

International Development Strategy whereas it was actually much wider in scope. Perhaps the Secretariat could arrange the agenda in such a way that collective economic security was not specifically linked to the International Development Strategy, since it was an item of major importance. He formally proposed that the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be included in the list of persons referred to in Economic and Social Council resolution 1724 (LIII), who should participate in the discussion of the item on international economic and social policy at the beginning of the Council's summer session. It would be useful to the Council to have direct information from GATT, particularly in view of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations in which both the developed and the developing countries were to take part.

73. The PRESIDENT explained that the decision that collective economic security should be considered in connexion with review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade had been adopted by the Council by consensus.

74. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) shared the concern expressed by the representative of France regarding the difficulty of discussing in depth all the items on the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session. He felt that the agenda could be further rationalized and suggested that the President could consult the Chairmen of the Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees to that end. He drew attention to rule 51 of the rules of procedure which stated that the Council could limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each member could speak on any question. Since the rationalization of the Council's work was important to all delegations, he suggested that it might be wise to invoke rule 51, with a view to reducing the length of the session. Moreover, if the Council could work on Saturday mornings, the length of the session could be reduced.

75. The PRESIDENT said that the officers of the Council had already met to discuss the possibility of

lightening the agenda for the summer session. In theory, it appeared to be possible, but in the final analysis it had been extremely difficult to delete any items. He would be reluctant to enforce rule 51 of the rules of procedure because he considered that all members had a sovereign right to express their views in the way in which they thought fit. However, any voluntary curtailment of the length of statements and the number of statements would naturally be appreciated.

76. Mr. SINGH (Malaysia) said that his delegation could not agree to the extension of the session until 10 August because its commitments were already considerably over-extended in view of its limited staff and the very heavy schedule of meetings. In his delegation's view, the main objective should be to utilize the time available appropriately. He pointed out that, during the general debate, meetings had had to be postponed or adjourned for lack of speakers. The situation would probably be the same in the summer session even if it was extended. Moreover, the provisional agenda could have been more selective and could have concentrated on the most vital items.

77. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) asked whether the recommendations and decisions made at meetings of the regional economic commissions regarding the admission of members or associate members would be included in the agenda for the summer session.

78. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that those recommendations and decisions would be considered under item 9, on regional co-operation.

79. Mr. MAKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he supported the Chilean proposal to include an item on multinational corporations in the agenda for the fifty-fifth session.

80. The PRESIDENT said that in view of the lateness of the hour, he would put the two Chilean proposals to the vote at a later meeting. He suggested that the Council should defer until Friday, 18 May 1973, any decision on the provisional agenda for, and duration of, the fifty-fifth session.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

1856th meeting

Thursday, 17 May 1973, at 3.40 p.m.

President: Mr. Sergio A. FRAZÃO (Brazil).

E/SR.1856

AGENDA ITEM 26

Elections (E/5233, E/5234 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, E/5235 and Corr.1, E/5278, E/L.1526-1528, E/L.1529 and Corr.1, E/L.1537, E/L.1538, E/L.1539 and Add.1 and 2, E/L.1546)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/5278), in which he had submitted the name of Mr. Bruce H. Billings, of the United States of America, for appointment in his personal capacity to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to fill the unexpired term of Mr. J. G. Harrar, who had

resigned. Mr. Billings would serve until 31 December 1974.

2. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to elect Mr. Billings.

It was so decided.

3. The PRESIDENT then drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/L.1526), which indicated the number of seats to be filled in each commission as well as the number of seats allocated to each group of States. He suggested that the elections should be held in the order in which the Commissions were listed in the document.

4. To expedite the work, he suggested that Mr. Fleming (Argentina), Miss Gendron (Canada), Mr. Ya-

mada (Japan) and Mr. Rakotofiringa (Madagascar) should act as tellers.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

5. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect eight members of the Statistical Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

6. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the three seats allocated to the African States—Gabon, Sierra Leone and Tunisia; for the seat allocated to the Latin American States—Venezuela; for the three seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Canada, New Zealand and United States of America; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

7. The PRESIDENT suggested that the candidates should be elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

POPULATION COMMISSION

8. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect nine members of the Population Commission for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

9. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Mauritania and Tunisia; for the two seats allocated to the Asian States—India and Japan; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Ecuador and Panama; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

10. The PRESIDENT, noting that the number of candidates was equal to the number of seats to be filled, suggested that the countries enumerated should be elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

11. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 11 members of the Commission on Human Rights for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526).

12. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania; for the four seats allocated to the Asian States—Cyprus, India, Lebanon, Pakistan and Thailand; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Panama; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Austria and France; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

13. The PRESIDENT pointed out that, in the Asian and Latin American groups, the number of candidates was not equal to the number of seats to be filled. He therefore suggested that the countries nominated from the African States, the Western European and other States and the socialist States of Eastern Europe should

be elected by acclamation, that Panama should also be elected by acclamation and that the election of a second member from the Latin American group should be deferred until the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

14. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect the four members from the Asian States.

At the request of the President, Miss Gendron (Canada) and Mr. Fleming (Argentina) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 27

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 27

Required majority: 14

Number of votes obtained:

Pakistan 24

India 23

Lebanon 20

Cyprus 19

Thailand 16

Having obtained the required majority, Cyprus, India, Lebanon and Pakistan were elected members of the Commission on Human Rights.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

15. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect 15 members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974 (see E/L.1526). He reminded the Council, first, that the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the States Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; secondly, that due regard should be had to adequate representation of countries which were important producers or manufacturers of narcotic drugs and countries in which drug addiction or illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constituted an important problem; and thirdly, that account should be taken of the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

16. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

17. Mr. ROVIRA (Spain) announced that, since there were 16 candidates for 15 seats, Spain was withdrawing its candidature. However, in view of its interest in the question of narcotic drugs, Spain intended to submit its candidature at the next opportunity.

18. The PRESIDENT said that if there were no objections, he would take it that the 15 countries which were still candidates had been elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

19. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to elect nine members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for a term of four years beginning on 1 January 1974. He drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1539 and Add.1 and 2), which contained information on the Committee together with

the names of Member States that had submitted their candidatures to the Secretary-General.

20. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the list of candidates as follows: for the two seats allocated to the African States—Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic, Mali and Morocco; for the two seats allocated to the Asian States—Iraq and Thailand; for the two seats allocated to the Latin American States—Brazil and Venezuela; for the two seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Canada and Finland; for the seat allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Bulgaria.

21. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) announced that Mali was withdrawing its candidature.

22. The PRESIDENT suggested that the candidates from the Asian States, from the Latin American States, from the Western European and other States and from the socialist States of Eastern Europe should be declared elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

23. Mr. TRAORÉ (Mali) pointed out that the African group had also proposed the candidature of Gabon, besides that of Morocco.

24. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) confirmed the statement made by the representative of Mali.

25. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) pointed out that his country could not be a candidate, since it was already a member of the Committee until 1976.

26. Mr. OMAR (Libyan Arab Republic) confirmed that his country was a candidate.

27. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the representative of Egypt to foot-note 2 of document E/L.1539/Add.1, in which the Egyptian Government had indicated the name of its representative, if it was elected. That was why the Secretariat had thought that Egypt was a candidate.

28. It appeared, in short, that there were three candidates from among the African States for two vacancies.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers: 27

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 27

Required majority: 14

Number of votes obtained:

Morocco 23

Gabon 22

Libyan Arab Republic 9

Having obtained the required majority, Gabon and Morocco were elected members of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

29. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would proceed to the election of members to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development. He drew attention to the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1537). It would be noted, from paragraphs 1 and 2 of that document, that two elections were needed.

The first election was to fill the 18 vacancies that would occur at the end of the year. The term of office for those seats was three years, beginning on 1 January 1974. The second election was to elect six members—five from the African States and one from the Western European and other States—for a term of office effective immediately and expiring on 31 December 1975. He recalled that the election of those six members had been postponed earlier for lack of candidates (see 1850th meeting).

30. He then invited the Council to elect first the 18 members for a term of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

31. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates for the 18 seats: for the six seats allocated to the African States—Madagascar, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire; for the seat allocated to the Asian States—Japan; for the five seats allocated to the Latin American States—Argentina, Chile, Jamaica and Venezuela; for the four seats allocated to the Western European and other States—Belgium and Sweden; for the two seats allocated to the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that the countries nominated should be declared elected by acclamation, on the understanding that an election would be held at the next session of the Economic and Social Council for the vacancies which had not been filled.

It was so decided.

33. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) appealed to the developing countries which had not proposed sufficient candidates to submit a number of candidates corresponding to the number of vacancies to be filled at the July session. In that connexion, he stressed the fundamental importance of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, an importance which was borne out by the scope of the debates that had already taken place regarding the activities for which the Committee had been established.

34. The PRESIDENT pointed out that no candidate had been proposed to fill the six other seats in the Committee on Science and Technology for Development referred to in paragraph 2 of document E/L.1537. He therefore suggested that the Council postpone that election until the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

35. The PRESIDENT said that the Economic and Social Council must first elect 22 members to the Committee on Review and Appraisal for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 January 1974. The relevant information was contained in paragraph 1 of the note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1538). There were five seats to be filled by African States, five by Asian States, five by Latin American States and seven by Western European and other States.

36. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Egypt, Madagascar and Zaire; from the Asian States—Malaysia; from the Latin American States—Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela; and from the Western European and other States—Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Nether-

lands and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

37. The PRESIDENT pointed out that there were fewer candidates than vacancies from the Western European and other States, the Asian States and the African States, and the same number of candidates as seats from the Latin American States. If he heard no objection, he would assume that the Council elected by acclamation the countries mentioned by the Secretary and that the remaining vacancies would be filled at the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

38. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that it must also elect five members from among the African States for a term of office effective from the date of the election and expiring on 31 December 1973. Since no candidatures had been presented, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council decided to postpone that election to the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

39. The PRESIDENT said that the Council must now proceed to elect 16 members of the Governing Council of UNDP for a term of office of three years beginning on 1 January 1974.

40. The information concerning that election was contained in the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1529 and Corr.1). There were five seats to be filled from among the African States, three from among the Asian States, one from among the Latin American States, six from among the Western European and other States and one from among the socialist States of Eastern Europe.

41. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi and Somalia; from the Asian States—Afghanistan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka; from the Latin American States—Brazil; from the Western European and other States—Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden; and from the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Hungary.

42. Mr. MUTOMBO (Zaire) pointed out that his country was also a candidate for one of the seats to be filled from among the African States.

43. Mr. MADDY (Guinea) said that the African group had drawn up the list of countries which would submit their candidatures for the five seats to be filled from among the African States. He therefore appealed to the Council to respect that procedure.

44. The PRESIDENT said that there were as many candidates as there were seats from the socialist States of Eastern Europe, the Western European and other States and the Latin American States. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the countries mentioned by the Secretary from those groups of States had been elected by acclamation.

It was so decided.

45. The PRESIDENT said that the Council would proceed to a vote by secret ballot to fill the vacancies to be filled from among the African countries, since there were now seven candidates for five seats, and

from among the Asian countries, which had five candidates for three seats.

At the invitation of the President, Miss Gendron (Canada) and Mr. Fleming (Argentina) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the representatives from among the African States.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	26
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Chad	24
Ghana	22
Central African Republic	19
Lesotho	18
Somalia	15
Malawi	12
Zaire	12

Having obtained the required majority, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana, Lesotho and Somalia were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

A vote was taken by secret ballot to elect the representatives from among the Asian States.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	1
Number of valid ballots:	26
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Kuwait	21
Philippines	16
Pakistan	15
Sri Lanka	12
Afghanistan	11

Having obtained the required majority, Kuwait, Pakistan and the Philippines were elected members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

46. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to elect four members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for a term of office of three years, commencing on 1 January 1974.

47. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that there were four candidates for four vacancies: Chile, Ireland, Malawi and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

48. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to elect by acclamation the four countries named by the Secretary.

It was so decided.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

49. The PRESIDENT said that the Council was called upon to elect 11 members of the International Narcotics Control Board for a term of office of three

years, commencing on 2 March 1974. He drew the attention of the members of the Council to the report of the Committee on Candidatures for election to the International Narcotics Control Board (E/5235 and Corr.1) and, in particular, to paragraph 7, which contained the list of five candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and recommended by the Committee on Candidatures, and to paragraph 13, which contained the list of 16 candidates nominated by Governments and recommended by the Committee.

50. In accordance with article 9 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the Council had to elect three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by WHO, and eight members from a list of persons nominated by the Members of the United Nations and by Parties to the Single Convention that were not Members of the United Nations.

51. Mr. FAYACHE (Tunisia) asked whether a person whose name did not appear on any of the lists mentioned by the President could be nominated as a candidate. The person in question was Mr. Kchouk, from Tunisia.

52. The PRESIDENT said, after consulting the Secretary of the Council, that a further candidature could be presented for the second election, in other words, the one involving candidates nominated by Governments.

A vote was taken by secret ballot on the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Kaymakçalan (Turkey)	23
Mr. de la Fuente Muñoz Ramón (Mexico)	20
Mr. Attisso (Togo)	14
Mr. Stoller (Australia)	11
Mr. Knoll (Hungary)	10

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Attisso (Togo), Mr. de la Fuente Muñoz Ramón (Mexico) and Mr. Kaymakçalan (Turkey) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

A vote was taken by secret ballot on the candidates nominated by Governments.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fleming (Argentina) and Miss Gendron (Canada) acted as tellers.

Mr. Scott (New Zealand), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Pollner (United States of America)	23
Mr. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	18

Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	18
Mr. Chapman (Canada)	16
Mr. Reuter (France)	16
Mr. Shimomura (Japan)	15
Mr. Anand (India)	14
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	13
Mr. Arnillas Arana (Peru)	12
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	12
Mr. Granier-Doyeux (Venezuela)	11
Mr. Sylla (Senegal)	9
Mr. Aslam (Pakistan)	8
Mr. Grozdev (Yugoslavia)	6
Mr. Rouhani (Iran)	4
Mr. Kchouk (Tunisia)	4
Mr. Evan (Norway)	4

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Anand (India), Mr. Barkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Chapman (Canada), Sir Frederick Mason (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Pollner (United States of America), Mr. Reuter (France) and Mr. Shimomura (Japan) were elected members of the International Narcotics Control Board.

53. The PRESIDENT announced that, since only seven candidates had obtained the required majority, another vote by secret ballot would have to be held in order to elect an eighth member. On the second ballot, the candidates would be the three persons who had received the greatest number of votes among those who had not been elected, namely, the candidates from Argentina, Peru and Egypt.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Rakotofringa (Madagascar) and Mr. Yamada (Japan) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	13
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	11
Mr. Arnillas Arana (Peru)	3

Mr. Rabetafika (Madagascar), Vice-President, took the Chair.

None of the candidates having obtained the required majority, a second ballot was held, restricted to the candidatures of Argentina and Egypt.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Fleming (Argentina) and Miss Gendron (Canada) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Number of ballot papers:	27
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	27
Required majority:	14
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Olguin (Argentina)	14
Mr. Elhakim (Egypt)	13

Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Olguin (Argentina) was elected a member of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Mr. Frazão (Brazil) resumed the Chair.

WORKING GROUP ON THE PREPARATION OF A NEW DRAFT INSTRUMENT OR INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN, ESTABLISHED UNDER RESOLUTION 5 (XXIV) OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

54. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to paragraph 3 of the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1546), and said that, if there were no objections, he would consider that the Council wished to enlarge the working group to 16 members, as suggested by the Secretary-General.

It was so decided.

55. Mr. ZAGORIN (United States of America) pointed out that the membership of the working group was being expanded, although the number of candidatures seemed to have diminished.

56. The PRESIDENT reminded the Council that the members of the working group were to be chosen from among the States belonging to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1974, a list of which was annexed to document E/L.1546.

57. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) read out the following list of candidates: from the African States—Liberia; from the Latin America States—Chile, Colombia and Dominican Republic; from the Western European and other States—Canada, Finland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; from the socialist States of Eastern Europe—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There were no candidates from the Asian States.

58. The PRESIDENT stated that, if there were no objections, he would consider that the States mentioned by the Secretary of the Council had been elected by acclamation, and that the remaining seven unfilled seats, including three for the African States, three for the Asian States and one for the socialist States of Eastern Europe, would be filled at the next session.

It was so decided.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

59. The PRESIDENT recalled that at its 1850th meeting, the Council had postponed the election of a

member of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. The seat was to be filled by a member from the Western European and other States. The Netherlands was the only candidate for that seat, and if there were no objections, he would consider that the Council had elected the Netherlands by acclamation.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

60. The PRESIDENT recalled that, at its 1850th meeting, the Council had postponed the election of a member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The seat was to be filled by a member from the Western European and other States for a four-year term of office. Since there was as yet no candidate for the seat, he proposed that the election should be postponed to the fifty-fifth session of the Council.

It was so decided.

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

61. The PRESIDENT pointed out that seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination were to be elected for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1974, and drew the Council's attention to the relevant note by the Secretary-General (E/L.1528).

62. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) gave the following details. There was no candidate from the African States; the two candidates from the Latin American States were Argentina and Haiti; the two candidates from the Western European and other States were France and the United States of America; and the candidate from the socialist States of Eastern Europe was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

63. Mr. AQUEREBURU (Togo) stated that, since there was no candidate from the African States, Togo wished to present its candidature.

64. The PRESIDENT stated that, if there were no objections, he would take it that Togo and the candidates mentioned by the Secretary had been elected by acclamation, and that the remaining unfilled seat would be filled at the fifty-fifth session.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

1857th meeting

Friday, 18 May 1973, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. Sergio A. FRAZÃO (Brazil).

E/SR.1857

AGENDA ITEM 10

Appraisal of prospective food deficits and food aid needs

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5339)

1. The SECRETARY-GENERAL said that the item on the appraisal of prospective food deficits and food

aid needs was of such importance that all should speak out and commit themselves to solving the problem. Moreover, consideration of the item was significant in the context of the self-renewal efforts of the Council.

2. Certain trends were emerging that offered the Council the opportunity to fulfil better than it had in the past the responsibilities assigned to it under the Charter of the United Nations. There was an increasing