to the Council in 1967, at which time all the necessary information, including the names and *curricula vitae* of candidates, would be submitted to the Council.

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (E/4208)

26. The PRESIDENT recalled that the Council, at its 1419th meeting, had approved the nomination of seventeen members of the Committee for Development Planning, and that the Secretary-General had been authorized to invite an expert from the Ivory Coast to participate in the Committee's first session. In a note on

the subject (E/4208), the Secretary-General was submitting the name of Mr. Mohamed Diawara for the Council's approval. He would suggest that the Council approve that nomination.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 7

Economic planning and projections

(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4253)

27. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 7 (E/4253), and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 thereof.

28. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) repeated a statement made by his delegation in the Economic Committee (396th meeting), to the effect that in the current circumstances it was unable to vote for any resolution entailing financial consequences. He would therefore be obliged to abstain from voting on the draft resolution under consideration, and on all other drafts with financial implications.

29. Mr. SHATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that, in the Economic Committee (390th meeting), his delegation had stated that it was unable to accept the statement of financial implications resulting from the work and recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning, as submitted by the Secretary-General (E/4207/Add.1). It continued to adhere to that view: the Secretary-General's estimates were unduly high and his request for additional staff unnecessary.

The draft resolution was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Multilateral food aid

- (a) Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) (E/4210 and Add.1. E/4236)
- (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4211)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4256)

30. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 16 (E/4256), and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 3 thereof, relating to sub-item (a).

The draft resolution was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

31. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the report, relating to sub-item (b).

32. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that, although he would vote for the draft resolution, he wished to explain his delegation's position on operative paragraph 2. The French Government had as yet reached no decision on its

forthcoming contribution to the World Food Programme and therefore could not at the moment respond to the urgent appeal in that paragraph; the appeal would be considered with due attention when the decision was taken.

33. Mr. ISMAIL (Pakistan) said that since his country supported the World Food Programme he would be able to vote for the draft resolution, on the understanding, however, that the appeal in operative paragraph 2 entailed no commitment for Pakistan to increase its contribution to the Programme.

The draft resolution was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Credentials of representatives (E/4258)

34. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to the report of the President and Vice-Presidents on the credentials of representatives to the forty-first session of the Council (E/4258).

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1443rd meeting

Thursday, 4 August 1966
at 3.20 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)*Present* :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Australia, Austria, China, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Tunisia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 15

Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation
(E/4151 and addenda, E/4191 and Corr.1 and 2)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4251)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 15 (E/4251) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 thereof.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 15

United Nations Development Decade

(*resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded*)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4254)

2. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 5 (E/4254) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 thereof.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 39

Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union (E/4227 and Add.1)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4257)

3. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 39 (E/4257) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 thereof.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 32

**Documentation of the Council
(E/4157 and Corr.1, E/4223, E/4232)****REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4259)**

4. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 32 (E/4259) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 4 thereof.

5. Mr. VIAUD (France), making a specific point regarding the draft resolution, said that in his delegation's opinion the Secretariat should distribute documents simultaneously in all the working languages; if necessary, some language versions should be held up so as not to favour some delegations at the expense of others.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 10

**Industrial development activities
(resumed from the 1431st meeting)****STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PERU**

6. Mr. ENCINAS del PANDO (Peru) informed the Council that his Government had instructed him officially to confirm the proposal made by the representative of Peru at the 392nd meeting of the Economic Committee that the headquarters of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development should be established at Lima. A decision in that sense would, in his Government's opinion, reflect recognition of the industrial development that was taking place not only in Peru but also in Latin America as a whole.

The meeting rose at 3.35 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

1444th meeting

Friday, 5 August 1966
at 11.5 a.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTOURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 12

**Questions relating to science and technology
(E/4178 and Add.1, E/4222)**

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4260)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 12 (E/4260), and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 10 and on the recommendation in paragraph 9 of that report.

2. Mr. SHATSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation was in favour of adopting the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee.

3. With reference, however, to paragraph 7 of the Committee's report, his delegation believed that the members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should include specialists who were employed in scientific or government agencies in the developing countries and whose daily work brought them into contact with the scientific needs of those countries. It was also necessary to bear in mind that the position of some members of the Advisory Committee might change with the passage of time and that a periodical change in the Committee's membership would have a favourable effect on its work. In that connexion, his delegation supported the statement made by the representative of Iraq at the 1442nd meeting of the Council.

4. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he endorsed the statement in paragraph 7 of the report. Only experts chosen by the Secretary-General in their own individual capacities and not as representatives of Governments, and whose nomination had been subsequently approved by the Council, should take part in the work of the Advisory Committee. If, as a result of unforeseen circumstances, a member was unable to attend a session, it should be possible, as an exceptional arrangement, for him to be replaced, but his replacement should also be an expert.

5. He had no objection to the recommendation in paragraph 9 of the report. With regard to operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, as his delegation had indicated in the Co-ordination Committee (309th meeting), French technical co-operation programmes were no longer unilateral and were now negotiated through technical co-operation agreements. The recommendation in that operative paragraph would thus be meaningful only if the developing countries with which France had such agreements drew his Government's attention to their needs in the field of science and technology and to the relative importance which they attached to them. France would endeavour to meet those needs in so far as possible, bearing in mind the structure of the technical co-operation agreements. It could, however, implement the recommendation only if it reached an understanding with the countries benefiting from its assistance, after joint discussion of the form which that assistance should take.

6. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he regarded the draft resolution and the report itself as an important advance in regard to the application of science and technology to development.

7. His delegation concurred in the view expressed in paragraph 7 of the report. It firmly believed that the expert character of the Advisory Committee should be

preserved, which was possible only if experts, and not political representatives of Governments, participated in its work. He was pleased that the representatives of Iraq and the Soviet Union agreed with the view expressed by his delegation earlier that it was desirable to change the composition of the Committee from time to time by introducing a system of rotation.

The draft resolution in paragraph 10 of the Co-ordination Committee's report was adopted unanimously.

The recommendation in paragraph 9 of the Co-ordination Committee's report was approved unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4265; E/L.1142, E/L.1143)

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 4 (E/4265); he drew attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the report and to the amendments to that draft resolution: the amendment submitted by the United Kingdom (E/L.1142), to include the Commission on Narcotic Drugs among the exceptions mentioned in operative paragraph 2, and the amendment submitted by Greece, Iraq and Philippines (E/L.1143), to include the Commission on the Status of Women among the exceptions.

9. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines), introducing the three-Power amendment on behalf of the sponsors, explained that, for procedural reasons, it had not been voted on by the Co-ordination Committee. The Commission on the Status of Women, whose valuable work was evident from its reports, had just embarked on a long-term programme of studies and action for the advancement of women and needed annual sessions if that programme was to be carried out. Moreover, he thought it discriminatory for the Social Committee to recommend that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually and that the length of its sessions should be increased from four to six weeks (see E/4261, draft resolution I), while the Co-ordination Committee recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet only biennially. There was too much discrimination against women as it was. A decision by the Council that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet only biennially might be interpreted to mean that it now attached less importance to the advancement of women. Lastly, the fact that there were more women than men in the world should not be overlooked.

10. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that his delegation supported the three-Power amendment.

11. Mr. JAFERI (Iran) said that he would vote for the three-Power amendment and also for the United Kingdom

amendment. The work done by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was of great importance and the problems with which it dealt called for urgent attention.

12. Mr. VIAUD (France) observed that the draft resolution which the Co-ordination Committee had submitted to the Council was the result of extremely complex negotiations. The compromise which had been reached in respect to operative paragraph 2 was obviously open to criticism but had nevertheless gained the support of fifteen members of the Committee against seven. It was understandable that some representatives should have doubts about the wisdom of reducing the number of sessions of most of the functional commissions and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at a time when their work programmes were steadily expanding. However, the General Assembly had given the question the most careful consideration before recommending a reduction in the frequency of meetings of the Council's subsidiary organs. The present number of meetings placed an intolerable burden on Governments and on the Secretariat. Less frequent meetings would be more productive, as everyone concerned would have more time to prepare for them.

13. The draft resolution provided for two exceptions to the general principle that meetings should be biennial. The sponsors had originally wished to limit the exceptions to the Commission on Human Rights but, in view of the fact that the Social Commission had now become the Commission on Social Development and intended in future to concentrate on linking social progress with economic development, they had agreed to make it an exception too. If the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were added to the list, it would make nonsense of the draft resolution. There would be no question of biennial meetings being the general rule. He hoped the Council would endorse the Committee's decision.

14. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), introducing the United Kingdom amendment, said that he found himself in a difficult position. His delegation had voted for the draft resolution which the Co-ordination Committee had recommended for adoption by the Council and had opposed proposals to make exceptions to the general principle of biennial meetings. Yet he was himself now proposing an exception, namely, that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should continue to meet annually. He had been unable to submit the amendment to the Co-ordination Committee for procedural reasons.

15. It had been argued that there was no legal requirement that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet annually, but there were many practical reasons why that Commission, whose functions were somewhat different from those of the other functional commissions, should continue to do so.

16. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs contained provisions calling for annual reports. Under article 15 of that Convention, the International Narcotics Control Board was required to prepare an annual report on its work and such additional reports as it considered neces-

sary for submission to the Council through the Commission, which might make such comments as it saw fit. If the reports came to the Council without comments, the latter would be entitled to complain, as it would if they were held up for two years. Article 18 provided, *inter alia*, that the Parties to the Single Convention should furnish to the Secretary-General an annual report on the working of the Convention within each of their territories. If such reports were required of or submitted by States which were members of the Commission and had acceded to the Convention, they should be considered annually.

17. Article 3 of the Single Convention empowered the Commission to place new drugs under control on the recommendation of WHO. In the past, urgent action had sometimes been necessary on a WHO recommendation and in December 1965 the Commission had adopted resolution 1 (XX) laying down a special procedure for postal voting when a Commission session would not take place within three months of such a recommendation being made. That procedure, which was unsatisfactory and should be avoided whenever possible, would have to be frequently used if annual sessions were to be replaced by biennial sessions.

18. For those reasons, although he subscribed in general to the principle of biennial meetings for the Council's subsidiary bodies, he believed that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should continue to meet annually.

19. With regard to the three-Power amendment, although the representative of the Philippines had made some telling points, he thought that, if the Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights should continue to meet annually and that its sessions should be longer, it would have taken into account all the points raised by the Philippine representative. Women served on the Commission on Human Rights, which dealt with their rights and also with discrimination.

20. If the Council were to decide that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should meet biennially, that would imply that the United Nations was losing interest in the vitally important questions of narcotic drug addiction, illicit production and the traffic in natural and synthetic narcotic drugs. New synthetic drugs were constantly being produced and often had addiction-producing effects. The procedure laid down in the Single Convention would have to be followed if any headway was to be made in the fight against narcotic drug addiction.

21. Mr. PARRY (Canada) said that the intention of the sponsors of the original draft resolution submitted to the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/L.293), which had included his own delegation, had been to establish the principle that the Council's functional commissions should meet biennially. They had agreed to exceptions in the case of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Social Development, but had felt that no further concessions could or should be made.

22. It would be remembered that, in 1964, the Secretary-General had recommended to the Council that, as a general rule, functional commissions should meet biennially. In his report to the Council under agenda item 4

at the current session, the Secretary-General had recalled the proposals he had made at that time and, after stating that experience since 1964 had only strengthened his belief in their soundness, had strongly recommended the Council to reconsider the possibility of deciding that as a general rule functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies should meet biennially (E/4216, paras. 16 and 17). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendations (E/2432, para. 50), and the sponsors had gone as far as they felt was possible in meeting the Secretary-General's views. The proposals in part B of the draft resolution also represented the maximum possible response to the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2116 (XX).

23. While it was true that, under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board was required to prepare annual reports as part of the information to be supplied to the Secretary-General, no provision of the Convention called for an annual review of those reports. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had met annually as a matter of policy, but there was no legal requirement for it to do so. The last clause of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution provided the necessary safeguard; if the Commission on Narcotic Drugs believed an additional session was required in the year between its regular sessions, it could make a recommendation to that effect to the Council, and it would then be for the Council to take a decision on the matter.

24. The sponsors considered it extremely important to establish the principle of biennial meetings for the functional commissions and to set an example to other United Nations bodies. They believed that biennial meetings, far from causing a loss in efficiency, would make the work of the commissions and the Council itself more effective; they would enable delegations, and particularly the small ones, to function more efficiently and would lighten the burden of the Secretariat, so that it, too could do its work better.

25. He regretted that he would have to oppose the two amendments, not because his delegation had any reservations about the work of the bodies concerned, but because of the importance it attached to the principle at stake and to reducing to a minimum the number of exceptions.

26. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) said that his delegation supported both the amendments before the Council.

27. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that his delegation also warmly supported both amendments. The work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women was of such magnitude as to require annual meetings. The procedural reasons adduced by the United Kingdom representative provided a sound basis for annual meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Had any proposal been made that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should meet annually, it would also have received his delegation's support. That Committee's work on housing was just beginning to take shape, and

his delegation would have preferred to defer a decision that it should meet biennially until its work was more solidly established.

28. Mr. LUKOSE (India) said that while his delegation found it difficult to withhold its support for the three-Power amendment, it agreed that the Council must set an example to other United Nations bodies; and if the Council wished to establish a principle, it should not weaken that principle by making too many exceptions. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs admittedly differed in character from the other functional commissions, but despite the validity of the technical reasons given by the United Kingdom representative for including it among the exceptions, his delegation thought it would be unwise to do so at that stage. As the Canadian representative had said, the final clause of operative paragraph 2 provided machinery which would enable additional meetings to be held if required for technical reasons.

29. Mr. RIVERO (Venezuela) said he was not entirely satisfied with the drafting of the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, which appeared inconsistent with the later provisions regarding exceptions to the general rule of biennial meetings.

30. His delegation supported the three-Power amendment.

31. Mr. VIAUD (France), speaking on a point of order, said that if the two amendments were adopted, the text of the draft resolution would contain a number of anomalies. For example, the provision contained in operative paragraph 3 was justified if the functional commissions were to meet biennially, but was much less so if almost all the functional commissions were to be excepted from that rule. He would like to know whether amendments could be submitted to operative paragraph 3 if the two amendments now before the Council were adopted. Rule 56 of the rules of procedure would have to be waived to enable amendments to be introduced orally.

32. The PRESIDENT said that he proposed to put to the vote the amendments submitted to the draft resolution recommended by the Co-ordination Committee. In the absence of any objection, he would then allow the introduction of any drafting amendments which might be deemed necessary to adjust the text to the new situation.

It was so agreed.

33. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the amendment submitted by the United Kingdom (E/L.1142).

The amendment was rejected by 12 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

34. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the amendment submitted by Greece, Iraq and Philippines (E/L.1143).

The amendment was adopted by 12 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

35. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) suggested that the Council's work might be speeded up if the Secretariat were left to introduce the necessary amendments consequential upon the decisions just taken.

36. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) suggested that operative paragraph 3 might be amended by replacing the word "commissions" by the words "Commission on Narcotic Drugs", since that was the only body whose members' terms of office would be affected by the Council's decisions.

37. Mr. VIAUD (France) proposed that, in order to meet the Venezuelan representative's point, the phrase "and taking account of the necessary exceptions to this rule" should be added to the fifth preambular paragraph.

38. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) said he had no objection to that amendment.

39. With regard to the change suggested in operative paragraph 3, the Co-ordination Committee had discussed the question of extending the terms of office of the members of all the functional commissions, not only of those which would meet biennially; that was why the words "as a consequence", which had been included in the earlier versions of the joint draft resolution submitted to that Committee (E/AC.24/L.293 and Rev.1 and 2) had been omitted from the version ultimately adopted (E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.3). The drafting change suggested by the Secretary of the Council was not therefore a purely consequential amendment.

40. Mr. VIAUD (France) endorsed the United Kingdom representative's suggestion that the question of consequential amendments might be left to the Secretariat. He was prepared to accept the Secretary's suggestion with regard to operative paragraph 3.

41. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) said that, in order to implement the resolution, the Secretariat must be quite certain whether the Council's intention was to extend the terms of office of the members of all the functional commissions, or only of those which were to meet biennially.

42. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) proposed that the words "meeting biennially" should be inserted after the word "commissions" in operative paragraph 3.

43. Mr. VIAUD (France) and Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) supported that proposal, which they believed reflected the unanimous view of the Council.

44. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) observed that the amendment introduced a substantive, not a consequential, change into the paragraph.

45. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that delegations had been quite certain of the meaning of operative paragraph 3 when they had adopted it in the Co-ordination Committee. The sponsors of the draft resolution and the Secretariat had explained that it would be desirable to extend the terms of office of the members of all the functional commissions and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to four years. The Philippine amendment amounted to a reversal of that position; it should accordingly be discussed and voted on as a new proposal.

46. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the amendment to the fifth preambular paragraph proposed by the French representative.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

47. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the amendment to operative paragraph 3 proposed by the Philippine representative.

48. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Philippine amendment was contrary to the spirit of the discussions in the Co-ordination Committee and to the decision taken in that body. The arguments for and against extending the terms of office of the members of all the functional commissions had been discussed at length, and the view that the effectiveness of those bodies would be increased by such an extension had seemed to prevail; yet an attempt was now being made to impose the minority view on the Council. His delegation reserved the right to raise the question again at a later date if the Philippine amendment was adopted.

49. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said he had proposed his amendment under the impression that the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted to the Co-ordination Committee had intended operative paragraph 3 to refer to the

extension of the terms of office of members of commissions meeting biennially. The USSR representative's contrary interpretation of that paragraph, however, placed him in a quandary. It was true that a four-year term of office was better adapted to the decision taken by the Council at its 1422nd meeting—resolution 1147 (XLI)—to increase the membership of three functional commissions to thirty-two: a four-year term would facilitate the annual replacement of eight members of the commissions. He therefore withdrew his amendment.

50. After a procedural discussion during which Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) re-submitted the amendment that the Philippine representative had withdrawn, the PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on that proposal, i.e., to include the words "meeting biennially" after the word "commissions" in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

The amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions.

51. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the Co-ordination Committee's report (E/4265), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Forty-first session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Friday, 5 August 1966
at 3.15 p.m.

PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENEVA

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President : Mr. T. BOUATTURA (Algeria)

Present :

Representatives of the following States: Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Holy See, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 21

Report of the Commission on Human Rights
(E/4184)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4261)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 21 (E/4261) and to vote on draft resolutions A to I in paragraph 29 thereof.

2. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that his delegation attached great importance to the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the world. Under the Constitution of the United States, every individual could exercise all the fundamental rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without any distinction as to race, colour, sex or religion. It was in that spirit that important legislation had been enacted in the United States to ensure the better protection of individual rights, particularly in the matter of racial discrimination. The United States Government had decided to become a signatory to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination because it believed that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms should be condemned wherever they occurred. Since, in his view, the question of religious intolerance was of exceptional importance, he regretted that the United Nations had not yet completed the draft convention to be drawn up on the subject. In that connexion his delegation had listened carefully to the comments of the observer for Israel relating to persecution of Jews (1430th meeting). His delegation agreed with those comments.

3. In conclusion, he said he would be able to vote in favour of all the draft resolutions recommended by the

Social Committee for adoption by the Council, with the exception of draft resolutions E, H and I.

4. Mr. LOPEZ (Philippines) said it was gratifying that the Council should have before it, at such an opportune moment, nine draft resolutions giving a comprehensive picture of the work of the Social Committee relating to the various United Nations activities in human rights. The Council had just undertaken, for the first time, a re-evaluation of its role in co-ordinating the Organization's economic, social and human rights activities, which were now recognized as being of equal significance. The nine draft resolutions thus formed a whole, and their sole purpose was to stress the growing importance which the United Nations in general and the Council in particular attached to the promotion of human rights as an essential factor in the maintenance of world peace.

5. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the USSR had always protested against violations of human rights whatever their nature and wherever they occurred. It was essential to ensure respect for human rights throughout the world, as their violation was a serious threat to international peace. A category of human rights which was of great, if not supreme importance, was composed of all the rights which were violated as a result of racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid. On the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, the United Nations should concentrate on denouncing and condemning those serious infringements of human rights. Draft resolutions C and D, concerning the International Year for Human Rights, did not, however, contain any recommendation to that effect, despite the repeated requests made by his delegation. As his views on the subject had not been accepted by a majority of the members, he would be obliged to abstain in the vote on draft resolutions C and D.

6. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said he agreed with the representative of the Philippines that the nine draft resolutions formed an important compendium of the work done by the Commission on Human Rights and the Council. His delegation would vote for most of those draft resolutions. It wished, however, to comment on the remarks made by the USSR representative concerning racial discrimination. While it was true that the elimination of racial discrimination was one of the most important tasks now facing the United Nations, other forms of violation of human rights should not be neglected. The right of freedom of expression and opinion, and to life, liberty and security of person should also be ensured. The United Kingdom Government had always taken steps to ensure that those rights were respected in all the territories for which it was responsible, and they should certainly not be neglected for the benefit of another category of rights which appeared more important to the USSR representative. He did not agree with the USSR representative that violations of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights occurred more particularly in the colonies and other dependent territories; it was for that reason that he had abstained in the vote on draft resolution H at the Social

Committee's 554th meeting. He agreed with the United States representative that all forms of religious intolerance should be given serious attention.

7. Before concluding, he had a comment to make on paragraph 8 of the Social Committee's report. The phrase "on the understanding" used in that paragraph suggested that all members of the Social Committee agreed that after the Commission on Human Rights had carried out its study on the prosecution and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity, it should proceed with the preparation of a suitable international instrument on international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity. Such was not in fact the case and it was regrettable that the wording of the paragraph did not correspond to the facts.

A. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

8. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) pointed out that at the Social Committee's 552nd meeting the USSR representative had agreed to withdraw his amendment to draft resolution B on condition that the views of his delegation were reflected in the Committee's report. Those views accordingly appeared in paragraph 8 of the report, but that did not mean that they had been shared by the Committee as a whole.

9. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he did not understand the objections raised by the United States and the United Kingdom representatives to paragraph 8 of the report of the Social Committee. That paragraph seemed sufficiently clear and specific and it might be asked whether the intention of the United Kingdom and the United States representatives in making reservations was not to take up a position on the matter forthwith. At the Social Committee's 552nd meeting, the French representative had pointed out with reference to the USSR amendment that it would first be necessary to decide what form the international instrument in question should take. That was one of the reasons why he had not pressed his amendment to the vote.

10. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), replying to the USSR representative, said that he had no preconceived views on either the need for or the nature of the international instrument referred to in paragraph 8 of the report of the Social Committee.

11. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) stressed the fact that the Social Committee had reached an agreement on draft resolution B, but that there had been no agreement on the preparation of an instrument on international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity, as was in fact implied by the existing wording of paragraph 8 of the Committee's report.

12. The PRESIDENT put draft resolution B to the vote.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

C. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Draft resolution C was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

D. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution D was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Draft resolution E was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

F. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

G. QUESTION CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH A UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OR SOME OTHER APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY

13. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. YASSEEN (Iraq) said that they would vote in favour of draft resolution G on the understanding that it in no way prejudged the issue concerning the creation of a post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on draft resolution G, taking account of the reservations made.

Draft resolution G was adopted unanimously.

H. QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

15. Mr. VARELA (Panama) said that Panama's new Constitution had been adopted in 1946, two years before the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and already at that date had guaranteed all the rights set forth in the Declaration. No one could therefore criticize his delegation for abstaining in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly in draft resolution H. That paragraph referred to racial discrimination and apartheid in a number of countries and territories. There were, however, many other countries in which violations of human rights occurred and there was no reason for not mentioning all of them. Neither could he vote in favour of operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, for he had not had time to consult his Government on the matter. He therefore requested a separate vote on the fifth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution.

16. Mr. CHAND (India) said that he would vote for the draft resolution as a whole, but wished to place on record the reservations which his delegation had expressed at the 554th meeting of the Social Committee concerning the passage in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution reading: "... the question of the Commission's tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, including ...".

17. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that he approved of the aims of the draft resolution as a whole. He would, however, be compelled to abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly. He would also vote against operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution, because, in his view, the General Assembly was not competent to take a decision on the application of diplomatic sanctions. If that paragraph was not put to the vote separately, he would have to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

18. Mr. SOLORZANO CALDERON (Venezuela) said he supported the comments of the Panamanian representative and endorsed the objections he had made.

19. Mr. POZHARSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he would have liked the draft resolution to stress the violations of human rights which were specifically connected with racial discrimination and which occurred particularly in colonies and dependent countries and territories. The Tanzanian representative had pointed out that the Council had already considered that matter from a general point of view in connexion with agenda item 24. It was therefore logical that the draft resolution should draw particular attention to the situation in colonial countries and dependent territories. He accordingly maintained his reservations with regard to operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of draft resolution H and operative paragraphs 4 and 8 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

20. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) requested a separate vote on the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly; he would abstain in a vote on that paragraph, as he had previously done in the Social Committee, since he could not accept the phrase "particularly in colonies and dependent territories".

21. With regard to the USSR representative's reference to the observations of the Tanzanian representative, he wished to point out that the Commission on Human Rights and the Council had paid particular attention to the struggle against apartheid, but had done nothing to deal with violations elsewhere than in colonies and dependent territories.

22. Mr. MWALUKO (United Republic of Tanzania) appealed to all members of the Council who sincerely wished to ensure the defence of human rights to give serious consideration to the problem of racial discrimination. In view of the gravity of the situation in southern Africa, the time had come for the United Nations to take

a firm stand on the matter and to defend the African peoples, particularly those of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea, who had been suffering from racial discrimination for many years.

23. Mr. NAJERA (Ecuador) said he would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole. He would, however, abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, for he believed it was necessary to combat all violations of human rights and not only those related to racial discrimination. He also reserved his position with regard to operative paragraph 5 of that draft resolution.

24. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), after re-emphasizing that his Government strongly condemned all forms of racial discrimination in any country whatsoever, said that he would be obliged, to his deep regret, to abstain on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, for reasons already stated by many representatives. He would also abstain on operative paragraph 5, which dealt with a question that did not lie within the competence either of the Council or of the General Assembly. The United Nations could not carry out its work unless its various organs remained strictly within their own sphere of competence. He would, accordingly, abstain on the draft resolution as a whole.

25. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that, for the reasons already given by the Panamanian representative, he would abstain in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

26. Mr. DAVIN (Gabon) asked that a roll-call vote should be taken on all the paragraphs on which a separate vote had been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

The United States of America, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America, Canada, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The third preambular paragraph was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

A vote was taken by roll-call on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

Dahomey, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Dahomey, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ecuador, France, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Chile.

The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

A vote was taken by roll-call on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

Sierra Leone, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Algeria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania.

Against: Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France.

Abstaining: United States of America, Venezuela, Canada, Chile, Greece, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru.

Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions.

27. The PRESIDENT put to the vote draft resolution H as a whole.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

28. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that his delegation's position regarding the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly was based on the same reasons as those stated by the representatives of Panama and Sweden. He had not taken part in the vote on the fifth preambular paragraph because his delegation had previously followed a similar course when the General Assembly had adopted resolutions 2022 (XX) and 2074 (XX), which were mentioned in that paragraph.

I. REVISION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft resolution I was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

AGENDA ITEM 18

Housing, building and planning (E/4124 and Corr.1, E/4212, E/4217)

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE (E/4268)

29. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Social Committee's report on agenda item 18 (E/4268) and to vote on draft resolutions A to E in paragraph 17 thereof.

A. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

30. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said that the Social Committee had failed to suggest that the Council should take note of the relevant report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He therefore proposed that the following new paragraph should be inserted between the first and second preambular paragraphs: "Noting the report of the Secretary-General on this question (E/4217)".

It was so decided.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

31. Mr. LE DIRAISON (France) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it approved the establishment of an international institute for documentation in principle and had no wish to prolong the discussion unnecessarily. It considered, however, that the resolution adopted was less satisfactory than the text originally submitted to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, for it no longer ascribed any role to the institute. If any radical changes were subsequently made in the functions of the institute, the French delegation would no longer consider itself bound by its vote. The text of the resolution contained no commitment with regard to the financing of the institute, but that problem could not be considered until the institute's precise functions had been determined.

32. Mr. NAJERA (Ecuador) said he had voted for the draft resolution for the same reason as the French representative; he wished to mention, however, that his delegation had consistently expressed itself in favour of setting up a number of regional institutes in preference to an international institute for documentation on housing. In his view, that would have been a much wiser course. Owing to the great variety of factors involved, there could be no single universal solution to housing problems.

33. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) explained that he had abstained in the vote for the reasons which his delegation had already stated at the Social Committee's 555th meeting.

B. TRAINING OF SKILLED CADRES AND PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Draft resolution D was adopted unanimously.

E. FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

34. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) observed that the draft resolution had been submitted to the Social Committee by four of the five Latin American countries which were members of the Council and had the full support of the fifth. It was essential to combat the uncontrolled spread of non-functional buildings, which was one of the scourges of modern times both in Latin America and in many other developing countries. It was mainly a question of studying the possibilities of increasing the flow of domestic and foreign capital for financing housing and community

facilities, and of requesting the Secretariat to make a study of the problem.

Draft resolution E was adopted.

35. Sir Samuel HOARE (United Kingdom) said that he wished to reiterate the reservation made by his delegation at the 555th meeting of the Social Committee in regard to the financial implications of the resolution.

AGENDA ITEM 3

General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole

(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4267)

36. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 3 (E/4267) and to vote on draft resolutions A to F, which were contained in the annex thereto.

A. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Draft resolution A was adopted unanimously.

B. REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution B was adopted unanimously.

C. PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW OF AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

Draft resolution C was adopted unanimously.

D. ARRANGEMENTS FOR STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Draft resolution D was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

E. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG INSTITUTES CONCERNED WITH PLANNING, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Draft resolution E was adopted unanimously.

F. UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELATED FIELDS

Draft resolution F was adopted unanimously.

37. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he welcomed the adoption of the resolutions. With regard to operative paragraph 3 of resolution B, he hoped that the Special Committee on Co-ordination would examine in depth the programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and that the Secretariat would provide the Committee with the documentation necessary for that purpose.

38. Where resolution F was concerned, he thought that, if United Nations activities in those fields were to receive all the support they deserved, it was necessary to improve

public information practices so as to reach the general public in all the countries of the world, irrespective of their stage of development. The resolution was a step in the right direction.

39. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation reserved its position on some provisions of the six resolutions just adopted by the Council. It had explained its point of view in detail in the Co-ordination Committee and, if necessary, would revert to the matter in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

40. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the Council had to take a decision on the recommendations made by the Co-ordination Committee in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its report.

The recommendations were adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 31

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18, E/4215 and Corr.1, E/4232)

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/4266)

41. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 31 (E/4266)—and in particular paragraph 3 thereof—and to vote on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 6.

The draft resolution was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

42. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he had voted in favour of the resolution. He wished, however, to make it clear that the text just adopted came within a series of reforms initiated by Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII) on the comparative review of programmes and budgets; it could not be regarded as marking the final stage of a reform which was difficult to plan and implement, and the Council would very probably have to consider that important problem again.

43. The Secretary-General had provided the Co-ordination Committee with information on the budgetary implications of the resolution (E/AC.24/L.302), a matter on which his delegation felt compelled to express some reservations. It was not in fact certain that the additional staff requested could not be found in other departments of the United Nations. He urged that old practices, the drawbacks of which had been recognized, should be abandoned once and for all.

44. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote because it considered that the proposed new studies relating to the work programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields were not absolutely necessary for the time being. The Governments concerned had not yet had the opportunity to study the report of the Secretary-

General on the work programme (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) with all the attention it deserved and that was a field in which it was necessary to proceed with great caution. Since the resolution would have financial implications, his delegation might wish to make a statement on the subject in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

45. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said he had abstained in the vote because of the financial implications of the resolution. He had already explained to the Council why his delegation was obliged to reserve its position on any decisions with financial implications. That did not, however, prevent it from approving the substance of the resolution which the Council had just adopted.

46. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) stressed the importance of the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme, which, despite a few shortcomings, should enable the Council to carry out its functions more effectively. In order to achieve that result, it was, however, necessary for the members of the Council to acquire the habit of referring to that document whenever they had to evaluate the budgetary implications of their decisions. Moreover, the Secretariat, in submitting to the Council statements of financial implications, should relate them to the programme document, showing in detail the changes that would result from the adoption of a Council decision.

47. With regard to the financial implications of the resolution, his delegation would give that matter careful consideration before it came before the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

AGENDA ITEM 10

Industrial development activities

(resumed from the 1443rd meeting and concluded)

**REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(E/4255 and Corr.1)**

48. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 10 (E/4255 and Corr.1) and to vote first of all on the recommendation contained in paragraph (3a) that the Council should take note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and of the draft resolution adopted by that Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly.

49. Mr. MARTINEZ COBO (Ecuador) observed that Guyana, the youngest independent nation, had been omitted from the list of States in part C of the annex to the *Ad Hoc* Committee's draft resolution, although it met the requirements stated in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution since it was already a member of the ILO—a specialized agency.

50. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that the draft resolution had been adopted before Guyana's accession to independence. It would be for the General Assembly to make the necessary change in the list of States in part C of the annex.

51. Recalling that at its 395th meeting the Economic Committee had decided to recommend that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report, he observed that the omission of the words "with satisfaction" from the recommendation as drafted was doubtless simply an oversight.

52. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had approved the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the understanding that it would be considered in detail by the General Assembly. He wished to reiterate that, if the future United Nations Organization for Industrial Development was to be genuinely universal, both in membership and functions, it would have to be open to all States which approved of and complied with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, even if they were not members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies. His delegation therefore thought that the list of States contained in the annex to the draft resolution adopted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee was not complete and was not in accordance with the principle of universality.

53. Moreover, the draft resolution did not take sufficient account of one particular aspect of the transfer of technical knowledge, that of exchanges of information among developed countries. That point must not be overlooked if the principle of universality was to be effectively applied.

54. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said a number of delegations had requested that their observations should be brought to the notice of the General Assembly at the same time as the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. He therefore proposed that the words "together with the observations made on the subject in the Economic Committee" should be inserted after the words "of resolution 2089 (XX)" in the text of the Economic Committee's recommendation.

55. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said he did not think the addition just proposed by the United Kingdom representative was very felicitous.

56. He agreed, however, with the Peruvian representative that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the draft resolution.

57. Mr. VIAUD (France) said he was prepared to accept the latter suggestion on the understanding that it implied no value judgement, as it was not for the Council to express any opinion on a draft resolution recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for adoption by the General Assembly.

58. It should be noted that the draft resolution provided for the abolition of the Committee for Industrial Development; in other words, if the General Assembly adopted the resolution, the Secretariat would have to take steps to include an item entitled "Abolition of the Committee for Industrial Development" in the provisional agenda of the Council's resumed forty-first session.

59. During the consideration of the question both at the joint meeting of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in the Council, most delegations had expressed a desire to reach a compromise acceptable to the General Assembly. In his opinion, the Council should leave it to the President to convey that attitude by including an appropriate passage in the Council's report to the General Assembly so that the discussion in that body might start in the most favourable atmosphere.

60. Mr. KITTANI (Secretary of the Council) suggested that the best way to meet the point made by the United Kingdom representative would perhaps be to transmit to the General Assembly the summary records of the meetings of the Economic Committee at which the question had been considered.

61. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he accepted the suggestion just made by the Secretary of the Council and hoped that the United Kingdom representative would not press his request.

62. During the debate on the question in the Economic Committee, a number of delegations, including those of most of the developing countries, had drawn attention to the comments and reservations they had made in the *Ad Hoc* Committee. The Algerian representative had said that, as he was not a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, he had been unable to express his delegation's reservations in that body; he had therefore requested the Economic Committee to make provision for having them taken into account in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

63. He agreed with the French representative that the best solution would be to leave it to the President of the Council to include a brief account of the Economic Committee's discussion of the subject in the Council's report.

64. Mr. WALDRON-RAMSEY (United Republic of Tanzania) said he did not see what useful purpose was served by the suggestions of the United Kingdom and French representatives. The question would be reconsidered by the Second Committee in a broader context, in which the views expressed in the Economic Committee's summary records would carry little weight. Moreover, the President might have difficulty in finding a sufficiently clear and precise formula to convey the various positions taken on the question.

65. Mr. FERNANDINI (Peru) said that he also could not support the French representative's suggestion. He proposed that the debate on the question should be closed.

66. Mr. VIAUD (France) and Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) withdrew their proposals.

67. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and of the draft resolution.

It was so decided.

The Economic Committee's recommendation, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

68. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the recommendation contained in paragraph 3(b) of the Economic Committee's report, that the Council should take note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development.

69. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece) suggested that the Council should take note "with satisfaction" of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development.

It was so decided.

The Economic Committee's recommendation, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

70. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the draft decision concerning the site of the international symposium on industrial development, contained in paragraph 4 of the Economic Committee's report.

The draft decision was adopted unanimously.

71. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the five draft resolutions, (i) to (v), in paragraph 4 of the Economic Committee's report.

(i) INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES, INCLUDING POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(ii) INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(iii) REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(iv) ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(v) STANDARDIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Financing of economic development

(a) International flow of capital and assistance

(b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital
(*resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded*)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4270)

72. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 8 (a) and (b) (E/4270) and to vote on the draft resolution in paragraph 7 thereof. Part A of the draft resolution concerned the flow of external resources to developing countries and part B the measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital.

73. Mr. MACDONALD (Canada) said that in the Economic Committee his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole because many of the objectives which it set forth were in accordance with the policy pursued by the Canadian Government. It was not, however, satisfied with certain passages, because they

referred to matters which had not been adequately considered either in the studies before the Economic Committee or by the Committee itself. It would therefore vote in favour of the resolution as a whole but would abstain in the vote on a number of paragraphs, on which it requested a separate roll-call vote, namely, preambular paragraph 17 and operative paragraphs 3 (b) (vii) and (viii) and 5 (b).

74. Mr. Y. J. AHMED (Pakistan) proposed the addition at the end of preambular paragraph 3 of the words "and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development".

75. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Government had consistently followed a policy of aid to developing countries and would continue to do so, since measures of assistance to those countries were provided for in the new five-year plan, but that some developed countries did not adopt the same attitude. The draft resolution before the Council made no distinction between developed countries from the standpoint of their interest in other countries' development. That was why his delegation had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution in the Economic Committee, but had not voted against it in view of its great importance.

76. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran) said that Iran and a number of developing countries were extremely grateful to the Soviet Union for the assistance it had given them and appreciated the beneficial relations which they maintained with that country. The only reason why the draft resolution under discussion did not distinguish between developed countries according to the extent of their interest in the development of the under-developed countries was because the draft resolution dealt with a specific problem peculiar to the developing countries. In view of the angle from which the problem was approached, he could see nothing in the draft resolution which could give offence to the Soviet Union.

77. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he welcomed the co-operative spirit shown by the developing countries during the discussion of the draft resolution and their willingness to understand the problems which some industrialized countries had to face in carrying out detailed recommendations in the field of economic aid.

78. The United States had always favoured an increased flow of external resources to developing countries, to be utilized, together with their domestic resources, for the speediest possible improvement in their living standards. His Government had supported various resolutions adopted for that purpose by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

79. It was a recognized fact that the United States had a monetary system on which numerous monetary systems throughout the world were based, a position which entailed many obligations and particularly that of maintaining the system in as sound a position as possible. That obligation had sometimes forced the United States to take certain measures which it would have preferred not to

have taken. For instance, in 1960/61, after following a policy of untied loans for thirteen years, it had been compelled to abandon that policy in order to assist in restoring a balance in its balance of payments. The United States hoped to return to its previous policy when circumstances permitted.

80. Moreover the United States, which was essentially a free enterprise country, could not subscribe to all the recommendations made in the draft resolution. It had neither the legal nor the institutional capacity to accept payment in goods. As a country with a congressional form of government, it could not agree to reinvest loan repayments in the borrowing country. Much the same economic effect was obtained, however, by the United States policy of extending loans on very long terms.

81. Moreover, while he would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, he wished to say, with regard to operative paragraph 5, that his delegation hoped the study which the Secretary-General was requested to undertake would be based on similar studies made by other bodies, for instance, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

82. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution, which he regarded as an important step forward in the work of the United Nations for the advancement of economic co-operation on a global scale, with particular reference to the problem of the transfer of capital resources for development. His delegation had also voted in the Economic Committee in favour of the draft resolution and of each paragraph on which a separate vote had been taken. As it had explained at the Committee's 399th meeting, however, his delegation was unable to take upon itself the commitment inherent in operative paragraph 3 (a), viz. to reach the 1 per cent target at a precise date.

83. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he would vote in favour of the resolution as a whole out of sympathy for its objective, which was also that of France, as was demonstrated by the extent and nature of the multilateral and bilateral assistance it supplied to developing countries.

84. His delegation would nevertheless abstain on certain provisions of the draft resolution which could not be applied to France on account of its national legislation and its possibilities of action. In addition to the paragraphs on which the Canadian representative had requested a roll-call vote, he requested a separate vote on the last phrase of operative paragraph 4: "and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased".

85. His delegation would abstain in the vote on operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii). It was not feasible, either legally or politically, to ask a Government to associate itself with a recommendation on possible additional purchases of agricultural products or to provide for the possibility of purchases in addition to normal imports.

86. Referring to operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii), he said his Government was not in a position to oblige private

investors to reinvest in developing countries the proceeds of the repayment of their initial loans.

87. With regard to the last part of operative paragraph 4, on which he had requested a separate vote, negotiations with a view to increasing the contributions mentioned had just been opened and it was not for the Council to prejudge the outcome.

88. His delegation would also be unable to vote in favour of operative paragraph 5 (b) because his Government could not agree to the progress made by France in implementing the recommendation in operative paragraph 3 (b) (ii) being the subject of a study by the International Monetary Fund or the International Bank. The latter were technical agencies of the United Nations which were not competent to express opinions on decisions taken by France as a sovereign Power, even though France was a Member of the United Nations and the assistance it supplied to developing countries met the requirements laid down in the draft resolution.

89. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to vote on the Pakistan amendment, to add the words "and the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development" at the end of preambular paragraph 3.

The Pakistan amendment was adopted unanimously.

90. The PRESIDENT put to the vote preambular paragraph 17 of the draft resolution.

The vote was taken by roll-call.

India, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France.

Preambular paragraph 17 was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

91. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Ecuador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 3 (b) (vii) was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

92. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

France, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ecuador.

Against : None.

Abstaining : France, Greece, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 3 (b) (viii) was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

93. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the last phrase of operative paragraph 4: "and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased".

The phrase was adopted by 18 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

94. The PRESIDENT put to the vote operative paragraph 5 (b).

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Ecuador, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey.

Against : None.

Abstaining : France, Greece, Luxembourg, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Czechoslovakia.

Operative paragraph 5 (b) was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

95. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution as a whole, as amended. A roll-call vote had been requested.

The vote was taken by roll-call.

Venezuela, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Venezuela, Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

Against : None.

Abstaining : Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

96. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that he had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution for the reasons which his delegation had already explained at the 399th meeting of the Economic Committee. The United Kingdom was well aware of the need to find ways of increasing financial assistance to developing countries and bridging the gap which separated them from developed countries. His Government's position was not, however, determined solely by its current balance-of-payments difficulties. His delegation had decided to abstain because the resolution, though containing some very sound provisions, included various other proposals which his delegation had not yet had time to study closely in order to assess their implications.

AGENDA ITEM 2

World economic trends

(resumed from the 1431st meeting and concluded)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/4271)

97. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the Economic Committee's report on agenda item 2 (E/4271) and to vote on the recommendations in paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

The recommendations were adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 38

Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly (E/L.1118)

98. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1118) concerning the report which the Economic and Social Council was to submit to the General Assembly. He believed the Council would authorize him to prepare that report in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.

It was so decided.

99. Mr. VIAUD (France) assured the President that the Council had complete confidence in him. Referring to the statement by the representative of Iran concerning agenda item 8, he said that the resolution on the financing of economic development was certainly one of the most important which the Council had adopted in recent years. It was regrettable that it had not been adopted unanimously, but that showed how much progress still had to be made in the matter. A proposal on which the Western countries had so many reservations on points of detail and on which the planned economy countries had reservations in general could not be regarded as perfect. In that connexion, it would be desirable for the President to ensure that the Council's report indicated the points on which it had not been possible to achieve complete agreement. That would make it possible to review the reasons for the divergencies and enable the Council to consider them at its next session in the full knowledge of the facts with a view to finding satisfactory solutions.

Financial implications of actions of the Council (E/4262)

100. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the report of the Secretary-General (E/4262), which gave in tabular form a summary of the financial implications of actions of the Council.

101. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), referring to resolution 1141 (XLI) on the research-training programme on regional development in the social field, said he hoped that the additional appropriations of \$10,000 required for the balance of 1966 could be obtained by means of genuine savings without affecting the implementation of other projects.

102. With regard to the report of the Co-ordination Committee on questions relating to science and technology, it seemed to him that the proposed estimate might result from a misinterpretation of resolution 1155 (XLI), which had been adopted at the 1444th meeting. The Council had not followed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that it should approve the projects proposed; instead, it had requested that further work should be done to sharpen up the programme proposals. He therefore considered that the adoption of the resolution could not result in the additional expenditure shown. At all events, the United States delegation reserved its position with regard to all the financial implications set out in the document.

103. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom), after a reference to his delegation's general reservation concerning the financial implications of actions of the Council, said that he wished to endorse the observations of the United States representative, since resolution 1155 (XLI), for which the United Kingdom had voted, clearly could not have the financial implications shown in the Secretary-General's report. The United Kingdom delegation therefore reserved its position on the matter.

104. Mr. VIAUD (France) noted that the statement of financial implications provided for additional expenditure of almost \$400,000 as a result of the establishment of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the Asian Industrial Development Council. Before taking such a decision, it would perhaps have been desirable to wait until the General Assembly had taken a definite decision on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, which would be world-wide in scope. There was a risk of duplication which the French delegation intended to bring to the attention of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

105. Mr. de SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs), replying to the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, said that the financial implications of actions of the Council relating to science and technology had already been set out in a document submitted to the Co-ordination Committee on 4 July 1966 (E/4178/Add.1). Furthermore, the Council, in its resolution 1155 (XLI), had endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. Since it was a

question of a purely general recommendation, the situation tended to appear somewhat confused, a fact which yet again demonstrated the defects of the existing procedure and the need to modify it on the basis of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18).

106. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) agreed that the Secretary-General's report on the financial implications of actions of the Council was incomplete, fragmentary and inaccurate. In future, steps must be taken to ensure that, by the end of the session, the Council had before it an exhaustive document on all the action taken, and could at least have an approximate idea of the expenditure which such action would entail. The Soviet delegation reserved the right to revert to the matter in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

107. Mr. BLAU (United States of America), referring to the explanation given by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, said that the statement of financial implications of the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178/Add.1) had been prepared on the basis of the draft resolution suggested by that Committee, and should have been revised to take account of the decisions of the Co-ordination Committee.

108. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran), replying to the French representative, pointed out that it had been the Asian Conference on Industrialization, at its meeting in Manila in December 1965, that had decided to become a permanent organ of ECAFE and to establish the Asian Industrial Development Council, which was to meet in the interval between its sessions. He was convinced that both those bodies were essential to the rapid industrialization of the Asian countries, and that they would co-operate closely with UNOID in order to avoid any duplication of work.

Adjournment of the session

109. The PRESIDENT said that he did not intend to make an analysis or balanced assessment of the Council's work, but to confine his remarks to reflections inspired by the concern of the Third World at its present situation.

110. The most disquieting feature—the slowing down of international aid—had been stressed on many occasions. It might, however, be questioned whether the community of nations and the General Assembly had had sufficient data available to them before the Council had tackled the question at the current session. In his opinion that was not so, and resolution 1183 (XLI) on the financing of economic development ought to help considerably towards a keener awareness on the part of all concerned.

111. As background to its debates on that question, the Council had heard the Secretary-General's statement on what he had called the current crisis in international aid to the developing countries. It had also had before it the *World Economic Survey, 1965* with figures based on a global view of the situation and heard the observations of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. The

ensuing discussions had involved twenty-seven delegations, whose convergent and divergent views reflected the variety of interests to be found within the United Nations.

112. The discussions had thrown the harshest light on the fact that international aid was stagnating while the wealth of the already affluent nations was growing faster than ever before, despite the endeavours of the General Assembly to harness the two together. The resolution adopted by the Council should stimulate the efforts of all concerned, encouraging the donor countries to increase their aid and the beneficiary countries to intensify their efforts—which remained the essential condition of progress—and the appropriate institutions, organizations and associations to tackle more conscientiously their task of promoting solidarity between the hemispheres and progress in each of them.

113. The complexity and intricacy of the problems implicit in the notion of a gulf between the northern and southern hemispheres had been reflected in the number of resolutions that had been adopted and the multiplicity of the subjects on which Governments had been urged to take action, and the Secretariat to supply information and expert advice. Resolutions had been adopted on, among other subjects, industrial development—a strategic element of development—on the key role of agricultural progress, and on the need, during the next five years, for systematic surveys of world resources in minerals and energy.

114. The discussions on the social aspects of the difficulties confronting the world had given rise to resolution 1143 (XLI) on popular participation in development, and resolution 1140 (XLI) on the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare. To those who were dismayed by the all too frequent dichotomy between economic and social questions, he would point out that it was in the Social Commission—which had been given a new name, role and terms of reference—that the development recommendations and projects which the Council wished to see implemented under its auspices had taken shape. The importance of vocational training, of the development of human resources and the relationship between development and education, had also been considered in the course of the Council's work.

115. Not content with efforts to raise living standards, the Council had laid the foundations for a vast programme of work in the field of human rights, which should help the General Assembly to continue to be the conscience of the world. The Council, which rejected and condemned every form of racial discrimination, and had forcefully denounced segregation and apartheid, would like to see the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination brought into force without delay. In many sectors of human rights—the elimination of the last vestiges of slavery, the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity, the access of women to equal partnership in society—the Council had adopted resolutions which answered the wishes of humanity and laid down programmes of practical action for the Council's subsidiary bodies.

116. Another feature of the resolutions adopted by the Council was the number and variety of the authorities and

organizations involved and of the bodies to which the Council referred or appealed. The Council was a cross-roads where organizations concerned with international co-operation for development met to express their views, and those organizations had become stronger, more numerous and more varied in the course of the past few years. Apart from the preparatory work done by its various committees and functional commissions, the Council had had the benefit of the reports of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and of the heads or representatives of the organizations belonging to the United Nations family, presented not merely as evidence of how they had executed their mandate, but as a contribution to the achievement of the Council's objectives. It had also heard a statement from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the problems of international financing.

117. However, despite the multiplicity of the tasks, the resolutions, and the bodies involved in its work, the Council now seemed more sure of itself than last year, confident that it was not just a letterbox for the General Assembly but an essential stage in its proceedings. That new-found confidence was explained not simply by the fact that the Council was now fully representative, but by the realization that it alone was in a position to supply the over-all view which was all the more necessary the greater the vitality displayed by the United Nations agencies.

118. To that should be added the new mission which had devolved on it, now that the disappointments of the first part of the Development Decade had led to a desire to treat the Decade as a framework for the organization of efforts and the measurement of results. The remarks of the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on that subject had been confirmed by the interest and the quality of the discussions to which the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the first report of the new Committee for Development Planning had given rise. Resolutions 1155 (XLI) and 1148 (XLI), to which those discussions had led, were among the most important that the Council had adopted, since their aim was to give everyone, in his own sector of activity, a clearer idea of the way in which his efforts might most effectively be integrated in the joint action of all. Even if, in that respect, the Council was still feeling its way, it was indispensable that such steps should be taken and efforts made to achieve coherence and efficacy, in view of the complexity of the process of development.

119. Though it was still too early for any forecast, there was reason to hope that, with the assistance of the two Committees concerned, the Council would be able to encourage those engaged on development work to look ahead and to assist Governments of developing countries in preparing suitable methodology and in executing their national development plans. Accordingly, within the framework of its resolution 1152 (XLI) on the Decade, the Council should start next year to set up guideposts for the following Decade.

120. The Council, which had always urged the need for better organized and more coherent action at all levels,

had had the merit of endeavouring, during the current session, to take a dose of its own medicine, with results which, if not spectacular, were none the less significant. Thus the meetings of members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, had given very encouraging results. The discussions in the Co-ordination Committee had shown that co-ordination was taking a new direction; its function was becoming clearer and it was now regarded as developing and dynamic and as consisting in the marshalling of available resources and in concerted action in the increasing number of fields where such action was required.

121. It was encouraging that the Council had dealt with the problem of reviewing its role and functions without feeling compelled to question its final purpose, but simply aiming at greater efficiency by better organization of its work. The provision contained in resolution 1156 (XLI) for dividing up the agenda items between the spring and summer sessions according to functional criteria should, by setting a better balance between the sessions, help to solve a difficult problem.

122. In addition, thanks to the decisions taken at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 1090 E (XXXIX)), the Council's documentation had been more punctual in the current year, less voluminous and considerably better presented. Much, however, remained to be done: the practice of distributing analyses, summaries, and position papers on time and in all the working languages should be extended. The studies and reports intended for those in the field should, of course, be numerous, detailed and widely distributed, so that technical co-operation activities might derive the fullest benefit from the Secretariat's accumulated experience.

123. In addition to continuing its evaluation of technical co-operation programmes, the Council had made a serious effort to programme the activities within its purview with the help of a report provided by the Secretariat (E/4179/Rev.1 and E/4179/Add.1-18) setting out the activities in question and the corresponding available resources. That submission had made the Council aware of a number of problems: of the fact, for example, that reducing the gap between programme and budget involved rearranging the budget so as to bring out clearly the cost to the United Nations of its economic and social activities and provide a correct breakdown of those costs; and of the question raised by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (1431st meeting), whether the decentralization of responsibilities following the differentiation of functions should not also entail a decentralization of administrative authority in order to provide the necessary flexibility for the efficient management of the Council's affairs. Although those problems lay outside the Council's competence, it was nevertheless obliged to draw the attention of the appropriate authorities to the need to abandon methods of management designed for much simpler situations than those that had to be faced now. Among those authorities, the General Assembly should be glad to note the great care with which the Council had examined the financial implications of its decisions. But

the Council should be careful not to go to the opposite extreme and forget that its task was to help not to spend less money, but to spend it to better purpose by carefully comparing the merits of the various proposals submitted to it, taking into account the expenditure they were likely to involve. That task would be greatly facilitated, if the programme could be accompanied by a budget drafted and executed on the basis of a functional classification of expenditure.

124. Apart from certain programmes that were provided for under the regular United Nations budget, technical co-operation activities were financed by voluntary contributions; and the Council had clearly expressed its desire that voluntary contributions should sustain the development of the work undertaken by UNDP, UNICEF and the World Food Programme. The other peace-building activities, on which the implementation of the resolution depended, constituted for Member States a solemn duty arising out of the Charter and the pledge to make the current decade a Decade of Development. Although, unfortunately, the United Nations budget was affected by the vicissitudes of international politics, if it were made clear in the budget what sums were allocated to economic and social affairs, that would at least have the advantage of bringing out the extent and the limits of the collective desire to fulfil that pledge.

125. He was convinced that the Council's work had been fruitful, but it must not be forgotten that resolutions had no real effect unless they were followed up by the goodwill of Governments. It was an excellent thing that, for the first time, the Council had tackled the question of the dissemination of information on the international problems confronting it and the solutions it was trying to apply (resolution 1176 (XLI)). Agencies were worth no more than the spirit of co-operation which moved them and the political will of Member States to translate their recommendations into decisions. The fact that the dramatic events which so burdened the future of the United Nations had not as yet called into question the principles of international co-operation for development, of which it was the active instrument, gave reason for hope and a spur to further activity. Unfortunately it had to be recognized that world public opinion was apathetic with regard to economic and social development. But whatever efforts the United Nations family might make towards greater international co-operation for development would still be inadequate so long as there was no general realization of the true dimensions of the crisis in which the world was living. The need for systematic and effective action to arouse public interest in that problem deserved the Council's attention.

126. Finally, it was thanks to the spirit of co-operation shown by the members of the Council that its forty-first session had proved so fruitful and harmonious. In particular, he wished to thank the two Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Committee on Co-ordination for their untiring efforts, and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and his collaborators, the Secretary of the Council and all members of the Secretariat for their valuable contributions, without which the Council could not have successfully completed its work.

127. Mr. RAHNEMA (Iran), speaking on behalf of the seventeen developing countries members of the Council, thanked the President for having conducted the debates in so able and understanding a manner; he also thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their excellent work.

128. One of the distinctive features of the session had been the way in which the developing countries had succeeded in defining the common denominator of their essential interests and had endeavoured to work together for a cause on which the whole future of mankind depended. It was worthy of note that at no time had the group of developing countries yielded to the temptation to use its numerical superiority to impose decisions. The resolution on the financing of economic development was a good illustration of the catalytic action of the Third World countries which had helped to strengthen the Council's authority and enable it to work along lines more in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

129. The Council's forty-first session had provided the opportunity for a fruitful dialogue between developing and developed countries. He was grateful for the understanding shown by many of the industrialized countries, particularly Sweden, the United States of America, France and Canada. Despite their disappointment at the position taken by the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom in the vote on the resolution on the financing of economic development, it must be recognized that the representatives of those two countries had spared no effort to stimulate discussion and make quite clear to the Council their views on the question of financing international assistance.

130. The Iranian delegation was particularly gratified by the Council's welcome of the initiative of the Shahinshah of Iran, in connexion with the literacy campaign. Although that exemplary gesture had not yet led to any practical collective action, he wished to thank those Member States which had underlined its importance.

131. Mr. VARELA (Panama), speaking on behalf of the Latin American delegations, congratulated the President and the Officers of the Council on the skill with which they had guided the work of the session. It was very encouraging to note the spirit of collaboration shown by all the delegations which had participated in the work of the Council, whatever the stage of development or the economic and social system of their country. Such a spirit of collaboration was essential for true coexistence, which was the most important objective towards which all the efforts of the United Nations should be directed.

132. Sir Keith UNWIN (United Kingdom) congratulated the President on the masterly way in which he had summed up the work of the Council. The enlargement of the Council had given it new vigour and, though the increase in the number of representatives of developing countries might have created fresh problems, it had also made it possible to consider some novel solutions. It was

accordingly more urgent than ever to take steps to ensure that, throughout the world, the public was better informed of the work and achievements of the Council and other United Nations bodies. He thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the smooth running of the session's work.

133. Mr. BLAU (United States of America) said he wished particularly to congratulate the first African President of the Council on the ability with which he had guided the work of the forty-first session. The skill and dexterity he had shown symbolized the historic mission of North Africa, which was to provide a bridge between the nations of the north and the south whose ideas and aspirations, while sometimes different, nevertheless shared the same objective. He also wished to thank the Council's Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the Council's work.

134. Mr. VIAUD (France), speaking also on behalf of the delegations of Canada, Greece, Luxembourg and Sweden, thanked the President for having displayed so much understanding and political acumen in guiding the Council's discussions. He congratulated him likewise on the clarity with which he had summed up the session that was now ending. It was not altogether a coincidence that the first session of the enlarged Economic and Social Council had been presided over by the representative of an African country.

135. The forty-first session of the Council had been particularly fruitful and, despite differences of opinion on a number of points which it had been impossible to remove, it had led to general agreement on some major problems. The Council had shown that it was an indispensable United Nations organ, despite the doubts which, only recently, had been expressed on that subject. Finally, he wished to thank all the Council's Officers and the Secretariat for their contribution to the Council's work.

136. Mr. CHISTYAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovak and Romanian delegations as well as his own, said the President was to be congratulated on the statesmanlike manner in which he had guided the work of the session. He thanked the Officers and the Secretariat for their untiring efforts which had enabled the Council to hold a very fruitful session despite the new problems raised by the increase in the number of members. But those problems had been solved, and the enlargement of the Council had given a new impetus to the work of a body which would be called on to play a more and more active role in international life.

137. The PRESIDENT, after thanking members for their kind words, declared the forty-first session of the Council adjourned.

The meeting rose at 9.15 p.m.

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