

should adopt the draft resolution which the Committee had itself adopted unanimously.

5. He put the draft resolution to the vote.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

AGENDA ITEM 16

Work programme and budget for 1974-1975 and medium-term plan for 1974-1977 relating to economic, social and human rights activities

REPORT OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5388)

6. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile), speaking on a point of order, said that the Co-ordination Committee's report on agenda item 16 (E/5388) had not been distributed in the Council's working languages.

7. The PRESIDENT, after expressing regret at that situation, adjourned the debate on the agenda item.

The meeting rose at 10.55 a.m.

1875th meeting

Tuesday, 31 July 1973, at 10.40 a.m.

President: Mr. S. A. FRAZÃO (Brazil)

E/SR.1875

AGENDA ITEM 3

**General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments
(continued) (E/L.1561/Rev.2)**

1. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had had to suspend its previous meeting very early because some of the documents it was to consider had not been distributed. He read out the letter of protest he had addressed to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva on 30 July 1973, in which he had made it clear that all the necessary arrangements had been made to ensure that the required documents would be available in good time in all the working languages. The Documents and Editorial Control Section had confirmed that the texts would actually be circulated. That type of inconvenience, which disrupted the work of the Council and its sessional committees, must not happen again.

2. He invited the representative of Chile to introduce the revised version of his draft resolution (E/L.1561/Rev.2).

3. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) wished first of all, because he feared that he had not made himself perfectly clear, to state that the purpose of the Chilean draft resolution was to enable the Council to formulate the positive conclusions called for by a general debate which had in many respects been exemplary and in which not only the members of the Council, but also the senior officers of the organizations associated with the United Nations system, and even of organizations such as GATT which were not associated, had participated.

4. He also wished to underline the spirit in which the draft resolution had been conceived. Above all, the draft should not be considered as the expression of the direct and selfish interests of the Government he represented. The

members of the Council represented not only their own countries but also the world, the regions to which they belonged and the peoples who had ratified the Charter. The Council must therefore be something more than the sum of its members, even if some of them occasionally confined themselves to meeting purely circumstantial needs, and it must continuously try to show nations the path to be followed in order to act in the general interest. If a draft resolution based on that philosophy had to be watered down, it would lose all meaning. He had, as he had been requested to do, consulted the largest possible number of his colleagues and had accepted several suggestions made to him concerning the text. Some of the difficulties encountered by one or another delegation were, moreover, due simply to translation errors, and that was hardly surprising since, of all the working languages of the United Nations, Spanish had always played the role of the poor relation.

5. He described the changes he had made in his draft resolution:

6. In the second preambular paragraph, he had corrected an omission and added the Director-General of ICAO to the list of those who had participated in the debate;

7. In section A, he had considered it necessary to refer to "the persistence of certain focal points of tension in Asia and Africa" in order to take account of the statements made in that connexion by the President, the Secretary-General and most of the members of the Council;

8. Paragraphs 2 (b), (c) and (d) of section B had been amended. In the first line of paragraph 2 (b), the word "desmedrada" in the original Spanish version had been badly translated and had been replaced by the word "difícil", which was simpler. In paragraph 2 (c) the last three lines, after the words "large multinational corpor-

ations", had been added at the suggestion of one delegation and were intended to clarify the idea expressed. In paragraph 2 (d), the word "catastrophic", considered too strong, had been replaced by the words "very serious".

9. The wording of paragraph 3 of section B of the preceding version (E/L.1561/Rev.1) had suggested to certain delegations that the "food shortage" did not affect all countries. He had therefore added, after the words "food supply", the words "in the world as a whole" in order to eliminate any misunderstanding; in his opinion, the problem was felt throughout the world.

10. In the preceding version, paragraph 1 of section C had met with resistance on the part of certain members of the Council. He attributed that resistance to a mistaken interpretation of the scope of the text. He had never intended in that paragraph to appeal to Member States to substitute their efforts for those being made by IMF with a view to the reorganization of the international monetary system, although he doubted whether IMF would succeed in its task, since it had entrusted the search for a solution to some 20 privileged countries. A problem of a universal nature required a search of the same kind. Nevertheless, and because he did not want to give the impression of deliberately ignoring the consultations held under the auspices of IMF, he had replaced the words "holding as soon as possible the widest possible consultations" by the words "intensifying and extending as far as possible the consultations". He had also replaced the words "in order to establish a new monetary order which will meet . . ." by the words "in order to ensure that the new monetary order meets . . .". As a result of those changes, paragraph 1 of section C should no longer cause the slightest opposition. Nothing in it contradicted the resolutions of UNCTAD, the Council and the General Assembly, on all of which it was based; it did not propose the convening of an international monetary conference; and it contained no recommendations to IMF;

11. The grave character of the current monetary crisis justified without any possible doubt an appeal to the Governments of Member States to take emergency measures. Some refused to speak of a "crisis". The Managing Director of IMF had naturally been discreet, but the thought of crisis underlay the entire statement he had made to the Council on 5 July 1973 (1860th meeting). The Prime Minister of France, in a letter which he had just addressed to an opposition leader, had not hesitated to refer to a "crisis" and to the dangers accompanying it. Referring to the elements of that crisis, which had erupted in August 1971 when the non-convertibility of the dollar had been decreed, and which involved the collapse of the system established at Bretton Woods, the failure of the Smithsonian Agreement, the successive devaluations of the dollar and the pound sterling, the enormous losses they had caused to the developing countries who had nothing to blame themselves for, and the continuing uncertainties caused by a system of floating exchange rates which varied with the slightest political pressure, he wondered how the Council, whose task it was to guide the international community in its search for solutions to the world's economic and social problems, could keep silent about such a crisis;

12. In paragraph 2 of section C, he had also removed an ambiguity by adding the words "agreed upon by the competent bodies" after the words "by appropriate supplementary measures", because he had always been of the opinion that such measures, intended to supplement the trade concessions to be obtained during the forthcoming negotiations under the auspices of GATT, should not be agreed upon by GATT, but rather within the various competent organizations. He held to that idea even more firmly because the developing countries had not been able to obtain, in recent days in GATT, assurances that the forthcoming multilateral negotiations would deal with the need to remove the tariff barriers which hampered these countries, and that their interests would thus be safeguarded;

13. In paragraph 3 of section C, he had amended the first sentence the better to stress the need for "achieving" world food security. He had amended the end of the second sentence of that paragraph to show more clearly the positive effect that the abolition or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers would have on a solution to the food shortage;

14. He had not amended paragraph 4 of section C, but he knew that some delegations had questions about that provision. He had found that the world had become very sceptical about the effectiveness of the United Nations and that such scepticism had even been expressed during the general discussion. The functioning of the system certainly lent itself to some criticism, whether the political issue of security or the field of economic and social activities was in question. His delegation nevertheless remained convinced that the politics of power could only accentuate divisions, whereas the world was obviously seeking to accelerate integration through co-operation. The one and only, the irreplaceable instrument which would enable it to achieve that objective was the United Nations. It was on the basis of that conviction that he had drafted paragraph 4 of section C.

15. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) agreed with the President that the distribution of documents left much to be desired. It was a matter for regret that the Council did not have available all the services it needed to carry out its tasks and that the Working Group on Review and Appraisal had been unable to meet for the same reason.

16. He had listened with interest and sympathy to the statement by the representative of Chile and he appreciated the efforts that that representative had made in revising his original text. It was quite normal that at the end of a session, the members of the Council should wonder how they could widen the scope of their action. The possible courses of action were limited, not so much because of disagreements as to substance but on account of certain outside factors: lack of time, the complex nature of the questions before the Council - and in that connexion, as the Secretary-General had said, it was necessary to mistrust over-facile solutions to problems that were naturally complicated - and the fact that other expert bodies were dealing with the same subjects elsewhere.

17. He shared the concern of the representative of Chile on many points, particularly over the monetary situation,

international trade, the food situation and the need to take account of the opinions of the developing countries; but he thought that it might perhaps be difficult to express such feelings with using the precise language called for in a draft resolution. All the members of the Council recognized the need to re-establish its prestige and authority. Consequently, it was important that the Council should adopt only soundly-based texts and should be particularly careful of the terms used. In his opinion, the expression “monetary chaos”, which appeared in paragraph 1 of section B of the operative part of the revised draft resolution, was somewhat strong, as the representative of Chile had himself admitted. He agreed that the Managing Director of IMF had in fact used the word “crisis”, but in a very subdued context. The French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance had recently drawn a distinction between the psychological attitude towards a situation and the economic analysis of the same situation. The Council should concentrate on carrying out that economic analysis. Quoting the first part of paragraph 2 (b) of section B, he pointed out that the text corresponded only partially with the facts; he reminded the Council that the Managing Director of IMF had drawn attention to the positive effect that the increase in demand in the industrialized world would have on the commodity producing countries. If the Council had to adopt a resolution on the subject, it was essential that it should reflect all aspects of the situation.

18. In his view there were two possibilities. One would be to refer the revised draft resolution to the Economic Committee, which could then carry out a serious economic analysis. The second would be to close the general debate by adopting a declaration drafted in terms that were much less technical and precise, such, for example, as the statement made by the President (1873rd meeting) on the trends and conclusions of the general debate, which dealt with the same subjects and expressed the same concern as the text submitted by the delegation of Chile.

19. Mr. DUMAS (France) said that from the first exchanges of views on the draft resolution, France had demonstrated its interest in the attempt to draw conclusions from the general debate, an attempt which appeared to correspond to the wish, often expressed, of improving the efficiency of the Council. His delegation had given its agreement in principle to the draft, subject to amendments to be made to the original text, and it thanked the representative of Chile for the understanding he had shown towards the comments of various delegations, including that of France.

20. In order to avoid any misunderstanding and to redress the errors of interpretation referred to by the representative of Chile, which had distorted his ideas, the speaker wished to make some changes in the French text. A corrigendum had been promised but had not appeared. In paragraph 2 of section C, he proposed to replace the words “dans le cadre d’une action coordonnée” by “d’une manière coordonnée”, so as to bring the French text into line with the Spanish text, which itself reproduced the formula used in the earlier resolutions referred to in the paragraph. In the same paragraph, the phrase “lors des négociations commerciales organisées sous les auspices du GATT” should be repositioned, because if it stood at the

beginning of the sentence, it appeared to apply both to “trade concessions” and “supplementary measures agreed upon by the competent bodies”, which did not appear to correspond with the intentions of the sponsor of the draft. In fact, the supplementary measures should be worked out in bodies other than GATT. Consequently, that phrase should be inserted in the sentence after the words “conformément aux résolutions susmentionnées”.

21. Mr. GARCIA BELAÚNDE (Peru) said that the revised draft resolution submitted by Chile was the outcome of a thorough analysis of all aspects of the international situation and constituted a complete diagnosis of the position. In submitting that text, which dealt with matters the importance of which was beyond dispute, Chile had performed the task incumbent on all members of the Council, namely, to revitalize that organ in the spirit of the Charter. During recent sessions, members of the Council had already, by their concern for immediate problems, demonstrated their desire to see the Council revitalized. The major debate on collective economic security had moved in the same direction. The Council must take advantage of that new opportunity to demonstrate its flexibility and capacity for adaptation and change. The interdependence of the world was greater today than ever before, and it was in terms of that interdependence that an effective and co-ordinated solution must be sought to existing problems. All co-ordination, however, called for a political will, and the Council must decide to use all available means of action. It must not confine itself to routine problems nor evade difficult questions on the ground that they were being considered elsewhere, since to do so would be to abandon its responsibilities.

22. Mr. OLIVERI LÓPEZ (Argentina) also stressed the importance of the Council’s role. He wished to suggest a number of amendments to the revised draft resolution submitted by Chile.

23. In paragraph 1 of section B, he proposed to replace the words “identifying the underlying causes” by “attacking the underlying causes”. The fact was that those causes had already been identified. In paragraph 2 (a) of section B, he proposed to replace the final semi-colon by a comma, followed by the words “endangering their scope and beneficial results for the whole international community”. In the same sub-paragraph, he would prefer to refer to “the outcome” of the trade negotiations rather than to their “success”. In paragraph 2 (b) the word “hinder” might be replaced by the expression “have a negative effect on”. In paragraph 3 of section B, he pointed out that in the Spanish text, the second dash should follow the word “inundaciones”. He proposed that the end of the same paragraph should be amended to read: “. . . and is at this time particularly reflected in the Sudano-Sahelian region.”

24. In paragraph 1 of section C, he proposed that in the Spanish text, the adjective “drástica” should be replaced by “profunda”, which would correspond with the French translation of the original Spanish version. In the same paragraph, he proposed that the words “will encourage the expansion of trade and economic relations between all countries in the world” should be replaced by the words

"will encourage the expansion of trade and a new equilibrium in economic relations between all countries in the world". With regard to paragraph 2, he would have liked to see a restatement of the concept of co-ordinated efforts to achieve a solution to the existing problems. In the same paragraph, he would have preferred the word "promoted" or "receive attention" rather than "protected" when referring to the interests of the developing countries. It would also be best to add the word "other" before the words "competent bodies", and in order to avoid repetition, to delete the word "concessions" and to refer to "tariff and non-tariff advantages". In paragraph 3 of section C he wished to delete the phrase "thus achieving *world food security*," since that involved a very technical question now under discussion by extremely competent bodies, which it was preferable not to mention while it had not yet become the subject of international agreement. He would like to delete the words "and the formation of food stocks" ending the sentence with a full stop after the word "countries". He also proposed to replace the rest of the paragraph with a sentence that would read "Urgent consideration should be given to the proposals by the Director-General of FAO concerning the establishment and co-ordination of a food reserve, particularly of cereals and dairy products, in anticipation of situations such as those now existing, and to the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, with a view to achieving a broad liberalization of the agricultural sector in those negotiations."

25. Lastly, he wished to amend the end of section D by replacing the last full stop by a comma and by adding the following words: "situations that frustrate the desire, shared by many members of the Council, for the attainment of a system of collective economic security which would benefit all countries and all human beings and whose basic principles and method of operation the Council is endeavouring to define."

26. Mr. PEKSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) wished to express his delegation's admiration for the energy displayed by the representative of Chile in the preparation of draft resolution E/L.1561/Rev.2. He expressed regret, however, that the translations of the document were not fully satisfactory; the Russian text raised the same kind of difficulties that the representatives of France and the United Kingdom, in particular, had already mentioned in connexion with the French and English texts. The fact remained, however, that as a whole the draft was of undoubted value and the representative of Chile deserved to be congratulated on having succeeded in achieving a synthesis of the opinions expressed during the general debate. Far from being superficial, as some representatives had said, the document dealt very competently with all the complex questions which had been of concern to the United Nations for a considerable period of time and the solution of which inevitably required a general agreement.

27. Analysing the Chilean resolution, he said that section A might perhaps have been less vague; but he would not insist on the adoption of more precise and detailed wording. The clearest part of the draft was undoubtedly section B, concerning the monetary crisis which had affected the

capitalist system for several years. The representative of Chile had succeeded in finding a balanced formula for dealing with that problem, which was of concern to all countries, and there were no grounds for watering it down. He had also been able to throw light on the seriousness of the world food situation, a common problem affecting many developing countries. His delegation saw no advantage in replacing the draft, as some delegations had proposed, by a more general text and considered, on the contrary, that the Chilean draft should serve as a basis for discussion.

28. Moreover, the representative of Chile was perfectly entitled to submit his draft resolution to the body that he considered to be the most competent to deal with it, in the circumstances, to the Council at a plenary meeting. With regard to the many amendments that had been submitted, he suggested that they should be grouped together and submitted in writing, so that members of the Council could examine them and express their views on the issues more readily.

29. Mr. ABHYANKAR (India) thanked the representative of Chile for his initiative in submitting a text which reflected the general view expressed in the course of the debate. It was regrettable, however, that the draft resolution was being considered only in plenary session and was not being given more detailed discussion in the Economic Committee.

30. His delegation had a few amendments to propose. It would be useful to specify in section A that the focal points of tension were in western Asia and southern Africa. With regard to section B, it was not a question of delay in identifying the underlying causes of the monetary chaos, for the causes were already known; rather was it the absence of agreement on the practical measures to be adopted to overcome the crisis. Paragraph 1 should therefore be amended accordingly. In view of the fact that many industrial countries were suffering from inflation, and not a recession, it might be advisable to change the word "recession" in paragraph 2(d). His delegation still found it difficult to accept paragraph 2(c), despite the explanations that the Chilean representative had given concerning the role of IMF.

31. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding regarding his intentions. He had not at any time asked for his draft resolution to be considered only in plenary meeting but simply that it should first be placed before the Council at a plenary meeting so that any comments could be taken into account in the revised text, which would, if necessary, be referred to the Economic Committee.

32. Mr. RISTIĆ (Yugoslavia) thanked the Chilean representative for his outstanding endeavours to give prominence to some extremely important problems. The draft resolution was entirely in keeping with the statement made at the beginning of the session (1867th meeting) by the leader of the Yugoslav delegation, particularly with regard to the monetary crisis and the need to set up as soon as possible a new and more equitable system, with the full participation of the developing countries; it was essential that they should take part in the multilateral trade

negotiations so that they would be able to safeguard their economic development. The Chilean draft resolution met the concern expressed by many delegations on the subject of collective economic security and the strengthening of the role of the Council, and it was up to the Council to take or not to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered it.

33. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that in his delegation's opinion the most important provision in the draft resolution under consideration was paragraph 1 of section C. The international community was expecting a great deal from the monetary negotiations and was hoping that they would soon lead to a practical solution of the problem. Moreover, his delegation was glad to have confirmation of the fact that the machinery devised by the Committee of Twenty¹ was not being called in question. Since the Chilean representative had had UNCTAD resolution 84 (III)² in mind in drawing up his draft resolution, it might be useful to mention that resolution in the text. There should also be some reference to the more equitable distribution of income and the domestic level in the last part of paragraph 1. Lastly, to gain a clearer idea of the final text to be submitted for approval, the Council could perhaps ask the Chilean representative to submit a revised text reflecting the amendments he was able to accept.

34. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that he recognized that the current monetary situation was extremely disturbing for all the countries of the world and that the Council should take advantage of the present opportunity to state its position on that important matter and to adopt constructive measures to remedy that state of affairs.

35. With regard to draft resolution E/L.1561/Rev.2, he felt that it should not be difficult to arrive at a consensus on the objectives and the means of attaining them, and to draft a document that was acceptable to the majority of States. He endorsed the amendments proposed by the representative of Brazil to paragraph 1 of section C. He agreed with the representative of India that all Member States in the Council's sessional committees should have an opportunity to take part in the debate on such an important matter, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1621 A (LI), which stated that all substantive items on the agenda of a session of the Council, apart from the general debate, should be allocated to the sessional committees for their in-depth consideration, with a view to submitting concrete recommendations to the Council. Accordingly, the Chilean draft resolution should be referred to the Economic Committee; in that regard, he shared the view of the representative of the United Kingdom.

36. The PRESIDENT said that in his opinion, there was no contradiction between the current debate and the provisions of Council resolution 1621 A (LI).

¹ *Ad hoc* Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I, A.

37. Mr. WANG Jun-sheng (China) said that the Chilean proposal was very constructive, for it dealt with the vital aspects of the world economic situation that had been considered in the course of the general debate and, more especially, the economic development of the developing countries. In his view, the Council should attach great importance to such questions and consider them in greater depth. His delegation would comment on the draft resolution at a later stage.

38. Mr. MUTOMBO (Zaire) expressed his appreciation of the initiative taken by the Chilean representative, whose draft resolution focused attention on the problems which were at present causing the world concern. In his view, however, it would be better not to consider the text in plenary. If the Council decided to refer the draft resolution to the Economic Committee, his delegation would comment on it in that Committee.

39. Mr. KUNIYASU (Japan) said that he appreciated the efforts made by the Chilean delegation but he was not able to agree entirely with the draft resolution it had submitted. Paragraph 2 (a) of section B seemed somewhat exaggerated, for he did not believe that the disequilibrium in international payments really jeopardized the success of the GATT trade negotiations. With regard to paragraph 1 of section C, the Chilean representative's concern about the instability of the international monetary system was perfectly understandable, but such instability did not, in his own view, necessarily warrant the introduction of a new monetary system. He therefore proposed that that section of the draft should be amended in the light of UNCTAD resolution 84 (III); in that connexion, he fully agreed with the representative of Brazil. The second sentence in paragraph 2 of section C did not seem very clear, for the expressions "appropriate supplementary measures" and "competent bodies" were much too vague and, as the representative of France had pointed out, likely to be misunderstood. He also proposed that the last part of paragraph 3, from the words "and by abolishing or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers" onwards should be deleted. Lastly, he supported the United Kingdom proposal that the draft resolution should be referred to the Economic Committee.

40. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) congratulated the representative of Chile on his efforts to set forth, in a single document, the conclusions which had emerged from the general debate on the world economic and social situation. He was ready to support the draft resolution, which covered nearly all the current problems in the economic and social field and was designed to make the Council an action-oriented body.

41. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) associated himself with the members of the Council who had commended the initiative taken by the representative of Chile. He supported the draft resolution as a whole, but had some reservations regarding the procedure followed. He drew the attention of the Council to the footnote on the first page of document E/L.1561/Rev.2, which stated that, in addition to the draft resolution, there might also be one by the Economic Committee on "Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy".

Consequently, it would be better to wait until the Working Group on Review and Appraisal had completed its work and submitted its conclusions and recommendations to the Council, so that they might be incorporated in the draft resolution.

42. Mr. SANTA CRUZ (Chile) thanked the members of the Council for the interest which they had displayed in his delegation's draft resolution and for the suggestions which they had made. His delegation would be able to incorporate in its text all the amendments proposed by Argentina, with one exception. In order to take account of the objection expressed by the representative of India, he agreed that, in section A, the words "in Asia and Africa" should be replaced by the words "in other parts of the world". He also agreed that, in order to take account of the objection expressed by the representative of Japan, the word "jeopardizes" in paragraph 2(a) of section B should be replaced by the word "affects".

43. With regard to the reservation expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom in connexion with paragraph 2(b), he pointed out that, although the developing countries which exported primary commodities had indeed benefited from the rise in the prices of those commodities as a result of the increase in demand – as was the case with Chile, a major exporter of copper – those benefits had been largely offset by the enormous increase in the prices of European agricultural products, which most of those countries were obliged to import. It was therefore fair to say that the international monetary situation had brought about a further deterioration of the difficult economic and social condition of the great majority of the developing countries.

44. With regard to paragraph 1 of section C, he considered that the word "extending" was perfectly clear; delegations had in fact construed it quite correctly. He realized that it was in the interest of the developing countries which were members of the Committee of Twenty to maintain the prestige of that group, which was doing useful work, but it was obvious that, in the long term, a new international monetary system would have to be established with the participation of all countries.

45. He was prepared to participate in any consultations that were necessary in order to produce a draft resolution which took account of the views of all delegations.

46. Mr. DE AZEVEDO BRITO (Brazil) said that his country's position reflected its membership, not of the Committee of Twenty, but of the Group of 77, which had made its position known at Lima and Santiago. In the opinion of his delegation, the Council should not interfere with the normal process of negotiations approved by UNCTAD.

47. The PRESIDENT suggested that the delegations which had submitted or intended to submit amendments to draft resolution E/L.1561/Rev.2 should contact the representative of Chile. When they had agreed on a text, it would be submitted to the Economic Committee.

It was so decided.

Report of the Secretary-General on the ratification of the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations

48. The PRESIDENT recalled that, in accordance with Council resolution 1767 (LIV), the Secretary-General had been asked to inform the Council of the progress made in implementing the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to enlarging the number of members of the Council.

49. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), presenting the report requested in the Council resolution, said that 88 Members of the United Nations had now ratified the amendment to Article 61 of the Charter by which the membership of the Council would be doubled, by being increased to 54. That amendment had been approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2847 (XXVI), of 20 December 1971. In order to enter into force, an amendment to the Charter must be ratified by two thirds – in other words, 88 at the present time – of the Members of the United Nations, including the five permanent members of the Security Council.

50. The following States had ratified the amendment: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroun, Canada, Chad, China, Cyprus, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

51. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report presented orally on behalf of the Secretary-General.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.