

**UNITED**



**NATIONS**

**REPORT  
OF THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**1 August 1959—5 August 1960**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/4415)**

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<sup>b</sup> Requires action by the General Assembly.

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

### SYMBOLS

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. The following symbols are used to identify documents of the Council and its committees:

E/-	Council
E/AC.6/-	Economic Committee
E/AC.7/-	Social Committee
E/AC.24/-	Co-ordination Committee
E/C.2/-	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
E/C.4/-	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences
E/TAC/-	Technical Assistance Committee

### SUMMARY RECORDS

The summary records of the debates which took place in plenary meetings of the Council are printed in fascicle form, as part of the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* for the relevant session. For the sake of brevity, the summary records of such meetings are referred to in this report only by the symbol "E/SR".

For each session of the Council there is issued also a documentation fascicle containing: a table of contents of the printed summary records of the Council; a complete list of delegations to the Council; the agenda of the session, as adopted; and a check list of documents pertaining to the agenda of the session, indicating where they may be found.

The summary records of the debates in the committees of the Council, which are issued in mimeographed form only, are referred to by the symbol of the committee (see above) combined with the letters "/SR".

### ANNEXES

Documents selected for inclusion in the printed records of the relevant session of the Council, are issued as annexes to the *Official Records*. They are printed in fascicles, one for each agenda item. The reference "*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3328", means that document E/3328 is included in the annex fascicle pertaining to agenda item 6.

### RESOLUTIONS

Symbols referring to resolutions of the Economic and Social Council or of the General Assembly consist of an arabic numeral, indicating the serial number of the resolution, and a roman numeral in parentheses, indicating the number of the session at which the resolution was adopted.

### SUPPLEMENTS

The *Official Records* include also numbered supplements, consisting mainly of the reports of the various commissions of

the Council. A list of the supplements to the resumed twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and the thirtieth sessions is given below:

Supplement No.	Resumed twenty-eighth session	Document No.
1A.	Resolutions adopted at the resumed twenty-eighth session	E/3290/Add.1

#### Twenty-ninth session

1.	Resolutions adopted at the twenty-ninth session	E/3373
2.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (1-11 September 1959)	E/3304
2A.	Report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (14-22 March 1960)	E/3336

Special Supplement	Water Resources Development Centre: First Biennial Report	E/3319
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#### Thirtieth session

1.	Resolutions adopted at the thirtieth session	E/3422
2.	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (sixteenth session)	E/3340
3.	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (fifteenth session)	E/3349
4.	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	E/3333
4A.	Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (third extraordinary session) (28-30 June 1960)	E/3402
5.	Twelfth report of the Technical Assistance Board	E/3337 and Corr.1
6.	Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (eighth session)	E/3383
7.	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (fourteenth session)	E/3360
8.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (sixteenth session)	E/3335
9.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (fifteenth session)	E/3385
10.	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (second session)	E/3320
11.	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (third and fourth sessions)	E/3398
12.	Report of the Statistical Commission (eleventh session)	E/3375

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
BANK	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
BNT	Tariff Nomenclature of the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EEC	European Economic Community
Expanded Programme	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCICA	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMW	International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel
PCOB	Permanent Central Opium Board
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WAC	World Aeronautical Chart
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

### I

This report of the Economic and Social Council which I have the honour to present to the General Assembly covers the period 1 August 1959 to 5 August 1960.

While presiding over the meetings of the Council during this time, I have inevitably been led to reflect on the main trends that are becoming evident in its work, as well as on the place of the Council and its activities in the new world that is taking shape around us.

In the past—and it is a view still held by many—most of those who tried to imagine a future in which co-operation would replace strife, and a sense of unity and common responsibility the pursuit of narrow national ends, believed that such a future could best be achieved by the imposition from above of some such constitutional framework as world federation. That framework, they thought, would provide the setting within which the spirit of universality would gradually come to dominate all particularistic and divisive tendencies.

My impression is that experience has shown us a very different process of development and construction. Much of the progress we have made has been due in the first instance to unpremeditated action, arising spontaneously from the impact of unforeseen developments, action whose practical logic appealed to the common sense and the emotions of nations and peoples. This appeal called forth the efforts and sacrifices which a given situation demanded in order to fill the gaps that had appeared in the tissue of national and bilateral activities. It is only when these impulses have manifested themselves and when their consequences have been experienced and empirically measured, that the principles inherent in them can be given explicit constitutional recognition. In other words: if legal shells are manufactured in the expectation that the actions of mankind will fill them with significance, they are likely to remain empty; it is only after the kernel of international co-operation has reached its natural growth that the constitutional shell should be made to cover it as a final protection.

While we are contained within the movement of these universal tendencies and sharing their development, it is often difficult to gauge their strength and to estimate the extent of the area they cover. Within the United Nations, and indeed, within the framework of the Economic and Social Council, we are witnessing the steady development of international co-operation. The system of regional commissions created by the Council illustrates this increasing solidarity expressed in a regional community of interests which is in harmony with the universal principles of the United Nations.

Valuable insights are often revealed by the events of international life, as happens when sudden developments meet with responses indicative of the previously hidden potentialities of joint enterprise. In my own country, the gigantic Delta-Plan, whose ramparts will

give us reliable protection from the onslaughts of turbulent waters, would have remained an engineer's dream had not the disastrous floods of 1953 triggered the impulse needed to put it into operation. On the international scale, the challenges contained in the Moroccan and Chilean earthquakes, as well as in the recent events in the Republic of Congo have set in motion international machinery of whose potential existence and effectiveness few people had been aware.

The quick response the international community was able to give in these cases was due to the hoard of experience, technical knowledge and devoted service that the United Nations, as well as its related agencies, have been accumulating over the years. Our organization, the specialized agencies and their secretariats, are the depositaries of this treasure. It is the United Nations and its organs that must devise the methods and procedures to meet sudden emergencies and mobilize the enthusiasm needed in order to galvanize all organizations of the United Nations family into concerted action. Concerted action and a well co-ordinated approach to the execution of action-oriented programmes are the Council's prime responsibility under the Charter.

The superficial observer of the activities of the United Nations is only too often tempted to concentrate his attention exclusively on the conflicts between ideologies and interests that seem to dominate the picture of United Nations debates. In so doing he overlooks the less obvious and less sensational fact that the growing intricacy of the international machinery has resulted in the necessity of discussing technical matters of far-reaching implications for international co-operation, and of discussing them on their own merits rather than on *a priori* assumptions solely derived from political convictions. Some questions that have been debated by the Council during the past year seem to have reached the stage where rational solutions can be arrived at.

In searching for such solutions we should always be aware that the ultimate aim of all our activities must be to improve the status, the condition and the standards of well-being of men and women all over the world. In this sense it is the human rights concept that pervades every branch of our work: the rights of man as an individual and those of man as a member of a commodity, those of man as an object of protection and those of man as someone to be assisted in raising himself to a higher level.

To achieve these aims it is not enough to set standards—actual conditions must be created in which their application becomes feasible. The awareness of this necessity has been clearly demonstrated in the debates in the Council and its committees, and it has, I think, manifested itself mainly in the acknowledgement of three specific mental attitudes which our thinking on the international level should reflect: firstly, the striving for global views and concepts, which implies that we should make ourselves familiar with the idea of action on a large—an unprecedentedly large—scale; secondly, the consciousness of the interdependencies, not only

of the various parts of the world, but also of the various scientific disciplines with which man attempts to understand and to master his environment; and thirdly, the orientation towards the future which imparts a special urgency and practical significance to the Council's work.

In a world long accustomed to the concept of the nation state, it is no easy task to break down old mental habits, to recast thought into regional and global terms and review international problems anew in their broad perspective. Yet the debates and documents of the Council and its subsidiary bodies bear welcome evidence of such adaptation in thought and outlook. The Council is now widely recognized as a major forum for the consideration of the economic and social aims of the international community, and this has found particular expression at its thirtieth session in the holding of meetings at the ministerial level. The ministerial meetings provided a useful opportunity for the discussion of major problems of economic policy. They served, moreover, to foster development of the global approach to the Council's tasks to which I have already referred. The reaffirmation at these meetings that the objective of world economic growth, and particularly the economic development of the under-developed countries, should continue as the central preoccupation of the Council, is in itself witness to the continuing evolution of this global approach towards the most important economic issues. Although this first series of ministerial meetings was necessarily experimental, the Council unanimously decided to take steps calculated to make future meetings at this level even more fruitful.

This global approach was also reflected in the Secretary-General's statement to the ministerial session of the Council. It was likewise evident in the *World Economic Survey* and the surveys presented by the regional economic commissions, which formed the factual and analytical background for the Council's debates.

Closely related to the search for global concepts and perspectives has been the growing appreciation of the economic interdependence of various regions and nations. This sense of interdependence, indeed, permeates much of the Council's work and, in one aspect, is revealed by an increased awareness that there exists an international responsibility for raising levels of living, especially in the developing areas. I can give no better concrete example from the work of the Council than the resolution adopted on the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries. The Council was unanimous in its agreement on the special importance of United Nations assistance to the newly independent countries of Africa and elsewhere, and it stated its belief in the urgent need for assistance of all kinds to help these countries reap the benefits and assume the responsibilities of independence and attain rapid economic and social advancement in conditions of stability.

I should also refer to the establishment by the Council at its spring session of the Committee for Industrial Development, in response to the need for world-wide dissemination of modern techniques of production. By establishing this Committee, the Council combined the practical activities in this field of the regional commissions, adjusted to local conditions, with the universality of modern science and technology.

The Council has continued to show its full appreciation of the interdependence of economies. It has, this year, devoted considerable attention to the importance of a continuing expansion in world trade for the eco-

nomic development of under-developed countries and to the problem of fluctuations in trade of primary products. The impact of regional economic groupings outside the United Nations on countries which are not members of such arrangements has also been a matter of concern to the Council, and it has expressed the view that such groupings should not work to the prejudice of non-member countries. Again, trade between countries with different political and economic systems has been a subject of Council discussion, and it has adopted a resolution recognizing the importance of promoting conditions conducive to trade and noting with satisfaction the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on ways and means to facilitate such trade.

The Council has also given expression to its sense of the inter-dependence between the various scientific disciplines which are the tools employed in the furtherance of its work. In pursuance of the aim of social and economic betterment, the skills and knowledge of the several social sciences and of technology must be combined to carry out an integrated programme of development. Much of the work performed under the aegis of the Council partakes of this concerted character. It is reflected in the concept of balanced economic and social development, in the co-ordinated programmes of economic and social research and in the operational activities under the United Nations Special Fund, the Regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance and the scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel.

In view of the global and comprehensive reach of the Council's work, its concern is not so much with transitory, day-to-day questions as with the formulation of constructive approaches towards continuing problems of the future. This orientation towards the emerging world of tomorrow is the third main line I perceive in the Council's work. It is no accident, then, that the Council has expressed considerable interest in the work on medium- and long-term economic projections being conducted by the Secretariat and that it has urged the continuance and intensification of such work both on a regional and a global scale.

This trend was most clearly embodied in an outstanding work which the Council received for discussion at its thirtieth session: the Consolidated Report on the five-year programme appraisals. This report, prepared by a Committee of Five on the basis of the appraisals of individual organizations, represents an effort unique in the history of international organizations. In its wide sweep it combines two of the trends I have mentioned: the effort to obtain a global view and the endeavour to look into the future. It has enabled the Council to discharge more fully than ever before its responsibility for co-ordinating the economic and social activities of the United Nations family and to adopt a number of resolutions that will guide those activities in the future. The picture emerging from the report—which the Council has transmitted to the General Assembly—clearly shows the growing world needs as well as their reflection in developing functions whose effectiveness is enhanced by the increasingly applied method of concerted action under the aegis of the United Nations.

The recent concerted action undertaken in the Republic of the Congo is a striking example of the potentialities of this method. It demonstrates with particular forcefulness the significance to the international community as a whole of joint operations in response to sudden emergencies.

Last but not least, the Council, in the implementation of its continuing programme in the field of human rights, has, in the course of this year, approved for transmittal to the General Assembly the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information and the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, both of which are important to the development of the individual's sense of belonging to the world community.

I can hardly end this review without reference to the resources essential for the continuation and development of the Council's work.

The Council is not a budgetary body. Nevertheless, its actions have budgetary consequences. It is not possible for it to propose for the United Nations a widening of its scope or an intensification of its existing activities without creating new financial commitments. Theoretically, these new activities could be paid for by cancelling existing activities of equal cost. But this is only theoretical. The true state of affairs appears to me to be that which the Committee on Programme Appraisals has recorded, that is, the range and depth of United Nations research and operational programmes are increasing and will continue to increase in the years to come. Given this circumstance—given this clear trend—an increase in the funds at the disposal of the Secretary-General is essential. I feel confident that the General Assembly will not fail to take the action required to sustain this trend.

The great experiments in international co-operation we are witnessing, and in which the Economic and Social Council has been privileged to play a modest part, are being undertaken against the dark and threatening background of political, ideological and racial dissensions. The fateful question whether we shall succeed in building, in time, such strong dykes of rational, unifying forces, that they will be able to withstand the violence of disruptive passions, still remains unanswered. The means at our disposal for this mighty undertaking are modest; therefore, our faith and our inventiveness must be great. Only thus can we prove once more that "If there be anything more forceful than inexorable fate, it is man who fearlessly accepts its challenge."

## II

The report has, in general, the same form and character as previous reports of the Council to the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup> It consists of the present volume and the printed volumes of the resolutions of the resumed twenty-eighth session, the twenty-ninth session, and the thirtieth session.<sup>2</sup> It contains references to the summary records of the Council and its committees, which are distributed to all Members of the United Nations. The annex appearing at the end of each chapter lists the relevant oral and written statements of non-governmental organizations.

The present volume comprises nine chapters, each of which is designed to be referred, should the General Committee of the General Assembly so recommend, to one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly,

<sup>1</sup> See E/L.870 and E/SR.1133.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1A; Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1; Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

or to any joint meeting that the General Assembly may decide upon. Chapters II, III and IV are concerned with matters within the competence of the Second Committee, chapters V and VI with matters within the competence of the Third Committee, and chapter IX with matters within the competence of the Fifth Committee, while chapters I, VII and VIII could be taken up by the General Assembly in plenary session. The General Assembly may, however, wish, on this occasion, to refer Council resolution 802 (XXX) on Timely distribution of documents, which is discussed in paragraph 42 of chapter I, to the Fifth Committee; and Council resolution 800 (XXX) on Consultation with the specialized agencies, which is dealt with in paragraph 645 of chapter VII, to the Second and Third Committees as the Committees primarily responsible. Again, resolution 791 (XXX) on Appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields, which is discussed in section I of chapter VII, is concerned with substantive matters within the competence of the Second and Third Committees and might be referred for advice to those Committees (or to one of them should that be considered more convenient) before being referred to the Fifth Committee. Finally, the Assembly may wish to refer to the Third Committee Council resolution 804B (XXX) on Co-ordination of the results of scientific research, which is dealt with in section V of chapter VII. Council resolutions 803A (XXX) on International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, and 804 (XXX) on Co-ordination of the results of scientific research, discussed in paragraphs 652 and 654 respectively of chapter VII, will also be of interest to the Third Committee since they make reference to previous resolutions of the General Assembly considered by that Committee.

A number of questions included in this report are also separate items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated in footnotes. Other matters referred to the attention of, or requiring action by, the General Assembly are indicated in the text and in footnotes.

The agenda of the Council's sessions and information regarding the membership and dates of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs are included as appendices to the report.

In conclusion, may I avail myself of this opportunity to state how much my task as President of the Council was facilitated—and how enjoyable it was rendered—by the willing co-operation and able assistance I received on all sides. My thanks are due in particular to the Vice-Presidents of the Council and the other Chairmen of Committees. They are also due to the Secretariat for their assistance to me and to my fellow officers in the course of the year and in the preparation of the report which follows.



CARL W. A. SCHÜRMANN  
President,  
Economic and Social Council

Geneva,  
August 1960



## Chapter I

# CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

## Section I. Membership, sessions and officers of the Council

1. At its fourteenth session,<sup>1</sup> the General Assembly elected Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to replace the six retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Finland, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The membership of the Council was therefore as follows for the year 1960: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile,\* China,\* Costa Rica,\* Denmark, France,\* Japan, Netherlands,\* New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sudan,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

2. The resumed twenty-eighth session of the Council was held on 14 and 15 December 1959 in New York. The twenty-ninth session took place in New York from 5 to 21 April 1960. The thirtieth session opened in Geneva on 5 July 1960. The regular work of the session was completed on 3 August. As a result of a decision taken at a meeting of heads of delegations held on 29 July 1960, the Council reconvened on 5 August to hear Mr. João Goulart, Vice-President of the United States of Brazil, who had been unable to be present during the meetings of the Council at the ministerial level.<sup>2</sup> Information regarding the number of plenary and committee meetings held during the above sessions is contained in appendix II.

3. At the first meetings of its twenty-ninth session,<sup>3</sup> the Council elected Mr. C. W. A. Schürmann (Netherlands) President, and Mr. Daniel Schweitzer (Chile) and Mr. Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel (Sudan) First and Second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1960.

4. At the request of one delegation, the 1116th meeting of the Council, held on 8 July 1960, was adjourned for a brief period while the Council met in closed session.

## Section II. Subsidiary organs of the Council

### COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

5. The following nine committees established by the Council are committees composed of government representatives which met during the period under review.<sup>4</sup> The list does not include Secretariat committees and bodies, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, the Technical Assistance

Board and committees of experts. The members and dates of meetings of the committees listed are shown in appendix II.

(i) *Economic Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Daniel Schweitzer (Chile), First Vice-President of the Council.

(ii) *Social Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel (Sudan), Second Vice-President of the Council.

(iii) *Co-ordination Committee*. A sessional committee of the whole.

Chairman: Mr. Foss Shanahan (New Zealand).

(iv) *Technical Assistance Committee*. Established by Council resolution 222 (IX) as a standing committee of the whole. Membership increased to twenty-four by Council resolution 647 (XXIII).

Chairman for 1959: Mr. Ernst Michanek (Sweden).

Acting Chairman: Mr. Per Lind (Sweden).

Chairman for 1960: Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan).

(v) *Committee on Questions Relating to the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance*. A committee of the whole, established pursuant to Council resolution 692 C (XXVI).

Chairman: Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan).

(vi) *Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*. A standing committee composed of seven members of the Council elected each year under rule 82 of the rules of procedure.

Chairmen: Mr. Raúl F. Trejos (Costa Rica).<sup>5</sup> Mr. Gonzalo Ortiz (Costa Rica).

(vii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*. A standing committee established by Council resolution 101 (V)<sup>6</sup> and composed of five members of the Council.

Chairman: Mr. J. M. Bouquin (France).

(viii) *Committee to consider candidates for election to the vacancy in the Permanent Central Opium Board*. An *ad hoc* committee of five members established in accordance with the Council's decision of 5 July 1960.<sup>7</sup>

Chairman: Mr. George Nelson (Denmark).

(ix) *Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Established by Council resolution 672 (XXV). Membership increased by Council resolution 682 (XXVI) from twenty-four to twenty-five States.

Chairman for 1959: Mr. M. Wershof (Canada).

Chairman for 1960: Mr. J. de Rham (Switzerland).

<sup>5</sup> Presided at the 180th meeting, on 29 February 1960.

<sup>6</sup> The terms of reference of the Committee were modified by Council resolution 174 (VII).

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1112.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 826th meeting.

\* Members retiring on 31 December 1960.

<sup>2</sup> See paras. 33 to 35 and 89 to 112 below.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1094.

<sup>4</sup> Newly established committees which have not yet met are described, as appropriate, in the sections of this report dealing with the substantive matters of concern to them.

## FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

6. The Council has seven functional commissions and one sub-commission as follows:

- (i) Statistical Commission;\*\*
- (ii) Population Commission;\*\*
- (iii) Social Commission;\*\*
- (iv) Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
- (v) Commission on the Status of Women;
- (vi) Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- (vii) Commission on International Commodity Trade.

7. Five of the functional commissions (Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights and Status of Women) are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.<sup>8</sup> The Commission on Narcotic Drugs<sup>9</sup> and the Commission on International Commodity Trade<sup>10</sup> are composed of representatives appointed directly by the Governments of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council.

8. The term of office of members of the commissions meeting biennially is four years;<sup>11</sup> that of members of the commissions meeting annually is three years, except in the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ten of whose members were elected for an indefinite term, the remaining five being elected for terms of three years.<sup>12</sup>

9. At its twenty-ninth session,<sup>13</sup> the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of the functional commissions with the exception of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with the arrangements for renewal of membership on a system of rotation.

10. In accordance with its resolution 728 E (XXVIII), the Council, at its resumed twenty-eighth session, elected two members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

11. At the resumed twenty-eighth session and at the twenty-ninth session, the Council confirmed members of functional commissions nominated by their Governments.<sup>14</sup>

12. The membership and dates of meetings of the functional commissions and of the sub-commission are listed in appendix II of this report. The distribution

\*\* Commissions which meet once every two years. The Population Commission and the Social Commission did not meet during the period under review.

<sup>8</sup> See Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III).

<sup>9</sup> See Council resolution 1/9.

<sup>10</sup> As regards the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Council recommended in its resolution 557 F (XVIII) that "the States members of the Commission should appoint representatives who are qualified experts, familiar with the technical and practical problems of international commodity trade".

<sup>11</sup> See Council resolution 591 (XX).

<sup>12</sup> See Council resolution 199 (XIII).

<sup>13</sup> E/SR.1111.

<sup>14</sup> For the names of the members confirmed, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-eighth session, Supplement No. 1A*, p. 3; and *ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 9 to 10.

of membership in the Council and its functional commissions is given in appendix III.

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

13. The *Economic Commission for Europe* is composed of the European Members of the United Nations, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

14. The *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East* is composed of the Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission as defined in its terms of reference, and Australia, France, Korea (Republic of), the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet-Nam (Republic of). Brunei, Hong Kong, North Borneo and Sarawak, and Singapore are associate members.

15. The *Economic Commission for Latin America* is composed of the Latin American Members of the United Nations and France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. British Guiana and the West Indies are associate members.

16. The *Economic Commission for Africa* is composed of the States Members of the United Nations within the geographical scope of the Commission, and Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The associate members are the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda. The Belgian Congo, Somalia (the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration), and the Somaliland Protectorate were associate members of the Commission at the time of its second session; they have since become independent. Italy, which was a member of the Commission at the time of the second session, has ceased to be a member as it has ceased to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa.

17. The members and dates of meetings of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA and ECA are listed in appendix II.

## Section III. Special Fund

18. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Council, at its resumed twenty-eighth session,<sup>15</sup> elected six members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

19. The Members and dates of meetings of the Governing Council are listed in appendix II.

## Section IV. United Nations Children's Fund

20. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1038 (XI), the Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies.

21. At the twenty-ninth session,<sup>16</sup> the Council elected one-third of the membership of the Board.

22. At its 241st meeting, on 11 December 1959, the Executive Board elected Mr. F. Schnyder (Switzerland) Chairman of the Board for 1960, and established

<sup>15</sup> E/SR.1090.

<sup>16</sup> E/SR.1111.

for 1960 a Programme Committee composed of fifteen members and a Committee on Administrative Budget composed of ten members.

23. At its resumed twenty-eighth session,<sup>17</sup> the Council decided to continue to consider the reports of the Executive Board at its spring session, having before it, however, in addition to the report of the Board on its session held the preceding June, an annual report on the work of the Fund during the previous calendar year.

24. The members and dates of meetings of the Executive Board are listed in appendix II.

### **Section V. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body**

25. Under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Permanent Central Opium Board consists of eight members appointed in their individual capacity by the Economic and Social Council for a term of five years.

26. On 30 May 1960, the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield as President and Professor Paul Reuter as Vice-President to hold office until the eve of the first meeting of the Board in 1961. At the same meeting the Board reappointed Mr. V. Kusević a member of the Drug Supervisory Body until the beginning of the first session of the Board in 1961.

27. Mr. Ibrahim El Tersawi resigned from the Board as from 25 January 1960. At its 1131st meeting, on 26 July 1960, the Council elected in his place Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy.

28. The Drug Supervisory Body, set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, is composed of four members, two of whom are appointed by WHO, one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one by the PCOB.

29. The President and Vice-President for 1959 were respectively Mr. Charles Vaille and Professor G. Joachimoglu. On 7 June 1960, the Drug Supervisory Body re-elected Mr. Charles Vaille as President and Professor G. Joachimoglu as Vice-President to hold office until the eve of its first meeting in 1961.

### **Section VI. Question of the representation of China on the Council and its subsidiary organs**

30. At the twenty-ninth session of the Council, statements were made concerning the representation of China on the Council.<sup>18</sup> The representative of the USSR regretted the absence of a representative of the People's Republic of China who alone, in his opinion, would be qualified to speak on behalf of his country in the Council and in the other bodies of the United Nations. He was supported by the representatives of Bulgaria and Poland. The representative of China stated that his Government was the only legitimate Government of China and the only one qualified to represent the Chinese people at international conferences. This view was supported by the representative of the United States of America.

31. At the thirtieth session of the Council, the representatives of the USSR and China reiterated their

points of view on this subject during the discussion of items 2 and 4 of the Council's agenda.<sup>19</sup>

32. Discussions regarding the representation of China also took place in the Commission on Human Rights,<sup>20</sup> the Commission on the Status of Women,<sup>21</sup> and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.<sup>22</sup>

### **Section VII. Organization and operation of the Council**

#### **ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL**

33. The Secretary-General suggested to the Council, during its twenty-eighth session, that it might wish to consider the possibility of convening short special meetings at the ministerial level, within or under the aegis of the Council. Such meetings, he considered, might make an invaluable contribution to the formulation of international economic policies, thereby helping the United Nations to play as significant a role in the economic field as it did in the political sphere.

34. The Secretary-General's suggestion was discussed by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session<sup>23</sup> and by the Council at its resumed twenty-eighth session<sup>24</sup> during which the Secretary-General submitted a note (E/3311)<sup>25</sup> suggesting issues to which the ministerial meetings might first address themselves. These included the major issues of economic policy, with special reference to the promotion of economic development of under-developed countries—the overriding priority of the Council itself—and better integration of the world economy. He also suggested that the first meeting of this kind might take place during the thirtieth session of the Council. The Council, in its resolution 745 (XXVIII) approved the principle of the Secretary-General's proposal and requested him to proceed with the arrangements for such meetings.

35. At its twenty-ninth session<sup>26</sup> the Council approved the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General for meetings at the ministerial level to take place during the Council's thirtieth session. An account of these meetings is given in chapter II.

#### **QUESTION OF THE INCLUSION OF AN ITEM OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT IN THE AGENDA FOR THE THIRTIETH SESSION**

36. The Council, at its twenty-ninth session,<sup>27</sup> considered a proposal (E/L.861)<sup>28</sup> for the inclusion on the agenda for the thirtieth session of an item entitled "Study of the economic and social aspects of general and complete disarmament". In accordance with this proposal the Secretary-General was requested to prepare and to submit to the Council at its thirtieth session a preliminary report setting forth ideas and recommendations on practical steps which might usefully be

<sup>19</sup> E/SR.1117 and 1118.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 8*, para. 5.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7, paras. 4 to 5.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 9, paras. 6 to 7.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Third Committee, 941st meeting.*

<sup>24</sup> E/SR.1090, para. 1, 1091 to 1093.

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25.

<sup>26</sup> E/SR.1111.

<sup>27</sup> E/SR.1109, 1110.

<sup>28</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 16 and 20.

<sup>17</sup> E/SR.1090.

<sup>18</sup> E/SR.1094.

taken in the United Nations with a view to study of the above-mentioned question.

37. In support of the proposal, it was argued by some delegations that it was the task of the Council to help the world community to gain a clearer view of the effects of disarmament. The extent of the means and resources which would be released as a result of the adoption of measures of partial or complete disarmament should be ascertained. The positive advantages to be derived therefrom would benefit both the under-developed and the economically developed countries. The study and research of the subject could not be undertaken by national organizations; it could be done only by the United Nations with the active co-operation of Member States.

38. Other delegations reminded the Council of the positive steps they had taken to bring about disarmament under effective international control and to promote large-scale assistance to countries that were recovering from war or to less developed countries striving to improve their standard of living. It was the view of these delegations, however, that any Council resolution linking those two questions would hinder rather than promote either of the two aims. A number of delegations felt that it was not realistic to embark on the proposed study at the present stage; nor would the time be ripe to discuss the matter at the Council's thirtieth session. It was felt that the Council should concentrate on existing economic problems and leave disarmament questions to the conferences dealing with that matter.

39. In the course of the debate another proposal (E/L.868)<sup>29</sup> was submitted whereby the Council would decide at present not to discuss the problem of the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

40. At the 1111th meeting of the Council the President announced that the sponsors of the proposals contained in documents E/L.861 and E/L.868 had reached an agreement not to press either of them to a vote. However, they wished the Secretary-General to take note of the debate which had taken place in the Council during the twenty-ninth session on the question of a study of the economic and social aspects of general and complete disarmament.

#### QUESTION OF THE COMPETENCE OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

41. The question of the competence of the Co-ordination Committee to recommend resolutions to the Council concerning technical assistance matters was raised in the Technical Assistance Committee.<sup>30</sup> In presenting that Committee's report to the Council, the Committee's Chairman drew the attention of the Council to this matter.<sup>31</sup>

#### QUESTION OF THE TIMELY DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

42. The Council, at its thirtieth session,<sup>32</sup> adopted a resolution (802 (XXX)), in which it noted that some of the most important documents for the session had not been distributed in all the working languages within the prescribed time-limit of six weeks prior to the session. The Council considered it necessary, in the

interests of its own work, that Governments should be able to study the documents relating to the various agenda items and the general decisions thereon. Bearing in mind the measures adopted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII), the Council emphasized once again the principle enunciated in Council resolution 742 II (XXVIII) to the effect that "a primary objective of control and limitation of documentation should be to ensure the distribution of documents in all the working languages of the Council within the six weeks' time-limit". It considered that, when reports were requested from the secretariats of the United Nations or the related agencies, sufficient time should be allowed for their completion and decided that at its future sessions serious consideration should be given to deferring agenda items the documents for which had not been received, as prescribed, six weeks in advance.

#### Section VIII. Programme of conferences for 1960

43. At its thirtieth session, the Council considered<sup>33</sup> a report by the Secretary-General (E/3415 and Corr.1) on his consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences regarding the calendar of conferences for 1961. The Council approved the calendar appended to the Secretary-General's report, after deciding to include in it a session at Headquarters of the *ad hoc* Working Group established by Council resolution 798 (XXX), the decision regarding the place of meeting to be subject to review at the resumed thirtieth session.<sup>34</sup>

44. The Council further decided to consider at the resumed thirtieth session a suggestion which it received that, in future years, the spring session should be held one month earlier than heretofore.

#### Section IX. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters

45. This section of the report, which is included in accordance with Council resolution 450 (XIV), contains a record of replies received from Governments on the implementation of recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council on economic and social matters. It does not contain information on the substance of the replies but refers rather to the various sections of the report and to other documents which provide such information. It does not include an account of the information received from Governments, under the normal procedures, for use in the regular publications of the United Nations Statistical Office.

46. The questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies was transmitted to Governments in October 1959 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 520 B (VI) and with Council resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI), 371 B (XIII) and 654 C (XXIV). Part II of the *World Economic Survey, 1959* is based in part upon replies to this questionnaire.<sup>35</sup>

47. Pursuant to Council resolution 726 I (XXVIII) on international commodity problems, the Secretary-General, in October 1959, addressed a questionnaire to Governments concerning national measures designed to

<sup>29</sup> E/SR.1132.

<sup>30</sup> For the calendar of conferences approved by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1, "Other decisions taken by the Council"*.

<sup>35</sup> See chapter II, paras. 114 to 124.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> E/TAC/SR.224.

<sup>31</sup> E/SR.1132.

<sup>32</sup> E/AC.24/SR.200; E/SR.1132.

stabilize the prices of primary products or the incomes of their producers, and asking for their suggestions regarding international measures that might be undertaken towards that end. Replies of Governments to the questionnaire, and an analysis of those replies, are contained in documents E/CN.13/L.69 and addenda.

48. In December 1959, pursuant to Council resolution 741 (XXVIII) and General Assembly resolution 1428 (XIV), the Secretary-General addressed to Governments, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and selected inter-governmental organizations, a questionnaire asking for a summary account of research projects in the field of long-term economic projections. An analysis of the replies received is contained in document E/3379 and Add.1-4,<sup>36</sup> the replies are contained in addenda to that document.<sup>37</sup>

49. The analysis and the replies of Governments received to date pursuant to the request of the General Assembly in resolution 1316 (XIII) on the measures taken by developed countries to assist the economic development of under-developed countries, and on the measures taken by less developed countries to advance their own economic and social progress, which were presented to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in document A/4220<sup>38</sup> and Add. 1-6, were transmitted to the Council under document E/3381. Three additional replies of Governments have been received since the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

50. In resolution 727 B (XXVIII) the Council asked the Secretary-General to prepare for its thirtieth session, an analytical and comparative summary of all replies sent to him by Member States on the question of the desirability of formulating a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of the means of international co-operation that might serve to obtain those objectives. This summary was submitted to the Council in document E/3396.<sup>39</sup>

51. Under General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII) the Secretary-General obtained statements from a number of Governments with respect to the fields of activity in which foreign investment is needed and sought by under-developed countries, the volume and forms in which it would be acceptable, and the measures in operation or contemplated for increasing the flow of such investment. These statements were taken into account in the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/3325 and Corr.1 and 2).<sup>40</sup>

52. Since the adoption of Council resolutions 226 D (IX) and 378 B II (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 824 (IX), the Secretary-General has, from time to time, sent circular letters and special inquiries to Governments, requesting the texts, and information on the current status, of international tax agreements. The Secretary-General has been informed that the Governments of the following countries have concluded tax agreements, since 1 June 1959, on behalf of their countries or of territories for whose international relations they are responsible: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden,

Switzerland, United Arab Republic and United States of America. The relevant texts and information thus collected are published in the series *International Tax Agreements*.

53. In connexion with Council resolution 645 C (XXIII), on the ratification of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, there are now forty-two contracting parties to the Convention.

54. With regard to Council resolution 645 D (XXIII), there are now thirty-two parties to the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, thirty-four parties to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, and twenty-nine parties to the Additional Protocol to the latter Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Materials.

55. In resolution 713 (XXVII) the Council invited Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General a description of the areas they desired to have internationally registered as national parks or equivalent reserves. Replies have been received from thirty-eight Governments.

56. In resolution 731 C (XXVIII) the Secretary-General was requested by the Council to ask Member States to include, in the information furnished for future issues of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*, information on their experience in the field of social development which would be of assistance to under-developed countries. Seventeen Governments have replied thus far to the Secretary-General's request for information on this matter.

57. In connexion with Council resolution 731 (XXVIII), twenty-five Governments have forwarded comments on the report of the group of experts on national social service programmes; fifteen Governments have forwarded comments on the publication *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey*.

58. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 317 (IV), during the period under review one State acceded to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, bringing the number of ratifications and accessions to twenty-six.

59. During the period under review, seven Governments replied to the questionnaire on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, which was approved by the Council in its resolution 390 A (XIII).

60. Information on measures taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 609 (XXI), relating to teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States, is contained in documents E/3322 and Add. 1-3.<sup>41 42</sup>

61. As regards the control of narcotic drugs,<sup>43</sup> documents E/CN.7/378, chapter I, and E/CN.7/378/Add. 1, chapter I and annex, paragraphs 102 to 105, contain information regarding action taken by Governments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 211 A (III) and Council resolutions 159 I (VII), 436 G (XIV), 548 H I (XVIII), 588 D I (XX) and 730 C (XXVIII), relating to the Protocol of 19 November

<sup>36</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

<sup>37</sup> See chapter II, para. 156.

<sup>38</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 30 and 12.*

<sup>39</sup> See chapter IV, section I.

<sup>40</sup> See chapter II, paras. 212 to 215.

<sup>41</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

<sup>42</sup> See chapter V, section VI.

<sup>43</sup> See chapter V, section V.

1948; and Council resolutions 505 G (XVI) and 626 C II (XXII), relating to the 1953 Protocol.

62. Information received from Governments under Council resolutions 159 II B (VII) and 505 B (XVI), on the abolition of opium smoking, is summarized in documents E/NR.1958/SUMMARY and Add.1.<sup>44</sup>

63. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 159 II C (VII), 436 F (XIV) and 548 D (XVIII) concerning scientific research on opium, is contained in document E/CN.7/383 and Add.1.

64. Documents E/NM.1959/4, E/NM.1960/1 and 2 contain information provided by Governments under Council resolution 436 D (XIV), regarding illicit trafficking in narcotics by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

65. Information on measures taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolutions 588 B (XX), 626 C III (XXII) and 689 E (XXVI), relating to the international control of narcotics and implementation of the treaties, and 730 D (XVIII) relating to the provisional control of new narcotic drugs, is contained in documents E/CN.7/378, chapter III, and E/CN.7/378/Add.1, chapter III and annex, paras. 17 to 20, 54 to 58, and 106 to 117.

66. Information regarding action taken by Governments pursuant to Council resolution 548 G (XVIII), relating to the problem of diacetylmorphine, is contained in documents E/CN.7/389 and E/CN.7/378/Add.1, annex, para. 43.

67. Information regarding action taken by Governments on Council resolution 689 D (XXVI), in which they were urged to place the drug normethadone under national control, is contained in document E/CN.7/378/Add.1, annex, paras. 48 to 53.

68. Information regarding action taken by Governments on the recommendation in Council resolution 546 E (XVIII) concerning the question of the coca leaf, is contained in document E/CN.7/378/Add.1, chapter IX.

69. Information regarding action taken by Governments on Council resolution 689 C (XXVI), urging a close watch on publicity for new narcotic drugs, is contained in document E/CN.7/378/Add.1, annex, paras. 44 to 47.

70. Information regarding action taken by Governments on the recommendation in Council resolution 689 F (XXVI), concerning control of narcotics in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight, is contained in document E/CN.7/378/Add.1, annex, paras. 59 to 63.

71. Information regarding comments by Governments on the draft Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs transmitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 689 J (XXVI), is contained in documents E/CN.7/378, chapter VI, E/CN.7/378/Add.1, chapter VI, and E/CONF.34/1.

72. Information on requests for technical assistance for narcotics control, made in accordance with Council resolutions 626 D and E (XXII), is contained in documents E/3367 and E/CN.7/391.<sup>45</sup>

73. In the field of human rights,<sup>46</sup> additional States signed or became parties to conventions concluded under the auspices of the General Assembly or the Council as indicated below.

74. In resolution 928 (X) the Assembly expressed the hope that Governments would take prompt action for the early ratification of, or accession to, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. During the period under review, there were three additional ratifications which, as of June 1960, totalled eight. The Convention came into force on 6 June 1960, having been then ratified by six States.

75. By resolution 630 (VII) the General Assembly opened the Convention on the International Right of Correction for signature. During the period under review one additional State signed the Convention. By June 1960 the Convention had been signed by ten and ratified or acceded to by five States. Ratification or accession by six States is needed to bring it into force.

76. The General Assembly, in resolution 795 (VIII), reiterated its appeal to States to accelerate their accession to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Four additional States have acceded to or ratified the Convention; a total of sixty-four accessions or ratifications were recorded as of June 1960.

77. Seven additional States have ratified or acceded to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave-Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, bringing the total, as of June 1960, to thirty-five.

78. Two additional ratifications of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees were recorded during the period under review. As of June 1960, twenty-four ratifications or accessions had been received.

79. Replies concerning the implementation of other recommendations in the field of human rights were received as indicated below.

80. Under Council resolution 732 (XXVIII), thirty-five Member States submitted comments on the advisability of adopting a declaration on freedom of information and on a draft of a proposed text. The comments are given in document E/3323 and Add. 1-5.

81. Council resolution 718 (XXVII) requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with Governments of Member States, a substantive report for submission to the Council in 1961 on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954. By June 1960 fifteen Governments had submitted information for this report.

82. The *Yearbook on Human Rights for 1957*, compiled under Council resolutions 303 H (XI) and 683 D (XXVI), includes information concerning constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in sixty-six States. Forty-nine Governments contributed material to it.

83. States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies have been requested, under Council resolution 624 B (XXII), to submit triennial reports on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights covering the years 1957 to 1959. By 29 June 1960 twelve Governments had replied to this request.

<sup>44</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.XI.1, Part I and Part II.

<sup>45</sup> See chapter V, section V.

<sup>46</sup> See chapter VI.

84. With regard to General Assembly resolution 56 (I), on political rights of women, one Member State granted such rights to women during the period under review.

85. In connexion with General Assembly resolutions 640 (VII) and 793 (VIII), two States became Parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. As of June 1960, the Convention has been signed by forty-two States and ratified or acceded to by thirty-four.

86. In so far as General Assembly resolution 1040 (XI) is concerned, as of June 1960, the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women has been signed by twenty-five States and ratified or acceded to by twenty-one.

87. With regard to Council resolution 652 D (XXIV), as of 1 February 1960 the International

Labour Convention, 1951 (No. 100) on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value had been ratified by thirty-two countries.

88. During the year under review, replies were received from Governments to the questionnaire on the occupational outlook for women in the professions of law, architecture and engineering, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 652 E (XXIV); to the questionnaire on age of marriage, free consent and registration of marriages, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 680 B (XXVI); and to part I, section C, part II and part III (dealing respectively with women in public services and functions, property rights of women and status of women in family law) of the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 2/11.

## Chapter II

# WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

### Section I. Meetings of the Council at the ministerial level

#### THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

89. In accordance with Council resolution 745 (XXVIII), the Council, at its thirtieth session, held meetings at the ministerial level to discuss the world economic situation and the economic development of under-developed countries. The meetings were opened<sup>1</sup> by the Secretary-General who said that when he had suggested a ministerial meeting within the framework of the Council he had felt that at the present juncture the hands of the Council should be strengthened to enable it more adequately to meet the requirements of the times in a world that was becoming increasingly interdependent. He had already set out in a written statement what he considered to be the main problems in the economic and social fields, which should engage the attention of the United Nations.

90. The Secretary-General's statement (E/3394)<sup>2</sup> noted that, despite political tensions, there had been an unprecedented advance in international economic co-operation during the post-war years. Some broadening of institutional arrangements for international co-operation had taken place on a regional basis outside the United Nations; and, while regional arrangements were bound to play a major role in the formulation of international economic policies, the United Nations remained the only universal agency in which countries with widely differing political institutions and at different stages of economic development could discuss and initiate collective action. The danger existed that in the absence of more effective action within the United Nations, the strengthening of regional economic organs outside the Organization might divide as much as unite.

91. While, for more than a generation, the preoccupation of most Governments in the economic sphere had been with immediate crises, attention in recent years had been turning increasingly to the longer-term problem of economic growth. That, of course, had been most apparent in the under-developed countries, but in advanced industrial countries Governments were also becoming aware that satisfactory rates of growth could not be taken for granted. In the centrally-planned economies, the problem appeared in different terms and it was being asked whether capital accumulation had not been proceeding at too fast a pace and whether the allocation of resources had always been satisfactory.

92. Responsibility for policies of economic growth was not an exclusively national concern. Indeed, the United Nations Charter established a measure of collective responsibility. It was natural that balanced, economic growth should be emerging as a dominant

theme in discussions and activities within the Organization. But it was probable that intensified and more systematic action by the United Nations was required. Where adequate preparatory work was undertaken, periodic consultations between Governments at the policy-making level could usefully be organized to seek harmonization of national economic goals and policies.

93. In international trade, the concept of the international division of labour was gaining new favour as countries realized that it was not in conflict with the industrialization or diversification of their economies. Enlargement of the gains from international specialization was being sought through various means, such as the moves towards regional integration in Latin America and western Europe, the negotiations under GATT, the work of IMF and the studies of the United Nations on east-west trade.

94. Perhaps the greatest, present economic obstacle to a well-integrated world economy was the lag in trade between the advanced and the under-developed countries, particularly the exporters of agricultural products. And it was from that point of view that governmental policies towards international trade should be re-examined. At present, international action tended to centre upon questions of equity and reciprocity rather than upon the more fundamental need for the expansion of world trade in the interest of economic development. The industrial countries could make a significant contribution to growth in the under-developed areas through reformulation of their policies to promote exports from those areas.

95. A related problem was the violent, short-term fluctuations in trade of primary products. While most Governments considered a commodity-by-commodity approach to this problem to be the most appropriate, renewed interest had developed in proposals for more general stabilization measures or in measures for offsetting fluctuations by compensatory financing. Those were subjects scheduled for further study by the Organization.

96. It was in the field of public international aid that post-war policies had proved most dynamic. The United Nations had played a significant role in clarifying the issues and in initiating programmes relating to international aid. A singular advantage of the United Nations in this area was that, because of its character as a universal agency, the distinction between donor and recipient tended to disappear. Through its work in technical assistance and related activities, the Organization had acquired considerable experience as an operational agency in the field of international assistance. There was no doubt that the United Nations could expand these activities in the pre-investment field or even beyond. It was also probable that the need would be felt increasingly for more systematic information on aid activities throughout the world if the resources

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1117.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda items 2 and 4.*

available under many unrelated programmes were to be used to the best advantage; the United Nations would be well suited to act as clearing-house. The statement drew attention to the possibilities of the United Nations acting as an agent or intermediary for specific projects; possibilities for clearing-house functions, particularly for the continent of Africa under the aegis of ECA, were also inherent in the structure of the United Nations.

97. The success of programmes for public, foreign investment had contributed to the expansion of the opportunities for an increasing flow of private capital. It was encouraging that private, foreign investment had recently shown signs of greater flexibility as regards its forms and objectives. The question had naturally arisen whether the readiness of foreign enterprises to invest abroad could not be enhanced by limiting the non-business risks involved. In that connexion, interest had been shown in the development of machinery for international arbitration to settle disputes; such machinery might possibly be developed under the aegis of the United Nations.

#### DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL

98. In the course of the debate in the Council<sup>3</sup> members noted the special importance conferred on the thirtieth session by the presence of representatives of ministerial rank. As described on section II below, the documents before the Council at these meetings included the statement of the Secretary-General (E/3394),<sup>4</sup> the *World Economic Survey, 1959* (E/3361)<sup>5</sup> and the replies of Governments to a questionnaire on measures to further the economic development of under-developed countries (A/4220 and Corr.1 and A/4220/Add.1-6).

99. Members of the Council were agreed on the prime importance of the objective of economic growth for the world community. It was observed that the establishment of national goals for economic growth in the developed economies no less than in the under-developed countries was important to the study and formulation of long-term economic policy. Such goals could lend direction to the progress of national economies. It was noted, however, that very few of the developed private enterprise economies had comprehensive policies for economic growth. Some members indicated that their policy was to create favourable conditions for economic expansion through the maintenance of high levels of demand, the exercise of suitable fiscal policies to encourage investment and the preservation of a climate of confidence. Other members considered that programmes for economic growth, provided they were pragmatic and flexible, were quite compatible with conditions permitting full scope to private initiative. In this connexion, it was pointed out that almost all countries used projections for planning at the sectoral level; differences between countries in the use of planning techniques were a matter of degree rather than kind. Some members of the Council indicated in broad terms the functioning of the centrally-planned economies established in their countries and their requirements with regard to sectoral and other projections.

100. Members stressed the interdependence of countries as regards their economic growth; countries did

not grow in isolation but were to some extent dependent upon the rates of growth elsewhere. Vigorous growth in the developed countries could greatly facilitate the economic development of the under-developed countries, both by making possible a greater flow of international assistance and through the provision of expanding export markets. The share of total resources allocated to investment in the under-developed countries had risen appreciably in the past decade, but, while some further increase could possibly be obtained through fuller utilization of existing idle resources, notably manpower, the need for external assistance to supplement the efforts of these countries was great. Several members considered that the existing institutions for the provision of assistance to under-developed countries were not adapted to supply all the kinds of aid required, and reference was made to the need for a United Nations capital fund. Other members stressed that the number of bodies channelling assistance to these countries was now considerable and that the outstanding need was for a greater flow of capital. There was a danger that the multiplication of such institutions might dissipate the limited supply of knowledge and expertise required to administer aid efficiently. Several members emphasized the link between disarmament and external economic assistance; progress in disarmament would release resources and permit a greater flow of external aid. The view was expressed that, in the years to come, difficulties in obtaining external capital for sound economic development were not likely to be the significant limiting factor. The obstacle that arose was that imposed by the restricted capacity of the under-developed countries to absorb an expanding flow of capital. This stemmed from such difficulties as those encountered in the preparation and execution of development projects and in the shortages of trained administrative and executive personnel. The United Nations had a special role to play in this field through its technical assistance operations, the pre-investment activities of the Special Fund and the new scheme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel. A number of representatives advocated a closer link between the United Nations and the proposed International Development Association. Some members suggested that more might be done by the under-developed countries to attract private long-term capital. At the same time, it was observed that private capital had so far tended to flow largely to the industrial or rapidly developing countries.

101. Council members were agreed on the special importance of United Nations assistance to peoples in Africa and elsewhere in the period of their transition to independence and full participation in the community of nations.

102. Members observed that assistance to under-developed countries should not consist only of loans and grants; measures designed to foster expansion of the export markets of under-developed countries could also contribute substantially to their economic growth. The industrial countries had a major responsibility in maintaining a high and growing level of domestic economic activity in order to provide expanding markets for others. It was generally recognized, however, that this was not sufficient, but should be accompanied by measures to reduce the barriers to trade handicapping the under-developed countries. Not only tariff policy, but also fiscal regulations discouraged imports and consumption of many primary products in the developed countries; particular reference was made in this respect

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1117 to 1121 and 1134.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2 and 4.*

<sup>5</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.C.1.

to the widespread policies of protection of domestic agriculture. Other members considered that appropriate tariff policies should also be adopted by the industrial countries to foster the export of manufactures from the under-developed countries. At the same time, it was noted that suitable changes in the trade policies of industrial countries simultaneously entailed a process of adaptation within their domestic economies; it was highly desirable that the burden of such adjustment should be shared among the advanced economies and not fall largely upon a few countries.

103. Many Council members stated that the economic growth of the under-developed countries was considerably hindered by the wide fluctuations that occurred in trade of primary products. Such fluctuations tended to disrupt programmes for economic development, to discourage initiative and to threaten foreign exchange reserves. Indeed, adverse shifts in the terms of trade could more than offset the gains from receipt of external economic assistance. While economic diversification was recognized as the long run solution to this problem, the need for more immediate measures was great. Several members considered that progress in solving the problem of instability had been slow and that the need for concrete action was urgent. The extension of commodity agreements, the establishment of buffer stocks and the creation of a system for compensatory financing were mentioned as means whereby the problem could be alleviated.

104. Council members noted the recent establishment of new regional economic groupings in the field of trade. While regional arrangements of a less than universal character often facilitated the undertaking of constructive economic tasks, some members expressed fears lest these groupings neglect broader international interests. It was pointed out that the danger of a lapse into narrow regionalism would be greatest in periods of recession. Several members, however, drew assurance from statements in which countries involved in these regional arrangements had emphasized their intention to work for the acceleration of world economic growth and the reduction of barriers to multilateral trade. These regional arrangements were not contemplated as forming isolated trading groups, but were rather designed to promote economic growth. It was suggested that they offered prospects for the reappraisal of traditional, trading policies; while the individual countries were, perhaps, not always able to stand the stresses and strains caused by radical alteration of all policies, a region had greater strength and resilience. It was, therefore, possible that these regional arrangements could facilitate the reduction of barriers to exports of the primary producing countries. There was general agreement in the Council that the means selected for regional economic co-operation should be in accordance with widely accepted multilateral principles; some members emphasized in particular that the principle of the most favoured nation should be adhered to. Several members noted that there remained considerable room for progress in fostering trade between countries with different political and economic systems; and, in this connexion, the establishment of a universal trade organization within the framework of the United Nations was suggested.

105. Several members commented generally on the role of the United Nations in the economic field. It was recalled that one of the most important tasks of the United Nations, laid down by the Charter, was to establish and develop international economic co-oper-

ation on a sound and mutually beneficial basis. When problems of economic relations between countries were growing in importance, the economic organs of the United Nations had a greater part than ever to play. The Council was the only forum of a universal nature wherein diverse national economic problems and policies could be considered and, to some extent, reconciled. Some members expressed the view that the international community suffered from a lack of co-ordinated economic policy. The need to accelerate the growth of under-developed countries and to expand international trade were matters of common interest providing the basis for common international policy. Consultations on the harmonization of national measures for the attainment of these objectives could contribute towards the formulation of common policies.

106. Reviewing the current economic situation, some members saw reasonably good prospects for a continuation, though at a slower rate, of the current expansion in world trade and economic activity. Others observed that the primary producing countries had not shared fully in the recent economic up-swing. While recovery in industrial countries had led to a strengthening in prices of many raw materials, prices continued to be weak for some primary commodities. Changes in world demand were only partly responsible; to a large extent a weakness was to be found in over-production.

107. One member expressed the view that the problems of economic expansion of the under-developed countries could not be solved by the orthodox financial measures which had been worked out primarily for the use of already industrialized countries and were aimed at maintenance of internal stability. What was required was on the one hand over-all co-ordination of economic policies inside the under-developed countries, and on the other concerted action on the part of the international community. Such international action as had already been taken, although substantial, was far from sufficient. In particular, little had been done to restrict the extent of price fluctuations and variations in quantity in the primary commodity markets either on a short or on a long-term basis. The policy of IMF was not always acceptable to the under-developed countries since it treated them on an equal footing with the developed countries, and that did not always mean fair and equitable treatment.

108. Frequent references were made to the value of the work of the regional economic commissions in assisting the economic development of countries in their areas. In that connexion the need for regional co-operation on the part of under-developed countries as a pre-condition for the development of markets, especially for industrial products, was emphasized by a number of members.

109. The representative of IMF<sup>6</sup> said that it was a matter of great satisfaction that at a time of many political and other difficulties so much progress had been made in the field of international trade and payments. Almost all international trade was now conducted in convertible currencies; the removal of discriminatory restrictions had been widespread in the last year or two; and many countries no longer claimed balance-of-payments justifications for the maintenance of quantitative restrictions on imports. This progress could not have been achieved if countries had not taken the necessary measures to establish a sufficient degree

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1119.

of internal balance in their economies. The IMF had been able to assist a number of countries in the formulation of stabilization programmes. While such programmes were sometimes criticized as slowing down economic expansion, the period of slower expansion was a passing phase; the return to stability was intended to provide a reliable basis for economic growth. In under-developed countries there was a strong temptation to rely on the creation of credit to finance development but its excessive use could create grave problems. He emphasized that economic growth could take place under widely varying conditions, having occurred in periods of falling and stable prices as well as in periods of rising prices.

110. The representative of the ILO<sup>7</sup> drew attention to four problems connected with economic development which were of particular interest to his agency. The first was that, although economic development was certainly accompanied by increased employment, unemployment was increasing at least as rapidly; employment problems and policies were a subject of particular study by the ILO. Secondly, there was the problem of conflict between raising levels of consumption and levels of investment; but well-organized trade unions could enlist public support for programmes of economic development. Thirdly, problems of human and institutional changes necessarily accompanied and partly determined the rate of economic growth; new forms of social security had to be devised and education had to aim at the technical training of workers and the spread of a better understanding of social and economic growth. Fourthly, there was the problem of expanding the trade of the developing countries and moderating its fluctuations; in this connexion, there was a need for practical measures to improve the adaptability of workers to changing economic conditions.

111. Before the close of the debate, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs thanked the Council for its positive response to the Secretary-General's initiative in organizing meetings at the ministerial level. He noted that, increasingly, the United Nations was being asked to prepare more or less long-term economic projections. At the world-wide level, particularly in countries which depended heavily on foreign trade, economic decisions were necessarily based on assumptions concerning the prospective trend in international trade. It was in this connexion that the case for international co-operation was strongest, although, of course, no absolute scientific validity could be claimed for any projections. He also noted that several Council members had advocated an expansion of United Nations activity in the field of technical assistance and pre-investment. Pre-investment projects were vital to under-developed countries. So also was the provision of technical assistance, not only in the transmission of knowledge but also in the adaptation of existing techniques to new conditions. It was not always possible for the techniques of industrialized countries to be adopted intact by under-developed countries; special instruments had to be forged for the latter countries.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

112. At the close of the debate at the ministerial level, the President, after consultation with all the members of the Council, made the following statement (E/L.875):

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

"We have now concluded the plenary debate on the world economic situation and the economic development of the under-developed countries. If I were to endeavour to sum up the outcome of the debate, I would put it as follows:

"1. The Economic and Social Council is now widely recognized as a major forum for consideration of the basic economic and social objectives of the world community. The holding of these Council meetings at the ministerial level marks an advance in the discharge of its responsibilities. The four days of discussion resulted in a useful exchange of views on a wide range of major world economic problems.

"2. The debates of the Council have once more highlighted the economic interdependence of the world in which we live; they have provided us all with an increased awareness that there is an international responsibility for raising levels of living, especially in the developing areas. Unanimous agreement, I am happy to say, was reached on the special importance of United Nations assistance to peoples in Africa and elsewhere in this momentous period of their transition to independence and full participation as sovereign members of the world community. The objective of world economic growth, and especially the development of under-developed countries, has been reaffirmed as the central preoccupation of the Council. All countries, regardless of political and economic systems or the stage of their economic development, have expressed their interest in co-operating for the acceleration of economic growth under conditions of stability.

"3. Much of the discussion of the Council was devoted to the role in economic development of trade and of aid both bilateral and multilateral. In particular the importance of multilateral aid for development was clearly established. Noting the groupings for economic co-operation outside the United Nations Organization, the Council considered that such arrangements should not prejudice the interests of third countries and should complement and strengthen the functions of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In the field of pre-investment and related activities the major role of the United Nations was fully recognized. The hope was expressed that the goal of \$100 million for financing the activities of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance would be reached in 1961.

"4. The importance of expanding trade, with reasonably stable prices for primary commodities, as an instrument for economic development was emphasized during the Council debate. The achievements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund in widening the channels of world trade through the elimination of trade and exchange restrictions and discrimination were mentioned. Yet many problems remain. Further exploration of the possibilities of expanding trade between countries with different political and economic systems was held desirable. In this connexion reference was made to application of the principle of the most favoured nation. The problems of expanding the trade of under-developed and other primary producing countries and of limiting the impact of excessive fluctuations in commodity prices upon their balance of payments engage the attention of Governments both inside and outside the United Nations. In this context regional trade arrangements may make

a contribution towards multilateral reduction of trade barriers. They can make this contribution, however, only if they be outward looking rather than inward, ever alert to the need to avoid damage to the interests of non-member countries. . . . ”

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

113. Following the ministerial meetings, the Council adopted a resolution 782 (XXX) in which it noted that the functions of the Council as laid down by the Charter called for systematic and continuous consideration of the major problems of economic and social policy and that the meetings at the ministerial level held during the thirtieth session had provided a useful opportunity for the interchange of ideas on the most important problems of co-operation and economic policy. After reiterating the basic priority assigned to the economic and social development of the under-developed countries, and recognizing that meetings at the ministerial level from time to time, under appropriate conditions and circumstances, could contribute to the advancement of the Council's objectives, the Council invited Governments members of the Council to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1961, their views regarding the conditions and circumstances under which it might be useful for the Council to provide for a further meeting at the ministerial level; it requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of such views and of any other consultations he might wish to undertake, to report his findings and recommendations to the Council not later than at its thirty-second session. It also expressed the hope that the regional economic commissions would make an appropriate contribution to any such meeting.

## Section II. World economic situation

#### REPORTS ON THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

114. The Council's annual review of the world economic situation was based primarily on the *World Economic Survey, 1959* (E/3361).<sup>8</sup> Besides a review of current economic trends in 1959 and a brief assessment of the prospects for 1959, the *Survey* contained a study of investment experience and policies in post-war years.

115. The introduction to the *Survey* noted that the embodiment of the objective of full employment in the United Nations Charter had betokened a first, great forward stride in the evolution of common economic goals for the world community, and that recent years had seen a second great advance in the re-interpretation of this objective to embrace the goal of economic growth. However, though the objective of economic growth now dominated public policy thinking in all countries, in almost none of the advanced, industrial countries had this objective been defined in terms of a comprehensive policy for growth. Though there were obstacles to be overcome, the formulation of such a policy could provide a comprehensive and consistent framework for the harmonization of economic policies.

116. In the under-developed countries, the problem of formulating a long-term policy for economic growth assumed a far higher degree of importance than in the developed countries. Moreover, an effective policy might well have to operate not only at the economic but also

at the social and institutional levels. Within the economic sphere alone, it might also differ considerably in character, since the problem was one of introducing large-scale and fundamental changes into the economic structure.

117. For the centrally-planned economies, the *Survey* noted that many of problems which they encountered in the formulation of economic goals were rooted in considerations common to all countries. Until recently, the basic objective of the centrally planned economies had been to achieve the maximum acceleration of the rate of economic growth. In recent years, however, increased weight had been attached to consumption in relation to investment and the emphasis had shifted from the attainment of maximum to the attainment of optimum rates of growth.

118. Acceptance of economic growth as the fundamental objective of the world community had led to a re-examination of problems of economic stability in relation to growth. In principle, everyone was agreed that both objectives of stability and growth could and should be attained within all countries. The question was whether there was any possibility of conflict between those goals that would call for special measures to reconcile them. That hinged upon the analysis of inflation. Until recently, the prevailing view had been that all inflation was due to excess demand. More recently, however, the opinion had been developing that a rising trend in prices and wages might also be generated by forces other than excess aggregate demand and that rising prices could not, therefore, be taken as sufficient evidence that the rate of economic growth had already reached a ceiling. However vital a role had to be reserved to monetary and fiscal policy for the prevention of inflationary pressures that stemmed from excess demand, such policies might need to be supplemented by measures bearing on prices and on economic development in order to reconcile the objectives of economic stability and growth.

119. The *Survey* noted that the rate of growth of output in the developed, private enterprise countries since 1950 had been broadly comparable to that recorded during the nineteen twenties, which had also been a period of general economic expansion. Among those countries, a positive association had been found to exist between the share of resources devoted to investment and the rate of growth of output, although other factors had also exerted an influence on this relationship. Further, those countries which had experienced relatively high rates of growth of output had not had to devote a very much larger proportion of their resources to investment to achieve that result. The *Survey* observed that, if high rates of growth were desired, government policies would have to be oriented towards the promotion of investment in the long-run.

120. Within the under-developed areas as a whole, a marked rise in the volume of investment had occurred during the nineteen fifties. Governmental policies had generally played an important role in fostering the recent growth of investment, either through direct, public investment or through policies that imparted an additional, upward thrust to private investment activity. In view of the virtual absence of capital goods industries in most under-developed countries, the growth in their total import capacity and in the proportion available for imports of capital goods had been critical elements in the rate of expansion of investment. Governments had therefore generally accorded considerable importance in the formulation of their invest-

<sup>8</sup>United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.C.1.

ment policies, to the attainment of a more rapid expansion of exports and an increase in domestic production of import substitutes. The *Survey* noted that it was essential for any programme intended to raise the volume of investment that productive capacity be expanded in directions that would yield increasing supplies of those goods and services necessary to meet the direct and indirect requirements of capital formation.

121. In the centrally planned countries, there had been a steep increase in investment and national income during the nineteen fifties. The drive to raise the share of investment in national income, however, had slowed down after 1953 and there had recently been some tendency to alter the allocation of investment in favour of sectors producing consumer goods and services. Recently, significant changes had been taking place in methods of investment planning in these countries. The general trend of these had been to introduce a greater measure of flexibility into the system of planning and to give greater importance to the attainment of an optimum, rather than a maximum, rate of growth.

122. In reviewing recent economic changes, the *Survey* stated that the recent upswing in economic activity in the industrial countries had continued into the early months of 1960. The dominant features in the revival and expansion of final demand in the second half of 1958 and in 1959 had been a rapid rise in residential construction, public investment and consumer expenditures on durables. As the upswing had gathered momentum in the latter part of 1959 and early in 1960, however, some Governments had become concerned over the speed of expansion in domestic demand and a number of measures had been adopted to slow down the pace. It was generally anticipated that for the year 1960 as a whole, production would be higher in real terms than in 1959 but that the rate of growth would be lower owing mainly to some deceleration in North America. The main stimulus to higher economic activity in 1960 was expected from business fixed investment, which had risen only moderately in 1959. On the other hand public investment and residential construction were likely to rise more slowly.

123. The *Survey* noted that, for the primary exporting countries, the upturn in activity in industrial countries in 1959 had strengthened markets for a number of export commodities, notably industrial raw materials. While receipts from exports had risen appreciably in 1959 in comparison with 1958, import expenditure, being influenced to a large extent by earlier movements in export earnings, had been lower than in 1958. With the narrowing of the trade gap, the need of the primary exporting countries to borrow abroad had been much less than in 1957 and 1958 and there had been an increase in repayments of past debts. Within the primary exporting countries, after a marked slackening in 1957-1958, production had resumed its growth more markedly in 1958-1959. Despite lower imports, the expansion in domestic production had generally been sufficient to allow for an increase in consumption. Trends in fixed investment, however, had been less uniform; while investment had risen in some countries during 1959, it had been cut back in others.

124. The *Survey* stated that in the centrally planned economies the year 1959 had been characterized by the continuation of high rates of growth in output. Industrial production in those economies, taken as a group, had expanded at a slightly lower rate in 1959

than in 1958, but that had been due almost entirely to the reduced rate of growth in mainland China. The rate of expansion in fixed investment, which had already quickened in 1958, had undergone a further acceleration in 1959 in most countries. This had generally been accompanied by an increase in the rate of expansion of retail sales and consumption. The foreign trade of the centrally planned economies with one another had increased markedly in 1959; the rate of increase in trade with the rest of the world, however, had been lower than in 1958.

125. The *Economic Survey of Europe in 1959* (E/ECE/383)<sup>a</sup> and the *Economic Bulletins for Europe* continued the series of analyses of current economic developments in the countries of eastern and western Europe and in the Soviet Union. The *Bulletins* also included special articles on foreign trade and economic development in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, recent developments in European trade (including a review of east-west trade and of developments relating to the establishment of preferential trading groups in western Europe), and a note on some aspects of national accounting methodology in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The *Survey* contained special studies devoted to the economic significance of the public sector in some western European countries, development problems in Ireland and in southern Europe, and the new long-term economic development programmes in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

126. Economic re-expansion in western Europe was rooted mainly in rising consumer demand and higher construction activity, accompanied at a later stage by actual or prospective increases in other investment and in the volume of foreign trade.

127. In eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, gross industrial output in 1959 had risen by between 9 and 12 per cent everywhere except in Albania and Bulgaria—where increases in the 20 to 25 per cent range were registered—and plans had been exceeded in all but Bulgaria. Investment growth was everywhere being speeded up in line with the objectives of the new long-term plans published or currently in preparation, but 1959 had also been a year of rising consumption standards; money wages had generally risen rather faster than in 1958 and consumers' prices had fallen slightly in most countries while the supply of housing and other services had continued to improve.

128. Two chapters of the *Survey* reviewed the long-term plans—for periods up to 1965—of Czechoslovakia, eastern Germany, Hungary and Poland, and, in greater detail, of the Soviet Union. These plans all foresaw annual rates of growth of industrial output ranging from 7.5 to 9.5 per cent, depending everywhere to a larger extent on productivity growth than as in the past on a rising labour force. All the plans envisaged great investment efforts, and considerable changes in the output structure during the periods they covered. Everywhere a rapid expansion of production of chemicals was envisaged and particular emphasis was placed in the production of new synthetic fibres and plastics; the output of engineering and building materials was also to be rapidly extended. In the consumption sector, better housing, rapidly growing supplies of durable goods and improvement in the quality of more "traditional" items of consumption (including food) were features of all plans. In contrast

<sup>a</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.E.1.

plans for external trade indicated relatively slow growth in comparison with the recent past, but the *Survey* gave reasons why those plans should be considered as representing nearly "minimum" expectations, which might well be exceeded under favourable conditions.

129. Two other chapters of the *Survey* were devoted to the size, structure and institutional framework of the public sector in western Europe and to its importance as a tool of economic policy. A comparative review was made of the size of the public sector, of central control over the public sector operations and of the budgetary systems, as well as of other institutional arrangements, such as the role of the executive and parliament, the relationship between central and local authorities and between the Government and the central bank. The policy experiences of seven countries were examined as an illustration of the wide differences existing between countries regarding the role of the public sector as a regulator of the economy, the priorities accorded to economic objectives and the suitability of the institutional framework for appropriate and rapid economic policy changes.

130. Finally, a further two chapters dealt with problems of development in southern Europe and Ireland. The first of these examined progress thus far achieved, and the problems involved, in agriculture and industry and in the pace and pattern of capital formation. It discussed industrial and agricultural policies pursued in different countries and the relationship, both in agriculture and industry and for the economy as a whole, between capital inputs and increases in output. More especially, in the field of agriculture, it discussed the possibilities and the experiences of raising yields not only through irrigation and other necessary long-term investment but also through improvements in techniques of dry farming. The second chapter examined the questions of preserving internal and external balance. It drew attention to the inevitable gap between imports and exports during the process of development and discussed, in the light of past trends and the commercial policies of industrial countries, the possibilities of increasing and diversifying exports. It reviewed the differing performances of individual countries in achieving both a high rate of growth and internal domestic balance, stressing the role played by fiscal policies.

131. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959*<sup>10</sup> gave a review of the situation in the region in 1959 and analysed the long-term trends in, and prospects for, the foreign trade of the region's primary exporting countries.

132. For the countries of the region, 1959 had, in general, been a year of improvement after the moderate set-back of the previous year. The production and availability of food-grains in 1959 had been larger, thanks to bumper harvests, and manufacturing production had risen even more than agricultural output. In mainland China, agricultural and industrial production had continued to rise in 1959, although at a much lower rate than in 1958.

133. The region's foreign-exchange position had benefited from the rise in exports following the world economic recovery. The terms of trade of the countries

had also improved. The value of imports had fallen slightly in the first half of 1959, but had risen in the second.

134. Despite the increase in production and improved availability of foreign exchange, effective monetary demand had continued to exert some pressure on prices. Increased expenditures on public and private investment, and government outlays on current needs, had been the main expansive factors.

135. To preserve internal stability and external balance, Governments in the region had resorted to various financial policies and direct controls. Demand had been kept down in mainland China under a system of direct allocation of resources, fixing of prices and government procurement of major commodities. The most effective among the measures adopted in other countries had been fiscal policies and quantitative controls on trade and payments.

136. For the region as a whole, there had been an increase in aggregate resources in 1959, largely because of a rise in both agricultural and industrial production, which had more than made up for the fall in aggregate imports and for the increase in exports. While most countries had increased both their consumption and their investment, the expansion in total resources had appeared to be sufficient to meet both needs. As a result, price movements were for the most part mild (except in certain instances) and showed no marked upward movement.

137. The analysis in the *Survey* of the long-term trends (1928-1957) in the foreign trade of the region showed that the growth of exports of the primary exporting countries of the region had lagged behind not only that of the industrial countries but also that of other primary exporting regions of the world. The commodity structure of the region's exports had remained such as to render them vulnerable to wide fluctuations in volume and prices. As compared with the pre-war years, the considerable improvement in the economic growth and stability in the industrial countries had not been accompanied by a commensurate improvement in the growth and stability of the region's primary exports.

138. The *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1959* (E/CN.12/451) indicated that the rate of growth of Latin America's gross product—very tentatively estimated at 2.7 per cent—appeared to have made some recovery in 1959 in comparison with the previous year, when the figure had been 2.4 per cent. As the Latin American population increased at the annual rate of at least 2.5 per cent, the expansion in the *per caput* product had, however, been insignificant.

139. The improvement in 1959, if slight, had been all the more noteworthy because of the persistence of various adverse influences in both the external and the internal sectors. The deterioration in the terms of trade had been aggravated and the inflow of foreign investment capital had once again diminished. Although, in many cases, the action taken to counter inflationary trends had been stronger than in the past, those trends continued to exert pressure on the internal economy of a number of Latin American countries, and *per caput* agricultural production for domestic consumption had decreased by about 1 per cent. Since the price index for Latin American imports had shown no change, the deterioration in the terms of trade had been due to a further decrease in the unit value of exports.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1960.II.F.1 (also issued as vol. X, No. 4, of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*).

140. In contrast to the situation in 1958, Latin America as a whole had been able to prevent a further decline in the value of its exports, the increase in the volume of sales having offset lower prices. Preliminary figures had shown a small improvement, of about 1 per cent; this was, however, insufficient to re-establish the capacity to import, stabilize the balance of payments and safeguard international holdings.

141. The net inflow of capital had failed to recover from the decline registered in 1958. On the contrary, the data so far available indicated a further reduction in official loans. Provisional figures pointed to a shrinkage of more than \$100 million in the annual net inflow of capital advanced to the Latin American countries by the Bank and IMF, and a reduction of about \$175 million in the net total of the supplementary loans granted by United States governmental bodies. With the exception of Argentina, all the Latin American countries which made use of that type of loan had obtained a smaller net contribution in 1959 than in 1958. Supplementary investments of United States private capital abroad had also fallen off—to a marked extent in comparison with the three preceding years. Nevertheless, the total capital inflow had remained approximately at the same level as in 1958, owing to an increase in short-term credits.

142. As a result of the evolution of exports and of capital movements, Latin American countries desirous of stabilizing their balances of payments or at least of lessening their deficits had been obliged to maintain and even tighten import restrictions.

143. The severe decline in imports from abroad had led to a substantial recovery in the international reserves of several countries, particularly those of Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru. In Latin America as a whole (excluding Venezuela), international reserves had risen by some \$220 million in 1959, thus regaining approximately 60 per cent of the losses suffered in the preceding year.

144. The development of the external sector had had far-reaching effects on the internal economy of each country. On the one hand, monetary demand had been stimulated by the small increase in the value of exports in conjunction with the substantial cut in imports. On the other hand, the decrease in the volume of imports and the increase in that of exports had precipitated a reduction in the quantum of goods available, thereby nullifying the very small increase in the *per caput* national product. This tended to intensify inflationary pressures.

145. The inadequate development of agricultural output in 1959 had been another adverse factor. The aggregate index of agricultural production showed an improvement of only 1.6 per cent, that is, a drop of nearly 1 per cent in *per caput* output. The decline had, essentially, been a result of the retrogression in live-stock production in Argentina and Brazil. Except in isolated cases such as those of Colombia and Mexico, agricultural production for domestic consumption had failed to make any appreciable progress. In Latin America as a whole, the reduction of 1 per cent in production *per caput* had affected the part destined for export and that intended for home markets alike.

146. With the notable exception of Argentina, which had suffered from frequent labour disputes, industrial production had shown a general upward trend, and in some countries, such as Colombia and Mexico, had far

surpassed its previous levels or, as in Chile, made a vigorous recovery. In Brazil the rate of industrial growth had been noticeably slowed down. The growing need for import substitution had helped to expand the demand for domestic products and to speed up the diversification of industry. In mining also noteworthy progress had been made, particularly as regards certain items, such as copper in Chile and iron ore in Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela. Progress had been made also in petroleum output in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. Despite an unfavourable international market, there had been an appreciable rise in the production and export volume of Venezuelan petroleum.

147. The *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (E/CN.14/28 and Corr.2)<sup>11</sup> reviewed the main trends of economic growth and related problems in Africa during the last decade. Dealing with structural aspects, growth trends, development of external trade and capital formation, the individual chapters of the *Survey* analysed specific facets of African development.

148. Although the most striking feature of Africa's history in recent years had been the rapid evolution towards political independence, economic progress during that time had also been impressive. Real national income in total and *per caput* terms had shown sustained increases in most countries during the ten years under review. Additions to productive capacity had also been substantial and, in relation to national income, capital formation had attained levels which in a few cases compared favourably with developed countries. The importance of the economic progress achieved was evidenced by a substantial increase in African exports, chiefly primary products, to other continents and to African countries themselves; it was also reflected in the rapid growth of the number and size of urban centres, in the modest, but encouraging, advances of local manufacturing industries producing chiefly consumer goods and in the general expansion of internal markets, both for imports and domestic goods. This did not apply to the Union of South Africa which was the only industrialized country on the continent and where industrial production of all types had advanced substantially, making the Union an important supplier of industrial goods to neighbouring African countries.

149. A characteristic feature of post-war African development was the growing participation of government in all stages of the development process. Private initiative had continued to play a significant part, but government efforts to stimulate and direct economic growth by means of co-ordinated policies, investment programmes and over-all economic development plans had assumed an increasing importance in all countries.

150. In Africa, the development process was closely linked to the transformation of traditional and mainly subsistence economies into modern ones. This often created problems. Other problems arising from rapid economic development might originate in the administrative and organizational fields. African Governments were called upon to create a framework of new institutions and to staff the administrative organs of their countries, but they lacked experience and a supply of skilled administrators.

151. Another distinctive feature of African economic development was the considerable influence of the fluctuations in foreign trade on the speed and direction of

<sup>11</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1.

economic development in African countries. Since exports consisted mostly of a small number of commodities, one of the principal objectives of economic policy in most African countries had been the diversification of production in general through industrialization, and of agricultural production in particular through an increase in the range of commodities produced.

152. Up to 1956, lack of capital had not generally been an obstacle to African development, which had rather been hindered by physical shortages and, in particular, by a lack of skills at all levels. The position since 1956 however had changed. The severe decline in world prices for nearly all African export commodities had reduced available resources for investment from private and public sources. In addition, newly independent countries could not count to the same extent as before on financial assistance from former metropolitan countries. Moreover, economic development had increased the absorptive capacity for investment of the African economies. The *Survey* drew attention to the fact that declining domestic savings would be far from adequate to meet the increasing investment needs of most African countries. Hence, in the near future problems relating to the obtaining of investment funds from external sources to finance economic development would grow in importance and urgency.

153. The report on *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1958-1959* (E/3384),<sup>12</sup> which was presented as a supplement to the *World Economic Survey*, consisted of a set of statistical tables appended to an introductory review of development under five headings: agriculture, industrial production, petroleum, foreign trade and balance of payments, and economic development. The appendix included a number of statistical tables covering the following subjects: investments in, and production, consumption and exports of crude and refined petroleum; consumption of commercial sources of energy; official gold and foreign-exchange holdings; grants and loans to countries of the Middle East; development expenditure of selected countries; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (estimated total and net local expenditures by the host countries); estimates of total population of the Middle East; and land reform and public investment in various countries.

154. The report stated that agricultural progress in the Middle East had been lagging behind the progress in industry and other economic activities. This had tended to affect the external payments position of the countries of the region as population and consumption continued to increase and larger imports of foodstuffs, raw materials and investment goods became necessary. Industrial production in the countries of the Middle East had risen considerably during 1959, and production of crude oil in the region had risen by 7.6 per cent. The report anticipated that the expansion of the Middle East oil industry would slow down in the coming decade, because the demand for petroleum products in Europe, the main customer for Middle East oil, would not continue to grow as sharply, despite the levelling off or even a possible decline of its coal production; because large reserves of petroleum of high quality had been discovered in Algeria and, more recently, in Libya; and also because the export of Middle East oil was being unfavourably affected by

the increasing petroleum exports of the USSR to certain European markets and by the import quota restriction of the United States.

155. The report recalled that during recent years economic development plans had been drawn up and agencies to implement them had been created in the countries of the Middle East, in order to raise living standards and to initiate a process of economic growth through government intervention in key sectors. The report then summarized the main achievements.

156. In addition to the above reports, the Council had before it several papers dealing with certain specific items under review. These included a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on the evaluation of long-term economic projections (E/3379<sup>13</sup> and Add. 1-4) prepared in accordance with Council resolution 741 (XXVIII) and also in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1428 (XIV). The report, in addition to incorporating the replies of Governments, the specialized agencies and a number of inter-governmental agencies, discussed briefly the value of projections as a factor in decision making, summarized the recent work and experience concerning long-term economic projections and indicated some of the problems and limitations in making such projections.

157. In response to its resolution 690 C (XXVI), in which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare and publish at frequent intervals an up-to-date appraisal of the world economic situation and short-term outlook, the Council also had before it a report (E/3391) containing the Secretary-General's proposals to publish a quarterly statistical review of current developments and to make progressive improvements in this publication.

158. At its twenty-eighth session the Council had considered an interim report (E/3258 and Add.1 and 2) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII). The report contained statements submitted by Governments on the measures which they had taken or contemplated taking to assist under-developed countries and, in the case of the Governments of the under-developed countries themselves, on the measures which they had decided to take in order to advance their economic and social progress. At its resumed twenty-eighth session the Council decided<sup>14</sup> that the replies to the questionnaire should become part of the documentation to be laid before the meetings of the Council at the ministerial level. The replies received as of 10 May 1960 (A/4220 and Corr.1 and A/4220/Add.1-6) were consequently brought before the Council at the thirtieth session in a note by the Secretary-General (E/3381).

#### *Action taken by the Council*

159. At the conclusion of its debate on the world economic situation at the ministerial level and subsequently, the Council adopted two resolutions. In resolution 777 (XXX) the Council, recalling its resolution 741 (XXVIII) and General Assembly resolution 1428 (XIV), stated that it was desirable to continue efforts at the national and international levels to improve the techniques and reliability of projections in economic and social fields, and that the principal immediate objective in relation to the preparation of projections

<sup>12</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.C.2.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1093, para. 66.

on an international basis was to advance towards the solution of problems relating to methodology, comparability and collation and the overcoming of deficiencies in data. The Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify his activities in the field of economic and social projections, including work on the collection, standardization and processing of the relevant data and on the development of techniques for making medium and long-term projections, drawing so far as practicable upon the services of experts at present available in the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies. It authorized the Secretary-General to convene such meetings of experts from representative groups of national Governments as he deemed appropriate for the purpose of further evaluation of techniques of medium and long-term projections, particularly in the economic field; it recommended that the regional economic commissions continue their activities in this field, particularly by encouraging and facilitating the preparation and supply by their member Governments of information relating to projections, and by arranging for appropriate technical advice and the collation of data; and it invited States members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the regional economic commissions, by taking measures to improve their techniques of projection, by providing information on the methods, assumption and projections used in their respective countries, and by participating in seminars and other meetings designed to improve the utility and availability of national and international economic and social projections.

160. In resolution 776 (XXX) the Council, recalling its resolution 690 C (XXVI) in which it had requested the Secretary-General to prepare and publish at as frequent intervals as practicable an up-to-date appraisal of the world economic situation and short-term outlook, noted with approval the Secretary-General's proposals to publish a quarterly statistical review of current developments in the world economy and his plans for progressive improvements in this publication. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to review periodically the information available for that purpose and take or suggest such measures as might be advisable to improve it.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS QUESTIONS

##### *Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries*

161. Pursuant to resolution 142 (XIV) of the General Assembly the Council had before it at the thirtieth session a preliminary report by the Secretary-General (E/3389 and Corr.1/Rev.1.)<sup>15</sup> on ways and means of promoting trade co-operation among States, irrespective of their economic systems and stages of development. This report dealt with trade relations between centrally-planned and market economies. In reviewing the principles and practices underlying international trade among market economies, it noted that perhaps their most cogent statement was to be found in the relevant provisions of GATT and in the Articles of Agreement of IMF; the basic approach in those agreements was that trade should be guided, so far as

possible, by market forces. The principles underlying trade among the centrally-planned economies differed in some important respects. Their foreign trade was regulated by plans which were part of the over-all State economic plans; while increasing weight was being given to comparative cost criteria, such considerations were only one of the factors determining foreign trade plans. Among the problems facing market economies in trade with centrally-planned economies were the inherent difficulty of distinguishing between normal commercial considerations and the impact of state policy, insufficient information on, or appreciation of, the criteria guiding state trading policy and lack of information on such matters as the actual field of competition open to traders. For the centrally-planned economies, the main problems of trading with market economies arose from the instability of trading relations subject to the free play of market forces, and the discrimination against trade with centrally-planned economies implied in the commercial and other policies of some market economy countries. The report concluded with a review of attempts to reduce obstacles to trade between the two types of economy and noted that some limited progress had been made in recent years.

162. Discussing the report, several Council members noted that the development of trade between nations, regardless of their economic and political systems or the stage of their economic development, was of the utmost importance. Some members observed that in view of the growing economic interdependence of the various countries, international economic co-operation should be strengthened. It was noted that some progress had been made in the direction of reducing obstacles to trade between centrally-planned and market economies. More thorough study, however, was needed to reveal the common elements which might serve as ties between countries with different economic and political systems and to overcome the difficulties in trade between them. Trade relations between the economically advanced and the less developed countries were also hampered by a number of problems. Among these were the impact of short-term economic fluctuations in the economically advanced countries upon the balance of payments, incomes and development programmes of the less developed countries, and the tendency for the share of the less developed countries in world exports to decline. Further, the import demand of most of the less developed countries tended to rise in excess of the growth of their domestic production.

163. Recalling resolution 1421 (XIV) of the General Assembly, the Council adopted resolution 778 (XXX) in which it expressed its belief that the expansion of international trade would stimulate economic and social progress and development. Recognizing that international trade was one of the important forms of international economic co-operation and that it was important to promote conditions conducive to the development of such trade, it took note with satisfaction of the preliminary report by the Secretary-General on ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States (E/3389 and Corr.1/Rev.1), and it looked forward to the further report envisaged as well as to the studies called for by resolution 6 (XV) of the Economic Commission for Europe.

#### *International commodity problems*

164. For the consideration of international commodity problems the Council, at its thirtieth session, had before it the report of the Commission on Inter-

<sup>15</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.

national Commodity Trade on its eighth session (E/3383)<sup>16</sup> and the 1960 report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) (E/3374).<sup>17</sup>

#### *Report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade*

165. The report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on its eighth session<sup>16</sup> provided the Council with a review of recent developments in international trade in primary commodities, as well as an account of the progress made by the Commission in its consideration of the various items in its continuing programme of work.

166. In a general appraisal of developments, the Commission pointed out that the recovery in economic activity in industrial countries during 1959 had been reflected in an increase in international commodity trade, although commodity prices had risen only slowly. Furthermore, in 1959 the purchasing power per unit of primary commodities in terms of manufactured goods had been below the 1958 level. Attention was drawn to the fact that earnings from the export of primary commodities were, in general, inadequate to enable the under-developed countries to procure the imports necessary for a satisfactory rate of economic growth and development. The report also traced significant developments in the market prices of selected commodities during 1958-1959.

167. Importance was attached by the Commission to the preparation of reliable estimates of the prospective demand for and supply of primary commodities. In this connexion, consideration was given to studies of methodology for agricultural and non-agricultural commodities, and note was taken of special problems in relation to projections for the latter group. The Commission recommended that work on commodity projections should be placed on a continuing basis and that the co-operation of Governments should be sought. It was suggested that pilot studies of a few non-agricultural commodities might be undertaken as a preliminary step.

168. Attention was given to the possibility of using compensatory financing measures to offset fluctuations in the export income of primary producing countries. As the General Assembly, in resolution 1423 (XIV), had provided for the establishment of an expert group to assist the Commission by reporting on the feasibility of establishing machinery for this purpose within the framework of the United Nations, the Commission at its eighth session confined itself to isolating certain basic aspects that appeared to warrant examination. It accordingly prepared a list of certain major lines of enquiry on which the Commission would welcome assistance from the expert group.

169. In preparation for the Commission's study of the possibilities of using national or international measures to reduce fluctuations in primary commodity markets or to mitigate their effects, the Secretary-General had directed a questionnaire to Governments. The replies received<sup>18</sup> provided the Commission with a useful indication of the wide range of problems involved, as well as the measures at present in use to

deal with them. It was agreed that the study of such measures should be pursued by means of a systematic examination during succeeding sessions of some of the stabilization methods described in the replies.

170. The programme of work of the Commission also included a study of the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in industrial countries on the behaviour of commodity markets. As a basis for the preliminary study of this question a report<sup>19</sup> had been prepared by a consultant examining the nature and magnitude of post-war fluctuations in the industrial countries, the relative importance of changes in supply and demand in the process of price formation, and the over-all quantitative effect which fluctuations in demand and price have had on trade between primary exporting countries and industrial countries. This matter is to be discussed in detail at the ninth session of the Commission.

171. At the request of the Council (resolution 726 II (XXVIII)), the Commission gave further consideration to the question of holding a joint session with the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. The Commission recommended to the Council that such a joint session should be held in Rome in 1962, being preceded by the tenth regular session of the Commission.

#### *Report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements*

172. In its 1960 review of international commodity problems, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements presented observations on current developments in inter-governmental consultation and action on commodity problems. It drew attention to the need for wide participation by both consuming and producing countries at all stages in the study and negotiation of international action, as well as in the implementation of an agreement; and it noted with satisfaction increased participation in the sugar and wheat agreements. On occasions "emergency action" had been necessary, but there was danger that a difficult situation could be aggravated by such action unless both exporting and importing countries had an opportunity to express their views and steps were also taken to seek longer-term solutions. Attention was also given to various regional economic arrangements and their probable effect on international trade in primary commodities. While wider markets could lead to higher incomes and expanded consumption within the region, countries producing raw materials could be adversely affected if regional trade arrangements were to result in higher barriers against their exports. Certain international aspects of price determination in commodity markets were also considered. It was noted that while commodity agreements were generally designed to prevent excessive price fluctuations, they did not attempt to establish a rigid price. Usually a range of prices was fixed in a commodity agreement but in some cases this range could be varied if circumstances justified. Attention was also drawn to the international repercussions of national action in this field and particularly to the fact that subsidized exports could result in a shift from efficient to less efficient production. The Committee pointed out that contributions to a buffer stock could represent a serious hardship to producing countries and suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of increasing the resources of a commodity

<sup>16</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 6.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 8.

<sup>18</sup> E/CN.13/L.69 and Corr. 1 and E/CN.13/L.69 Add.1 and 2.

<sup>19</sup> E/CN.13/L.68.

buffer stock by permitting borrowing within certain limits against the stock held.

173. The Committee included in its report an outline of the considerable inter-governmental consultation and action that had taken place on various commodities during the period under review, namely 1959 and 1960. This survey dealt briefly with butter, citrus fruit, cocoa, coconut and coconut products, coffee, copper, cotton, grains, hard fibres, lead and zinc, olive oil, rice, rubber, sugar, tea, tin, tobacco, wheat and wool.

#### *Discussion in the Council*

174. The importance of finding solutions to the problems arising in international trade in primary products was stressed by a number of speakers during both the meetings at the ministerial level and the discussion of international commodity problems.<sup>20</sup>

175. Reference was made to the fact that fluctuations in the prices of and volume of trade in primary commodities had serious effects in under-developed countries and especially in nations achieving independence where a large percentage of the population was engaged in producing such commodities. Such fluctuations frequently occurred as the result of changes in business conditions in the industrialized countries and it was noted that the Commission on International Commodity Trade proposed to study this particular aspect at its ninth session. The replies of Governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire on commodity matters (E/CN.13/69 and Corr.1 and E/CN.13/69 Add.1 and 2) indicated that it was frequently necessary to take steps at the national level to alleviate the harmful effects of such fluctuations. Both GATT and FAO were giving consideration to national policies in this respect and particularly to agricultural protection. Reduction in barriers could increase trade in primary commodities. There had also been increased inter-governmental consultation and action within the United Nations framework to deal with commodity problems. Consultations in the commodity study groups had been most useful and participation in existing commodity agreements had been widened.

176. Particular attention was given to the question of developing compensatory financial measures which would offset fluctuations in the export income of primary producing countries. Note was taken of the assistance which IMF had been able to provide to particular countries to enable them to deal with their special problems but some delegations expressed the hope that broader compensatory measures might be developed through the work of the expert group being established under General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV). It was noted that the report of this expert group would be discussed at the ninth session of the Commission.

177. Attention was also given to the long-run problem of finding adequate export markets for the primary commodities produced. It was noted that low prices for such commodities in relation to the prices of imported manufactured goods had had serious effects on the monetary reserves of some exporting countries. It was argued that prices quoted in international markets should bear a reasonable relationship to costs of production. A permanent solution to this problem of markets would be more helpful to the exporting countries than

the granting of loans requiring repayment. In this connexion, particular attention was given to the possibility of increasing consumption of primary products and to the diversification of production. Long-term bilateral agreements were mentioned as a helpful means towards stability. In some commodities large surpluses presented a continued threat to the market but any surplus disposal arrangements should follow accepted principles protecting the interests of third parties. Interest was expressed in the activities of the Commission in connexion with studies of the prospective production of and demand for primary commodities, since the imbalance between supply and demand was an important factor in the instability of commodity markets.

178. It was noted that machinery had been established to deal with different aspects of the commodity problem and that the work of the different agencies had been co-ordinated. The Council itself, and its Commission, could be largely concerned with broad issues.

179. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted a resolution (783 (XXX)) taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Commission and endorsing its programme of work; it also took note with satisfaction of the 1960 report of ICCICA. On the basis of a recommendation from the Commission, the Council invited States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, not represented on the Commission but having experience in stabilization measures, to designate observers to participate in the future sessions of the Commission. It also drew the attention of the Commission to the work on primary commodities being undertaken by the regional economic commissions and by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and invited it to take such work into account in developing studies on a broader basis. The Council also endorsed the support given by FAO and the Commission to the proposal for a joint session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and the Commission, at the time of the regular sessions of these bodies in 1962. It accordingly agreed that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO should prepare a draft agenda which would include the subject of projections of supply of and demand for primary commodities as well as other matters of mutual interest; and it invited the Secretary-General to submit the draft agenda to the Council at its thirty-second session.

#### *Report of the International Monetary Fund*

180. At its twenty-ninth session,<sup>21</sup> the Council had before it the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1959 and a supplementary statement covering the period from 1 May 1959 to 31 December 1959 inclusive.<sup>22</sup> The Council in resolution 750 (XXIX) took note of the report.

181. The Managing Director of the Fund pointed to the good results obtained by the steps which the fourteen European countries had taken at the end of 1958 to restore the external convertibility of their currency, and spoke about the role which the Fund had played in the achievement of those results.

<sup>20</sup> E/SR.1100, 1101.

<sup>21</sup> International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1959*; and "Summary of activities May 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959" (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3313 and Add.1).

<sup>22</sup> E/SR.1117 to 1121; E/AC.6/SR.290, 291, 293, E/SR.1132 respectively.

182. Since the end of 1956 the Fund had granted financial assistance amounting to the equivalent of over \$2,000 million, not including technical assistance. Its activity in the technical assistance field had steadily increased and appreciable progress had been achieved in certain countries in connexion with stabilization programmes.

183. The Fund's resources had also been used to assist countries which had large seasonal fluctuations in their balance of payments. In recent years, however, many of the countries which had benefited from that type of assistance had adopted more general stabilization programmes and applied for longer-term assistance under stand-by arrangements.

184. Substantial increases had developed during 1959 in the monetary reserves of most industrialized countries, thus removing earlier fears about balance-of-payments difficulties. In October 1959 the Executive Board of IMF had unanimously approved a statement expressing the view that there was no longer any balance-of-payments justification for discrimination by countries whose current receipts were largely in externally convertible currencies. The disappearance of import restrictions, which could also be observed outside the continent of Europe, constituted an impetus to the balanced expansion of world trade.

185. Concurrently the increase in the Fund's resources by the addition of \$5,000 million to the total quotas had strengthened "the second line of reserves" of member States. The Managing Director pointed out that a new element affecting the balance of the world economy had been introduced by the fact that Western Europe had rebuilt its productive capacity and become a strong competitor. The greater degree of price stability in many countries had produced more confidence in money and in all likelihood the period of inflation was over.

186. In conclusion the Managing Director pointed to the growing awareness in the industrialized countries of the vital importance of assisting the less developed countries. Since there was little likelihood of an increase in the prices of primary products, it was important to facilitate the marketing of those products and any other commodities which the under-developed countries might be able to export as a result of the diversification of their economies.

187. The representatives who spoke congratulated the Managing Director of IMF on his statement. They stressed the outstanding success of the re-establishment in 1958 of external convertibility for the currencies of fourteen Western European countries. Many of them supported the view of the Managing Director that the lowering of artificial and discriminatory barriers to trade was necessary to give impetus to balanced world trade.

188. Replying, the Managing Director stressed the fact that the idea of stability as a pre-requisite of economic growth had been recognized by both industrialized and non-industrialized countries and that there appeared to be full agreement on the importance of resisting inflation and basing development on genuine savings. He concluded by stating that the Fund had a role to play in times of prosperity as well as of economic adversity, but that it saw no signs at present of deflation.

### Section III. Economic development of under-developed countries\*

#### A

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON BEHALF OF FORMER TRUST TERRITORIES AND OTHER NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES\*\*

189. The General Assembly in its resolution 1414 (XIV) invited the Economic and Social Council to make a study, under Article 62 of the Charter, of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which had become independent, within the spheres and framework of programmes of international assistance. In a related resolution (1415 (XIV)) the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned "to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given to other States Members of the United Nations, to all requests which they might receive to provide Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with (a) such high-level technical experts as they might desire; and (b) all other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances under which they have acceded to independence."

190. The Secretary-General accordingly submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth session a memorandum (E/3338)<sup>23</sup> containing his preliminary observations on this subject. He concluded that the United Nations had a special responsibility to be of assistance to newly independent countries during the crucial formative period immediately following upon the attainment of their independence. He indicated, however, that the financial implications of such assistance as well as the methods of rendering it deserved further examination. The Secretary-General also drew the Council's attention (E/3327) to resolution 10 (II) of the Economic Commission for Africa, which recommended that, in any arrangements for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories which had become independent, the Council should take advantage of the establishment of the Commission; and requested the Secretary-General to use the secretariat of the Commission to the fullest extent possible in carrying out such tasks as the Council might entrust to him.

191. In the debate at the twenty-ninth session of the Council<sup>24</sup> the Secretary-General spoke of the crucial transitional period during which the Government of a newly independent country had to take serious and often irrevocable decisions. If the giving of assistance with the necessary speed at the right moment was hampered by administrative and budgetary obstacles, a great deal of its potential value would be lost. The allocation of means for this urgent temporary purpose, under the regular programme of technical assistance, would, he considered, be in harmony with the specific character of the needs in question.

192. The Council welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General in submitting his memorandum to it. The special priority to be given to the transitional needs of newly independent countries was generally recognized

\* The general aspects of economic development are also discussed in Sections I and II above.

\*\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.*

<sup>24</sup> E/SR.1106, 1107.

by members. It was agreed that in this connexion no difference could be made between former Trust Territories and other newly independent countries. It was further agreed that while the problem at the present time mainly concerned Africa, it was by no means limited to that region; it could and should be dealt with by the existing machinery and existing procedures could be adapted to deal with it. Most members agreed that additions to the regular budget of the United Nations would be necessary in order to take appropriate action under the regular programme of technical assistance; others, however, reserved their position as to the financial commitments and details involved. Many members pointed to the important or predominant role of bilateral assistance in newly independent countries and the consequent supplementary nature of United Nations assistance. A number stressed the value of close co-operation with major bilateral sources of assistance, and also of regional co-operation, particularly through ECA. Several members mentioned the importance of having highly competent Resident Representatives in newly independent countries. Many representatives emphasized that assistance should be given to newly independent countries only at their request. Most members stated that such assistance should not be at the expense of other under-developed countries. Particular reference was made in the debate to the importance of assistance in public administration. The intention of the Secretary-General to consult with the specialized agencies and make more detailed proposals to the Council at its thirtieth session was generally welcomed.

193. The Council adopted a resolution (752 (XXXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, to prepare for it at its thirtieth session, in consultation with the Governments of countries which were formerly under trusteeship, or which had become independent, with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and with other appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations, a report based on a further and more specific examination of the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States, including opportunities offered under the existing operational programmes of the United Nations.

194. The Secretary-General's report to the thirtieth session of the Council (E/3387)<sup>25</sup> explored both the long-term problems of newly independent countries and the special problems of transition to independence; it examined the nature of action required on the basis of requests for assistance already received or indicated; and it considered the expansion required in existing United Nations programmes to meet this new and urgent situation. The Secretary-General recommended that the credits now available under the regular programme for assistance with economic development, public administration and operational and executive personnel be substantially increased. He further recommended an increase in the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of TAB from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent of the total programme for 1960, with a possible further increase to 10 per cent from 1961 onward. The main relevant activities of the specialized agencies and of IAEA were summarized in an addendum<sup>26</sup> to

the report, which described the expansion of their activities in the countries or regions concerned and the manner in which they had defined their top priorities for action. It was stated that the agencies, like the United Nations, had come to the conclusion that their action should be mainly concentrated on the development and effective maintenance of national services and institutions; on fact finding and determination of needs; and on training. The addendum also described the financial action which the specialized agencies had taken or were contemplating in the light of this additional responsibility.

195. In a statement to the Council,<sup>27</sup> the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs referred to the added urgency and the new circumstances which had arisen as a result of events in the Congo. Recent developments might require a modification of the concepts of the role of the United Nations in rendering assistance to newly independent countries, and those revised concepts would have to be taken into account when budgetary proposals and more detailed estimates were presented to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session. It was clear that the scheme for the provision of operational and executive personnel (OPEX) would have to be considerably expanded.

196. In the debate, general agreement was expressed with the proposals made by the Secretary-General in document E/3887, and with those concerning the specialized agencies made in document E/3887/Add. 1. Many members expressed their feelings of good will towards and solidarity with the newly emerging countries of Africa. Reference was made to recent events in the Congo which had shown the necessity and urgency of the kind of action the Secretary-General had proposed. Members generally recognized the need for increased resources to enable appropriate United Nations action to be taken without prejudice to other countries. Several representatives expressed agreement that the scheme for the provision of operational and executive personnel (OPEX) should be put on a regular basis and expanded. Other members made reference to the important role which the Resident Representatives would have to play, particularly in newly independent countries. The emphasis laid by the Secretary-General on education and training and on public administration was generally supported. References were made to the bilateral programmes with which the United Nations action must be properly concerted. A large number of members referred to the need to enable the Secretary-General to take prompt or immediate action in the special situation which had arisen.

197. While the need for increased resources to carry out proposals for assistance to newly independent countries was recognized by all representatives, several thought that these resources should come from the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, financed by voluntary contributions. Most members, however, supported the principle of increases in the regular programme activities, in response to the needs of newly independent countries, although several of these members stated that it was for the General Assembly to decide upon the details and extent of such additional financial provision, and they reserved their position in this respect. Those members who thought that financial provision should be made under the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund argued that resources could be released from the present allocations by re-

<sup>25</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.*

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> E/SR.1127.

ducing administrative expenses or by accepting contributions from all countries.

198. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council, in resolution 768 (XXX), commended the Secretary-General for his reports and endorsed the objectives and principles which they contained; stated that special efforts must be made to provide, within the existing framework of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, prompt and effective assistance to newly emerging countries, making appropriate use in this connexion of existing Resident Representatives and of those who might be appointed in the future; and stressed the need for providing speedily and on an adequate scale operational, executive and administrative personnel where requested. The Council requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of TAB to prepare, so far as possible, detailed programmes for consideration respectively by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session and by TAC at its November 1960 session, for meeting the additional needs of newly independent and emerging States, without prejudice to the assistance to other countries; it recommended that the General Assembly make appropriate provision for these purposes in the United Nations budget; and urged that every effort be made to secure increased contributions to the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

#### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

199. The Council at its thirtieth session had before it a report (E/3395 and Add.1)<sup>28</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 662 A (XXIV) in which the Council had requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic surveys of international economic assistance for the less developed countries. The previous report (E/3131 and Add. 1)<sup>29</sup> had been submitted in 1958. Accordingly, the current report covered the two fiscal years ending in 1958 and 1959. As distinct from previous reports, the new report dealt not only with the statistical picture during the period since the submission of the 1958 report, but also with the relevant trends for the period since 1953. This description of longer term trends related to the distribution of aid as between grants and loans, the shares, in receipts of aid, of different regions and countries, and the relationship of aid received to *per caput* incomes, to export earnings, and to capital formation. As regards sources of assistance, trends were described in the distribution of aid between bilateral and multilateral assistance, the share of various countries in bilateral assistance, the relationship of bilateral assistance to private capital outflow and capital formation in the contributing countries, and the relationship of assistance to the national incomes of contributing countries. The report also included a section on problems of measurement of international assistance and a foreword describing more recent problems arising in connexion with international aid policies.

200. In its debate on this question,<sup>30</sup> members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the Secretary-General's report, and welcomed the additional information given on longer term trends. The evidence it gave of steady growth of public aid to under-developed countries was emphasized and welcomed by sev-

eral members. Attention was drawn to what appeared to be inequalities in the distribution of aid in the sense that the poorest of the under-developed countries tended to receive less on a *per caput* basis. These inequalities were said to show the desirability of consultation and co-ordination in this matter, and also the importance of technical assistance in increasing the absorptive capacity for capital. The addition of an inter-related and combined analysis of private and public flows was unanimously supported. It was said that the proposed combined report should also include information on action taken to promote the development of under-developed countries, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII). The importance of better information, both on capital flows and on pre-investment activities, and its value for the Council's future work, was emphasized by many members.

201. The Council adopted two resolutions. In the first of these (780 (XXX)), it requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the discussion at the thirtieth session, to continue his efforts to facilitate, in consultation with States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and with the appropriate specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations, the availability, collection and analysis of data relating to the international flow of public and private capital, including to the extent possible data on the volume, distribution, re-investment and repatriation of profits and it invited the States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General by continuing to meet his requests for statistical and other data relating to the international flow of private and public capital and for pertinent information regarding actions and measures being taken to advance the economic development of less developed countries. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to present to it the data and related information assembled under this resolution in a form which would facilitate the study and analysis of total capital movements, particularly in regard to the less developed countries.

202. In the second resolution (781 (XXX)) the Council recognized the importance of having readily available a full and up-to-date record of specific technical and pre-investment assistance relating to the economic and social development of the less developed countries, and accordingly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, to report to a future session of the Council on the possibility of establishing such a record in a form which would make it readily accessible.

#### QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND\*

203. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1424 (XIV), asked the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, ways and means of making further progress towards the early establishment of a United Nations capital development fund and to report on this matter to the Council at its thirtieth session and to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session. At the same time the General Assembly called upon Member States, *inter alia*, to reappraise their positions as regards extending material support for the early establishment of a United

<sup>28</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, Twenty-sixth session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

<sup>30</sup> E/AC.6/SR.289; E/SR. 1132.

\* Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

Nations capital development fund. The Secretary-General drew the attention of Member States to this resolution and requested the expression of their views regarding the early establishment of such a fund. Replies received from fifteen Member Governments (E/3393 and Add.1-3) were before the Council at its thirtieth session. The replies showed that some Governments were in favour of the early establishment of such a capital development fund while other Member States referred to the existing machinery for multilateral assistance, including the proposed establishment of an International Development Association.

#### REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

204. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered<sup>31</sup> the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation for the period ending 30 June 1959, together with supplements recording the principal activities of those bodies since that date.<sup>32</sup>

205. The President of the Bank told the Council that there had been a sharp rise in the volume of the Bank's lending activities. Since 1957-1958, loans had averaged \$700 million annually, compared with an annual rate of \$400 million in earlier years. The authorized capital of the Bank had been increased from \$10 billion to \$21 billion in September 1959, in view of increasing demands for its services. In discussing the work of the Bank during the past year, he concentrated on its activities in Africa, where nine loans, totalling over \$260 million, had been made since April 1959. Those loans had helped to finance the development of mineral resources, improvements in transportation systems and general economic, including agricultural, development. He also referred to the technical assistance activities of the Bank in Africa and said that government officials concerned with development planning in six African countries had been given an opportunity for an exchange of views with their counterparts elsewhere in the world through the Bank's Economic Development Institute.

206. Regarding the establishment of the proposed International Development Association (IDA), the President stated that he expected it to come into existence in the autumn of 1960. The Association, which was but one of a number of new international financial institutions, would provide development assistance without unduly burdening the balance of payments of countries which were too poor to finance conventional loans.

207. As Chairman of the International Finance Corporation, he announced that the Corporation's investments had continued to grow and that it had extended its activities to an increasing number of countries. The Corporation's commitments currently totalled \$20 million and had been accompanied by the investment of three and a half times that amount in private capital.

<sup>31</sup> E/SR.1098, 1099.

<sup>32</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Fourteenth Annual Report, 1958-1959*; and "Supplement to the Fourteenth Annual Report" (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3314 and Add. 1); and International Finance Corporation, *Third Annual Report 1958-1959*; "Address by Robert L. Garner, President, International Finance Corporation, at the 1959 Meeting of the Board of Governors"; and "Supplement to the Third Annual Report" (Washington, D.C.), transmitted to the Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/3315 and Add.1-2).

208. In conclusion the President of the Bank emphasized that, although the problems of economic development were still immense, their nature and magnitude were coming to be more generally understood and both the less developed and the more developed countries were attacking them with greater vigour. The Bank would continue to do its utmost to support those activities.

209. The representatives who spoke all paid a tribute to the work of the Bank during the past year. The importance of its developmental activities, particularly in Africa, was generally appreciated. Many representatives emphasized the need for the Bank, and IDA when it began its operations, to co-operate closely with other international organizations such as the United Nations Special Fund. The valuable work the Bank had done in facilitating a solution to the problem of the Indus waters was specifically referred to by several representatives.

210. The report of IFC was generally welcomed as indicative of that organization's increased flexibility and its growing scope. One representative drew special attention to the fact that the Corporation was now prepared to make at least part of its investments in currencies other than dollars.

211. The Council in resolution 749 (XXIX) took note of the reports of the Bank and of IFC.

#### INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL\*

212. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council had before it a progress report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/3325 and Corr. 1 and 2). Unlike the periodic reports on the international flow of private capital, in which there had been a global approach to the question, the progress report sought to clarify the types of private foreign investment ventures which Governments of low-income countries were particularly interested in attracting and in which foreign enterprises were likely to be interested, and the measures which were in use or might be adopted to develop such investments under mutually satisfactory arrangements.

213. In the course of the discussion<sup>33</sup> a number of delegations expressed interest in the possibility, mentioned in the report, of stimulating foreign investments by providing added protection against non-business risks, especially through the possible use of international arbitral machinery for the adjustment of disputes between Governments and foreign investors. Some delegations, however, felt that such disputes should be considered as internal matters not readily amenable to international arbitration procedures.

214. A number of delegations made specific suggestions regarding certain other aspects of the problem which, in their view, deserved further attention by the Secretariat. Among these were measures which could be used to canalize foreign investments into industries of special importance to the economic development of the capital-receiving country; assistance by foreign firms in developing the skilled labour resources of under-developed countries; and the improvement of information facilities on investment conditions and opportunities in under-developed countries.

215. In its resolution 762 (XXIX), the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the progress

\* Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>33</sup> E/AC.6/SR.282 to 283; E/SR.1111.

report to the General Assembly and invited him to prepare a further report for submission to the Council at its thirty-first session on measures designed to promote the flow of private capital, including measures to facilitate the adjustment of disputes related to private investments. The Secretary-General was invited to pay regard, in the preparation of the report, to the discussions at the twenty-ninth session of the Council and the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, and to take into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental sources. The council decided that on the basis of that further report it would prepare comments for transmittal to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.

216. At its thirtieth session, the Council had before it a further report (E/3369)<sup>34</sup> on the international flow of private capital, covering the period 1958-1959. This report, which was of an interim nature<sup>35</sup> brought up to date and in some instances amplified the data on foreign private long-term capital movements published in 1959 in the triennial report entitled *The International Flow of Private Capital 1956-1958*.<sup>36</sup> The report also contained a short account of the most important measures adopted in the period 1958-March 1960, together with a list of related official texts known to the Secretariat.

217. During the debate on the economic development of under-developed countries,<sup>37</sup> the role of foreign private capital in such development was discussed. The sustained level of international investments was noted as an encouraging factor, but several delegations called attention to the persisting imbalance in the geographic distribution of these investments and their tendency to follow rather than precede economic development. Mention was made of the inadequacy of the inflow of private capital in a number of under-developed countries in relation to their needs and the opportunities they thought they could offer to private foreign investors. Concern was voiced by some members about the possibility of an increase of capital movements among countries or groups of countries which were already industrialized, at the expense of investment in developing countries. Several representatives informed the Council of recent measures taken by their Governments to improve the conditions under which foreign capital could be invested in their territories, or to grant special treatment to foreign enterprises officially approved as being in the interest of the national economy. One member mentioned the value which Governments might attach to the availability of a collection, as complete and up to date as possible, of the laws and regulations adopted in various countries with respect to private foreign investments. Regarding the protection of private foreign investments, reference was again made to the possibility of developing international arbitration facilities.

218. Satisfaction was expressed with the report of the Secretary-General. In reply to a question relating to the presentation of detailed information on the profits from foreign enterprise, the representative of the Secretary-General explained the technical limitations

attaching to the availability of data on the proceeds of foreign investments and their distribution or reinvestment. Having regard to the close relationship between private investments and inter-governmental grants and loans, the Council envisaged the combination of the study and discussion of both types of capital flows in a global approach to the problem of the external financing of economic development. The debate led to the adoption of resolution 780 (XXX) already referred to in paragraph 201 above, which aims at facilitating the availability, collection and analysis of all possible relevant data and information as well as the study and analysis of total capital movements, particularly in regard to the less developed countries.

#### INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PRODUCTIVITY<sup>38</sup>

219. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council had before it the fourth progress report on implementation of the work programme on industrialization (E/3328),<sup>39</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with resolution 597 A (XXI), which contained also proposals by the Secretary-General for future work on industrialization, submitted in accordance with resolution 709 A (XXVII); a note by the Secretariat to assist the Council in considering the establishment of a commission for industrial development (E/L.851),<sup>40</sup> the third issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity*,<sup>41</sup> and several reports prepared by the Secretariat under the work programme (E/L.855).

220. The discussion<sup>42</sup> concentrated on two main subjects: the establishment of a subsidiary body of the Council to deal with problems of industrial development, and the work programme on industrialization. The first topic was before the Council pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV), in which the Assembly had recommended that the Council give consideration to the prompt establishment of a commission for industrial development.

221. A number of members considered that the General Assembly had left open the form which the new organ should take. The Council, which had full responsibility in matters pertaining to the establishment of its subsidiary organs, was free to choose between setting up a standing committee, a functional commission or an advisory group of experts. Most members of this group preferred the first solution. By setting up a standing committee, they felt, the Council would indicate that the function of the new body was mainly to advise the Council in policy matters. The work of a standing committee would be more closely integrated with that of the Council than that of a functional commission; that was the case of the Technical Assistance Committee, with which the new body would have certain similarities. A standing committee would be an inter-governmental body whose members would not serve merely as experts, but also represent their Governments. Whereas only one representative could serve on a commission, each delegation could consist of several high-level experts. Furthermore, a committee could be established more rapidly than a commission. While other members in this group preferred the third solution, they were prepared to support the first one which they regarded as a compromise.

<sup>38</sup> See also para. 628 below.

<sup>34</sup> *Official records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4.

<sup>35</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) as amended by resolution 1035 (XI) calling for a major report every three years and interim reports in the intervening years.

<sup>36</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.D2.

<sup>37</sup> E/AC.6/SR.289; E/SR.1132.

<sup>39</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 7.

<sup>41</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.B.1.

<sup>42</sup> E/SR.1102 to 1105, 1109, 1111; E/AC.6/SR.274 to 277, 279.

222. A number of other members considered that the only appropriate way of implementing General Assembly resolution 1431 (XIV) was to establish a functional commission—an organ which would better serve the interests of the under-developed countries. A decision to set up a committee might be severely criticized in the General Assembly. Some countries would regard it merely as an interim step and might raise the question of establishing a more independent body with broader responsibilities subsequently. The opinion was also expressed that neither the proposed committee nor its terms of reference were adequate to meet the important duties devolving on the United Nations in the field of industrialization; the scope of those duties was so great that the establishment of a specialized agency might be warranted.

223. Other members thought that either a standing committee or a functional commission would meet the needs of the less developed countries. Some of them, however, stressed the need for expert representation in the new body. Other members pointed out that the establishment of a standing committee would not prevent the convening—either by the committee or the Secretary-General—of a small advisory group to present recommendations on the work programme on industrialization. With regard to representation, each Government could decide, in the light of its own organization and degree of industrial development, whether it wished to be represented by persons holding key functions in the planning or execution of national economic development or by experts in problems of industrialization.

224. The Council agreed that membership of the new body should be wider than that of the Council and that due consideration should be given to the principle of geographical distribution. However, some members considered that representation of industrialized and less industrialized countries should not be strictly balanced, since parity would give the former, representing only Europe and North America, an advantage over the latter representing three continents. There should be an adequate representation of under-developed countries because their industrial development would be the main goal of the proposed committee. Some representatives objected to opening membership to States members of the specialized agencies since certain States had been admitted to those agencies while certain others had not.

225. The Council agreed that the proposed committee should not in any way prejudice the activities of the regional economic commissions; it should assist the Council to maintain liaison between the activities in the field of industrialization of all organizations of the United Nations family and other bodies working in the same field.

226. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (751 (XXIX)) in which it established a standing Committee for Industrial Development composed of the eighteen members of the Council and six additional members to be elected from amongst States members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies or IAEA, with due consideration to the principle of geographical distribution and to the adequate representation of under-developed countries. The Committee, which was authorized to sit, with the approval of the Council, while the Council was not in session, will advise the Council in matters related to the acceleration by less industrialized countries of their industrial development, and, to that end, (a) examine for the

Council the work programme on industrialization and make recommendations concerning its further development; (b) initiate, propose and encourage studies and seminars dealing with certain specified techniques and policies, in particular those relating to production, management, distribution, marketing, economic programming, finance, taxation and administration; (c) undertake, propose or encourage the collection, evaluation and dissemination of information derived from those studies and of other information relevant to industrialization; and (d) perform such other relevant functions as the Council may from time to time assign to it.

227. After some discussion, the Council agreed to elect the six additional members of the Committee at the twenty-ninth session. The countries elected were: India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

228. At the thirtieth session the Council decided<sup>43</sup> that the Committee should convene on 27 March 1961 and that the term of office of the six members elected at the twenty-ninth session should begin on 1 January 1961.

229. With respect to the programme of work on industrialization, most members of the Council generally approved the Secretary-General's proposals for 1960-1961, both as regards research work and the substantive servicing of United Nations field operations in industry. It was suggested, however, that the main emphasis in the programme should be put on the study of the broad problems related to economic policies of, and measures for, industrial development, involving a macro-economic approach, rather than on the more narrow and more technical industry studies on which the Secretariat had concentrated in the past, and that it continued to emphasize in its proposals for the future.

230. A divergent view was that emphasis on micro-economic studies was in accordance with the criteria laid down in resolution 709 A (XXVII). The value of such proposals as studies of the use of models for long-term planning in under-developed countries, of methods of economic evaluation of industrial and related projects, and of longer-term demand for industrial equipment in under-developed countries could be doubted as these studies seemed to be purely theoretical.

231. The opinion was also expressed that the work programme had so far been, and still was, characterized by an effort to maintain a balance between macro-economic and micro-economic studies; and that this approach was correct since neither could be disregarded.

232. Of the projects proposed by the Secretary-General many representatives singled out specific ones which they considered to be particularly important; among them were the study of problems of utilization of industrial equipment in under-developed countries, and some of the studies relating to programming of industrialization. Stress was laid on the urgency of undertaking the project on the collection, analysis and dissemination of experience obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national technical assistance in the field of industrialization and energy, which had been requested by the Council in resolution 740 C (XXVIII). The study of measures to facilitate the supply of equipment to under-developed countries was also singled out as deserving of a high priority.

233. In discussing the programme of work, the Council kept in view the question of the terms of re-

<sup>43</sup> E/SR.1132.

ference of its new subsidiary body on industrial development. Some members considered that the Council should give it firm guidance on the formulation of a longer-term programme of work. Others felt that the terms of reference should not be too restrictive, and that the new body should be free to conduct the studies along the lines which it considered most appropriate. A number of members suggested that the Secretary-General should submit new proposals for a longer-range and expanded work programme. The representative of the Secretary-General remarked that that would once again put the Secretariat in the somewhat difficult position of having presented a work programme which was neither fully accepted nor yet rejected by the Council, and stated that the Secretariat would have to take as its starting-point the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization with which it had very closely co-operated.

234. At the conclusion of the debate on the programme of work, the Council adopted a resolution (757 (XXIX)), in which it commended the Secretary-General for the work carried out thus far in the field of industrialization; it approved the proposals for the work programme to be carried out in 1960-1961, to be implemented from resources currently available or which could reasonably be expected to become available; and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals, together with any financial implications, for a longer-range and expanded work programme in the field of industrial development, taking into account the report of the Advisory Committee, for consideration by the Council's Advisory Committee for Industrial Development and by the Council—in the context of the Standing Committee's report—at its thirty-first session.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### *Water resources*

235. At its twenty-ninth session the Council had before it the first biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre (E/3319),<sup>44</sup> a progress report submitted pursuant to resolution 675 (XXV). The report dealt with the establishment and functions of the Centre; organizational arrangements for co-ordination and concerted action; and the progress made with projects. In addition, it contained recommendations for further action and an annex summarizing current activities of the various United Nations organizations concerned. The projects reviewed included those on: techniques of water resources surveys, river flow evaluation, water resources terminology, ground-water resources development, water pollution problems, and river-basin development. Attention was called to a number of additional problems which were considered to deserve priority. One was the need for country surveys of water resources and uses, as a first step towards a comprehensive approach to the subject of water resources in the context of past and prospective economic development. Another pertained to international river basins; the view was expressed that preliminary surveys of selected basins should be undertaken, beginning with a review of existing governmental services dealing with the various aspects and purposes of water resources development in the drainage area concerned. It was also proposed that the Centre be authorized to undertake a study on the value and cost of water for different uses with a view to providing a guide for administrators

and others responsible for the formulation of water policy, including the allocation of water in water-short areas. Lastly, the Council's attention was drawn to the need for a study on the economics of desalinization of brackish and sea-water, including, in particular, the delineation of areas and situations of potential economic application.

236. In the debate,<sup>45</sup> members of the Council commended the Water Resources Development Centre for its first report and expressed their satisfaction with the progress that had so far been made. Members stressed the importance of the Centre's co-ordinating function and welcomed its intention to extend its system of liaison to other governmental and private bodies performing work in the same field.

237. In connexion with the Centre's emphasis upon the need for the provision of a factual basis for policy formulation and action in water resources surveys, it was suggested that the Centre be asked to undertake the preparation of a manual laying down criteria and standards for the investigation of water resources projects. Similar manuals dealing with other projects such as canals, dams and flood protection, could be prepared later.

238. Some members laid particular emphasis on the Centre's recommendation concerning the general survey of selected international river basins. Such surveys would, it was thought, be of great value to many under-developed countries. However, one representative expressed some doubt as to the appropriate role of the Centre in respect of international law affecting rivers of common interest to several countries.

239. The view was also expressed that while theoretical studies were not unimportant, they should receive lower priority than work based on the experience acquired in various parts of the world, experience which should be made available to the under-developed countries. It was also recommended that the practice of convening meetings of experts conversant with routine problems which had already been solved by the more advanced countries should be continued.

240. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (759 (XXIX)) in which it commended the Centre for its initial activities, endorsed the priorities for further action outlined in chapter IV of the biennial report, maintained also the priorities established in its resolution 675 (XXV), and recommended that the Centre, in its work programme, give attention to the development of standards and criteria for the formulation and study of water resources projects.

### *Conference on new sources of energy*

241. At its thirtieth session, the Council had before it a report (E/3371<sup>46</sup> and Add.1 and 2), prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 710 A (XXVII). The report described the preparations made by the Secretary-General for the holding of a United Nations conference on solar energy, wind power and geothermic energy, considered particularly from the point of view of their application. It indicated that the conference had been scheduled to take place from 21 to 31 August 1961 in Europe and described the results of three preliminary meetings of experts which had been held in Madrid, from 23 to 28 May,

<sup>44</sup> E/AC.6/SR.274, 277, 278; E/SR.1111.

<sup>45</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Special Supplement.

<sup>46</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.

Grenoble, from 14 to 17 June and Rome, from 27 June to 2 July 1960 respectively. These meetings had led to a new formulation of the individual items in the final agenda of the conference and had established a series of substantive guide-lines for potential contributors of papers on each item. The report also stated that it was planned to run two simultaneous series of meetings during the conference, one dealing with new sources for power purposes and the other with solar energy for purposes other than power. Finally, it was envisaged that participants would include representatives of governmental services or individuals selected by Governments of Member States; individual specialists selected to prepare papers and lead discussions; representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and representatives of interested international organizations and learned societies.

242. In the debate,<sup>47</sup> members of the Council expressed their satisfaction with the preparations being made for the conference. The importance of new sources of energy was fully recognized, especially in the less developed areas which lacked conventional sources of energy or where the utilization of such sources would be too costly. Some delegations which, in the past, had questioned the usefulness of holding the conference indicated that they no longer did so. In regard to participants at the conference, several members expressed the opinion that it would be most appropriate for representatives of governmental services to act in their private capacities as technicians rather than as government officials; they felt that such a procedure would be conducive to a more constructive exchange of views and experience. The proposal was made that less developed countries might avail themselves of fellowships granted under the United Nations technical assistance programmes so as to help their technicians participate in the conference. Some members pointed out that they would not object to this proposal provided that it did not constitute a departure from normal technical assistance policy.

243. In the course of the debate, the observer for Italy offered to provide host facilities for the conference.

244. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution (779 (XXX)) in which it commended the Secretary-General for his report and noted with satisfaction the results of the meetings of experts; approved the arrangements proposed for the conference to be held from 21 to 31 August 1961, and accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Italy to provide host facilities. The Council drew the attention of the Governments of Member States, and especially those of the less developed countries, to the facilities available under the United Nations technical assistance programmes for the granting of fellowships and other assistance enabling them to benefit from the conference. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at the thirty-third session on the proceedings and results of the conference.

#### *Petroleum resources*

245. At the twenty-ninth session the Council had before it also a report of the Secretary-General on petroleum resources (E/3324).<sup>48</sup> Prepared pursuant to resolution 740 B (XXVIII), the report provided information

on the studies so far undertaken by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, reviewed the technical assistance and development programme in the petroleum field under the United Nations auspices, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1425 (XIV), and suggested possible further action. In addition, the Secretary-General transmitted to the Council, for its consideration, the records of the debates on petroleum resources during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.<sup>49</sup>

246. In the debate in the Council,<sup>50</sup> the view was expressed that because of the importance of the subject, the Secretary-General should be asked to continue his study of it and to assemble all available information for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session. Several members proposed that international co-operation in the field of petroleum resources should now be concentrated mainly on the creation and training of skilled local personnel at different levels; the provision and manufacture of equipment for petroleum extraction, petroleum processing and petroleum transport in the under-developed countries; and the exchange of information on, and experience in, the extracting and processing of petroleum. They further proposed that the Secretary-General should be requested to transmit his report (E/3324) to Governments and consult them on the possibilities of international co-operation and assistance through the United Nations along the above lines; that the specialized agencies concerned should be invited to report on the possibility of their co-operation in aiding the under-developed countries with a view to the development of their petroleum industries and resources in general, and that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session the comments from Governments and the reports from the specialized agencies.

247. Other members however thought this proposal was somewhat similar to previous draft resolutions which had not been favoured by the General Assembly and the Council.

248. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (758 (XXIX)) in which it expressed its satisfaction that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been able to meet the demands so far made by Member States in respect of studies and meetings on common problems, as well as the requests for technical and other direct assistance of a more individual nature designed to further the development of petroleum resources in under-developed countries; it welcomed the assurance provided by the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations and the specialized agencies were able to continue to meet the requests of Member States for such assistance; noted the conclusions of the report that Member States might find it useful to give further attention to petroleum development in under-developed countries and to the further training of petroleum technicians, the provision of laboratory and other facilities for training, and problems of fuel efficiency; and noted that the regional economic commissions had, where appropriate and at the request of their members, included the study of such problems in their past and future work programme. The Council invited the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of TAB to continue to provide assistance, at the request of Governments, along the existing lines and also to organize seminars on the techniques of petroleum development with the co-operation of the

<sup>47</sup> E/AC.6/SR.288; E/SR.1132.

<sup>48</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

<sup>49</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Second Committee, 613th, 621st, 633rd and 636th meetings.*

<sup>50</sup> E/AC.6/SR.280, 281; E/SR.1111.

specialized agencies; and it expressed the hope that competent non-governmental and private organizations would be invited to participate in such seminars. Lastly, the Council requested the Secretary-General to bring to its attention any significant increases in requests by under-developed countries for services of petroleum experts which could not adequately be taken care of under existing facilities and programmes.

*Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources*

249. By resolution 1314 (XIII), in connexion with the agenda item entitled "Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination", the General Assembly decided to establish a commission to conduct a full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, with recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening. It further decided that, in the conduct of the survey, due regard should be paid to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries. The Commission was requested to report to the Economic and Social Council.

250. The Commission is composed of nine members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. It held two sessions from 18 to 22 May 1959 and from 16 February to 17 March 1960.

251. At its first session, the Commission decided to entrust the Secretariat with the preparation of a study on the status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources; and to request Governments, specialized agencies and regional economic commissions to supply information for incorporation in the Secretariat study.

252. The preliminary study prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.97/5 and Add.1) was considered by the Commission at its second session. The Commission adopted a resolution (E/3334, para. 13)<sup>51</sup> in which it requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by its members, to invite Member States and specialized agencies to verify the material in the preliminary study, and to submit additional pertinent information with regard to matters within their respective jurisdictions. It further invited the Secretary-General to prepare, in the light of such submissions, a revision of the study for consideration by the Commission at its next session and to include in the revised study appropriate references to United Nations decisions, reports and studies relating to rights and duties of States under international law and to international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries. The Commission expressed the hope that Member States which had not already done so would as soon as possible submit the information requested.

253. The views expressed by the members of the Commission were summarized in the Commission's progress report (E/3334-A/AC.97/8) to the Council at its twenty-ninth session. The Commission plans to hold its third session at the end of April 1961 and to con-

sider the revised text of the Secretariat study at that time. It expects to submit its final report to the Council at its thirty-second session.

254. The Council at its twenty-ninth session<sup>52</sup> took note of the progress report of the Commission without discussion.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON CARTOGRAPHY

255. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on international co-operation on cartography (E/3339 and Add.1)<sup>53</sup> prepared pursuant to resolution 714 (XXVII) on the convening of a third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, and also pursuant to resolution 715 B (XXVII) dealing with proposals for amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW).

256. In the debate<sup>54</sup> members generally expressed themselves in favour of holding a third conference and welcomed the invitation from the Government of Thailand to hold the Conference in Bangkok in the last quarter of 1961 (E/3339, para. 5). The Council adopted a resolution (761 A (XXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to take steps to convene the Conference accordingly. Such steps were to include the preparation of a provisional agenda on the basis of the proposals received from Governments, and the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested inter-governmental organizations.

257. In addition, it was proposed that the United Nations should convene a regional cartographic conference for Africa, since Africa had a greater need than any other region for basic cartographic data, and would need substantial assistance in connexion with the survey work that would have to be carried out. The regional cartographic conferences for Asia and the Far East and the Pan American cartographic conferences had given the participating countries an opportunity to exchange extremely valuable information and technical data and the success of those conferences was considered to be yet another reason why a similar conference should be convened in Africa.

258. The Council adopted a resolution (761 B (XXIX)) wherein it requested the Secretary-General to consult with the Governments of States members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as with the specialized agencies concerned and other international organizations as appropriate, on the desirability of convening a regional cartographic conference for Africa, and on the place and agenda for it. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the results of his consultations.

259. In the debate on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW),<sup>55</sup> there was general agreement with the statement in the Secretary-General's report (E/3339, para. 15) to the effect that the question of co-ordination of the specifications of the two international maps on the millionth scale, IMW

<sup>52</sup> E/SR.1108.

<sup>53</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

<sup>54</sup> E/AC.6/SR.281, 283; E/SR.1111.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 9.*

and WAC, was being studied by interested parties and that it was desirable, prior to the adoption of a decision by the Council concerning amendments to the specifications, to obtain general agreement of those parties, including the major publishing agencies.

260. It was noted, especially, that the comments of Governments showed that Member States felt a need for more flexibility in the specifications for the IMW series. In addition, members expressed their agreement with the recommendation of the Council of ICAO that an international conference to consider revisions of the specifications should be convened. The view was expressed that the participants in the conference should include countries adhering to the conventions of the IMW, interested international scientific organizations, specialized agencies, and experts in the particular field. It was also thought advisable to convene a group of experts in advance to prepare the ground.

261. The Council adopted a resolution (761 C (XXIX)), in which it requested the Secretary-General to consult, as appropriate, with the Governments concerned, interested specialized agencies and other interested international organizations about the convening of an international technical conference, not later than in 1962, to review, and revise as necessary, the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, and to report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the results of the consultations.

#### CO-OPERATIVES

262. At its twenty-ninth session the Council considered<sup>60</sup> a report on studies made and assistance provided by the United Nations, the ILO and FAO in the field of co-operatives,<sup>61</sup> presented to it by the Secretary-General in compliance with the request made in Council resolution 649 C (XXIII). Members noted, as evidence of the Council's continued interest, that this constituted the third general report the Council had initiated on co-operatives as an institutional instrument of economic development.<sup>62</sup> The important contribution which co-operatives had made to economic development and social progress under certain circumstances was indicated by representatives of States with different economic systems and with experience of different stages of economic and political development. Among the conditions felt to be favourable to the development of co-operatives, several representatives called attention to an adequate training programme—organized by the co-operative movement itself or by a governmental agency—for members, elected office-holders and employees of co-operatives; and to a suitable framework of law and administration. Delegations from several countries which had created such conditions offered to put their experience at the disposal of less developed countries. In its resolution 760 (XXIX) the Council noted the report with appreciation, commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned for their activities in the field of co-operatives, looked forward to the completion of studies already initiated, and requested the continuance of appropriate assistance to Govern-

ments, especially those of under-developed countries, at their request, in the establishment and development of co-operatives.

#### B

#### UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE\* <sup>63</sup>

263. The Council at its thirtieth session<sup>60</sup> considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of technical assistance (E/3366 and Corr.1 and 2)<sup>61</sup> which set forth the activities carried out under General Assembly resolution 200(III), 304(IV), 418(V), 723(VIII) and 926(V). Additionally, the Council was provided with information concerning the United Nations activities under the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance contained in the twelfth report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3337)<sup>61</sup> as well as the recommendations of TAC (E/3419)<sup>62</sup> on these reports.

264. The Secretary-General's report (E/3366 and Corr.1 and 2) reviewed the services provided to Governments during the operational year 1959. In compliance with the request of TAC, the report provided, under a single document, coverage of all forms of United Nations technical assistance. The report, which was intended to be considered in conjunction with the annual report of TAB to TAC, summarized both regular and expanded programme work under fields of assistance. It also provided comprehensive financial and statistical tables, including table relating to technical assistance in the field of public administration which, in past years, were reported on separately.

265. In presenting the report to TAC, the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance pointed (E/TAC/L.211) to the increase in the number of experts serving and of fellowships awarded. He attributed these gains to the growing importance accorded by recipient Governments to training of their nationals and to the assistance in recruitment being rendered by national committees. In spite of the gains, however, the Commissioner mentioned the continuing difficulties encountered in recruitment. He reported on the greater role that regional commissions were playing in the formulation of programmes. Referring to the Special Fund he described the relationship between it and the United Nations programme and explained the mutual benefits derived from such collaboration. On the subject of secretariat reorganization, the Commissioner stated that many improvements, both, as regards administrative and substantive work, had already been achieved. He expressed concern at the fact that available resources continued inadequate to meet the requests received.

266. In the course of the discussion, delegations found the increase in expert services and fellowship awards encouraging, but several representatives called attention to the large and increasing needs which had to be met beyond those accommodated within current programmes. The increasing participation of the region-

<sup>60</sup> E/AC.6/SR.278, 279; E/SR.1111.

<sup>61</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3221 and Add.1.*

<sup>62</sup> The two previous reports were: *Rural Progress through Co-operatives* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.II.B.2) and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/2950.*

\* The provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

<sup>63</sup> The question of technical assistance for narcotics control is dealt with in chapter V, section V below.

<sup>60</sup> E/TAC/SR.207 to 211, 213 to 214, 220; E/SR.1132.

<sup>61</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.*

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid., Supplement No. 5.*

al economic commissions in technical assistance activities was noted with interest; in reply to questions put to him on this subject, the Commissioner explained that this participation corresponded to a fuller utilization of available staff resources without any increase in the existing establishment. On the subject of advisory services the question of lengthening the mission of experts in appropriate cases and the importance of providing them with good counterparts were discussed. With respect to training activities a number of delegations found particularly worthwhile those projects in which the provision of experts could be combined with training on the spot or through fellowships for study or observation abroad. A number of representatives expressed the wish that in future fuller use be made of the experts and training opportunities available in their countries.

267. The Committee commended the Secretariat on the changes effected in the form of the report which met the requirements expressed at the twenty-eighth session.

268. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council, in resolution 789(XXX), took note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (E/3366 and Corr.1 and 2).<sup>63</sup>

#### UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION\*

269. At its thirtieth session, the Council considered<sup>64</sup> a progress report by the Secretary-General on the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (E/3370 and Corr.1)<sup>65</sup> submitted in accordance with a request made by the Council at the twenty-eighth session.

270. Reporting on behalf of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance stated that the experiment had proved to be a success. In practice, no difficulties had arisen regarding the availability of qualified personnel or the acceptance of such personnel by national staffs and there was no sign of any tendency for such international staff to remain as a permanent feature of national administrations. Recipient Governments, in appraising the results of the programme, were unreservedly favourable. The general consensus was that the programme should be established on a permanent basis. The Commissioner stated that the limited resources available hampered a more widespread use of the programme's facilities. As of 15 May 1960, 167 requests for assistance had been received. The care exercised in the implementation of the programme was necessary to ensure equitable geographic distribution of the limited number of staff and to take account of the relative priorities.

271. On behalf of the Secretary-General the Commissioner expressed the hope that the Programme would be placed on a continuing basis and that resources commensurate with needs would be made available.

272. Most members of TAC, which considered the question on behalf of the Council, expressed complete satisfaction with the programme and the manner in which it was being implemented. Some members, who at previous sessions had had some doubts regarding

the programme, stated that they had found their fears allayed, although some others reiterated their stand regarding the advisability of using international staff in national posts. The consensus was that the experimental nature of the programme had served its purpose and that the programme deserved to attain continuing status among the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

273. On the proposal of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (790 (XXX)) in which it recommended to the General Assembly that the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel be placed on a continuing basis within the United Nations programmes. The Council also asked the General Assembly to give favourable consideration to the needs for additional resources to meet the ever increasing demands for this programme.<sup>66</sup>

#### EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE\*

274. At its resumed twenty-eighth session<sup>67</sup> the Council authorized the Technical Assistance Board to plan the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1961-1962 in accordance with the procedural arrangements which the Board had proposed in order to put into effect the decisions taken by the Council in its resolution 735 (XXVIII) concerning the planning, approval and implementation of the Programme on a two-year basis.

275. At its thirtieth session<sup>68</sup> the Council had before it the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3312)<sup>69</sup> on its session held in November and December 1959, at which the Committee had approved the Programme activities for 1960, and had authorized the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the implementation of the approved projects.<sup>70</sup>

276. The Council also had before it the Annual Report of TAB to TAC (E/3337<sup>71</sup> and Add.1) and the reports of TAC (E/3408 and E/3419)<sup>69</sup> on its session held from June to August 1960. The Council noted that during its session TAC had examined the reports of TAB on country programming procedures (E/TAC/96, E/TAC/97) and local cost arrangements (E/TAC/98), a communication from ICAO regarding an increase in the ICAO regional projects under the Expanded Programme (E/3376) and a communication from the Secretary-General of ITU on the administrative and operational services costs for the Union's technical assistance activities in 1961-1962 (E/TAC/99). The question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and Expanded Programme budgets as well as the question of the possibility of a change in the name of the technical assistance programmes were also considered by TAC.

277. The decisions and recommendations of TAC and the Council's action on them are described below.

<sup>63</sup> See also para. 635 below.

\* The provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Programmes of technical assistance".

<sup>67</sup> E/SR.1090.

<sup>68</sup> E/TAC/SR.207 to 211, 213 to 214, 220, 224 to 225; E/SR.1132.

<sup>69</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

<sup>70</sup> The General Assembly on 5 December 1959 confirmed, in resolution 1432 (XIV) the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for the 1960 Programme.

<sup>71</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 5.*

<sup>64</sup> See also para. 634 below.

\* Sub-item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>65</sup> E/TAC/SR.221, 223; E/SR.1132.

<sup>66</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6.

## Review of 1959 activities

278. The Technical Assistance Committee reviewed the activities of the Programme in 1959 and noted that because of a decrease of almost \$1 million in voluntary contributions compared with 1958, operations had remained at about 3 per cent below the level of the previous year, which was all the more disappointing since the 1959 Programme had originally been planned at a higher level than that of 1958. Despite the unexpected drop in resources, some 102 countries or territories had received assistance in 1959 and new projects had been launched in almost every field of activity, many of them in rapidly advancing countries of Africa. The volume of assistance to Africa had increased slightly, but in view of the financial situation, the increase had implied a corresponding reduction of assistance to other regions. The Committee was gratified to note that the downward trend of the past three years in the number of fellowships awarded had been reversed in 1959 and that the number had increased by some 20 per cent; the number of experts in the field and the value of supplies and equipment provided under the Programme had, however, decreased. The Committee noted with appreciation that 64 countries had provided experts, a significant proportion of whom had been recruited from countries which were themselves receiving assistance. Some members felt, however, that there was scope for a still wider range of recruitment; they also expressed concern at the decrease in the amount of equipment and supplies provided under the Programme.

279. As regards the evaluation of the Programme, a number of members welcomed the objective and realistic way in which TAB had examined the activities carried out in 1959 and the fact that all those concerned with the Programme appeared to be placing increasing emphasis on evaluation. The view was expressed that technical assistance should be regarded not as an end in itself, but as a means whose end was the capacity for economic development in the recipient countries.

280. The Committee considered the preliminary results of a comprehensive study undertaken by TAB of training institutes and centres receiving assistance under the Expanded Programme. It noted that such institutes offered a more economic way of providing training than overseas fellowships. It was generally felt, however, that in spite of the obvious advantage of providing training in national and regional institutes, the need for training abroad would remain great and the two methods would in the end prove to be mutually complementary.

281. The Committee welcomed the close co-operation established between the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund, as evidenced in the joint use of the services of Resident Representatives and in the establishment of common administrative services at Headquarters.<sup>72</sup>

282. Commenting on the views expressed by the ACC regarding the role and status of the Resident Representatives, (E/3368, paragraph 9)<sup>73</sup> the Committee recognized that the rapid emergence of a number of new States in the African region would call for the services of additional Resident Representatives who would have a particularly important role to play in the early days of those new States. The Committee

emphasized the necessity of maintaining a high standard of representation by recruiting men and women of outstanding qualifications and mature judgement. Several members referred to the need for improving the emoluments and conditions of service of Resident Representatives and for strengthening the administrative support of their office.<sup>74</sup>

283. The Council, in resolution 784 (XXX), took note with appreciation of the report of TAB to TAC (E/3337 and Add.1).

### *The financial situation of the Programme*

284. The Committee noted with regret that in 1959 contributions had, for the first time fallen below the previous year's level. Contributions for 1960 were expected to exceed those of 1959 by as much as 12 per cent. This increase had made it possible to issue financial authorizations to the participating organizations to the full level of the Programme approved by TAC for 1960. The Executive Chairman stated, however, that because of the currency composition of the resources of the Programme, actual delivery was expected to be significantly lower. Moreover, the Committee noted that in a number of cases amounts representing voluntary pledges, as well as local cost obligations for previous years, were still outstanding, and it stressed the need for early payment of all such arrears. Most members indicated that they appreciated the importance of a greater degree of convertibility for the currencies in which contributions were made as that had a direct influence on the ability of the organizations to make effective use of contributions. Some members drew attention to the fact that several contributions were under-utilized and urged that appropriate measures be taken for an early improvement in that respect.

285. As regards the financial requirements of the Programme for 1962 and the ensuing years, the Executive Chairman emphasized that to give the newly-independent States technical assistance equivalent to that provided to other States of comparable size and needs, while avoiding cuts in the programmes of other countries, would require an increase of at least \$10 million for the period 1961-1962.

286. The Committee recognized the urgent need for a substantial increase of resources for 1961 and subsequent years, in order to enable the Programme to contribute effectively to the development of newly-independent States, especially in Africa, and to the requirements of countries where economic and social conditions had been adversely affected by exceptional circumstances, while at the same time making possible a gradual growth of assistance for the benefit of all economically under-developed countries. The Committee welcomed the adoption by the Council of resolution 766 (XXX) concerning measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile<sup>75</sup> and resolution 768 (XXX) on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly-independent countries,<sup>76</sup> and noted with satisfaction that they urged, *inter alia*, that efforts be made to secure increased contributions to the Expanded Programme. The Committees stressed that substantial increases would be necessary to meet only minimum needs without prejudicing the level of programmes in countries already receiving assistance,

<sup>72</sup> See also paragraph 306 below.

<sup>73</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3.

<sup>74</sup> See also paragraph 333 below.

<sup>75</sup> See chapter IV, section III.

<sup>76</sup> See paragraphs 196 to 198.

and requested the Executive Chairman to convey these considerations to Governments invited to attend the 1960 Pledging Conference.

287. In order to provide some immediate additional assistance to newly-independent and emerging States, the Executive Chairman had proposed to TAC that the level of authorization for urgent needs in 1960 should be increased from 5 to 7½ per cent of the resources for that year. He had also suggested that since, for reasons of timing, detailed programmes for 1961-1962 might be hard to prepare in the case of some of these countries, the level of contingency authorization for that period should be 10 per cent. While there was general support in the Committee for an increase in the level for 1960, it was felt that the funds should be used mainly but not exclusively for newly-independent and emerging States, and that some allocation should be made to other receiving countries for urgent projects which it had not been possible to approve for lack of funds.

288. On the recommendation of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (788(XXX)) whereby it decided, without affecting the activities of the Programme in other countries, to increase by not more than 2½ per cent of the estimated resources, the limit of authorization for urgent needs in 1960, mainly to provide additional assistance to newly-independent countries and to countries expected to become independent in 1960 and 1961.

289. The Committee had also decided that, if the Council adopted the above resolution, the authorization for urgent needs in 1960 would be increased by \$825,000 bringing the limit of the total authorizations for that year to \$2,475,000. The Committee had further decided that the Board, in preparing the Programme for 1961-1962, could work on the assumption that the level of contingency authorizations would be maintained at 7½ per cent, but that a firm decision as to whether this limit should be further raised for 1961 would be taken at the session of the Committee to be held in November 1960.

#### *Country programming procedures*

290. At its session held in November-December 1959, TAC reviewed and approved the arrangements proposed by TAB for the preparation of the 1961-1962 Programme on a two-year basis, but postponed to its summer session in 1960 consideration of the consequential legislative amendments that might be needed in the governing resolutions to implement a two-year programme.

291. At the thirtieth session, the Council, on the recommendation of TAC which had received a report from TAB on the subject, adopted a resolution (785(XXX)) in which it decided to amend its resolutions 222 A (IX), 542 B II (XVIII) and 623 B II (XXII) in order to permit the approval and implementation of the 1961-1962 programme on a two-year basis.

292. At the request of TAC, the Board had studied the possibility of adopting some form of project programming for the Expanded Programme under which projects would be planned and approved for their entire duration, though funds would be allocated to cover only the part falling within a given financial period. In its report (E/TAC/97) the Board had recommended the adoption of such a system as of 1963. It had pointed out that project programming constituted a logical extension of the decision already

taken to approve projects for a two-year period, and would considerably facilitate the orderly development and implementation of projects, especially those of a longer term character. Such projects would have to be prepared in greater detail than hitherto, including information regarding such important aspects as main objective, duration, type of assistance to be provided, estimated costs, availability of national counterparts, and the progressive transfer of projects to the national Governments. Among the points which the Board considered further study, was the maximum period for which projects could be approved; the proportion of long-term projects in the programme, the definition of long-term projects and of the "major changes" requiring re-approval by the Committee; the question as to whether the Committee should revert to one-year programming or maintain the present biennial system; the possibility for the organizations to carry over funds from one period to another; and the question of project financing, taking into account that funds are appropriated on a yearly basis.

293. The Committee noted the proposal of ICAO according to which the proportion of the funds available to that agency for regional and inter-regional projects should be raised from 12 to 20 per cent of the resources available for the field programme, and agreed that the matter should be referred to TAB which would present its recommendations to TAC in 1961.

294. The Board's proposals received the general support of the Committee. Members stressed, however, the need for simplifying present procedures and ensuring that recipient countries had complete freedom in their selection of programmes and projects.

295. On the recommendations of TAC, the Council adopted a resolution (786(XXX)) in which it reaffirmed its belief that countries receiving assistance should have free choice of carefully considered programmes and projects, including the means for implementing them; it also reaffirmed that the participating organizations should continue to advise and assist the recipient Governments in the planning and in the implementation of programmes and projects, and to review the technical assistance aspects of the programmes and projects for which they assumed responsibility. Believing that a simplification of the present procedure was essential and that it would be promoted by eliminating agency sub-totals from country targets and by eliminating the present system of planning shares of the participating organizations, the Council approved in principle the system of project programming and requested TAB to submit to TAC in 1961 specific recommendations for simplification and improvement on the above lines, in particular by project programming, the elimination of agency sub-totals from country targets, and the elimination of the present system of agency planning shares.

#### *Local cost arrangements*

296. The Committee examined the recommendations of TAB for a revision of the interim arrangements applied in 1960 for assessing Governments for their local cost obligations in connexion with the services of experts. The Board had proposed that Governments be assessed on the basis of a single percentage rate of the total cost of experts in each country; that the new system should apply fully in 1963 and that, during a transitional period, increases or decreases in Govern-

ments' obligations should be limited, compared to the interim system at present in force, to the equivalent of \$5,000 in 1961 and \$20,000 in 1962. As regards the uniform percentage rate to be applied, the Board had proposed 12.5 per cent and suggested that, in the event of an increase or decrease in income from local cost assessment, it should return to TAC with proposals regarding the most appropriate rate. The Board had also suggested that for regional projects, Governments should be assessed centrally by TAB, wherever local costs could be clearly identified, and that the present arrangement whereby Governments provide "lodging in kind" to experts as part of their local cost obligation should be removed from the context of the new local cost scheme.

297. Members of the Committee who supported the Board's proposals considered that the new scheme would be both simpler and more equitable than the interim system applied in 1960 which used percentage rates varying from country to country on the basis of the local cost obligations which each Government had had to pay in 1958. They stressed that the new system would maintain the level of income from local costs in future years, and, while appreciating the efforts which would have to be made by some Governments whose obligations would increase significantly, they felt that the scheme would redress abnormally high assessments in the case of many others, and would therefore benefit recipient countries as a whole. They also emphasized that the transitional measures for 1961-1962, as well as the possibility of reviewing the flat percentage rate, constituted important elements of the new scheme. Some members felt that while the new system was simpler, it was not more equitable. Yet other members felt that the use of a flat rate for assessing Governments did not take into account the financial situation of recipient Governments; nor did it reflect the actual cost of experts in individual countries. In their view, any new scheme should refrain from imposing too heavy a burden on the most needy countries and should be developed only after full consultation and with the support of the recipient countries affected. They felt that a decision could be taken only after the Executive Chairman had had further consultations with countries concerned, and that account should be taken of the possibility of bringing some relief, for example by means of local cost waivers, to the countries for which the new assessment would present an unduly heavy burden because of their economic or financial situations. During the debate, the Executive Chairman had stressed the need for a revision of the present interim system and had indicated that the changes in the assessment of some countries would be mitigated by the transitional arrangements for 1961-1962 and that, while it would not be possible to alleviate fully all the consequences of present anomalies, in especially deserving cases some additional relief might be appropriately discussed with the Government concerned.

298. When the Committee approved the new local cost scheme, three members reserved the position of their Governments regarding the financial implications of the decision. On the Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted a resolution (787 (XXX)) in which it stated its belief that a simplification and improvement of the present temporary arrangements would best be obtained if all Governments were assessed in any one year on the basis of the same percentage of the total cost of experts services provided to them under the Expanded Programme; it decided to apply the scheme recommended by the Board and TAC.

#### *Allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and Expanded Programme budgets*

299. The Secretary-General of ITU in a communication (E/TAC/99) recalled that the Council, in its resolution 737 (XXVIII), had specifically provided that the present system by which the allocations to the organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs were based on a flat percentage of the field programme would apply with some measure of flexibility in the case of the smaller organizations, and in this connexion indicated that ITU would submit to TAC in November a substantiated statement in support of his organization's request for an increased allocation towards these costs in 1961-1962.

300. During the debate in TAC, the representative of ICAO drew attention<sup>77</sup> to the above-mentioned provision of resolution 737 (XXVIII) and stated that in its previous resolution (702 (XXVI)) the Council had included ICAO among the organizations to which this provision could apply.

301. After an exchange of view on the question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between the regular budgets of the participating organization and the Expanded Programme, the Committee noted that Council resolution 737 (XXVIII) provided for an interim solution covering the years 1960-1962, and decided to defer consideration of this matter to its summer session in 1961.

#### *Consideration of the possibility of a change in the name of technical assistance programmes*

302. The Committee gave sympathetic consideration to the proposal contained in General Assembly resolution 1383 (XIV) according to which the technical assistance programme should be referred to as the programme of "technical co-operation". It was decided to postpone action on this matter until the November session of the Committee and to request TAB to prepare a paper on the implications of such a change.

#### **SPECIAL FUND\***

303. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Council, at its thirtieth session,<sup>78</sup> considered the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its third and fourth sessions (E/3398),<sup>79</sup> together with the annual report of the Managing Director of the Special Fund for 1959 (E/3401 and Corr.1). In addition, the Council decided<sup>80</sup> to establish, pursuant to its resolution 692 C (XXVI), a committee on questions relating to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which also met during the thirtieth session.<sup>81</sup>

304. At the opening of the debate in the Council,<sup>82</sup> the Managing Director drew attention to the fact that during 1959 and until July 1960, the Governing Council had approved seventy-four projects affecting forty-

<sup>77</sup> E/TAC/SR.221.

\* The provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly includes the item: "Progress and operations of the Special Fund".

<sup>78</sup> E/SR.1130 and 1131.

<sup>79</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 11.*

<sup>80</sup> E/SR.1112.

<sup>81</sup> E/AC.4/SR.1.

<sup>82</sup> E/SR.1130.

nine countries and territories. The gross cost of those projects was estimated at \$135 million, to which the Special Fund would contribute \$55 million, the remaining \$80 million to be carried by the assisted Governments themselves.

305. As for the actual implementation of the programme, he reported that basic agreements relating to the execution of projects had been signed between the Special Fund and thirty-four Governments, and that standard agreements had been concluded with the United Nations and nine specialized agencies towards the same end. For twenty-five projects, a plan of operation had been agreed upon and signed by the parties concerned; twenty of those projects actually were in operation, while in the case of the remainder operations were expected to start in the very near future.

306. The Managing Director emphasized that the Special Fund's assistance was based on the principle that the projects being assisted were those of the requesting countries concerned. The conditions agreed upon in each case had brought about a business-like partnership between the United Nations and the Governments concerned, which ensured a rational and economic use of international funds. The co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the preparation and execution of Special Fund projects had created vastly increased opportunities for practical action in the field. He paid tribute to the organizations concerned for having willingly accepted the heavy burdens on their headquarters' staff and facilities. Similarly, satisfactory progress had been made in developing sound working relationships in the field, and Resident Representatives were now playing an important role in that connexion, especially in co-ordinating the Special Fund's assistance with related national, bilateral and other multilateral programmes.

307. The Managing Director expressed the opinion that, notwithstanding the progress made, there was room for further improvement. In particular, there appeared to be a growing need for more leadership from the United Nations in the field of economic development, which could only be met by well-organized United Nations missions adequately staffed and headed by exceptionally competent United Nations representatives. He considered the steadily growing appreciation of the importance of pre-investment work as a prerequisite for channelling the available supply of investment capital to the areas where it could be most effectively used.

308. In order that the Special Fund might effectively perform its task, it should be given more adequate means. While expressing his appreciation of the fact that in 1959 and 1960 no less than seventy-five Governments had pledged a total of \$63 million, the Managing Director felt that now that the Special Fund's activities had become clearer, and now that its machinery had been established, Governments could in full confidence substantially strengthen its resources and thereby its important contribution to the pre-investment activities required for the economic growth of the low-income countries.

309. In the debate in the Council, widespread appreciation was expressed for the progress made by the Special Fund during the first eighteen months of its existence. Many delegations considered that, within the framework set by General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), the Fund's programme clearly demonstrated

that the new field of pre-investment assistance was a legitimate field for international action, and that the nature of the projects thus far approved held promise of early and concrete results.

310. The Council expressed its appreciation for the statement made by the Managing Director, and praised his leadership and realistic approach in getting the Special Fund's operations started. His view that, in order to enable the Special Fund fully and effectively to perform the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly, a further and rapid increase of its resources was essential, found widespread support. Many delegations expressed the hope that the next Pledging Conference would result in a considerable increase in the number and amounts of pledges by Governments to the Special Fund for the year 1961.<sup>83</sup>

311. Several delegations expressed the view that the priorities and criteria for the selection of projects, adopted early in 1959, had proved to be sound. There was general agreement that these criteria should be applied with flexibility and, in this connexion, their gradual and cautious widening to include teacher training institutions for secondary education in certain selected fields was welcomed. The Governing Council's approval of the Managing Director's suggestion that, in the case of certain projects, such as feasibility studies, he might be authorized to depart from the rule that no projects should be undertaken which did not require a minimum allocation of \$250,000 was also generally endorsed. Some delegations expressed the view that the Special Fund should not concentrate exclusively on pre-investment assistance, pointing out that only through actual investments could concrete results be achieved, particularly in the field of industrialization.

312. The Council also welcomed the effective co-operation which had been established with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as at the field level through the activities of the Resident Representatives. Some delegations discussed the level of local and administrative costs, and urged that such costs be kept at a minimum.

313. With regard to the geographical distribution of projects, several delegations urged that high priority should be given to assistance to newly independent States. Some delegations expressed the opinion that no assistance should be provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

314. Commenting on the Governing Council's decision regarding the earmarking of funds, several delegations felt that more detailed information was required on the exact commitments made earlier in respect of approved projects; they considered such information essential to enable the Governing Council to arrive at sound decisions regarding the allocation of available funds. General agreement was expressed with the Governing Council's decision to request the Managing Director to continue his study of the problems of earmarking and of the question of establishing a reserve fund, and to submit the results of his study of these matters to the Governing Council at its sixth session.

315. At the conclusion of the debate on the Special Fund, the Council adopted a resolution (775 (XXX)), in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions, and the Annual Report of the Managing Director for 1959.

<sup>83</sup> See also paragraphs 198 and 286.

316. Having received the report (E/3418)<sup>84</sup> of its Committee on Questions Relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Council endorsed the Committee's proposal to re-

<sup>84</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.*

### Annex

#### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### *Twenty-ninth session*

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Consideration of the establishment of a Commission for Industrial Development—E/SR.1104.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Study of opportunities for international cooperation on behalf of former Trust Territories which have become independent—E/SR.1107.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
International flow of private capital—E/AC.6/SR.282.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International flow of private capital—E/AC.6/SR.283.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Economic development of under-developed countries: industrialization—E/AC.6/SR.276.

##### *Thirtieth session*

- International Chamber of Commerce  
Economic development of under-developed countries—E/AC.6/SR.285.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
World economic situation and economic development of under-developed countries—E/AC.6/SR.285.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
World economic situation and economic development of under-developed countries—E/AC.6/SR.285.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
World economic situation and economic development of under-developed countries—E/AC.6/SR.285.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International commodity problems—E/AC.6/SR.293.
- World Federation of Trade Unions  
International commodity problems—E/AC.6/SR.293.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
World economic situation—EC/C.2/SR.183.

quest the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of TAB to prepare a report on questions concerning the relationships between the two programmes for consideration by the Council at its thirty-second session, together with the comments on that report to be made by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and by TAC.

International Catholic Child Bureau

World economic situation and economic development of under-developed countries—E/C.2/SR.183.

International Catholic Child Bureau Technical assistance—E/C.2/SR.183.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
E/C.2/542. The achievement of a dynamic world economy in the fight against poverty.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
E/C.2/543. Foreign investment in economically under-developed countries.
- International Fiscal Association  
E/C.2/546. The verification of tax liability, its legal, psychological and economic aspects.
- International Fiscal Association  
E/C.2/547. Tax measures designed to facilitate the international capital movement.
- International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
E/C.2/550. Trade-union rights.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/553. Further steps towards full convertibility of currencies.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/554. Taxation of royalties.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/555. International Development Association.
- International Chamber of Commerce  
E/C.2/556. United Nations report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital.
- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
E/C.2/559. World economic situation. Promotion of wider trade cooperation among states.
- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America  
E/C.2/560. Economic development of under-developed countries: ways and means of making further progress towards the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.
- World Veterans Federation  
E/C.2/565. Economic development of under-developed countries.

### Chapter III

## REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

317. The annual reports of ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, and ECA were presented to the Council at its thirtieth session by the Executive Secretaries of the commissions, who described in their statements some of the main trends in the work of the commissions and the salient features of the economic situation in their respective regions. Summaries of the commissions' reports are given in paragraphs 318 to 431 below; an account of the Council's debate on them is contained in paragraphs 432 to 443. A summary of the regional economic surveys for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa is to be found in chapter II. Frequent references to the regional economic commissions occur in other parts of the report; attention is drawn in particular to paragraph 159 which is concerned with projections, and to chapter VII, which deals with the Council's review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.

### Section I. Reports of the regional economic commissions

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

318. As indicated in its annual report (E/3349),<sup>1</sup> the Economic Commission for Europe, at its fifteenth session, once again reviewed the work of ECE as a whole under a separate item of the agenda. It also examined the work of its subsidiary bodies and reviewed the economic situation in Europe on the basis of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1959* (E/ECE/383).<sup>2</sup>

319. The Commission adopted a series of resolutions (E/3349, part III). In a resolution on improvement of techniques of foreign trade, it invited the Committee on the Development of Trade to examine problems which needed to be resolved and possibilities which needed to be explored in order to facilitate the introduction of more multilateral and other methods to improve international trade and payments relations between ECE countries. Also on the subject of trade, it requested the Executive Secretary to convene a special meeting to prepare an agreed text for article IV of the draft European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration in order that a single text of the whole draft Convention might be submitted to a special meeting of plenipotentiaries. In the field of industry, it adopted resolutions requesting the Executive Secretary to assist Governments, at their request, in the joint planning and carrying out of industrial projects; to obtain their views on the study of certain aspects of the chemical industry; and to continue studies already in hand on automation and energy problems in Europe. In a resolution on the

further expansion of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical experience, the Commission requested its subsidiary organs to continue their efforts for the development of scientific and technical collaboration between member Governments on matters of economic, technological and statistical importance. In a resolution recognizing the need for better understanding of economic questions of mutual interest to member countries with different economic systems, the Executive Secretary was requested to seek the views of member Governments concerning items which might profitably be discussed at a meeting of high-level senior economic advisers. The Commission also adopted a resolution on assistance to less developed countries and another on improving the availability to the subsidiary bodies of ECE of relevant information on the work of other regional economic commissions.

320. During the fifteenth session a number of delegations reaffirmed their views in favour of the participation, with full rights, of the German Democratic Republic in the work of the Commission. A number of other delegations stated that they saw no reason for a change in the existing arrangements with regard to the participation of the Eastern Zone of Germany in ECE.

321. The Commission continued its co-operation with the specialized agencies and IAEA, and maintained informal contacts at the secretariat level with a number of intergovernmental bodies outside the United Nations family. As before, a considerable number of non-governmental organizations contributed to the work of the secretariat and of the subsidiary bodies of ECE.

322. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, which are described in the Commission's report are briefly summarized below.

323. *Agriculture.* The activity of the Committee on Agricultural Problems centred mainly around the medium-term projection, on an all-European basis, of the supply and demand trends for agricultural products by 1965. The Committee continued its annual exchanges of information on policy developments and the short-term market situation in agriculture (ST/ECE/AGRI/1, AGRI/150, AGRI/165).

324. The Committee's subsidiary bodies pursued their work on the standardization of a number of perishable foodstuffs, the formulation of standard conditions of sale for certain products, and problems concerning agricultural mechanization. The economic aspects of a few selected technical problems were examined, frequently with the assistance of outside organizations specialized in the fields concerned. Collective visits and exchanges of bibliographies, films and other information were arranged or facilitated.

325. *Coal.* The Coal Committee continued to study long-term problems facing the coal industry. In regular annual surveys of the coal industry and its markets, it

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.E.1. See also paragraphs 125 to 130 above.

is currently focusing attention on the structural changes resulting from the competition of other forms of energy. The Committee also studied the cost of investments and the cost of coal-mining in European countries. It promoted the exchange of technical information on coal production and preparation by holding meetings on technical problems and by arranging for reciprocal visits by experts to study specific questions.

326. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee followed each quarter the short-term market fluctuations and undertook semi-annual analyses of current market developments.

327. The Utilization Working Party continued its study of low and medium-temperature carbonization in order to find methods of producing a fuel suitable for different end-uses, particularly in households. The growth in mechanization of mining has led to the use of low-grade quality coal, a further subject under examination by the Working Party.

328. Throughout, the activities of the Committee and its subsidiary organs were designed to improve the competitive position of coal in relation to other forms of energy.

329. *Gas.* The possibility of large supplies of natural gas entering into Europe from overseas and the developing of indigenous resources of natural gas are among the main problems with which the Working Party on Gas Problems was concerned.

330. The Working Party examined the technical and economic factors involved in possible imports of this kind and the availability of future markets for such gas; it also studied the possibility of bringing about a greater measure of flexibility in gas deliveries by increased use of underground storage of large quantities of gas, and of attenuating demand variations by the application of a differentiated tariff policy. The Working Party continued to study methods of forecasting the demand for gas.

331. *Electric Power.* The Committee on Electric Power followed the situation of Europe's electric power supply, including its long-term development. It devoted particular attention to questions relating to the covering of peak loads and the rationalization of electric power consumption. The Committee continued the study of rights and obligations of power supply undertakings vis-à-vis local authorities and private persons; of the problems of guarantees in contracts for electric power exchanges and sales; and of the effect of mechanization on the cost of earthmoving in relation to the construction of hydroelectric plants. It published an annual report on the state of rural electrification in Europe and a series of four reports on specific questions in that field. The Committee also published the first *Half-Yearly Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe* and decided to proceed with the distribution by phases, of the final publication of a map showing the gross potential hydroelectric resources of Europe. The Committee promoted an exchange of information and published a paper prepared by the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Energy (UNIPED) on the emission of sulphur and ash in smoke from thermal power-stations; it also published the second volume of a bibliographical index of works on hydroelectric plant construction. The Committee also decided to compile documentation on national electric power networks.

332. *Housing.* The Housing Committee debated the main current developments and prospects in the field of

housing on the basis of an annual survey prepared by the secretariat for the year 1958 (E/ECE/365). It considered certain long-term problems relating to the clearance of dwellings unfit for human habitation, on the basis of a report by a government rapporteur. The Committee decided to undertake a new comprehensive inquiry into the European housing situation, drawing extensively on data obtained from housing censuses. A group of rapporteurs undertook a pilot inquiry on the private financing of housing.

333. The comprehensive inquiry into urban renewal policies and programmes was initiated by rapporteurs in a limited number of countries with special experience in conservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment. Inquiries on the planning and cost of different types of layout for new residential areas and on problems of rural housing continued.

334. The Committee, on the basis of a report prepared by the secretariat with the help of rapporteurs (E/ECE/364), devoted a major part of its resources to examining technological trends and developments in the building industry and their effect on housing costs and productivity. Work has begun on a pilot field inquiry on the methods of keeping records of actual building costs on the site. A report prepared by rapporteurs on the utilization of dwelling space was published (E/ECE/350). Two *ad hoc* meetings on standardization and modular co-ordination were held to consider the practical application of standardization, from the point of view both of reducing building costs and of developing trade in building material and components.

335. The *Quarterly and Annual Bulletins of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe* continued to be published.

336. *Industry and materials.* Although the Industry and Materials Committee did not meet during the period under review, its *Ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering continued its activities and a special meeting of experts on the economic aspects of automation was held.

337. *Inland transport.* The Inland Transport Committee pursued its studies on the economy of transport and its work on the improvement of transport statistics. It continued to deal with the numerous legal, fiscal and customs problems and administrative questions presented by the multiplicity of land frontiers in Europe.

338. During the period under review, for example, as part of the Committee's legal work, a convention was opened for signature on 15 March 1960, defining and unifying liability and compensation for damage occurring through collisions between craft on European rivers and canals. In the customs field, a convention was prepared to permit the re-exportation and the re-importation of an equivalent number of pallets—not necessarily the identical ones—in order to develop the international transport of goods loaded on pallets; further, the customs provisions of the Convention on Technical Unity which defined the conditions to be fulfilled by railway wagons in order to be admitted in transit traffic under customs seal were revised. In the administrative field, the Committee adopted new decisions on unified regulations for road traffic and road vehicle equipment to be incorporated in national legislation. A codification of all the decisions adopted by the Committee in the last twelve years with respect to road traffic and road signs and signals is being undertaken by the Sub-Committee on Road Transport. A joint proposal by the ECE countries is subsequently

to be communicated through the Secretary-General to the Parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and to the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals with a view to the amendment of those instruments.

339. *Manpower.* The Commission considered a report on manpower problems in Europe prepared by the International Labour Office. Some of the ILO regional manpower training schemes are operated in collaboration with ECE.

340. *Steel.* The Steel Committee reviewed the broad trends in the European and world steel markets on the basis of a survey for 1958 (E/ECE/363) and a discussion note relating to 1959, both of which were prepared by the secretariat. A comprehensive inquiry into the long-term prospects of the European steel industry was completed (E/ECE/369). The *Ad hoc* Working Party on General Conditions of Sale for Steel Products was reconvened. The *Quarterly Bulletins of Steel Statistics for Europe* continued to be published. The Working Party on Steel Statistics agreed on a long-term plan for the development and collection of statistics on actual consumption of steel and on merchants' and consumers' stocks. There was an increase in the number of bilateral exchanges of visits and in the attendance at international exhibitions and congresses in the field of steel and allied questions. The Committee agreed on a number of projects in its long-term work programme.

341. *Timber.* The Timber Committee reviewed the development of the sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and the hardwood markets for 1959 and the prospects for 1960 against the background of general economic trends and prospects. Arrangements were made for the publication of the study on trends in the utilization of wood for railway sleepers. The Committee reviewed the progress of the study on trends in packaging and on selected problems relating to the utilization of wood and wood waste. It recommended that a new study of European timber trends covering the period 1960-1975 be undertaken as a joint FAO/ECE project.

342. At its biennial session, held at Oslo in June 1959, the Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and the Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO) singled out mechanization (particularly its economic aspects), training and safety as points of emphasis in its current programme. The work of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics was carried forward at its third session.

343. *Development of trade.* The Committee on the Development of Trade discussed developments in intra-European and especially east-west trade, its specific difficulties and problems, as well as its potentialities. The secretariat drew the Committee's attention to its analysis of the consequences, for intra-European trade, of efforts to achieve a greater degree of economic integration on a sub-regional basis in Europe.

344. The Committee considered that the Special Meeting on the Organization and Techniques of Foreign Trade, held in the summer of 1959, had been valuable.

345. The Committee examined and adopted decisions on the following questions: long-term agreements; problems of trade in machinery and equipment; trade in consumer goods; insurance problems, protection of patents and technical inventions; the simplification and standardization of export documents; trade fairs and technical shows. It reviewed the work of its *Ad Hoc* Working Party on Arbitration, which had drawn up a draft European Convention on International Commer-

cial Arbitration, as well as draft Arbitration Rules for use in international trade.

346. The Committee asked Governments to consider various measures designed to improve payments arrangements, including a recommendation that Governments should consider the possibilities for further multilateralization of payments; and decided to recommend the continuance of the multilateral compensation procedures for a period of one year on a quarterly basis, without change.

347. The Committee considered the work done by other regional economic commissions in the development of trade and requested the secretariat to prepare a detailed report on the work to assist the Committee in identifying specific problems which it ought to take up pursuant to ECE resolution 12 (XIV) on inter-regional co-operation.

348. The seventh session of the Consultation of Experts on east-west trade and the second annual meeting of government representatives to review operations under the multilateral compensation procedures were held concurrently with the Committee's session.

349. *Statistics.* The work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians for 1959-1960 provide for meetings on statistics of private consumption expenditure, industrial statistics, statistics of financial assets and liabilities, comparisons of systems of national accounts in use in Europe, and a review of all aspects of the statistical work carried out under the auspices of ECE committees. The work programme of the Conference also included such subjects as: statistics of wholesale prices, seasonal adjustments to economic time-series, methods of education and training of official statisticians (in co-operation with UNESCO and the International Statistical Institute), and a review of the implementation of European recommendations for statistics of stocks and work in process.

350. In view of the fact that the countries of eastern and western Europe employ different systems of national accounting, the work on comparisons of systems of national accounts is of particular interest. After clarification of the broad conceptual differences between the systems, it is planned to study in greater detail important individual sections of the accounts, e.g. private consumption expenditure and gross national product, and, ultimately, to examine the possibility of drawing up an accounting structure embracing the chief elements of the different systems in use.

351. The secretariat of ECE, with the co-operation of national statistical offices, began to issue at monthly intervals a new bulletin, *Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries*.

352. Other activities of the Commission and its secretariat during the period under review included work on general energy problems in Europe; projects of specific interest to countries of southern Europe; water pollution control problems in the region; a study of production and export of capital goods in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering; collaboration in technical assistance activities pertaining to the region; and co-operation with the other regional economic commissions on questions of common concern.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

353. As indicated in its annual report (E/3340),<sup>3</sup> ECAFE, at its sixteenth session, considered the work

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

of its subsidiary bodies and adopted a work programme which laid special emphasis on projects involving intra-regional and interregional co-operation in respect of industrial development, trade, resources surveys, transport and communications.

354. The Commission expressed concern at the failure of exports of the primary exporting countries of the region over the past three decades to keep pace, not only with those of the industrial countries, but also with those of other primary exporting countries outside the region. It adopted a resolution (E/3340, part III, resolution 31 (XVI)) on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industry, recommending that the countries of the region develop joint projects, carry out "industry possibilities" surveys, encourage domestic savings, and adopt measures for attracting domestic and foreign investments into productive enterprises. The resolution also included an appeal to industrial countries to consider the possibilities of increasing their imports from the ECAFE region, to seek ways of stabilizing the prices of primary commodities, and to continue to provide financial and technical assistance.

355. The Commission adopted another resolution (E/3340, part III, resolution 32 (XVI)) in which it recommended that the countries of the region should implement a "1961 Visit the Orient Year" programme, and that a seminar on the development of tourism and travel should be convened in 1961.

356. The Commission continued to work closely with the specialized agencies, and other inter-governmental organizations, through joint projects, joint sponsorship of regional meetings, joint participation in technical assistance schemes and inter-secretariat consultations. As in the past, many international non-governmental organizations co-operated actively with the secretariat and the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

357. Some of the principal activities of the subsidiary bodies, which are described in the Commission's report, are briefly summarized below.

358. *Economic development and planning.* The Commission considered that the report of the first group of experts on programming techniques (E/CN.11/L.77) would serve as a useful guide to Governments in planning economic development. It suggested that the work of the expert groups and that of the Conference of Asian Statisticians should be closely co-ordinated. It agreed that the secretariat should prepare a "Handbook of Development Programming", and that the subject of industrial cost data and related coefficients for programming purposes should be examined by the second group of experts in 1960. It suggested that in-service training for economists and statisticians should emphasize training in economic development programming.

359. The Commission endorsed the report of the fifth session of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.11/L.71), which dealt with the problems of social development in relation to economic development. The Working Party had noted that some criteria for the allocation of scarce resources, as between social development and more directly productive schemes, were required. However, it was difficult to derive criteria of operational significance from any general concepts such as that of "balance". There was a need for intensive studies of the pattern of social development that would most effectively promote economic development. The secretariat was requested to

ascertain how far the work of ECAFE could be utilized in the proposed studies by UNESCO on the co-ordination of educational programmes with economic development plans.

360. The Commission decided that the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (E/CN.11/L.74), scheduled for 1961, should concentrate on the implementation of recommendations of the expert groups and working parties on economic development. The secretariat should make a comparative study of machinery for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national economic development programmes, and attempt a long-term projection of the region with a view to enabling the Conference to explore the scope for co-operation among the countries of the region.

361. *Asian Population Conference.* The Commission noted that although population problems in the various countries called for resolute national efforts, there was considerable scope for international action through the exchange of experience and research, and training in population matters. It decided that the proposed Asian Population Conference should be convened in 1962 when the results of the 1960-1961 programme of world censuses would be available; and that it should give special attention to the problems of disguised unemployment in rural areas, the social effects of changes in agricultural methods and organization, population growth in relation to resources, and the improvement of demographic data.

362. *Trade.* The Committee on Trade, at its third session, discussed the implications of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Free Trade Association for the trade of the region. A representative of the Commission of EEC who attended the session gave an assurance that the legitimate interests of third countries would be duly safeguarded in the framing of the Community's economic policies. The Committee hoped that the operation of the Common Market would not prevent capital goods and machinery required by under-developed countries from being made available at competitive prices.

363. The Commission observed that intraregional co-operation in trade matters should not be restrictive but should contribute to the general expansion of world trade. It decided, on the recommendation of the Committee on Trade, to continue the Intraregional Trade Promotion Talks and requested the Committee to keep under review developments relating to ocean freight rates and to the trade policies and other measures of EEC and the European Free Trade Association. It decided to convene the second Training Centre in Trade Promotion in 1961.

364. *Industry and natural resources.* The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, at its twelfth session, reviewed the industrial development plans and policies of the countries of the region. It noted that in recent years there had been an expansion of electric power, mining, machine building, small-scale and chemical industries. The Committee recommended that the countries of the region should produce, in the first instance, small and medium-sized machine tools of light and simple types, and establish joint small industry development institutes servicing a number of countries. It expressed appreciation of the offers of assistance made in that regard by several countries, particularly India, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

365. The Committee noted that the Study Group of Geologists and Mining Engineers who had visited

Canada and the United States had emphasized, in its report (E/CN.11/I&NR/20 and I&NR/34) the importance of geological surveys for economic development, and that the United Nations Seminar on Aerial Survey Methods and Equipment had pointed out the benefits to be derived from the co-ordination of aerial survey programmes between neighbouring countries of the region. The Committee suggested that a symposium on the development of bauxite resources of Asia and the Far East should be convened at an early date.

366. The Committee approved the seventh report of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power (E/CN.11/I&NR/19), which had studied the problems of rural electrification, the assessment of hydroelectric power and the development of medium and small-scale atomic reactors. It endorsed proposals for establishing a regional centre for the training of technical personnel in the operation of power systems, for convening an advisory panel of experts and for organizing a regional seminar on energy resources and electric power development.

367. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the ECAFE region (E/CN.11/I&NR/21), which recognized the role of the State in promoting industrialization in the region, and the need for the training of executives and for the participation of workers in management. The United Nations was requested to provide the countries of the region with operational and executive personnel.

368. The Commission requested the Secretariat to carry out studies on, for example, "industry possibilities" surveys, which would lead to the establishment of joint industrial and mineral undertakings, and it recommended that a network of regional geological survey, industrial research, extension and training centres should be set up, using the existing national facilities. The Commission urged the United Nations agencies concerned to give the highest priority to government requests for assistance in those fields.

369. The Commission appreciated the offer of the Government of Iran to serve as host in 1962, to the second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, and to establish a regional petroleum institute which would provide training and other services for development of the petroleum resources of the region.

370. The Commission recommended that the Metals and Engineering Sub-Committee should study measures for the development of the machine tool industry in the region, and that a group of experts from industrial countries should visit countries of the region in order to assist and advise on the planning and development of that industry.

371. The Commission suggested that the proposed Seminar on Basic Chemical and Allied Industries should give special attention to the possibility of establishing joint projects. It also requested the secretariat to undertake a study of the organization and operation of industrial estates.

372. *Inland transport and communications.* The Inland Transport and Communications Committee, at its eighth session, reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies concerning highways, railways and inland waterways, and discussed the problems of telecommunications, co-ordination of inland transport and freight-rate structures in transport undertakings.

373. The Commission recommended that transport officials as well as economists should attend the sixth session of the Working Party on Economic Development, in order that both technical and economic aspects of the development of transport should be adequately dealt with.

374. The Commission appreciated the invitations of the Governments of India and the Republic of China to railway and highway bridge engineers to study bridge construction techniques and railway projects in their countries.

375. The Commission noted the successful completion of the study tour of inland waterway officials to Hungary and the Soviet Union. It appreciated the assumption by the Government of Burma of operational and administrative responsibility for the Regional Marine Diesel Training Centre at Rangoon, the offer of the Government of the United States of America to provide hydrofoil craft for demonstration purposes and the willingness of the Government of Pakistan to act as host for this demonstration project and also for a pilot scheme for water weed clearance.

376. The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the project on international highways, particularly the highway links and the standard for roads and bridges prepared by the three zonal meetings convened during 1959, and requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial aid for the project.

377. The Commission suggested that a tour be organized to enable highway transport officials to study organizational and operational aspects of highway transportation in the advanced countries. It recommended that a seminar on highway transport be convened, that the scope of the Highways Sub-Committee be widened and that its name be changed to "Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee".

378. *Flood control and water resources development.* The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin held four sessions during the period under review, and continued to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the Lower Mekong basin. It expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered by ECAFE, as well as by the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, and the United Nations Special Fund.

379. The Commission noted that considerable progress had been achieved in the implementation of the programmes of investigations and that aid had been received from Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, New Zealand, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. During the session of the Commission, the Governments of the Republic of China and Israel offered contributions in kind to the project. The Government of Pakistan promised to make available its knowledge and experience in flood control, navigation, power and irrigation. The Commission appreciated the additional contributions pledged by Canada, France, Japan and the United Kingdom.

380. The Commission noted that the Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development had organized a Study Group of Experts from Asia and the Far East on Water Resources Development, to North America and Europe, and had convened a Joint ECAFE/WMO Interregional Seminar on Hydrologic

Networks and Methods and also the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations.

381. The Commission endorsed a proposal to organize a regional symposium on dams and reservoirs and a second hydrologic seminar on methods and equipment in 1961, and a regional symposium on the development of ground water resources in 1962.

382. The Commission suggested that a demonstration project on flood forecasting might be organized on the Mekong river. It welcomed the offers of a number of organizations in India and Pakistan to carry out experiments on different types of implements used in the region for earthmoving operations, taking into account varying conditions of soils and work.

383. *Food and agriculture.* In reviewing the activities of the Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division, the Commission noted that increasing attention was being given by the countries of the region to measures designed to provide greater security of tenure and stable prices, and incentives to individual producers. It welcomed the proposal for convening, in 1960, a joint ECAFE/FAO meeting of experts on agricultural development planning.

384. *Statistics and other research.* The Commission approved the work of the third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/516), and commended the reports of the Working Group of Experts on Sampling Methods (E/CN.11/517) and the Working Group of Experts on Capital Formation (E/CN.11/518). It recommended that the former examine the use of sampling techniques in population and agricultural censuses, and that the latter study of the methods of estimating capital formation in the non-monetized sector.

385. The Commission noted with satisfaction that, through the United Nations Expanded Programme and the help provided by the Ford Foundation, the secretariat had rendered advisory services to the countries of the region with respect to the 1960 World Census Programme.

386. *Social affairs.* The activities of the ECAFE Division of Social Affairs continued to cover, among other things, population questions, community development and social welfare, and were focused, in accordance with the amended terms of reference of the Commission, on the interrelationship between economic and social factors.

387. *Technical assistance activities.* The Commission noted with appreciation the information paper submitted by TAB on technical assistance provided to the countries and territories of the ECAFE region under the expanded and regular programmes (E/CN.11/520). It welcomed the observations by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance (E/3340, para. 343) and the assurance that regional technical assistance projects were implemented through the closest collaboration between the ECAFE secretariat and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO). It expressed the hope that the resources at the disposal of TAB would increase, thereby enabling the Board to provide additional funds for regional projects, and welcomed the efforts by BTAO to utilize the experience of the Commission and the secretariat in respect of country programmes, which revealed a trend away from preliminary studies and surveys towards the solution of specific economic and social problems.

## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

388. A detailed account of the work carried out by the Economic Commission for Latin America in the year following its eighth session in Panama City in May 1959 is included in its annual report (E/3333).<sup>4</sup> A brief summary of the Commission's major activities during the period under review is given below.

389. *Latin American economic integration.* Work has been concentrated to an increasing extent during the past year on problems related to trade and integration of the Latin American economies. In addition to participating in the first and second Inter-Governmental Conferences for the Establishment of a Free Trade Area, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in September 1959 and February 1960, respectively, the secretariat made special studies of the payments problem in the projected area and presented suggestions for possible solutions. These were considered at a meeting of Government representatives of central banks held at Montevideo, from 11 to 12 January 1960. The second of the above-mentioned Inter-Governmental Conferences culminated in the conclusion of the Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association, which was signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The text of the Treaty and of its protocols are given in annex II of the annual report of the Commission.

390. Under the terms of the Treaty, the signatory Governments commit themselves gradually to reduce tariffs and other trade restrictions on commodities traded among them. The reductions are to take place over a twelve-year period, so that by the end of that time such restrictions will have been removed. Each member State is to prepare a list of commodities for which it intends to reduce trade barriers and the Governments will likewise prepare a common list of items for which all members can agree gradually to reduce restrictions. As the work of the Latin American Free Trade Association progresses, it is hoped to be able to increase the number of commodities subject to the agreement.

391. The Treaty includes a request by the signatory States for the technical advice of the secretariat of the Commission (article 44 and Protocol No. 3) and steps are already being taken to comply with the request. Members of the secretariat attended the first meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Free Trade Association held at Montevideo in April 1960, to which they presented documents on intraregional trade and suggestions for presentation of the Montevideo Treaty to the Contracting Parties of GATT.

392. The secretariat also continued the preparation of studies related to the possible establishment of a common market for all Latin American countries. These studies have dealt mainly with tariff and customs questions and possibilities of industrial integration.

393. *Central American Integration Programme.* Progress in the work of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee was marked by the signing, at the Committee's sixth session at san José, Costa Rica, of the Agreement on the Equalization of Import Duties and Charges drafted by the Central American Trade Sub-Committee. The representatives of the five countries concerned also signed a Protocol in which they

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

pledged themselves to institute a Central American preferential tariff to promote trade expansion.

394. The information in the report of the Committee's sixth session (E/CN.12/CCE/184),<sup>5</sup> covering the period 11 June 1958 to 2 September 1959, was brought up to date in a supplementary report submitted to the Committee of the Whole of the Commission,<sup>6</sup> which met at Santiago, Chile, in March 1960. Since then the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have signed a Treaty on Economic Association whereby they have pledged themselves to form, within five years from the date of entry into force of the Treaty, a complete customs union. The secretariat has held frequent consultations with the Governments of the Central American countries in order to consider the new situation and take the necessary steps to make the total Central American market a reality and establish it as the basis of the area's economic integration.

395. Following these consultations, and at the request of the Chairman of the Economic Co-operation Committee, the Secretariat prepared a report (E/CN.12/CCE/212) suggesting various measures designed to expedite the attainment of the objectives of economic integration. After considering the report at an extraordinary session held at San José, Costa Rica, from 26 to 29 April, the Committee adopted a resolution requesting the secretariat to prepare, in close contact with the Governments, a draft Treaty of accelerated economic integration of the five countries, for submission to the Sub-Committee on Trade in July 1960. The Committee is to meet again in August at Managua, Nicaragua, to consider the draft Treaty and submit it to the Governments concerned for signature.

396. The first session of Electric Power Development Sub-Committee was attended by representatives of the official agencies responsible for electric power promotion and development in the five Central American countries and Panama, and by observers from Mexico and Puerto Rico. The main objective of the meeting was to consider the utilization of available resources for electric power development on the basis of Central American co-operation and the co-ordination of national programmes for electric power development.

397. The first meeting of Central American investors was convened under the joint sponsorship of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and the Organization of Central American States, and was attended, in a private capacity, by businessmen from the five Central American countries and Panama, as well as by a number of observers from international enterprises and from FAO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. There was evidence of a keen desire on the part of private enterprise to co-operate so that the various legal instruments of the Integration Programme might enter into force promptly and be implemented effectively.

398. *Economic development.* In order to meet the needs of Latin American Governments for technical assistance in programming economic development through the fullest use of the resources of the United Nations, ECLA and BTAO have been collaborating in providing a pool of economists from which advisory groups for programming economic development have been organized to serve in response to specific requests from Governments. Advisory groups have in the past

year been provided to Bolivia, Colombia and Cuba and other requests have been received from Ecuador, Venezuela and Uruguay.

399. The main purpose of the advisory groups is to leave in operation, on their departure, machinery for programming at the government level. This requires a definition of government policy objectives; the creation of a mechanism for preparing and co-ordinating economic action; and the training of personnel.

400. The regular Santiago programme for 1959, under the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme, began on 6 July and ended on 27 February 1960. Eighteen trainees participated.

401. Four intensive training courses were held during 1959: in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Cuba. In the two last mentioned countries the courses were given in association with the ECLA/BTAO advisory groups, which provided most of the lecturers.

402. *Industry.* A pilot study on the chemical industry in Chile, undertaken in collaboration with the Chilean Development Corporation, was completed early in 1960. It is to be used as a reference work for the general study of the Latin American chemical industry. Progress has been made in the revision and improvement of the methodological and technical aspects of the pilot study which is now being expanded by broadening the range of products and the number of countries to be included.

403. In compliance with the request made at the meeting of industrialists, Government officials and railway executives held at Cordoba, Argentina, from 2 to 5 March 1959, the report of which was presented to the Commission at its eighth session (E/3333, paragraph 75), a report is being prepared for submission to the railway equipment producing industries in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. Field work was carried out during July and August 1959 in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela with a view to ascertaining immediate railway equipment requirements for renewal and expansion purposes, and the prospects of meeting such requirements. In addition, a study was made of customs duties and similar taxes, as well as of exchange and administrative regulations, applicable to imports of railway equipment. This information was brought up to date for Argentina and Brazil.

404. The secretariat prepared a paper on the market for rolled steel products which was presented at the meeting convened at Santiago by the Chilean Steel Institute from 28 September to 3 October 1959. As a result of this meeting, a Latin American Steel Institute was founded.

405. *Water resources development.* Two water resources survey missions, jointly sponsored by ECLA/BTAO and WMO, have formed the basis for the presentation of projects to the United Nations Special Fund. The Government of Chile requested and obtained the co-operation of the Special Fund in expanding its network of meteorological and hydrological stations. Likewise the Special Fund is providing assistance to Ecuador for a water measurement project. Members of a Water Resources Survey Mission to Venezuela in 1960 are now preparing their final report.

406. *Agriculture.* During the period under review a Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division was established to replace the former Joint ECLA/FAO programme.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.ILG.5.

<sup>6</sup> Progress report by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme (E/CN.12/AC.45/4).

407. Field work on the São Paulo coffee survey was completed by the end of 1959 and a report containing the major findings was presented to the Brazilian co-operating agencies.

408. The Division participated actively in preparations for the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America. Two major papers were prepared for the meeting, one on "The role of agriculture in common market and free trade area arrangements" and the other "Levels of agricultural income in relation to Latin American economic development problems".

409. Other undertakings of the Division included participation in the work of the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Advisory Groups in Bolivia, Colombia and Cuba; a survey of Latin American agricultural development and prospects, which will review rates of growth, factors affecting demand, progress achieved in the application of modern techniques and institutional obstacles to agricultural development; studies on meat, wool and cotton which complement the analysis of regional intra-trade; the preparation of a report entitled, "Investment, inputs and productivity in Ecuadorean agriculture"; and the preparation of a paper on "Criteria for determining size of farms in colonization and agrarian reform programmes", which was presented at the Second Latin American Seminar on Land Problems held under the sponsorship of FAO at Montevideo in November-December 1959.

410. *Social affairs.* During the period under review, the Social Affairs Division was established as a regular division of the ECLA secretariat.

411. From 6 to 18 July 1959 a Seminar on Urbanization Problems in Latin America was held at ECLA Headquarters under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and ECLA, with the collaboration of the ILO and the OAS.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

412. The Economic Commission for Africa held its second session at Tangier, Morocco, from 26 January to 6 February 1960. A full account of the work of the Commission since its first session and of the proceedings of its second session is given in the annual report of ECA (E/3320)<sup>7</sup> to the Council.

413. The second session was attended by representatives of all the members of the Commission, including the Union of South Africa, which attended for the first time. All associate members of the Commission were represented. Representatives of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi, admitted to associate membership by the Commission, also participated. In its resolution 5 (II) (E/3320, part III) the Commission invited an increase in the number of associate members. Observers from fourteen States, Members of the United Nations but not members of the Commission, were present. Seven specialized agencies and IAEA were represented at the session, and observers from the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara and the League of Arab States attended. Eighteen non-governmental organizations in consultative status were also represented.

414. When the question was raised whether the French delegation could speak on behalf of France and the Community, or solely on behalf of France, the

Chair ruled that under paragraph 5 of the Commission's terms of reference the delegation could speak on behalf of France, but that that would not preclude references being made to the Community.

415. *Proceedings of the second session.* The deliberations of the Commission opened with a review of the economic situation and trends in Africa as set forth in the *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (E/CN.14/28).<sup>8</sup>

416. The vulnerability of many African economies indicated the importance of reducing their dependence on primary production. Attention was called to the need for developing industries for the processing of export products and for the replacement of imports in order to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the prices of primary products on the internal economies of the African countries. At the same time most delegations attached great importance to the international stabilization of commodity prices, and were in favour of international action in that field.

417. The expanding and changing demand for food also called for more diversified and increased food production. Many different lines of action were suggested as possible solutions, one being the development of the co-operative movement. The importance attached to such a solution was reflected in the request by the Commission to the Executive Secretary to report on the state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa and to consider, in consultation with the ILO, FAO and UNESCO, the establishment of training facilities and the provision of educational material in this field (E/3320, part III, resolution 9 (II)).

418. A report on the effect of the European Economic Community on African trade was examined. The Commission felt that further work on the subject should be broadened to cover the effects of European trade arrangements on intra-African trade as well as on industrialization and economic growth in African countries. The Executive Secretary was requested to convene an *ad hoc* committee in 1960 to examine the studies by the secretariat in this field (E/3320, part III, resolution 7 (II)). The Commission also requested the Executive Secretary to undertake studies of inter-African trade and African industry and to lend his assistance in the preparation for, and conduct of, a conference of African businessmen.

419. In the discussion of international assistance to Africa the Commission reiterated the observations made at the first session that international assistance played a vital role in the current critical phase of the development of African States and territories, particularly in securing the orderly growth of the newly independent countries. The Commission expressed its full support for General Assembly resolution 1414 (XIV) concerning the study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which had become independent. Representatives emphasized the need for more aid, preferably under multilateral agreements, although it was observed that African countries were currently receiving a greater volume of assistance on a bilateral basis. The Commission expressed the hope that ECA would play an active part in the co-ordination of any new multilateral programmes (E/3320, part III, resolution 11 (II)).

420. Repeated references were made to the need for scientific research and the training of research workers

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

<sup>8</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1. See also paras. 145 to 152 above.

and other personnel through the exchange of specialists, by fellowship grants and in other ways. It was explained that the training of African personnel was a key factor in the acceleration of development and in the effective maintenance of services. The importance of the matter was stressed by resolutions 16 (II) on in-service training, 17 (II) on training facilities available to African States, and 18 (II) on programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 (E/3320, part III).

421. Delegations took note of the report on the meeting of experts on problems concerning the techniques of development programming in African countries (E/CN.14/42 and Add.1) and approved the inclusion in the work programme for 1960-1961 of a meeting of experts to discuss the use of national accounts for the formulation of economic policy and development programming, the provision of advisory services to Governments with regard to the techniques and problems of development programming and arrangements for training Africans in those fields, as well as the publication of an economic bulletin for Africa which would, *inter alia*, review relevant studies of African problems undertaken by institutions other than ECA (E/3320, part III, resolution 28 (II)).

422. The Commission approved the establishment of a new division for industry, transport and natural resources to deal with technical problems in that field. Under this arrangement projects of concerted action would be carried out by the various substantive divisions rather than by a separate unit.

423. The Commission considered the report of the First Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/25) and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished. The importance of adequate and reliable statistical data in the preparation of economic and social development programmes was emphasized and the suggestion for the organization of field surveys and regional centres for the demonstration of techniques was approved. The programme of the statistical survey of Africa was given full support; it was understood that more information would be made available on the treatment of the subsistence sector in the field of national accounts and that the information gathered under the regional statistical programme would help to bring African data into line with international nomenclature and systems of classification (E/3320, part III, resolution 12 (II)).

424. The Commission discussed a review of geology and mineral investigations in Africa, which had been prepared by UNESCO in response to the Commission's request at its first session for the compilation of a bibliography of surveys of natural resources in Africa. The Commission hoped that the work would be accelerated and that information on other resources would be made available to Governments. The Commission asked that mineral resources surveys should be carried out and that they should be related to the development of industries based on those resources (E/3320, part III, resolution 13 (II)).

425. The Commission observed that agriculture was still a major economic activity in African countries, occupying a very large proportion of the working population. It emphasized that industrialization should proceed in conjunction with the transformation of traditional subsistence agriculture into a modern market activity and the rapid improvement of agricultural efficiency.

426. In most parts of the region it is necessary, for both nutritional and commercial reasons, to organize a healthy live-stock economy. Region-wide campaigns against diseases and pests and for the development of internal and export markets for meat and live-stock were recommended.

427. Attention was drawn to the six-year Special Fund inter-regional project for research, training and the development of a strategic approach to desert locust control. Governments were urged to maintain their support of existing international bodies which had succeeded in holding in check the red locust and the African migratory locust.

428. The establishment of a regional fisheries council for countries of North-West Africa was recommended. The expansion of fresh-water fisheries as a source of protein was advocated as well as the modernization of marine fisheries. Stress was also placed on the importance of forestry developments.

429. The Commission discussed the report of the Workshop on Planning and Administration of National Programmes of Community Development (E/CN.14/24). Several representatives emphasized the importance of mobilizing human resources and investing voluntary labour to build community facilities. It was agreed that community development played an important role in economic and social development. Apart from the financial saving which might be made by those methods, it was realized that by calling on the people to help in meeting their own needs, such programmes helped to build up self-reliance, enabled people to acquire skills and made them more conscious of their civic responsibilities. The role of women in community development was also emphasized and the representatives agreed that a special place should be provided in community development programmes for activities of special interest to women. Several delegations described developments in their countries and suggested that in order to make community development programmes effective it was necessary to provide training facilities for all types of personnel such as administrators, health workers and agricultural extension advisers. Full support was given to the programme recommended by the Community Development Workshop held at Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 September 1959 (E/3320, part III, resolution 15 (II)).

430. *Programme of work and priorities.* The Commission accepted the report of the Preparatory Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/47). By resolutions 18 (II) and 19 (II), (E/3320, part III) it adopted the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 and reaffirmed its desire to undertake programmes of concerted action.

431. In recognition of the difficulties encountered in the recruitment of staff, a resolution was adopted requesting members and associate members to give the Executive Secretary every assistance in the recruitment of staff, particularly Africans, for the secretariat (E/3320, part III, resolution 20 (II)).

## Section II. Discussion in the Council

432. The annual reports of ECE (E/3349), ECAFE (E/3340), ECLA (E/3333) and ECA (E/3320)<sup>9</sup> were presented to the Council at its thirtieth session by the Executive Secretaries concerned, who

<sup>9</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3, 2, 4 and 10 respectively.

reviewed<sup>10</sup> the economic trends in the respective regions and the major developments in the work of the commissions and their secretariats.

433. The Executive Secretary of ECE stated that since the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1959* (E/ECE/383)<sup>11</sup> had been written, economic expansion in the region had continued, increases in output being due more to rising productivity than to increasing employment. In countries of western Europe the expansion had tended to be greatest in the highly industrialized countries, while in countries of eastern Europe rates of growth had been particularly high in the relatively less industrialized countries. While the expansion had been accompanied by a rapid increase in intra-regional trade, the terms of trade of the primary producing countries with Europe had continued to deteriorate. He reported that, at the Commission's fifteenth session, he had suggested the convening of periodic inter-governmental private meetings at a suitably high level to consider major economic questions; the drafting of a set of multilateral trade principles and procedures which might be applied to relations between countries with different economic systems; and a more intensive use of ECE machinery to strengthen United Nations assistance to under-developed countries. The Commission, by adopting a resolution (3 (XV)) on a meeting to be attended by high level senior government advisers, and another (6 (XV)) on the improvement of techniques of foreign trade, had prepared the ground for a confrontation and harmonization of Europe's economic policies. It was also paying more attention to assistance to the less developed countries; was giving special emphasis to the further development on a region-wide scale of collaboration within the Commission in the exchange of scientific, technical and production experience. Progress had been made in projects on water pollution control, the promotion of productivity and automation, and in the study of the export of capital goods, and the analysis of Europe's general energy situation. Increasing attention was also being given by the Commission and its secretariat to the study of long-term trends and their implications for economic policies.

434. Members of the Council stressed<sup>12</sup> the importance and usefulness of the Commission's central and traditional function of promoting and broadening inter-governmental co-operation in the economic field between countries of eastern and western Europe, especially in the field of trade. The hope was expressed that the proposed meeting of senior economic government advisers would enhance mutual understanding between ECE countries operating under different economic systems and thus contribute to the betterment of economic relations. It was also felt that the exploration by ECE's Committee on the Development of Trade of practical possibilities for improving techniques of intra-European trade would facilitate the introduction of more multilateral methods, eliminate many existing obstacles, and increase the volume of such trade. The results of this work might be of use not only within the region but also on a global basis. The continuing activities of the Commission designed to promote systematic exchanges of information between participating countries were welcomed. Several members underlined the need for ECE to do its utmost to assist the economically less developed countries both in its own region and in other regions also. Reference was also made to the new tasks which

might devolve on the Commission as a result of greater decentralization of United Nations activities in the field of technical assistance.

435. The Executive Secretary of ECAFE characterized 1959 as a year in which the countries of the ECAFE region had on the whole recovered from the setback suffered in 1958. The improvement in production and in the volume of exports, both of agricultural products and manufactured goods, had continued during the early part of 1960. The progress that had been made in the region as a whole was, nevertheless, insufficient to bring about an adequate change in the level of living of the great majority of Asian peoples. There was however an increasing awareness of the problems to be overcome and a growing eagerness to cope with them effectively. The co-operation of the industrialized countries was needed to enable the ECAFE countries to increase their exports of both agricultural and industrial products, the level of which had not improved for some three decades. Help of this nature was as necessary as the provision of more direct forms of aid. The Executive Secretary drew attention especially to resolution 31 (XVI) in which the Commission had recommended a variety of measures designed to promote greater co-operation in the region for the development of trade and industries. Continuing progress was being made in the region in the expansion of transport and communications facilities, one of the significant examples of which was the planned Asian highway. The establishment of an in-service training scheme in ECAFE would help to meet the need for an increased number of staff trained to carry out economic development projects in their own countries.

436. Members of the Council were unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the work of ECAFE, in particular in promoting economic development. The importance of resolution 31 (XVI) on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industries, adopted at the Commission's sixteenth session, was stressed by several delegations which felt that it opened the way for an increased number of projects of regional importance including, possibly, joint industrial ventures. It was felt that the 1959 session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning had provided a useful forum for the elucidation of problems involved in balanced economic and social growth, and that the working party had helped countries to take sound measures for their economic and social development. Several instances of regional co-operation were cited as being due to the work of ECAFE and its secretariat. The continuing work on the development of the Lower Mekong Basin was praised; delegations also welcomed the plans for the creation of the Asian Highway on which useful progress had been made, and the forthcoming conference of Asian economic planners, which was expected to mark a further important step in the Commission's activities.

437. The Executive Secretary of ECLA emphasized the importance of the establishment of the Latin American Free Trade Association, which could well be the first step in the creation of a Latin American Common Market. With the participation of Mexico, its scope had gone beyond that of a sub-regional grouping. While the industrialization which the Latin American countries were seeking to achieve would inevitably affect the structure of their markets, trade partners of Latin America did not need to fear that their trade with Latin America would be harmed, because the increased

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.1113.

<sup>11</sup> See also paras. 125 to 130.

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1113 to 1115.

exports from that region would enable it to increase its imports from other parts of the world. The rate of economic development in the region, and particularly the rate of increase of national income, was still not satisfactory and practical policies would have to be adopted by the countries concerned to accelerate their growth. ECLA had been able to assist the countries of Latin America in a number of ways and not least in the establishment of the Free Trade Association. It had also set up advisory groups which were co-operating with Governments that had requested their assistance to establish improved processes of economic development planning.

438. Members of the Council were agreed that ECLA had greatly contributed to increased inter-governmental co-operation in Latin America. The work of the Commission leading to the signing of the Montevideo Treaty, which had established the Latin American Free Trade Association, was stressed by several delegations. It was felt that the Treaty marked a milestone in the endeavours of the Latin American countries to establish a common market for the region as a whole. A number of delegations paid tribute to the Commission and its secretariat for having brought about an agreement which, they felt, could change the economic history of the sub-continent. Representatives also considered that the training programmes conducted by the Commission's staff were of increasing importance to Governments. The members of the Council were agreed that the work of the Commission was proceeding on the lines best suited to the needs of the region, and expressed their confidence that it would continue to have a beneficial effect on the development of Latin America.

439. The Executive Secretary of ECA described some of the major problems that the African countries were facing in their endeavour to strengthen their economies and raise the levels of living of their peoples. He referred particularly to the deleterious effects that fluctuations in the prices of raw materials had on the African economies. He felt, however, that the political changes that were occurring so rapidly in Africa were stimulating a keen interest in economic co-operation among the African countries and a desire to achieve improvements in their economic situation. At its second session, the Commission had expressed its gratitude for the assistance that had been given to the countries of Africa. The members of ECA had expressed a preference for various forms of multilateral rather than bilateral aid, and the view that a higher volume of assistance was urgently needed. The Commission had declared its belief that it should play an important role in the consideration of possible new proposals for multilateral economic and financial assistance for Africa, and had expressed the hope that it would be fully consulted in that regard. The Executive Secretary also reported that considerable progress had been made

in recruiting competent staff for the Commission's secretariat; he hoped that all the posts would be filled in the near future, to a large extent by Africans.

440. Several members of the Council stated that they were impressed by the start the Commission and its secretariat had made in establishing the foundation for future work. Remarkable progress had been made in a short time in tackling some of the great difficulties that the countries in Africa had to overcome in their economic evolution. Confidence was expressed that the Commission would be able to play a significant role in helping the countries to implement the policies they had decided upon in the economic and social fields and to cement a regional economic unity which would be of great service to the continent.

441. A number of delegations felt that the importance of the regional economic commissions had, quite properly, been growing, and that the Council had wisely recognized that fact when it had decided to devote a special item of its agenda to the consideration of the commissions' reports. The regional economic commissions were responsible for much of the practical work that was being undertaken in the United Nations on economic problems and their social aspects, and they had increasingly become "economic parliaments" for their members countries. Members of the Council felt that the commissions enabled the Council to take into account more fully the special problems that the countries in the different regions were facing, and they congratulated the commissions on the valuable work which they were doing.

442. In resolution 763 (XXX) the Council noted the annual reports of the regional economic commissions and endorsed their programmes of work and priorities; it authorized the Executive Secretary of ECA to facilitate the attendance at sessions of the Commission, should it desire to attend, of the Federal Republic of Germany on a basis similar to that provided for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

443. In view of the difficulties with driving licences in international traffic which arise between those countries which are Contracting Parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and those which are not, the Council, on the recommendation of ECE, adopted a further resolution (764 (XXX)) inviting countries Parties to the 1949 Convention to recognize, as from a date not later than 26 March 1962, international driving licences conforming to the model in annex 10 to the said Convention, issued by countries not Parties to the Convention; it further invited countries Parties to the 1926 Convention or to the 1943 Convention, but not yet Parties to the 1949 Convention, to recognize, as from the same date, international driving licences conforming to the model in annex 10 to the 1949 Convention.

**Annex**

**STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

*Thirtieth session*

**World Federation of Trade Unions**  
Reports of the regional economic commissions—E/SR.1114

**WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL**

**International Union of Official Travel Organizations**  
E/C.2/562. Development of tourism on the African continent  
**World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession**  
E/C.2/563. Teacher training in Africa

**WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST**

**World Veterans Federation**  
E/CN.11/NGO/32. Economic situation in Asia and economic development and planning.  
**International Confederation of Free Trade Unions**  
E/CN.11/NGO/33. World economic situation

**WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**World Veterans Federation**  
E/CN.14/NGO/5. Activities of the WVF and their collaboration with the UN in Africa  
**International Council of Women**  
E/CN.14/NGO/6. Activities of the ICW and their collaboration with international organizations in Africa  
**International Road Federation**  
E/CN.14/NGO/7. The development of transport in Africa

## Chapter IV

# OTHER ECONOMIC AND RELATED QUESTIONS

### Section I. Principles of international economic co-operation

444. At its thirtieth session the Council had before it, in accordance with its resolution 727 B (XXVIII), a report by the Secretary-General (E/3396)<sup>1</sup> giving an analytic and comparative summary of all replies to a questionnaire sent to Governments under General Assembly resolution 1321 (XIII) which had asked the Secretary-General to ascertain from Member States their views on the desirability of formulating a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and the means of international economic co-operation best suited to attain these objectives.

445. Governments supporting the formulation of a statement of economic objectives gave several reasons for their view. Among these was the belief that a declaration of the objectives of the United Nations would increase understanding among nations, serve to guide States in their economic relations and, in general, contribute to the achievement of these objectives. It was also stated that, as much time had elapsed since the signing of the Charter, it would be useful to generalize present experience and to elaborate further the objectives of international economic co-operation. Governments supporting the position that there was no need for formulating a new statement of objectives stated, among other reasons, that the general economic aims of the United Nations had already been stated in the Charter and in various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. It was also held that the formulation of meaningful objectives was most fruitful when related to specific problems, and that further formulation of general principles would limit the flexibility of the economic bodies of the United Nations and limit the future course of their development.

446. In the Council's debates both in the meetings at the ministerial levels<sup>2</sup> and in other meetings, members restated their general views on the role of the United Nations in the economic field. It was emphasized that one of the most significant functions of the United Nations, as laid down in the Charter, was the furtherance of international economic relations. Reference was made to the consultative role which the Council could play in the co-ordination and harmonization of national economic policies. At the same time, it was observed that various channels, both inside and outside the United Nations, existed for the promotion of international economic relations, and that different channels were appropriate for the solution of different specific economic issues. One delegation suggested that the Council should adopt a declaration on international economic co-operation and presented the draft text of such a declaration.

### Section II. Statistical questions

447. At its thirtieth session, the Council considered<sup>3</sup> the report of the Statistical Commission on its eleventh session (E/3375<sup>4</sup> and Add.1<sup>5</sup>). the Council, in resolution 765 (XXX), took note of the report and endorsed the programme of work and priorities contained therein. Some of the principal questions considered by the Commission are described below.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND RELATED STATISTICS

448. The Commission considered a memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.3/257) setting forth proposed revisions to the international recommendations on basic industrial statistics resulting from an examination of national experience and practices (E/CN.3/257/Add.1-2 and E/CN.3/281). It requested the preparation of a publication setting out the proposals, revised in the light of its discussion, as a guide to countries in developing their basic industrial statistics and in compiling internationally comparable data. It called for continued work in the field of industrial statistics, with special emphasis on the comparison of the systems in selected highly industrialized countries (E/3375, paragraph 33).

449. The Commission discussed the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries, on the basis of a memorandum (E/CN.3/258) prepared by the Secretary-General. It requested that a publication be prepared setting forth the recommendations for that programme, as approved by the Commission, and that the attention of Member States be called to Council resolution 676 B (XXVI), in which the Council had recommended the compilation of basic data on industry for 1963 or a proximate year (E/3375, paragraph 41).

450. The question of the statistical unit appropriate for use in economic inquiries was considered, on the basis of a memorandum (E/CN.3/259) by the Secretary-General. The Commission invited the Secretary-General to prepare a technical study based on this memorandum, extended and modified to reflect its discussion, and to undertake further consultations with Member States (E/3375, paragraph 45).

451. The Commission discussed statistics relating to items from the balance-sheets and profit-and-loss accounts of business units, on the basis of a memorandum (E/CN.3/260) prepared by the Secretary-General. It invited the Secretary-General to prepare a comparative study of national requirements, problems and practices in the collection and compilation of statistics of assets and liabilities and revenue and expenditures of enterprises, and to continue to develop guiding principles in that field (E/3375, paragraph 50).

<sup>3</sup> E/AC.6/SR.284; E/SR.1116.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 12.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 9.*

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1117 to 1121.

## WHOLESALE PRICE STATISTICS

452. The Commission discussed the gathering and compiling of representative and comparable wholesale price series, on the basis of a report (E/CN.3/264) prepared by the Secretary-General. It invited the Secretary-General to prepare a technical publication on this subject and to formulate a draft set of guiding principles (E/3375, paragraph 55).

## EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

453. The Commission considered a proposal contained in a memorandum (E/CN.3/261) by the Secretary-General for combining the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC)—recommended by Council resolution 299 B (XI)—and the internationally agreed *Tariff Nomenclature* (BTN) of the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels. The Commission approved a revision of the SITC, making this combination possible. It requested publication of the SITC, Revised, together with alphabetic indexes, the subdivided BTN and the correlation codes between those two classifications. It also requested the establishment, if possible, of convertibility indexes between the SITC, Revised, and the classifications used for external trade by the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe (E/3375, paragraph 63).

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

454. The Commission discussed the measurement of gross domestic capital formation in under-developed countries, on the basis of a memorandum (E/CN.3/265) by the Secretary-General, which appraised the methods employed by those countries in estimating gross domestic capital formation and suggested ways of improving those estimates. The Commission requested revision of the memorandum in the light of its comments and continuation of work in this field with a view to preparing a study which could be of assistance to Member States (E/3375, paragraph 72).

455. The Commission discussed the progress made in national accounting and associated topics, on the basis of a memorandum (E/CN.3/267) by the Secretary-General. It noted that the revision of *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*<sup>6</sup> had removed virtually all differences in recommendations made by the United Nations, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and IMF. It requested (E/3375, paragraph 88) that high priority be given to the study of methods for improving the quality of items in national accounts statistics; and suggested the continuation, in co-operation with the regional statistical conferences, of the study of the co-ordination of the systems of national income accounts in use by countries with differing types of economic organization. It also called for continued exploration, in collaboration with IMF and interested regional organizations, of the purposes and usefulness of integrated systems of financial flow and national income accounts.

## STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

456. The Commission considered a memorandum (E/CN.3/269 and Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of recommendations made by the inter-agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes, containing the outline of the contents of

the *Compendium of Social Statistics* to be issued—as indicated in section I of the annex to Council resolution 693 (XXVI)—in 1963, in connexion with the third *Report on the World Social Situation*. It gave general approval to the fifty-six tables outlined (covering population and vital statistics, health conditions, food consumption and nutrition, housing, education and cultural activities, labour and conditions of employment, social security and income and expenditure).

457. In pursuance of Council resolution 585 B (XX), the Commission had before it a progress report (E/CN.3/270 and Corr.1) on the international definition and measurement of levels of living, prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the specialized agencies. It considered that it constituted useful interim guidance on the subject.

458. The Commission considered a tentative outline (E/CN.3/271) prepared by the Secretary-General, of the purpose and contents of a proposed handbook of sample surveys of family living conditions, as agreed upon by the inter-agency Working Party on Statistics for Social Programmes. The Commission recommended convening an *ad hoc* working group of specialists in sample survey methods to review recent advances in methods which might be suitable, especially in under-developed countries, for collecting statistics required for the *Compendium* and for social programmes generally (E/3375, paragraph 109).

459. The Commission examined a progress report (E/CN.3/272) prepared by the Secretary-General on housing census activities, and noted the increasing number of countries taking housing censuses during the 1955-1964 decade. It also considered a technical report (E/CN.3/R.2) on statistical indicators of housing levels of living, as well as a report (E/CN.3/R.2/Add.1) on the comments received on those indicators. The Commission felt that the indicators developed by the United Nations were important for formulating economic and social programmes and that they should be examined by regional groups concerned with housing statistics. The Commission considered a note (E/CN.3/274) prepared by the Statistical Office on proposed methods of estimating housing needs and recommended that it be circulated to Member States for comment and referred to regional statistical conferences with a view to its adaptation to regional conditions. The Commission also examined a memorandum (E/CN.3/275 and Corr.1) prepared by the Secretary-General, containing proposals for developing a programme of current housing statistics.

## CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS

460. The Commission reviewed a progress report (E/CN.3/279) prepared by the Secretary-General on the work carried out in pursuance of Council resolution 378 D (XIII). At the request of the Commission at its tenth session, *A Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions* (ST/TAA/M/12-ST/ECA/49)<sup>7</sup> was circulated to Member States and interested regional and international organizations. At its eleventh session, the Commission took note (E/3375, paragraph 149) of the summary of comments received on the *Manual* and requested the Secretary-General to circulate to the national statistical services of Member States both the summary (E/CN.3/279) and a document entitled *Reclassification of Government*

<sup>6</sup> *Studies in Methods, Series F. No. 2 Rev. 1*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.11.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVI.2.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

461. The Commission took note of the activities carried out in connexion with the 1960 World Population Census Programme (endorsed by Council resolution 622 B (XXII)), as set forth in a memorandum (E/CN.3/276) by the Secretary-General. It noted that the final version of the *Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses*<sup>9</sup> had been issued, as well as a three-volume *Handbook of Population Census Methods*.<sup>10</sup> It was gratified at the success achieved in developing the Programme, as evidenced by the fact that sixty-eight countries had taken censuses during the period 1955-1959 and that 141 censuses were planned for the period 1960-1964.

462. The Commission also examined a progress report (E/CN.3/277 and Corr.1/Rev.1) prepared by the Secretary-General on other demographic statistics. It recommended completion of the methodological study on population registers, with a view to ascertaining their accuracy and use as statistical mechanisms, and requested continued experimentation on methods of differentiating demographic statistics according to degree of accuracy (E/3375, para. 138).

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK

463. The work programme which was recommended by the Commission and endorsed by the Council accorded high priority to *ad hoc* projects relating to distribution statistics, external trade statistics, statistics of assets and liabilities, the statistical unit in economic inquiries, industrial statistics, wholesale price statistics, demographic statistics, national product and expenditure in constant prices (and related price index numbers), national accounts, distribution of personal income, statistics of input-output and financial transactions, population registers, population censuses, socio-economic classifications, housing needs, sample surveys of family living conditions, statistics for social programmes and housing census methodology. These were in addition to the continuing projects of high priority relating to the systematic publication of international statistics, publications on statistical methodology, regional consultation on statistical questions, advice and assistance to countries in implementing existing standards and exchange of information on problems of methodology and application.

### Section III. Earthquakes in Morocco and Chile

#### EARTHQUAKES IN MOROCCO

464. The Council at its twenty-ninth session<sup>11</sup> considered measures to be taken in connexion with the earthquakes which had occurred in February 1960 in Morocco. All members of the Council offered their sincere sympathy to the Government and people of Morocco, and expressed their deep concern at the tragic consequences of the earthquakes. Mention was made of the assistance given to Morocco by various nations and by international organizations such as UNICEF. It was

however felt that further action should be encouraged by the United Nations.

465. Statements were also made on behalf of UNICEF and WHO with regard to the immediate relief and long-term assistance which might be envisaged. The Council adopted a resolution (746 (XXIX)) in which it expressed its concern at the consequences of the earthquakes and invited Member States to consider what assistance they might offer, and WHO and UNICEF, as well as other specialized agencies in a position to do so, to give urgent attention to the problems resulting from the catastrophe in their respective fields of activity; the Council expressed its gratitude for the assistance already rendered, and requested the Secretary-General to bear in mind the special situation in Morocco when deciding the services to be extended to various countries, and to co-ordinate the efforts of various United Nations organs in the matter.

#### EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE

466. The Council, at its thirtieth session,<sup>12</sup> had before it a report of an extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA<sup>13</sup> which had met from 28-30 June 1960 in New York to consider possible means of international co-operation to be taken as a result of the situation created in Chile following the May 1960 disaster in that country.

467. The Council heard a statement by the Executive Secretary of ECLA who described the extent of the damage and reported on the recommendations of the ECLA Committee of the Whole. All members of the Council expressed their countries' deep sympathy with Chile and asked for prompt and effective action by the international community. The Council also heard a statement by the Executive Chairman of TAB on the possibility of extending exceptional technical assistance to Chile as a result of the disaster.

468. The Council adopted a resolution (766 (XXX)) in which it expressed its deep concern at the consequences of the great disaster which had overtaken more than a third of Chile's land area and population; took note with satisfaction of the assistance already received by Chile from various sources; and noted that an emergency programme of technical assistance for reconstruction and economic development in Chile had been prepared by the Government of Chile which called for a total amount of \$2.2 million for the period 1960-1962. It requested the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to bear in mind the urgent needs of Chile when deciding, within the scope of their resources and powers, the services to be extended to Member States; and requested the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically any pre-investment project which might be presented by Chile in connexion with the work of reconstruction and which was capable of being handled by the Fund. The Council recommended that TAC, and TAB and its Executive Chairman, should take account of the special needs of Chile for technical assistance in 1960, 1961 and 1962, and do whatever possible to meet them, without prejudice to the general level of the programmes envisaged for other countries during those years. It expressed the hope that the Governments of countries participating in the Expanded Programme of

<sup>8</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVI.3.

<sup>9</sup> *Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 27*. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.5.

<sup>10</sup> *Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 5, Rev. 1*. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6.

<sup>11</sup> E/SR.1056.

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1112, 1116.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4A*.

Technical Assistance would take account of the special needs of Chile, as well as other exceptional needs and the normal requirements of the Programme, by making additional contributions to the Special Account, in so far as existing resources were sufficient to satisfy these needs.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF  
SEISMOLOGICAL RESEARCH

469. In connexion with its discussion of earthquakes in Chile, the Council also adopted a resolution (767 (XXX)) in which, reaffirming its concern, as shown in its resolutions 254 (IX), 751 (XXIX) and 766 (XXX), at the great loss of life and extensive material damage caused by earthquakes and seismic sea waves,

it requested the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of UNESCO, WMO and other specialized agencies concerned in undertaking a detailed and comprehensive study of the ways and means of reducing to a minimum the damage resulting from earthquakes and seismic waves, including the development and co-ordination of seismological observation and research, and of systems of warning of seismic sea waves, establishment of seismological maps and the improvement of physical planning and of housing and building techniques in areas particularly liable to such disturbances, and to report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session; it invited the Secretary-General and the interested specialized agencies to furnish assistance for this purpose to Governments requesting such assistance, to the fullest extent that their resources permitted.

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**Annex**

STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE  
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
UNDER RULE OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

*Thirtieth Session*

International Conference of Catholic Charities

Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in  
Chile—E/C.2/SR.182.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Inter-American Statistical Institute

E/CN.3/NGO/7. Review of international statistics—the statistical situation in America.

## SOCIAL QUESTIONS

470. The activities of the Population and Social Commissions, which did not hold sessions during the year under review, are not mentioned separately in this chapter. The progress achieved in carrying out the work programmes established by those Commissions at their tenth and twelfth sessions respectively, and endorsed by the Council at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions, is described in the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organisation*.<sup>1</sup>

471. Reference is made in chapter VII of this report to certain aspects of the United Nations programme in the social field, which were considered by the Council, in the course of its annual review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.

### Section I. Long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing

472. The Council, at its thirtieth session,<sup>2</sup> discussed a report by the Secretary-General (E/3382) on progress made towards the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities, prepared in response to Council resolution 731 B (XXVIII). The Council considered the main directions of the programme and the specific joint projects to be undertaken during the period 1961-1962 by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. With regard to the emphasis laid in the long-range programme on regional projects, it was noted that the projects involving the joint responsibility of the United Nations and one or more specialized agencies were normally of a regional character, but that they were supplementary to a wide range of activities of the United Nations and of the agencies concerned in giving technical assistance to individual Governments for the planning and implementation of their housing programmes and the training of the administrative and technical personnel required.

473. In discussing the projects included in the work programme, members expressed appreciation for the expanding use of regional housing centres for research, training and exchange of experience. A certain amount of overlapping among some projects was noted; that seemed inevitable at the current stage when the existing programmes of the agencies were being pieced together; it was felt that it should, however, gradually be eliminated as the programme matured. The important question of financing was not the subject of any joint project, but had already been thoroughly dealt with by the United Nations and was currently under study in several of the regional economic commissions. In this connexion, the financing by the Special Fund of a project in the field of building research was noted with

interest. Some members welcomed the participation in the programme, of several inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations while the importance of associating Governments with the programme and of stimulating the development of co-ordinated national housing policies was also emphasized. The hope was expressed that comments requested from Governments on the proposed programme would include information on national policies and plans, and suggestions as to possible ways in which concerted international action might help to advance them.

474. The consensus in the Council was that, since the programme was to be considered by the Social Commission at its 1961 session, it was necessary only to take note of the Secretary-General's report and express the hope that specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned would find it possible to participate in the 1961-1962 projects listed in the Annex to the report.

### Section II. Capital punishment

475. The General Assembly, in resolution 1396 (XIV), invited the Council to initiate a study of the question of capital punishment, of the laws and practices relating thereto, and of the effects of capital punishment, and the abolition thereof, on the rate of criminality.

476. After considering the question at its twenty-ninth session,<sup>3</sup> the Council adopted a resolution (747 (XXIX)) in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment referred to in the General Assembly resolution, consulting as he deemed appropriate the *Ad hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders set up under General Assembly resolution 415 (V), and to submit the review to the Council at its thirty-third session.

### Section III. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

477. The Council, at its twenty-ninth session, considered<sup>4</sup> the reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF on its sessions in September 1959 (E/3304)<sup>5</sup> and March 1960 (E/3336).<sup>6</sup>

478. The Chairman of the Executive Board told the Council that the Board had reviewed various assistance policies in order to ensure the most effective use of the Fund's resources. In the nutrition field, the Board, on the basis of expert surveys in which FAO and WHO had co-operated, had redefined its policy for assisting countries to increase the quantity and quality of locally produced milk available for mothers and children. It

<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1095, 1096.

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.1108.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1.*

<sup>4</sup> E/AC.24/SR.199 to 200; E/SR.1132.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A.

had also agreed on priorities for skim milk distribution projects designed to give them greater long-term value.

479. In addition, the Board had reviewed the results of the programme of research and development of new, protein-rich foods for children to which UNICEF had contributed since 1955. The uncertainty of the availability of surplus skim milk powder placed a responsibility upon UNICEF to intensify its efforts to help countries improve the nutrition of their children by their own means and on a long-term basis. The Board felt that such efforts could constitute a significant contribution to the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

480. The Board had also reviewed its policy of aid to anti-malaria campaigns, to which it was devoting about 40 per cent of its assistance; another full review would be undertaken in June 1961.

481. The General Assembly in its resolution 1391 (XIV) had stated that the aid provided through UNICEF constituted a practical way of international co-operation to help countries to carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. In the light of that resolution, the Board had unanimously approved a statement setting out its views on the responsibilities of the Fund and the need for further resources to enable it to meet those responsibilities (E/3336, para. 40).

482. As ten years had elapsed since UNICEF had shifted its major emphasis from emergency relief to aid for programmes of long-range benefit to children in countries in process of development, a number of Board members believed that the time had come for a systematic review of children's needs and the opportunities for action, in order to determine more precisely the most important areas requiring national efforts and international aid in the future, and the best ways of giving such aid. The Board would consider that question in June 1961, on the basis of an analysis prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with the specialized agencies and taking into account the views of beneficiary countries regarding the priority needs of their children.

483. The Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF informed the Council that the Board wished UNICEF to speed up aid to countries in which difficult financial or administrative conditions hampered the initiation of new projects, particularly the new and emerging States in Africa, to which continent UNICEF had increased its aid in recent years. The Board agreed that there should be greater flexibility in the interpretation of its local "matching" policy; that the Executive Director should be allowed to bring forward projects providing for the assumption by UNICEF of a greater proportion of local costs in certain urgent situations, pending a review of policy in 1961; and that funds should be set aside to provide additional help to Governments in preparing project requests. In June 1961, the Board would also review its policies concerning aid for the training of national personnel; there was probably no form of help that gave greater long-term results, yet less than 10 per cent of UNICEF aid was devoted to that purpose.

484. Wherever possible, UNICEF sought to encourage government action to co-ordinate a number of activities in a comprehensive programme and to fit that programme into broader measures for the improvement of family and community levels of living. At its session in March 1960, the Board had for the first time approved allocations for projects providing social services for children.

485. The Board had also revised its allocation procedures to put available resources progressively to faster use. Requests for aid continued to exceed income by several million dollars a year. Income in 1959 had been \$24 million. In 1960, allocation requests were expected to amount to about \$29 million, and to meet those requests it would be necessary to use all funds available for allocation, leaving no foreseeable reserves at the end of the year. The Chairman stressed the importance of associating voluntary effort with that of UNICEF both in countries receiving UNICEF aid and in those which only contributed. He expressed the hope that increased national efforts would enable UNICEF to serve the cause of children in the future in still greater measure than in the past.

486. During the debate in the Council, a number of representatives expressed the strong positive interest of their Governments in the work of UNICEF. They commended its substantial achievements in encouraging and stimulating national efforts on behalf of children, and welcomed the manner in which its tangible and readily appreciated aid enhanced the prestige of the United Nations. The fact that, under the "matching" policy, Governments provided two and one-half times the aid furnished by UNICEF was cited as evidence of the great value placed upon that aid. Appreciation was expressed of the increasing attention paid by the Board to periodic evaluations of current programmes in the light of the changing needs and to matters of fundamental policy. The statement of the Board concerning the increased responsibilities placed on UNICEF by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child was welcomed.

487. A number of representatives also welcomed the increased flexibility in UNICEF programme policies as indicative of the desire of the Board to find new ways of helping the least developed countries and those going through difficult transitional stages. It was pointed out that, although UNICEF was currently assisting almost one hundred projects in thirty-two countries and territories of Africa, the scope of that aid would have to be rapidly enlarged. The view was expressed that, when the Board examined policy with regard to the payment of local costs in June 1961, it should carefully consider the effect which any changes in UNICEF might have on the practices of other United Nations agencies. Attention was directed to the suggestion made by the Executive Director at the March 1960 session that the Board might wish at a future session to explore the possibilities offered by the OPEX programme for helping some of the projects receiving UNICEF aid.

488. The decision of the Board regarding a survey of children's needs was generally welcomed. Stress was laid on the importance of the views of recipient countries as to their own priority needs and as to the possible additional contribution which could be made by UNICEF in helping to satisfy them. Several representatives cautioned against adding new categories of aid in view of the modest resources of UNICEF and the uncertainty of increased resources in the future.

489. A number of members referred to the importance of training programmes and approved the increased emphasis placed upon them. The proposed survey of UNICEF aid for training was welcomed as a basis for the Board's future policy with regard to such aid.

490. Among the types of programme aid singled out by representatives as meriting increased support were maternal and child health, and child nutrition (includ-

ing especially help with permanent solutions for child nutrition problems). The first modest projects approved for social services for children marked the beginning of what it was hoped might eventually be a substantial contribution by UNICEF towards helping countries develop comprehensive social services of that kind. Some representatives stressed the fact that the relatively large allocations for anti-malaria activities needed to be maintained at the current level of \$10 million a year in order not to jeopardize the success of existing projects. Others, without wishing to minimize the importance of anti-malaria activities, believed that UNICEF aid in that field should be decreased in order to enable a greater proportion of resources to be devoted more directly to the needs of children.

491. Attention was drawn to the value of aid for local production, such as milk conservation projects, development of new protein-rich foods and vaccine production plants. It was suggested that certain types of UNICEF aid, such as malaria campaigns, should be integrated with broader development programmes at the planning stage, so as to bring about the simultaneous improvement of social and economic conditions. The Fund was commended for its prompt and effective response to the need for emergency aid in stricken areas.

492. Appreciation was expressed of the co-operation of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO and WHO with UNICEF; the view was also put forward that although arrangements whereby the technical agencies supplied technical advice had not always worked smoothly in the past, there was increasing evidence of mutual understanding and of a willingness to co-operate.

493. The hope was generally expressed that the resources of UNICEF would be increased so that it might be able not only to continue its successful work but expand it to meet new and changing needs.

494. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution 753 (XXIX) in which it took note of the reports of the UNICEF Executive Board on the sessions held in September 1959 and March 1960.

#### **Section IV. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees\***

495. The Council, at its thirtieth session,<sup>7</sup> considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/4378)<sup>8</sup> covering the period from May 1959 to May 1960.

496. The report contained an account of the progress achieved in the two major activities of the High Commissioner's Office: international protection and promotion of permanent solutions, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration. The report also described the emergency relief programme put into effect for refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia and the various related activities of the High Commissioner's Office.

497. The report brought out the impact already made by World Refugee Year in terms of increased

financial contributions, improvements in the legal position of refugees, more resettlement opportunities—including the admission of the physically handicapped—and an increased interest in the economic and social aspects of all refugee problems.

498. The report on the third session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, which was appended to the High Commissioner's annual report, showed *inter alia* that a financial target of \$6 million had been approved for the High Commissioner's current programmes for 1961 and that comprehensive programmes were envisaged on a yearly basis to settle refugee problems in certain countries where the size of the problem had been reduced to manageable proportions.

499. There were important groups of refugees needing assistance which did not fall within the High Commissioner's mandate, but the distinction between the various groups was becoming less marked and the General Assembly had authorized him to use his good offices for the transmittal of contributions for assistance to those other categories of refugees.

500. The High Commissioner highlighted the main results achieved during the period under review. Although World Refugee Year was having a favourable effect on all the activities of his Office, the number of refugees within his mandate was still more than 1,500,000, of whom 900,000 were living in Europe. He appealed to Governments to consider taking special measures to facilitate the naturalization of refugees, thus preventing the perpetuation of refugee status through succeeding generations.

501. In the field of international protection, the work of his Office had been expanded, partly through the appointment of correspondents in various countries. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees had been ratified by three more States: Greece, New Zealand and Yugoslavia; Brazil was in the process of ratifying it. Travel facilities for refugees had also been increased. As far as national legislation was concerned, further facilities had been granted to refugees with regard to social security benefits and the right to employment. Manual and skilled workers found little difficulty in securing employment quickly, but he must appeal to Governments to facilitate for refugee intellectuals the exercise of their professions. Some countries had already taken steps to that effect. The High Commissioner also drew attention to the question of indemnification of refugees who had been persecuted for reasons of race, religion or political opinion under the nazi régime. Negotiations had been initiated for the establishment of a special indemnification fund by the Government of the German Federal Republic.

502. The other essential form of assistance to refugees—material assistance—could be divided into care and maintenance and the promotion of permanent solutions. As an example of the former he mentioned the relief programme jointly put into effect by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and his Office on behalf of Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. Although the situation was under control, further contributions in cash and kind were still needed to keep up the programme and there was a growing occupational and educational problem.

503. Under the impulse of World Refugee Year progress had been made in achieving solutions for the problems of non-settled refugees, who, as of 1 April 1960, included some 20,000 refugees in camps. Some

\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1128.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 11*, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3397 & Corr.1).

14,500 of these had qualified for camp clearance. It was becoming increasingly difficult to find permanent solutions for these refugees, as the proportion of socially handicapped among them was becoming larger with the decrease in the camp population; individual planning was more and more necessary. It was anticipated that arrangements for the clearance of camps in 1961 could be completed by the end of 1960, provided the funds promised were actually contributed. It was hoped that many other refugees would also be able to leave the camps, as programmes to that effect had been instituted in Germany and Austria. Thanks to the success of World Refugee Year, it had become possible to pay greater attention to the needs of non-settled refugees outside camps, priority being given to the handicapped.

504. The High Commissioner drew special attention to the increased resettlement possibilities which had been opened up in various countries, particularly for physically handicapped refugees, which would certainly contribute to the promotion of solutions for the problems of non-settled refugees.

505. Summing up the financial position, the High Commissioner informed the Council that within the \$12 million target for the current 1960 programmes, some \$8,800,000 had been pledged or promised; \$1,727,000 had also been contributed for assistance to refugees in North Africa and \$1,709,540 for assistance to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

506. In conclusion the High Commissioner paid a tribute to all the organizations which were associated with the work of his Office.

507. In the course of the debate, many members of the Council congratulated the High Commissioner on his report and on the work accomplished by his Office during the period under review. They expressed their satisfaction at the decrease in the number of non-settled refugees within the mandate and the improved measures for the protection of refugees. Satisfaction was also expressed that progress had been made in providing basic essentials such as food and clothing, to refugees in North Africa.

508. Some representatives drew attention to the extent of responsibility of countries of residence for giving refugees appropriate assistance in their establishment. It was noted that the current High Commissioner's programme took into account the needs of the non-settled refugees living outside camps, in particular the physically handicapped; several representatives stressed the need for further assistance to this group of refugees. The increase in the proportion of "special cases" as the over-all camp population decreased showed that the camp clearance programme could only be completed if the remaining socially handicapped refugees received the specialized treatment they needed, and the High Commissioner was commended on his plans for assistance to socially handicapped refugees.

509. The representatives who spoke agreed that although World Refugee Year could be considered successful, present efforts should be continued. In the course of the debate a number of representatives gave details of the results of the World Refugee Year campaigns in their countries and the special measures taken by their Governments, in particular for the resettlement of handicapped refugees. The United Kingdom Government was congratulated on its initiative in having promoted World Refugee Year. It was agreed, however, that much remained to be done and the hope was expressed that efforts would continue after the end of

World Refugee Year and that the universal approach to the problem would be maintained.

510. At the conclusion of the debate the President of the Council paid a tribute to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who was to relinquish his post at the end of the year.

511. The Council adopted resolution 769 (XXX) in which it took note of the report prepared by the High Commissioner (A/4378) for transmission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

## Section V. International control of narcotics

512. At its thirtieth session the Council considered<sup>9</sup> the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifteenth session (E/3385),<sup>10</sup> the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on the Work of the Board in 1959 (E/OB/15 and Addendum)<sup>11</sup> and a report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance for narcotics control (E/3367 and Corr.1).<sup>12</sup> In its resolutions 770 A and B (XXX) it took note of the reports of the Commission and of the Board respectively. Some of the main activities of the Commission and of the Board, and the Council's action with regard to the Commission's recommendations are summarized below.

### IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

513. In general, Governments complied with their obligations under the various narcotics treaties to supply information and reports. Annual reports covering the year 1958 were received in respect of 131 countries and territories. The Commission was informed that according to certain reports, several countries and territories had not complied with the provisions of the international narcotics treaties relating to authorizations for the export of narcotic drugs. The Secretary-General was requested to remind the Governments concerned of their obligations in this respect and to invite the countries which had not submitted annual reports for several years to communicate them to him.

514. During 1959, legislative texts on narcotic drugs for twenty-two countries and thirteen territories were communicated to the Secretary-General. As some countries had not yet communicated their texts, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to remind all Governments of their obligations in this respect.

### *Extension of international participation to the multilateral narcotic treaties*

515. During the twelve months preceding 26 April 1960, four more States adhered to the Paris Protocol of 19 November 1948, which provided machinery to extend full international control to drugs, in particular synthetic drugs, which could not be so covered by the narcotics treaties then in force. The total number of States which had ratified or acceded to the Protocol as of 26 April 1960 was fifty-seven.

516. During the same period the United Nations Opium Protocol of 1953 was ratified or adhered to by

<sup>9</sup> E/AC.7/SR.430, 431; E/TAC/SR.223; E/SR.1129, 1132.

<sup>10</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 9.

<sup>11</sup> Permanent Central Opium Board, Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1959 and Addendum (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XI.3 and Addendum).

<sup>12</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.

six States, bringing the number of the Parties to the Protocol to 37, including seven of the manufacturing States named in article 21 of the Protocol (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America), and two of the opium-producing States named in article 6 (India and Iran). Under article 21 of the 1953 Protocol, the adhesion or ratification of one more opium-producing State is needed for the Protocol to enter into force.

### *Control of new drugs*

517. Eight new drugs were placed under international control during the year. The Commission also decided to place under provisional international control, pending a decision of WHO, a new synthetic drug known as diphenoxylate, which is similar to pethidine, an addiction-producing drug under international control.

### ILLICIT TRAFFIC

518. Fuller information on the illicit traffic was available to the Commission during the past year, and an improvement in the quality of reporting was noticed. Nevertheless, the Commission once again considered it necessary to appeal to all Governments to make prompt, full and precise reports on the illicit traffic, in pursuance of their treaty obligations and in response to the requests of the international bodies concerned.

519. The Commission noted that the main drugs in the illicit traffic continued to be opium and the opiates, cocaine and cannabis. The sources of this international opium traffic were located in the Far East and the Near and Middle East. The traffic in opiates had wide international ramifications, and many aspects and was well-entrenched; several clandestine factories or laboratories for the manufacture of crude morphine and diacetylmorphine (heroin) were discovered during the year. There appeared to be growing use of, and traffic in, diacetylmorphine; as in the past an extensive traffic in that drug was being directed towards North America, Hong Kong, Japan and China (Taiwan) by different international routes.

520. There was a substantial traffic in cocaine in South America where its illicit manufacture, mainly in Bolivia and Peru, was widespread. An extensive traffic in cocaine paste facilitated the transport of the raw material for illicit cocaine manufacture and there was an increasing traffic in cocaine affecting many countries of that region and flowing towards the United States of America, notably through Cuba and Mexico.

521. The traffic in cannabis was heavy and there were no signs of abatement, the general pattern of trafficking being similar to that presented in the Commission's reports for previous years. Seizures of other natural drugs and of synthetic drugs continued to be relatively insignificant.

522. The international illicit traffic was highly organized and could only be combated as a result of close international co-operation. The Commission welcomed the conclusion of the Turco-Iranian border pact and hoped that the spirit of co-operation shown therein would also be emulated by the countries of the Far East and of South America in which drug trafficking was rife. The attention of Governments was also drawn to the benefits resulting from close and direct contact between the authorities entrusted with controlling international traffic.

523. The Commission was informed of the work done by the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission through its report (E/CN.7/382) and also by its Chairman, Mr. L. H. Nicholson. Several members of the Commission congratulated the Mission on its work and on the report it had submitted, which, it was felt, should be of great assistance in dealing with the traffic situation in the Middle East and other regions similarly affected.

524. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (770 C (XXX)) in which it noted the report of the Survey Mission and that the Mission had made confidential communications to some Governments of the Middle East pursuant to Council resolution 689 I (XXVI). The Council thanked the members of the Survey Mission for their excellent work and for their helpful report; drew the attention of the Governments concerned to, and invited their consideration of the specific recommendations contained in it, and called the attention of Governments to their obligations under the international narcotic treaties to combat the illicit traffic; it invited the Governments of countries in the region which had not already done so to ratify the existing narcotics treaties; drew the attention of Governments in the region to the facilities available for technical assistance in the field of narcotics control; and requested the Secretary-General to study and to take such steps as were feasible to simplify the current system of reporting on the illicit traffic.

525. During the year inter-country meetings on control of the illicit traffic took place in South America, the Middle East and the Far East. Several members of the Council shared the Commission's gratification at the important step taken by the Government of Brazil in organizing the first inter-American meeting on the illicit traffic in cocaine and coca leaves, and its recognition of the valuable results achieved. The Council also agreed with the Commission's view that regional conferences for narcotics control were important and useful and hoped that there would be further developments in that direction. The Commission also emphasized that there were other methods of improving regional co-operation for narcotics control, and invited the Secretary-General, in drawing up the programme of work of the Secretariat, to give special attention to that matter. The Council agreed with the representative of the Secretary-General that outpost members of the Secretariat's Division of Narcotic Drugs in the regions concerned would be useful in that connexion.

### ABUSE OF DRUGS (DRUG ADDICTION)

526. Questions of statistical information and of scientific research on drug addiction were given particular attention by the Commission in the course of its consideration of problems of the abuse of drugs.

527. A compilation of available data on incidence of addiction (E/CN.7/380), the fourth study in a series prepared annually by the Secretariat, listed numbers of addicts to various drugs in individual countries and territories, as given in annual reports of Governments for 1958. More data were available than in previous years, partly as a result of the revised chapter X (Abuse of Drugs) of the "Form of Annual Reports", which the Commission had adopted at its thirteenth session. The different practices of Governments regarding case-finding, registration and reporting of addicts meant that figures on addiction were not necessarily comparable statistically, but the data at hand had made it possible to include for the first time in the paper on

incidence of addiction a tentative classification, along broad lines, of the degree of seriousness of the problems of drug abuse in 108 countries and territories throughout the world.

528. The WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs, and to some extent the Commission, require for their work the results of research—including controlled clinical research—on the properties of narcotic drugs and of new drugs in particular. These organs largely depend in this respect upon the work carried out in United States Government institutions. The Council, in resolution 770 D (XXX), expressed its appreciation of the assistance given by the United States of America but observed that the United States institutions might not always be in a position to furnish the Expert Committee with necessary information at the earliest desirable date even though they might endeavour to give priority to specific requests from the Committee. It thought that means should be found to expand research activities in this field and in various parts of the world. It therefore invited WHO, the United States of America and other countries equipped to do so to study the possibility and advisability of giving assistance in this field of research to such countries as might desire it; it invited interested countries to consult WHO and invited that organization to consider the possibility of preparing a code of practices by which at present the addiction-producing properties of drugs are established.

#### PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### *Plenipotentiary Conference: comments*

529. The Council was informed that by 31 March 1960, 43 countries and 16 organizations had forwarded substantive comments on the third draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/AC.3/9 and Add.1) to the Secretariat and that these comments had been included in a compilation (E/CONF.34/1) and circulated to Governments and interested organizations in accordance with Council resolution 689 J (XXVI). Comments received by the Secretariat after 31 March 1960 will be circulated as addenda to this compilation.

##### *Exempted preparations*

530. Under the existing narcotics treaties there are two principal groups of narcotic drugs: one generally referred to as "Group I", containing the more dangerous drugs such as morphine, and a second referred to as "Group II", containing relatively less dangerous drugs such as codeine. The basic difference between the control applied to Group I and that applied to Group II is that the retail distribution of drugs in the latter group is not subject to control. Moreover, preparations of Group I drugs are free from the bulk of administrative control provisions only if individually exempted either by a specific treaty provision or by a decision of WHO, while all preparations of Group II drugs "adapted to a normal therapeutic use" as a group are exempted.

531. This broad description of exempted preparations of Group II drugs has, in practice, been differently interpreted by different Governments. As a consequence, administrative difficulties have arisen in the application to such preparations of the import certificate and export authorization system,<sup>18</sup> e.g. when an exporting

Government considers a particular preparation to be "adapted to a normal therapeutic use" and thus to be exempted, while the importing country holds a contrary view.

532. The Commission studied the possibility of solving these difficulties under the existing treaty system by inviting WHO to consider the possibility of adopting a procedure whereby it would receive from Governments suggestions as to which preparations of Group II drugs should be exempted from control; recommend, on the basis of such suggestions, particular preparations or groups of preparations for exemption as preparations "adapted to a normal therapeutic use" and consider any fresh proposals from Governments for such exemption. The Commission hoped that such a procedure would enable Governments accepting the recommendations of WHO to adopt a more uniform practice. The provisions of the third draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/AC.3/9 and Add.1) on this matter are nearly the same as those of the existing treaty system. Under this draft the present drugs of Group II would be listed in a Schedule II and all exempted preparations in a Schedule III. The Commission envisaged that the Plenipotentiary Conference to be called under Council resolution 689 J (XXVI) might decide to include in Schedule III, on the basis of such recommendations by WHO as those referred to above, individual preparations of drugs in Schedule II, or closely defined groups of preparations of such drugs, rather than limit itself to including in Schedule III such a general entry as "preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use".

533. The Council, in taking note of this action of the Commission, felt it would be helpful if the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference received specific instructions from their Governments on this subject; to this end it would be necessary that the technical services of the Governments concerned be given an opportunity to consider the matter in sufficient time before the Conference. The Council accordingly adopted a resolution (770 F (XXX)) requesting the Secretary-General to invite Governments, specialized agencies and IAEA to provide WHO, if possible before 15 October 1960, with a list of such preparations which they considered should be exempted from control. It invited WHO, in the light of those suggestions, to compile a list of preparations the exemption of which was recommended, if possible in time for circulation to Governments before the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the recommendations of WHO were accepted by the Conference, these preparations would then be included in Schedule III of the Convention.

534. It was the understanding of the Council that this resolution did not affect the Commission's action relating to the study of the possibility of making more uniform the practice of States in this connexion under the existing treaty system.

##### *Control of poppy straw*

535. Morphine is manufactured either from opium or poppy straw. Provisions (E/CN.7/AC.3/9, paragraphs 208 to 252) were inserted in the third draft of the Single Convention which would subject poppy straw destined for such manufacture to approximately the same measures of control as those proposed for opium. However, the comments received on the third draft have showed that a number of Governments felt that the risk involved in poppy straw did not justify such rigid measures. Since many countries do not cultivate

<sup>18</sup> Set up under chapter V of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925.

the opium poppy and have no experience in the matter — which will constitute one of the principal unresolved questions before the Plenipotentiary Conference — the Council felt that an independent study on the possibility of the misuse of straw for illicit purposes and the degree of such risk would facilitate the work of delegations to the Conference. Accordingly the Secretariat was requested<sup>14</sup> to arrange for the preparation of such a study, if necessary by an outside consultant, and if possible in time for it to be circulated to Governments for their consideration before the Conference.

## OPIMUM AND OPIATES

### *Scientific research*

536. Although the number of authenticated opium samples of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory had substantially increased, the Commission was informed that samples were still lacking from certain regions. While it was easy to understand the difficulties of the countries concerned, the collection of authenticated samples could only be completed if the authorities in the regions or countries where illicit traffic originated made even greater efforts to seize illicit crops, authenticate them, and sent samples of the opium produced to the United Nations Laboratory.

537. The Commission noted the great progress made by the United Nations Laboratory in the development and application of simple methods for the determination of the origin of opium. It found that experiments made by the Laboratory, and by the collaborating government laboratory in Yugoslavia, had proved the high degree of reliability of those methods. At the request of several Governments the Laboratory determined the geographical origin of many samples of opium seized in the illicit traffic.

### CARRIAGE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN FIRST-AID KITS OF AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT

538. In December 1957, after some members of ICAO had reported difficulties arising from different national rules governing the carriage of narcotics in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight, ICAO requested the United Nations and WHO to study the legal and medical aspects of the problem, particularly from the viewpoint of safeguards against abuse of such narcotics and the establishment of uniform principles under which the drugs might be used and carried. The Council, at its resumed twenty-fourth session,<sup>15</sup> referred the matter to the Commission. WHO considered that it was necessary for narcotics to be carried in limited quantities in first-aid kits of aircraft for use in emergencies (E/CN.7/208). The Legal Office of the United Nations gave the opinion that narcotics in first-aid kits of aircraft on international flight were, under certain conditions, not subject to the system of import certificates and export authorizations established by the International Opium Convention of 1925 (E/CN.7/367).

539. In implementation of Council resolution 730 G (XXVIII), the Secretary-General, in co-operation with ICAO and WHO and in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization, prepared a set of essential requirements to be recommended to Governments as a basis for control of narcotics carried in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight.

In considering this "set of requirements" the Commission took into account both the need for measures against abuse and theft of the drugs, and the need to interfere as little as possible with the efficient operation of aircrafts. The Commission also considered that uniformity of measures of control by various countries could only be obtained on general principles and not in matters of detail.

540. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (770 E (XXX)) which contains in its main part recommendations to Governments set out in broad general principles on the carriage of narcotic drugs in first-aid kits of aircraft engaged in international flight. An annex to the resolution contains some detailed proposals made by ICAO, WHO and the International Criminal Police Organization which might be useful to Governments in implementing the recommendations.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

541. The continuing programme of technical assistance in the field of narcotics control established by General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) came into effect as from 1 January 1960. The Council noted<sup>16</sup> that the projects for 1960 included a regional consultative group, assistance to enable the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States to invite additional participants to its annual conference, and fellowships in enforcement, in the organization of rehabilitation services, and in determination of the origin of opium, for officials from six countries (E/3367 and Corr.1).<sup>17</sup> The meeting of the regional consultative group for South-East Asia, covering questions of opium policy and enforcement problems, was planned to take place in the last quarter of 1960.

542. The General Assembly in its resolution 1395 (XIV) also invited WHO and FAO to continue to maintain and develop their activities touching narcotics control. The Council noted, as regards FAO, that the Special Fund project for a survey of the Riff region, with FAO as administering authority, would facilitate the replacement of cannabis (kif) culture as part of the general re-development of agriculture and of the re-afforestation of the region. WHO had also been able to grant a number of fellowships for treatment of drug addiction. The hope had also been expressed in the General Assembly that Governments wishing assistance in the field of narcotics control should, whenever possible use the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and the Council was glad to note that this had been done in a number of instances.

543. Preliminary information was also furnished to the Council on projects for 1961. The Council noted that regional projects were envisaged for the Middle East, on enforcement questions, and for Latin America, on enforcement questions and problems of the coca leaf and cocaine. Applications or preliminary enquiries for fellowship or experts had been received from thirteen countries, in enforcement, in central administrative services concerned with the control of narcotics, and in determination of opium origins. The Council noted that the Secretary-General had proposed \$75,000 for this programme in the regular budget for 1961 (E/3419, paragraph 101).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> E/TAC/SR.223.

<sup>17</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes* agenda item 13.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 6.

<sup>15</sup> E/AC.7/SR.431.

<sup>16</sup> E/SR.997.

## REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

544. The International Convention of 19 February 1925 on narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, stipulates that the Permanent Central Opium Board shall report each year to the Economic and Social Council. At its thirtieth session the Council considered the Board's report on its work in 1959 (E/OB/15 and Addendum).

545. The report pointed out that the demand for opium for licit purposes had risen from 750 tons in 1954 to 944 tons in 1958, mainly as a result of the constant increase in the consumption of its main derivative, codeine (70 tons in 1954 as against 87 tons in 1958). During that period the declared production of opium, expressed in terms of a common moisture content, had been lower than demand for it, so that stocks had fallen from 1,744 tons at the beginning of 1954 to 840 tons at the end of 1958, i.e. less than one year's requirements.

546. The statistics of consumption, expressed in number of average therapeutic doses, showed that the amounts of opium alkaloids and their derivatives used either as analgesics or as anti-tussives, were still much greater than those of "synthetics".

547. With regard to coca leaf, the Board noted with regret that none of the three main producers (Peru, Bolivia and Colombia) had reported quantities harvested or consumed in 1958. In the past, the aggregate annual production had been about 13,000 tons and had been used almost entirely for purposes of chewing, to which some peoples of the Andes were addicted. The quantities used for medical and scientific purposes, i.e. for the licit manufacture of cocaine, were insignificant in comparison (248 tons in 1957 and 205 tons in 1958).

548. The habit of chewing the coca leaf was generally recognized as a form of drug addiction. It was the major cause of an illicit coca leaf traffic between various South American countries, which also served to supply the clandestine manufacture of cocaine. The Board expressed the belief that it was for the Governments concerned to make a joint effort to cope with the problem. This was one of the considerations which had led to the convocation of the Inter-American Conference on the Illicit Traffic in Cocaine and Coca Leaf, held at Rio de Janeiro from 21 to 25 March 1960.

549. In its conclusions, the Board reported that it had on the whole proved possible to carry out effectively the supervision entrusted to it under the Conventions, except in regard to the coca leaf. The Board therefore once again felt justified in stating that the bulk of the illicit traffic, which continued to flourish in almost every part of the world, was being supplied from a production which was itself illicit.

550. As regards the introduction of new drugs, the Board reaffirmed its belief in the guiding principle that commercial interests must yield to considerations of public health; and, in particular, that when any new product for which its inventors claimed powerful analgesic or antitussive properties was about to be marketed, the Government of the manufacturing country should, as recommended by the Council, at once examine the possibility of subjecting it provisionally to the control measures prescribed in the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, until such time as WHO pronounced upon its liability to produce addiction.

## Section VI. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States

551. The Council at its twenty-ninth session considered<sup>19</sup> a report on the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States (E/3322 and Add.1-3),<sup>20</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with Council resolution 609 (XXI). The report, which covered the four-year period from January 1956 to December 1959 inclusive, summarized information provided by fifty-four Governments, including fifty States Members of the United Nations and four which are members of UNESCO but not of the United Nations. The report also reviewed the programmes and services of the United Nations and of UNESCO in the field concerned. The evidence indicated that public interest in the work of the United Nations family had grown considerably in recent years and in many countries teaching about the subject had been extended and improved. Nevertheless, much still remained to be done. In particular, there was a need for more adequate teacher-training in that field, including short courses and seminars for teachers in service. Gaps still remained in the supply of suitable teaching materials, produced in the language of the pupils and adapted to various age levels. Further steps were also needed to include teaching about the United Nations generally within the regular school programmes, and to expand facilities for adult education in that field.

552. All the members of the Council participated in a general debate on the subject, reviewing the progress made in their respective countries, and emphasizing the need for greater efforts in future, particularly in respect of teacher-training and the supply of teaching materials in various languages. The vital role played by the non-governmental organizations in teaching about the United Nations was widely commended.

553. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted a resolution (748 (XXIX)) in which it expressed its appreciation to the Director-General of UNESCO for his co-operation in the preparation of the report, and reaffirmed its belief in the importance of teaching about the United Nations and its related agencies as a means of promoting interest in and support for their work. The Council expressed the hope that the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to provide materials relating to the activities of their respective agencies would be maintained, and if possible intensified, within existing budgetary limits. It expressed its appreciation also of the valuable work done by non-governmental organizations in helping to disseminate information about the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and expressed the hope that they would continue their efforts in that field. The Council requested the Secretary-General and invited the Director-General of UNESCO to continue to co-operate in the matter, and to assist interested non-governmental organizations. It also requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the

<sup>19</sup> E/SR.1097.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13.*

Director-General of UNESCO, to compile a further report on the subject, on the basis of inquiries addressed to Member States, for consideration by the Council in 1964. Finally, it urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized

agencies to furnish, in response to the inquiries addressed to them, full information on the situations in their respective countries, particularly as regards the needs to which attention was drawn in paragraph 50 of the report.

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### Annex

#### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

###### *Twenty-ninth session*

##### World Federation of United Nations Associations

Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other institutions of Member States—E/SR.1097.

##### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### International Catholic Migration Commission

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—E/C.2/SR.183.

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

##### World Federation for Mental Health

E/C.2/544. Africa: Social change and mental health.

##### World Federation of United Nations Associations

E/C.2/545. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the struc-

ture and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

##### World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession

E/C.2/548. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### International Federation of Women Lawyers

E/CN.7/392. The Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission.

##### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

##### World Union for Progressive Judaism

E/ICEF/NGO/61. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

##### International Federation of Business and Professional Women

E/ICEF/NGO/62. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

##### Associated Country Women of the World

E/ICEF/NGO/63. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

##### World Veterans Federation

E/ICEF/NGO/64. Resolution in support of UNICEF.

## Chapter VI

### HUMAN RIGHTS

554. This chapter gives an account of the activities in the field of human rights of the Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Commission on the Status of Women.

555. At its twenty-ninth session the Council transmitted to the General Assembly a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, and considered the question of capital punishment.<sup>1</sup> At its thirtieth session<sup>2</sup> it examined and, in resolution 772 A (XXX), took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its sixteenth session (E/3335),<sup>3</sup> requesting the Commission to include, in future reports, a separate section outlining its work programme and the anticipated time schedule for that programme. It was pointed out in the Council that, by the nature of its work as it had developed over recent years, the Commission on Human Rights could not establish a precise and detailed schedule of work along the lines of other functional commissions: it could only give a general indication of what it expected to undertake in a given year and perhaps forecast its basic programme for the following year. The Council in resolution 771 A (XXX) also examined and took note<sup>4</sup> of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fourteenth session (E/3360).<sup>5</sup> Finally, it considered<sup>6</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3372).<sup>7</sup> A summary of further action taken by the Council and its subsidiary bodies on these subjects is given below.

556. The action of the Council on the appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields is described in chapter VII.

#### A

#### Section I. Freedom of information

##### DRAFT DECLARATION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION\*

557. By resolution 732 (XXVIII), the Economic and Social Council had invited the Governments of Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration of Freedom of Information, and on the draft text of such a Declaration, which was annexed to the resolution. At its twenty-

ninth session, when considering the question of the draft Declaration, the Council had before it a consolidated report by the Secretary-General (E/3323 and Add. 1-5) embodying comments from thirty-five Member States.

558. The draft Declaration annexed to resolution 732 (XXVIII) consisted of a preamble and five articles relating to the right of everyone to seek and convey information and ideas; the responsibility of Governments to pursue policies under which the free flow of information would be protected; the employment of the media of information in the service of the people; the obligation of all media of information to report honestly and in good faith; and the universal recognition of and respect for the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the draft Declaration.

559. In their comments a number of Governments submitted specific proposals regarding the desirability of such a draft Declaration and on the text itself. In addition, during the discussion of the question<sup>8</sup> members of the Council submitted amendments to the preamble and the five articles.

560. The main discussion in the Council centred round the following points: (a) whether, in the preamble, a reference should be inserted to the responsibility of the media of information to disseminate information of a particular character, and whether the effect of the dissemination of information upon relations between peoples should be referred to; (b) whether the draft Declaration should describe in detail in article 1, the right to receive and impart information and whether the word "gather" could still be employed in article 2; and (c) the precise language which should be employed in article 5 to refer to permissible limitations upon the media of information in respect of such concepts as "public order", "national security" and "dignity of nations".

561. As regards the first point raised, the majority of the members of the Council accepted the proposition that the word "information" should be qualified and that the responsibility of media of information for conveying "accurate information" should be described in detail. It was also agreed that the preamble should affirm the proposition that the erection of barriers to the free flow of information obstructed international understanding and thus impaired the prospects for world peace.

562. As regards the second point, the majority of the members objected to the use of the word "gather" in article 2 on the grounds that it was too passive in character and they agreed that it should be replaced by the more active word "seek".

563. After considerable discussion as to the permissible limitations on freedom of information which should be enumerated in article 5 of the Declaration, it was

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.7/SR.407 to 419; E/SR.1095, 1111.

<sup>1</sup> See chapter V, section II.

<sup>2</sup> E/AC.7/SR.420 to 424; E/SR.1129.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 8.*

<sup>4</sup> E/AC.7/SR.424 to 429; E/SR.1129.

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.7/SR.421 to 423; E/SR.1129.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.*

\* Separate item on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

agreed that this article should mention only the rights and freedoms of others, and "the just requirements of national security, public order, morality and the general welfare of a democratic society".

564. The Council, in resolution 756 (XXIX), recorded its awareness that the General Assembly was engaged in considering the draft Convention on Freedom of Information with a view to its early adoption, and noted that nothing should be allowed to interrupt, hinder or prejudice General Assembly action in achieving that task as soon as possible. It expressed the hope that the draft Declaration would promote the realization of freedom of information and assist the General Assembly in the completion of its work, and decided to transmit to the Assembly for its consideration the text of the draft Declaration annexed to resolution 756 (XXIX).

#### REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

565. At the request of the Council in resolution 718 (XXVII), UNESCO undertook a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to underdeveloped countries in the field of freedom of information. UNESCO reported to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session that it was planning a series of regional conferences on developments of media of information: the first had been held in January 1960 in Bangkok; a second was planned for 1961 in Santiago, Chile; and a third for 1962 in Addis Ababa. An international conference was also contemplated, subject to the approval of the General Conference of UNESCO, to take place in Havana, Cuba, in 1962, to study ways of improving the international transmission of news, taking into account the results of the three regional conferences. Representatives in the Commission and in the Council expressed satisfaction at the manner in which UNESCO was carrying out the survey and indicated their interest in the proposed international conference.

566. The substantive report on developments in the field of freedom of information since 1954, which was also requested by the Council in resolution 728 (XXVII), is being prepared by a consultant appointed by the Secretary-General. It will be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights in 1961. The Commission approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the first of the annual reports on freedom of information which he is requested to prepare under the above resolution should cover the year 1961 and be presented to the Commission in 1962. Developments up to that time will be dealt with in the consultant's report.

#### Section II. Draft declaration on the right of asylum\*

567. At its sixteenth session, the Commission on Human Rights continued consideration of a draft declaration on the right of asylum, first presented to it by the French member of the Commission at its thirteenth session in 1957, and revised at its fifteenth session in 1959 in the light of comments received from twenty-three Governments (E/CN.4/781 and Add. 1-2) and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/CN.4/785).

\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

568. The Commission, at its sixteenth session, had before it further comments by twenty-eight Governments (E/CN.4/793 and Add. 1-6), by the High Commissioner for Refugees (E/CN.4/796), and by a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status (E/CN.4/794 and Add. 1-3). After a detailed examination of the draft declaration, the Commission transmitted to the Council a revised draft, together with all the relevant records and documents relating to its work on the subject. It also forwarded these documents to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, asking for further comments, in particular on article 3 of the new draft (which deals with the principle of *non-refoulement*), for consideration by the Council at its thirtieth session.

569. Eleven Governments replied (E/3403 and Add. 1-5), two (Denmark and Jordan) stating that they had no observations to make. Comments were received from the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Greece, the Federation of Malaya, the Netherlands, Poland and Venezuela.

570. Most members of the Council welcomed the draft declaration, although reservations regarding certain provisions were expressed. It was also said that it should be made clear that the declaration dealt only with territorial asylum.

571. The view was expressed that, rather than adopt a declaration, the General Assembly should incorporate provisions on the right of asylum in the draft covenant on civil and political rights; proposals to the effect existed, although the General Assembly had not yet considered them. It was argued that the adoption of the declaration would not exclude the inclusion of provisions in the covenant; moreover, the covenants were not yet completed and it would be some time before they could be ratified and come into force. In any case, the declaration should not prejudice obligations which States had assumed or might assume under conventions, treaties or other instruments dealing with asylum.

572. The declaration, it was said, constituted an attempt to set forth rules and standards of conduct by which States and the international community should be guided in the matter of asylum. Difficulties had arisen throughout the discussions because of conflicting views regarding the emphasis to be placed on respect for national sovereignty and on the need to provide adequate protection for the individual seeking asylum.

573. This was said to be especially apparent in the present text of article 3, which had been the result of a compromise in the Commission. Some members of the Council thought that the rights of the individual were not adequately safeguarded under the present text. Others were of the view that the text did not make it sufficiently clear that the decision to grant asylum should remain at the discretion of the State: while a refugee genuinely in fear of persecution should not be rejected or returned, it was nevertheless up to the State to decide if that was the case.

574. The Council, in resolution 772 E (XXX), decided to transmit the draft declaration to the General Assembly, together with the records of its discussions and also the records of earlier discussions in the Commission on Human Rights, and the comments made by Governments at various stages. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly any further comments received.

### **Section III. National advisory committees on human rights**

575. The Council in resolution 772 B (XXX) endorsed, with one amendment, a recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights relating to national advisory committees on human rights. It invited Governments of States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to favour (the Commission had used the word "stimulate"), in such manner as might be appropriate, the formation of national bodies representing informed opinion on questions relating to human rights; or to encourage such bodies where they already existed. The Council also invited these Governments to communicate all relevant information regarding the functions of such bodies to the Secretary-General, so that he might prepare a report to be circulated to Governments and submitted to the Commission in 1962. This request was intended to give Governments an opportunity of exchanging information and experience regarding the functions of the committees, including the nature and extent of their contacts with Governments.

576. Differences of opinion existed in the Commission regarding the desirability of establishing national advisory committees and regarding the functions which they might perform. It was thought, however, that such committees, whether governmental or not, would be most useful as a means of educating public opinion and in keeping Governments informed of public opinion on human rights questions. In certain cases, too, the committees might be used in an advisory capacity. The Commission had sought a general and flexible formula which, while not imposing specific obligations on Governments, emphasized the importance of having an informed public opinion on human rights.

577. These views were, in general, endorsed in the Council. Some members, while supporting the resolution, explained that under-developed countries would have difficulty in carrying out the recommendations and, in particular, in finding enough competent persons to serve on such committees. It was thought that the report which the Secretary-General was asked to prepare, which would describe the experiences of a number of countries, might be especially helpful to countries facing such difficulties.

### **Section IV. Slavery**

578. During its discussion of the report of the Commission on Human Rights, the attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that, despite the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery of 1956, slavery had not yet been completely eliminated. Moreover, in four years, only thirty-five States had ratified or acceded to the 1956 Convention and only one Government had transmitted information under article 8 thereof, which requires States Parties to communicate to the Secretary-General copies of laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the provisions of the Convention. The Council should, it was thought, attempt to secure more widespread acceptance of the 1956 Convention as a further step towards the elimination of slavery.

579. The Council in resolution 772 D (XXX) urged States to adhere to the Convention, and also expressed

the hope that States Parties would furnish the information called for under article 8, and that even those which had not found it necessary to enact or put into effect any new laws, regulations or administrative measures in order to implement the provisions of the Convention would so inform the Secretary-General.

### **Section V. Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile**

580. The Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session considered a further progress report of its Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile (E/CN.4/L.799), indicating that fifty country monographs on the right under study had now been prepared, and that the Committee would submit a definitive report at its seventeenth session in 1961.

### **Section VI. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities**

#### **PREPARATION OF DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS AND A DRAFT CONVENTION ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION**

581. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twelfth session, and the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session, were informed of the action taken by UNESCO to draft recommendations and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in education. The procedure and time schedule adopted by UNESCO had made it impossible for the draft texts to be placed before the Sub-Commission, but the Commission examined preliminary drafts submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO.

582. Both the Sub-Commission and the Commission decided to retain the question of discrimination in education on their respective agendas. The Commission requested UNESCO to submit to it, at its seventeenth session, the convention and recommendations which the General Conference of UNESCO is expected to adopt in 1960, and to keep it regularly informed of any subsequent recommendations which the General Conference may make on this subject.

#### **STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION**

583. At its twelfth session the Sub-Commission, continuing its series of studies on discrimination in various fields, examined the "study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/200) drawn up by its Special Rapporteur, Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami. This it transmitted, together with the relevant documentation, to the Commission on Human Rights. It also adopted and forwarded to the Commission a series of draft principles based on proposals by the Special Rapporteur. The Commission at its sixteenth session considered that these draft principles should be thoroughly studied at a later date and decided to examine them further in 1961, after receipt of comments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, on their substance and on the form in which they should be embodied.

584. Endorsing other recommendations of the Commission relating to this study, the Council in resolution

772 C (XXX) drew the attention of the General Assembly, in connexion with its consideration of article 18 of the draft covenant on civil and political rights, to the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur and to the fact that the principles drawn up by the Sub-Commission had been submitted to Governments for their observations. The Council requested the Secretary-General to print and circulate the study as widely as possible.

585. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twelfth session, also examined a memorandum entitled "Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.158) submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, and asked that a draft report be prepared for consideration in 1961, and a final report in 1962. It also decided to initiate a study on discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, and appointed as its Special Rapporteur, Mr. José D. Ingles, requesting him if possible to present a progress report to the Sub-Commission in 1961.

#### MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND OTHER FORMS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

586. Both the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights were deeply concerned with the manifestations of anti-semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance which occurred in various countries late in 1959 and early in 1960.

587. In a resolution<sup>9</sup> based on recommendations of the Sub-Commission, the Commission condemned these manifestations as violations of the principles embodied in the Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as a violation of the human rights of the groups against which they were directed, and as a threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons. It urged States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to take all appropriate action to prevent and punish such acts; and called upon public authorities and private organizations to make sustained efforts to educate public opinion with a view to the eradication of the racial prejudice and religious intolerance reflected in such manifestations and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting such prejudices, and to take appropriate measures so that education might be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

588. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the Governments of States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in whose territories such manifestations had occurred, UNESCO and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to obtain any information or comments relevant to them and to the public reaction which they had aroused as well as information on the measures taken to combat them, and on their causes or motivations, and transmit the information to the Sub-Commission. The Commission asked the Sub-Commission to evaluate the materials received at its next session and to report,

with such recommendations as seemed desirable, to the Commission on Human Rights.

589. Several members of the Council expressed satisfaction that the Commission and Sub-Commission had acted promptly to condemn the outbreaks of anti-semitism and other forms of racial and religious prejudice.

#### SECOND CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN THE ERADICATION OF PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

590. Following the Council's recommendation, in resolution 683 E (XXVI), that the Sub-Commission should make observations on the proceedings of the Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination (held in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1959), the Sub-Commission, at its twelfth session, decided to undertake a thorough study of the work of the Conference, in 1961. It expressed the view that such conferences represented an important contribution to the eradication of prejudice and discrimination, and voiced the hope that the non-governmental organizations concerned would make every effort to give the fullest effect to the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

#### Section VII. Communications concerning human rights

591. As required under resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of the Council, the Secretary-General circulated to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session a non-confidential list of communications dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights as well as a confidential list summarizing other communications concerning human rights, together with replies of Governments.

#### B

#### Section VIII. Status of women

592. The Council, at its thirtieth session, considered<sup>10</sup> the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fourteenth session (E/3360)<sup>11</sup> and in resolution 771 A (XXX) took note of the report. The recommendations of the Commission on some of the principal questions considered at its fourteenth session and the action of the Council thereon are summarized below. The summary of the programme of advisory services in human rights which appears in section X of this chapter includes references to the activities undertaken under the programme which relate to the status of women.

593. The Commission at its fourteenth session took note of the fact that many African countries had attained or would shortly attain their independence and voiced its concern that no African country had ever been represented on the Commission. The Council noted the hope expressed by the Commission that one or more African countries would present candidatures for election to the Commission.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.7/SR.424 to 429; E/SR.1129.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 7.*

<sup>9</sup> Resolution 6(XVI) of 16 March 1960.

## POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

594. It was noted in the debate both in the Commission and in the Council that, although an increasing number of countries had granted women political rights, in many countries women did not make full use of those rights. It was also stated that discriminatory measures against married women still existed in government service. At the request of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (771 B (XXX)) in which it recommended to States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies that they take necessary steps to remove legal and other obstacles impeding the access of married women to public services and functions and the exercise by them of such functions.

## STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

595. The focal point of the discussion in the Council on the status of women in private law was the texts of the draft convention and draft recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage and the registration of marriages, which the Commission had proposed after considering the report prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/353 and Add.1 and Corr.1) at the request of the Council (resolution 722 B (XXVIII)). Some members of the Council felt that the texts of the draft convention and recommendation, as transmitted by the Commission (E/3360, para. 67 and resolution 4 (XIV)) were satisfactory and should be transmitted without delay to the General Assembly, where a further and larger forum existed to discuss the matter. The majority of members was of the opinion, however, that the texts of both draft instruments should be circulated to Governments for their comments; they felt that such a consultation was necessary because of the wide divergence of opinion on several points, such as the minimum age of marriage to be fixed, the appearance in person of the intending spouses before the competent authority, the grounds for dispensation and formalities of registration. They stated that the participation of Governments in the drafting of international instruments tended to insure a larger number of signatories. In the light of the discussion, the Council decided, in resolution 771 C (XXX), to request the Secretary-General to transmit the drafts of the convention and the recommendation prepared by the Commission to Governments of the States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with a request that they submit their observations on whether in their opinion a convention or a recommendation, or both, should be prepared, and on the provisions of the drafts drawn up by the Commission, in time for the submission of such observations to the Commission at its fifteenth session.

596. At its fourteenth session the Commission expressed concern at the persistence of certain ritual operations performed on women and girls in various regions of the world. It adopted a resolution (5 (XIV)) requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a representative with a mandate to present its position to the World Health Assembly; it also requested the Council to adopt a resolution inviting WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO and the ILO to bear in mind, in the planning of their programmes, the need for concerted action against the continuance of these ritual operations and inviting WHO to transmit such medical information as it had at its disposal to the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission at its sixteenth session.

597. During the debate in the Council, several members noted that Governments concerned were endeavouring to do away with these practices and felt that the best means to help them would be to express international support for their action. It was also proposed that the title of the suggested resolution should be changed to "Operations based on customs" and that all references to such operations in the text of the resolution should be amended accordingly.

598. The Council in resolution 771 D (XXX) noted with satisfaction that individual Governments concerned were working towards the elimination of these practices; and expressed the hope that they would continue and accelerate their efforts towards their complete abolition, taking advantage, for the purpose, of all available services of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

599. Several members of the Council stated that the reports of the International Labour Office on economic matters affecting women contained information which was essential to the work of the Commission. An instance was the report of the 1959 meeting of the ILO Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers, which had concluded that the inadequate vocational training of girls and women was largely responsible for the concentration of women workers in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. At the request of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (771 E (XXX)) recommending that Governments take all possible steps towards the improvement of the vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women, and inviting the ILO to give continuing priority to the question of vocational preparation, guidance and training of girls and women, and report to the Commission on the situation in different countries and on the work undertaken by the ILO in the matter, and by the Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Women Workers in particular.

600. In connexion with the question of the age of retirement and the right to pension, the Commission had decided that an exhaustive study was necessary before the differences of opinion<sup>12</sup> which existed among its members could be reconciled. The Council agreed with this approach and, in order to allow for further consideration, it adopted a resolution (771 F (XXX)) in which it invited the ILO to make a complete study of the question and to report thereon to the Commission, if possible at its sixteenth session.

## ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

601. The Commission considered a report (E/CN.6/351) by UNESCO on the access of girls and women to education outside the school. Various opinions were expressed in the Commission and in the Council as to the means best suited to promote programmes of out-of-school education which—it was generally felt—was supplementary to general education. Both the Commission and the Council agreed that the full and equal participation of women in all such programmes was essential. At the request of the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution (771 G (XXX)) calling on States Members of the United Nations and members

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7, paras. 109-116; Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, paras. 571-573.*

of the specialized agencies, and inviting UNESCO and other agencies concerned, non-governmental organizations in consultative status as well as professional institutions, to develop, increase and implement such programmes and to help insure equal access of women to them.

602. The Commission discussed the preliminary draft Convention and Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Education prepared by UNESCO (E/CN.6/363—E/CN.4/Add.1 and annexes I and II). After examining those provisions which were of particular concern to women, it suggested certain amendments designed to insure greater equality to women and girls in the access to the teaching profession and the elimination of differences in the curricula and facilities of institutions or systems in which the sexes were separated. The Council was informed that the changes suggested by the Commission had been brought to the attention of the UNESCO Committee of Experts which had met in June 1960, and that they had taken them into account to a considerable extent. On the understanding that the Commission's proposals would be placed before the General Conference of UNESCO, in November 1960, the Council decided to take no action on the draft resolution proposed by the Commission as it had been overtaken by events. It associated itself with the expression of thanks of the Commission to the Director-General of UNESCO.

#### ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

603. During the debate in the Council, it was generally agreed that further efforts were needed for the advancement and improvement of the status of women in economically under-developed countries. Some members noted that the Governments of those countries were in favour of promoting the status of women, but lacked sufficient means for achieving this goal and needed the assistance of the international community.

604. The Council, in resolution 771 H (XXX), requested the Secretary-General to study, in co-operation with Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies, the need for and possibilities of further United Nations assistance specially directed towards the advancement of women in under-developed countries; and to invite Member States to assist the Secretary-General in this study. The Secretary-General was also requested to report on the results of his study to the Council and to the General Assembly at a later session.

### C

#### Section IX. Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights

605. In his annual report to the Council on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/3372)<sup>13</sup> the Secretary-General stated that three regional seminars had been planned for 1960. One was held, from 10 to 24 May, in Japan, on the role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions; and a second, from 20 June to 4 July, in Austria, on the protection of human rights in criminal procedure. A third seminar was to take place in Ethiopia from 12 to 23 December on the participation of

women in public life. Three further seminars were planned for 1961: one in New Zealand on the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice; one in Romania on the status of women in family law; and one in Mexico on *amparo*, *habeas corpus* and similar remedies of judicial protection against the violation of human rights.

606. The Secretary-General also reported that, in consultation with the Government of Costa Rica, an expert had been appointed early in 1960 to assist the Government for a period of four months in implementing recommendations relating to the reform of the electoral laws and procedures.

607. In the Council,<sup>14</sup> representatives expressed approval of the programme as it was being developed. Some hoped that the system of fellowships and experts might soon be developed further, within the general advisory services programme, but it was agreed that the emphasis should continue to be placed on seminars, preferably regional seminars. It was thought that an international seminar, following a series of regional seminars on a particular subject, would be useful, but the majority considered that the time was not yet ripe for an international seminar.

608. Several representatives commented favourably on the emphasis which had been placed on legal subjects in the seminars already held, although some thought other questions, especially economic and social rights, should also be studied.

609. The Commission on the Status of Women included in its report to the Council (E/3360, chapter III) a resolution asking the Secretary-General to develop plans and, as appropriate, to provide experts to assist Governments at their request in the organization of national or local seminars on the status of women; and inviting him to consider ways in which non-governmental organizations might be used in planning national seminars as a follow-up of regional seminars.

610. Members of the Council expressed the view that the organization of national seminars should be the responsibility of the Government concerned and United Nations assistance should be within the framework of the existing advisory services programme.

611. In its report (E/3335, chapter II) to the Council, the Commission on Human Rights submitted two draft resolutions, for action by the Council, recommending the rights of the child and the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities as desirable topics for seminars.

612. While not opposing the resolutions, some members of the Council expressed the view that it was preferable not to make such recommendations, but to leave the choice of subject to the host Government concerned. While it might be useful to draw attention to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which had only recently been adopted by the General Assembly, other topics might be regarded as equally important and the needs of the programme as a whole must be borne in mind. It was emphasized that a seminar studying the rights of the child should concentrate on examining how these could be effectively secured. It was also pointed out that many of these rights were already under consideration by the specialized agencies and duplication of work should be avoided.

613. These points were taken into account in resolu-

<sup>13</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.

<sup>14</sup> E/AC.7/SR.421-423; E/SR.1129.

tion 773 3A (XXX) in which the Council directed the attention of Governments of Member States to the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, some of which might be desirable topics for seminars; and invited the Secretary-General to render any necessary assistance, taking into account the overall needs of the advisory services programme and the competence of the specialized agencies concerned.

## Annex

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### *Thirtieth session*

##### Anti-Slavery Society

Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.182

##### Friends World Committee for Consultation

Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.182

##### International Council of Women

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—E/C.2/SR.183

##### St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women—E/C.2/SR.182

##### World Jewish Congress

Report of the Commission on Human Rights—E/C.2/SR.182

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

##### International Catholic Press Union

E/C.2/549. Question of a declaration of freedom of information

##### World Jewish Congress

E/C.2/551. Question of a declaration on freedom of information

##### Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations

E/C.2/557. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

##### International Federation of Business and Professional Women

E/C.2/558. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

##### International Federation of University Women

E/C.2/564. Equality of educational opportunities for women and racial discrimination

##### International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities

E/C.2/566. Age of marriage, free consent to marriage and registration of marriages

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

##### International League for the Rights of Man

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/12—Study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices; study of discrimination in the matter of political rights; and measures to be taken for the cessation of any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence, jointly or separately.

##### International Catholic Child Bureau

##### Pax Romana

614. In resolution 773 B (XXX) the Council drew the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the opportunities for organizing seminars to study various aspects and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, including seminars on the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms.

##### World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/13—Study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

##### Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/14—Observations on the proceedings of the Second United Nations Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination.

##### World Jewish Congress

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/15—Study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

##### International League for the Rights of Man

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/16—Study of discrimination in the matter of political rights.

##### International Federation of University Women

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/17—Measures to be taken for the cessation of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence, jointly or separately.

##### International Federation of University Women

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/18—Measures taken by UNESCO for the preparation of international instruments relating to discrimination in education.

##### World Veterans Federation

E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/19—Observations on the proceedings of the Second United Nations Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

##### International League for the Rights of Man

E/CN.4/NGO/87. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

##### International Humanist and Ethical Union

E/CN.4/NGO/88. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

##### International League for the Rights of Man

E/CN.4/NGO/89. Advisory services in the field of human rights.

##### International Federation of University Women

E/CN.4/NGO/90. Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

#### WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

##### Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights

E/CN.6/NGO/72. Status of women in private law—Age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriage.

##### Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association

E/CN.6/NGO/73. Access of women to public services and functions.

##### Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association

E/CN.6/NGO/74. Advisory services programme.

##### St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance

E/CN.6/NGO/75. Status of women in private law.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
E/CN.6/NGO/76. Status of women in private law.

World Young Women's Christian Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/77. Status of women in private law.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
E/CN.6/NGO/78. Status of women in private law.

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts  
E/CN.6/NGO/79. Advisory services programme.

International Council of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/80. Women in public services and functions, access of women to education and status of women in private law.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/81. Economic opportunities for women.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/82. Political rights of women.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/83. Advisory services programme and equal pay for equal work

International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/84. Equal pay for equal work and economic opportunities for women.

International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/85. Advisory services programme.

International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/86. Status of women in private law.

International Alliance of Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/87. Access of women to education.

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/88. Status of women in private law.

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/89. Status of women in private law.

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/90. Access of women to education.

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
E/CN.6/NGO/91. Equal pay for equal work.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organization  
E/CN.6/NGO/92. Status of women in private law.

Young Christian Workers  
E/CN.6/NGO/93. Access of women to out-of-school education.

Catholic International Union for Social Service  
E/CN.6/NGO/94. Access of women to education.

All Pakistan Women's Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/95. Advisory services programme.

All Pakistan Women's Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/96. Access of women to education.

All Pakistan Women's Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/97. Economic opportunities for women.

All Pakistan Women's Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/98. Economic opportunities for women.

All Pakistan Women's Association  
E/CN.6/NGO/99. Status of women in private law.

International Federation of University Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/100. Access of women to education: Access of women to out-of-school education.

International Federation of University Women  
E/CN.6/NGO/101. Political rights of women; Advisory services programme; Status of women in private law; Economic opportunities for women; Access of women to education; Access of women to out-of-school education; Reports of representatives of the Commission on the Status of Women at the last sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

## Chapter VII

### QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

615. In accordance with the established procedure, the Council at its thirtieth session<sup>1</sup> undertook a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole. This review was based on the following documents: the Consolidated Report submitted by the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals pursuant to Council resolutions 694 D (XXVI) and 743 D III (XXVIII) (E/3347/Rev.1)<sup>2</sup> and the separate appraisals prepared by the United Nations (E/3260/Rev.1),<sup>3</sup> pursuant to Council resolution 743 D I (XXVIII), by the ILO (E/3341),<sup>4</sup> FAO (E/3342),<sup>5</sup> UNESCO (E/3343),<sup>6</sup> WHO (E/3344)<sup>7</sup> and WMO (E/3345)<sup>8</sup> pursuant to Council resolution 694 D (XXVI), and by IAEA (E/3346 and Corr.1)<sup>9</sup> pursuant to Council resolution 743 D II (XXVIII); the twenty-fourth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/3368),<sup>10</sup> the annual reports of the ILO (E/3378 and Add.1),<sup>11</sup> FAO (E/3377 and Add.1-2),<sup>12</sup> UNESCO (E/3388),<sup>13</sup> WHO (E/3364 and Add.1),<sup>14</sup> ICAO (E/3380 and Add.1),<sup>15</sup> UPU

(E/3332),<sup>16</sup> ITU (E/3390),<sup>17</sup> WMO (E/3350),<sup>18</sup> IMCO (E/3353),<sup>19</sup> and of IAEA (E/3365),<sup>20</sup> the Secretary-General's observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3386)<sup>21</sup>; a statement by the Secretary-General entitled "Consolidated work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3399); a report by the Director-General of UNESCO on "International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture", prepared in response to Council resolutions 695 (XXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1397 (XIV) (E/3352 and Corr.1 and E/3352/Add.1); a "Survey of the main trends of inquiry in the fields of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends", prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1260 (XIII) (E/3362 and Corr.1 and E/3362/Add.1); and a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities" (E/3382), prepared in response to Council resolution 731 B (XXVIII). The reports of the regional and functional commissions, which were considered under other items of the Council's agenda, were among the background documents relating to the item.

616. The Council gave special attention to the following questions: programme appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields; co-ordination machinery and procedures; international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture; and co-ordination of the results of scientific research. The Council also considered observations by the secretariats of the United Nations and specialized agencies on the concentration of their activities, as well as the question of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities<sup>22</sup> and that of timely distribution of documents.<sup>23</sup> For the Purpose of facilitating the work of the Council, the Co-ordination Committee of the Council met on 28 June 1960, one week before the opening of the Council's thirtieth session, in order to complete or bring as near completion as possible the discussion of a number of the questions referred to above.

<sup>1</sup> Universal Postal Union—"Report on the Work of the Union, 1959" (Berne).

<sup>2</sup> General Secretariat of the International Telecommunications Union—"Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunications Union in 1959" (Geneva, 1960).

<sup>3</sup> World Meteorological Organization—"Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1959" (WMO—No. 92.RP.39) (Geneva, 1960).

<sup>4</sup> "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1960".

<sup>5</sup> "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1959-1960"—INF/CIRC/17.

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

<sup>7</sup> See chapter V, section I.

<sup>8</sup> See chapter I, para. 42.

<sup>1</sup> E/AC.24/SR.195 to 210; E/SR.1122 to 1126; 1132.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.IV.14.

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

<sup>4</sup> International Labour Office—Appraisal of the ILO Programme 1959-1964, Official Bulletin Vol. XLIII, 1960, No. 1, Geneva, 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Forward Appraisal of FAO Programs, 1959-1964, Rome, 1959.

<sup>6</sup> UNESCO, Appraisal of UNESCO's programmes for the Economic and Social Council, 11C/12.

<sup>7</sup> World Health Organization—Appraisal of the Programme of the World Health Organization for 1959-1964.

<sup>8</sup> World Meteorological Organization—"Appraisal of the Programme of the World Meteorological Organization 1959-1964".

<sup>9</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency—Appraisal of the Programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency 1959-1964.

<sup>10</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.

<sup>11</sup> International Labour Office—Activities of the ILO 1959-1960. Report of the Director-General (Part II) to the International Labour Conference, Forty-fourth Session, 1960; Fourteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations (Geneva, 1960); and "Annex to the fourteenth report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations".

<sup>12</sup> "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session"; "Provisional report of the tenth session of the Conference"; Tenth Session, Rome, 31 October 1959; "The Work of FAO 1958-1959, Report of the Director-General", C59/17.

<sup>13</sup> "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Report to the United Nations for 1959-1960".

<sup>14</sup> World Health Organization—The Work of WHO, 1959: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations: Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 98, Geneva, March, 1960; "Report of the World Health Organization, Supplementary Report".

<sup>15</sup> International Civil Aviation Organization—Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1959 (Doc. 8063 A13-P/1) and "Supplementary Report on the Activities of the Organization, 1 January to 30 April 1960".

617. The discussion in the Council itself opened with a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, made on behalf of the Secretary-General (E/L.877). Statements, which included references to the annual reports of their respective organizations or their programme appraisals, as appropriate, were made by the executive heads of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMCO and the IAEA or by their representatives.

### **Section I. Programme appraisals in the economic, social and human rights fields**

618. The Council's discussion of the appraisals of the scope, trend and costs of the programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA was based on the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1)<sup>24</sup> prepared by the Committee on Programme Appraisals in pursuance of Council resolutions 694 D (XXVI) and 743 D III (XXVIII), and the separate appraisals submitted by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA. In transmitting the Consolidated Report to the Council, the ACC expressed appreciation of the care with which the Committee had consulted representatives of the organizations concerned at every stage in the preparation of the report, and stated that it found itself in broad agreement with the general conclusions contained therein.

619. Members of the Council welcomed the report as a comprehensive review of the economic and social work of a large part of the United Nations family, showing the extent to which the activities of the organizations concerned met a number of needs for international action and permitting the various programmes to be seen as parts of a whole. Appreciation was expressed of the opportunity which the report gave for viewing these activities in their proper perspective and for the clarity with which it showed the directions in which the programmes of the organizations concerned were developing.

620. Some representatives expressed the opinion that a new over-all appraisal might usefully be undertaken in a few years' time and that, in the meantime, the present appraisals might be brought up to date. The view was also expressed that the potential usefulness of an approach by main branches of activities should not be lost sight of, it being also suggested that the agencies which had not so far participated in the appraisals operation might be associated with further appraisals. Some delegations were of the opinion that the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation, as well as the International Development Association, might be associated with future appraisal work, since their activities were an essential element in any over-all appraisal of the economic and social work of the United Nations family as a whole.

621. In discussing the trends in the programmes of the United Nations and the agencies as shown in the report, a number of representatives expressed appreciation of the importance given to work for the development of less developed areas, and in that connexion welcomed the trend towards more operational programmes, although it was also observed that operational programmes continued to require emphasis on research;

<sup>24</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.IV.14.

some representatives thought that a clearer delineation of the fields of research should be promoted, as well as a closer co-ordination of the various research studies being undertaken.

622. General agreement was expressed with the emphasis on planning and programming and its implications for the work of the international organizations. Several speakers also welcomed the emerging concern with international economic and social policies and the harmonization of national and regional policies. It was stated, on the other hand, that the report had not devoted sufficient attention to the need and the possibilities for co-operation between a differing economic systems.

623. Several speakers commented with satisfaction on the shift of emphasis, in international social work, from protection to positive measures for promoting welfare. Others emphasized the usefulness of national training schemes and improvement of national administration.

624. Some members expressed agreement with the finding contained in the Consolidated Report that the economic, social and cultural aspects of programmes should be closely interrelated. The ultimate objective of development was described as a social one, namely the advancement of human welfare in the broadest sense. It was noted that balanced economic and social development required the co-operation of experts in many fields and hence the close co-operation of the international organizations with their various specializations.

625. The emphasis laid in the report on balanced economic and social development was considered the proper approach to the problem of raising the levels of living, the view being expressed that the growing recognition of the social aspects of economic development, which had already resulted in a broadening of the terms of reference of several regional economic commissions, might call for a reorientation of the social programmes and activities of the United Nations and a review of its work by the Social Commission. It was suggested that consideration might be given to revising the terms of reference of that Commission to take into account the development of broad social programmes and the need for greater emphasis on the co-ordinating role in the social field which the Commission might assume.

626. Appreciation was expressed of the results achieved by concerted action in the field of community development and of the launching of a concerted programme in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities, it being felt also that further progress should be made in the development of programmes of concerted action in urbanization, and that the field of oceanography was ready for further steps towards concerted action. The possibilities of rendering the work of the United Nations and related agencies in industrialization more effective were also discussed, it being observed that industrialization was one of the major elements in the economic development of underdeveloped countries. The hope was expressed that the Committee for Industrial Development<sup>25</sup> might make a contribution to the development of a programme of concerted action in that field.

627. In resolution 791 (XXX), the Council recalled its views that a general survey of the activities of the

<sup>25</sup> See paragraphs 219 to 228 above.

United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields, and a forecast of the scope and trends of programmes and expenditure, would contribute to the increased effectiveness of the work of these organizations and be of assistance to Governments in formulating policies towards them. The Council expressed its appreciation to the participating organizations, to the ACC and to the Committee on Programme Appraisals for the various reports and for the spirit of co-operation in which they had been prepared; and expressed the view that the appraisals were a step in the dynamic process of developing progressively the effectiveness of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as instruments for assisting countries to advance economically and socially at a greatly accelerated rate. The Council transmitted the Consolidated Report to the General Assembly in the belief that it provided a picture of what was being achieved and attempted through international action, and brought into sharper focus the interrelationship between the work of the different organizations. It requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the Consolidated Report to be given the widest possible circulation for the use of Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions concerned with international co-operation. It invited the functional and regional economic commissions to examine the Consolidated Report and to transmit to the Council at its thirty-second session any comments they might wish to make on the report and particularly on the special problems outlined in part IV which fell within their respective fields of competence. It invited the specialized agencies and IAEA to submit the Consolidated Report for consideration and comment to their respective governing bodies or conferences, as appropriate; it invited the agencies which had participated in the appraisals to include in their annual reports a section indicating the extent to which the trends and emphases in their programmes, as outlined in their individual appraisals, were developing as anticipated; it invited those specialized agencies which had not been invited to prepare individual appraisals to include in their annual reports a section in which they would indicate, in the light of the Consolidated Report, comments on major trends in their own activities and their relationship to the work of the United Nations and the other agencies; and, finally, it invited the ACC in its future reports to comment, as appropriate, on any developments in respect of problems referred to in the Consolidated Report.

#### CONCERTED ACTION PROGRAMMES

628. In resolution 792 (XXX), the Council noted that the United Nations and the specialized agencies were developing a number of programmes of concerted action and that the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1) suggested that the time had come for the drawing up of concrete plans for concerted action in a number of other fields. In part I of the resolution, the Council, after recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions in the fields of industrialization, and the need to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries, noted that the Committee for Industrial Development would, in accordance with resolution 751 (XXIX), make recommendations to it and its thirty-first session on a work programme for industrialization and its further development. The Council also recognized that, to be fully successful in promoting industrial development, the United Nations organizations concerned should

pursue a common objective, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to draw up suggestions for concerted action in the field of industrialization to be considered by the Committee for Industrial Development.

629. As regards urbanization, the Council in resolution 792 (XXX), part II, noted that the ACC had been giving consideration to inter-agency action in that field. After stating that it considered that a broad approach to urbanization was needed because of the interacting economic and social factors of agricultural and industrial development, of changing social institutions and services, the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the ACC, to prepare, for consideration by the Social Commission at its thirteenth session, a concerted action programme in the field of urbanization, bearing in mind its relationship to the long-range programmes of concerted action in the fields of community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization.

630. As regards oceanography, the Council, in resolution 792 (XXX), part III, noted that consultations were taking place among the interested agencies and expressed the belief that the field of oceanography was ready for further steps towards concerted action. It invited the agencies concerned to propose measures for the establishment of a programme for concerted action in this field, for consideration by the ACC at its autumn 1960 session, and requested the ACC to report to the Council at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved.

#### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS

631. In resolution 793 (XXX), the Council noted with appreciation section C of part III of the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1), dealing with decentralization of activities and operations, and in particular, the shift of emphasis from work at Headquarters to activities in the field. Considering that this change of emphasis should be appropriately reflected in programmes carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and considering further that the regional economic commissions had an increasingly important role to play in assisting in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social programmes and activities at the regional level, including appropriate technical assistance projects, the Council drew the attention of Governments to the advantage of fully using the facilities and services of the regional economic commissions in relation to development programmes which were of common interest to countries in the respective regions. It requested the Secretary-General also to draw, as fully as possible, on the services of the regional economic commissions, especially in the planning and execution of programmes for advancing regional development in the economic and social fields; and requested the Secretary-General to encourage and intensify co-operation of the regional economic commissions through their secretariats.

#### STUDY ON EFFECTS OF THE INCREASE IN OPERATIONS OF THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE SPECIAL FUND

632. In resolution 794 (XXX), the Council expressed the opinion that an increase was to be expected in the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the fields with which the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the

Special Fund were concerned. It expressed the conviction that the further responsibilities thus imposed on those organizations might entail alterations in the organization of services and the composition of programmes of work, and that it was a matter of importance that consistent development of their activities be ensured within the limits of the available resources. The Council invited the ACC to study the possible effects on the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA of an increase in the operations of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund in coming years, bearing in mind the need to ensure the co-ordinated development of those activities; and it further invited the ACC to report to it on this subject at its thirty-second session.

#### CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

633. In resolution 795 (XXX), the Council noted that the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1) called attention to the necessity for close co-operation and co-ordination, at the country level, as well as on a global and regional basis, among the inter-governmental organizations providing assistance for development. Recognizing that it was the responsibility of Governments to relate the assistance which they received, both from multilateral and from other sources, to their development needs and programmes, the Council expressed the belief that, as regards the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies, as well as the projects financed by the Special Fund, Resident Representatives had an important role to play, and that the advice and support which would be given by Resident Representatives might be of special value in countries which had recently achieved independence or were expecting to attain it in the near future. It noted that views of the ACC that it was necessary to maintain a high standard of representation, and that no changes were called for in the present terms of reference of the Resident Representatives or the present procedure for their appointment, but that some improvements in their emoluments and conditions of service should be introduced where necessary. The Council considered that, with the consent of the Governments concerned, Resident Representatives should be made available to the newly-independent countries as quickly as possible, as well as to other countries where appropriate. It expressed the hope that Governments would make full use of the services of Resident Representatives accredited to them and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the related agencies to continue to make full use of the Resident Representatives and to accord them adequate authority, in co-operation with the Governments to which they were accredited, in co-ordinating the development and execution of programmes of assistance, whether financed from voluntary funds or from the regular budgets of their organizations. The Council also expressed the view that the administrative support for the Offices of the Resident Representatives should be strengthened, and that, whenever necessary, improvements in their emoluments and conditions of service should be considered; and it invited TAB to take the necessary steps to achieve these objectives, and to submit a report thereon to TAC.

#### REVIEW OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES

634. In resolution 796 (XXX), the Council noted the increasing need for the creation of adequate administrative services in many countries, and further noted that the United Nations and its related agencies

were assisting in the establishment of administrative services in their respective fields of activity. It requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the ACC and with such outside experts as might be appropriate, to review the various public administration programmes and to report to the Council at its thirty-second session on the scope and adequacy of those programmes and on measures designed to improve the effectiveness of international action in this field, including the desirability at this stage of developing a programme of concerted action.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

635. In resolution 797 (XXX), the Council took note of the emphasis placed in the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1) on recent developments in programmes for training at all levels, and on the need for more concerted efforts to assist the under-developed countries in the improvement of education and in the rapid formation of adequately trained cadres, particularly in the administrative and technical fields. It noted that the United Nations and many of the related agencies were well aware of this need and were already taking steps to place greater emphasis on programmes in this field, as well as the readiness of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme to assist, through the agencies, in the establishment of training centres and institutions. The Council recognized the continuing value of scholarships and fellowships in this sphere, and of the opportunities offered by the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), for the training of national officials to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally recruited staff. It recommended to the competent organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA that they should, within their own spheres of competence, give high priority in their future work to these objectives. It invited the specialized agencies and IAEA to provide the Council in their annual reports with information about the progress achieved and difficulties encountered. It requested the ACC to keep developments in this sphere under review, and to advise the Council on those aspects of such developments which appeared to require a joint approach, particularly as to the best use of the scarce resources in training experts, and it expressed the hope that States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies would be able to respond suitably and sympathetically to requests for assistance under any of the programmes of those organizations designed to strengthen, through the training of national cadres of specialists at all levels, the administrative and technical structure of the under-developed countries.

### Section II. Co-ordination machinery and procedures

#### PROBLEMS OF CO-ORDINATION

636. Members of the Council devoted particular attention to the references in the Consolidated Report (E/3347/Rev.1) on programme appraisals to problems of co-ordinating among the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Several speakers felt the need both for strengthening the ACC and for organizational measures to increase the effectiveness of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee in their co-ordinating task. Others felt that procedures and machinery were less important than the substance and spirit of co-ordination. Some concern was expressed about the ad-

ditional burdens that the creation of new machinery might impose. It was also feared that the autonomy of the co-operating agencies might be impaired and that desirable growth might suffer from adverse effects on creative initiatives to respond to new needs and conditions. On the other hand it was felt that the very growth and scope, size and number of international organizations made it necessary to provide for effective co-ordination machinery at the centre.

637. It was felt by some members that the Council should concentrate more on indicating directions and filling gaps than on the mechanics of executing programmes, it being observed that co-ordination in that sense might, in many instances, be usefully undertaken sector by sector. It was agreed that this type of approach might have its uses in addition to the over-all review and co-ordination of activities which was the Council's responsibility. Several speakers referred to the need for Governments to exercise co-ordination within their own administrations in order that representatives might speak with the same voice in the various bodies deciding on programmes and resources.

638. Various suggestions were considered for increasing the effectiveness of the Council's own machinery, in particular for dealing with the documentation bearing on its annual general review of the development and coordination of programmes and activities. Some felt that a special body should be created to prepare documentation that could be studied in a reasonably short period and could form the basis for action by the Council. It was suggested that the ACC, acting as an advisory organ to the Co-ordination Committee, might assist in this matter by identifying and succinctly summarizing problems requiring the Council's attention from the co-ordination point of view. Others, however, feared that this might lead to a confusion between the responsibilities of ACC, which represented the secretariats, and those of the Council as the organ charged with the exercise of inter-governmental control. Some believed that no new machinery, procedures or documentation were needed.

639. In the course of the discussion on the work of the ACC, the importance of its role as a co-ordinating agent was generally recognized. Various representatives expressed the view that the ACC should provide increased leadership in formulating policy and that its reports to the Council should be fuller and more informative, including references to points of disagreement among its members; it was also felt that its staff might require strengthening. The observation was made, on the other hand, that because of its very nature the ACC could not exercise executive powers, and that the present method of consultation on questions of mutual interest was producing satisfactory results.

640. In resolution 798 (XXX), the Council considered that it had found it increasingly difficult to do full justice to its co-ordination responsibilities because of the multiplicity of organizations, policies and programmes to be considered and their complicated inter-relationships, and that, for the purpose of the annual general review, its own work methods in the field of co-ordination should be improved. It therefore decided to create, for a period of one year, an *ad hoc* working group consisting of representatives of six members of the Council, to be elected at its resumed thirtieth session on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields and of the related

agencies, as well as with the practices and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations. The Council further decided that this working group should study the report of the ACC, appropriate reports of United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and of IAEA and other relevant documentation, and prepare for it at its 1961 summer session a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination which arose from these documents and which called for its special attention. The Council also decided that the working group should be convened, following the 1961 spring session of the ACC, for not more than two weeks, it being understood that members of the Council not members of the working group might participate in its deliberations.

641. In resolution 799 A (XXX), the Council, after recalling the terms of Articles 58 and 60 of the Charter, and noting the agreements between the United Nations and those specialized agencies which had recognized the responsibilities of the United Nations under Articles 58 and 63 to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such agencies, recalled that the ACC had been established at the request of the Council for the purpose of taking all appropriate steps to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It recognized the progress achieved by the ACC in developing and improving arrangements for inter-agency consultations at all stages of planning and execution of programmes of common interest; and it noted with satisfaction the willingness of the ACC to intensify its efforts to assist the Council in the more effective discharge of its functions under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter. The Council requested the Secretary-General and invited the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of IAEA to take measures necessary to facilitate the discharge by the ACC of its increasing responsibilities.

642. In resolution 799 B (XXX), part I, the Council took note of the twenty-first report of the ACC (E/3368).

643. Resolution 799 B (XXX), part III, stressed the Council's need for precise information on achievements, problems and difficulties encountered in the field of co-ordination. The Council expressed the hope that future reports of the ACC would include specific suggestions for Council action, in appropriate cases, and would bring into the clearest possible focus the progress made and the difficulties encountered by the ACC in the work.

644. With particular reference to co-ordination in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Council noted, in resolution 799 B III (XXX), part III, that the results achieved through co-ordination on a bilateral and trilateral basis could usefully be supplemented by periodical review through the ACC. It expressed the belief that a multilateral review would also facilitate consideration of the adequacy and balance of the overall-international effort with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the view that the periodical review through the ACC should be undertaken on an annual basis and the results included in the report of the ACC to the Council.

#### CONSULTATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES\*

645. In resolution 800 (XXX), the Council recalled the decision set forth in its report to the General As-

\* Requires action by the General Assembly.

sembly at its fourteenth session "to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the desirability of adopting a procedure similar to that outlined in rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure."<sup>26</sup> After noting the interest attached to this matter by the specialized agencies, the Council recommended the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Noting that the Economic and Social Council and most of the specialized agencies have adopted rules of procedure providing for prior consultation before taking action on matters of concern to each other,*

*"Decides, in conformity with this practice, henceforth to ensure that prior consultations have taken place with the specialized agency or agencies concerned before adopting any project or proposal relating to matters of direct concern to such agency or agencies."*

### **Section III. Concentration of Activities**

646. As a basis for its discussion on concentration of activities, the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General containing observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3386),<sup>27</sup> a statement by the Secretary-General entitled "Consolidated work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields" (E/3399) and the relevant sections of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies.

647. In resolution 801 (XXX), the Council approved the efforts of the Secretary-General and the commissions of the Council to bring about the most effective use of resources available through greater concentration of activities as outlined in the Secretary-General's report; and expressed the belief that the annual consideration of the work programme had proved beneficial both to the Secretary-General and to the Council. It further believed that the specialized agencies and IAEA might find a similar review beneficial and expressed the hope, therefore, that those agencies would arrange to undertake such a review on an annual basis.

648. In an annex to the resolution the Council reiterated its agreement with the Secretary-General's statement that "streamlining" was not designed primarily to bring about financial savings, but was a continuing process of detailed examination of the work programme with a view to bringing about the best use of the limited resources available, in the light of changing requirements. It noted with satisfaction the progress which has been made in utilizing and concentrating the limited resources of the Secretariat to give added substantive support through "action research" to the operational programme and in improving operational procedures. The Council recognized, however, that in some areas the limit might have been reached to the possibility of shifting existing resources from study and research to direct operational and supervisory activities.

649. With reference to human rights activities, the Council took note<sup>28</sup> of a statement by the representative

of UNESCO,<sup>29</sup> to the effect that UNESCO was not in a position to present to the Commission on the Status of Women in 1962 the "Study on the Education of Women in Rural Areas", in addition to the "Study on the Access of Girls to Primary Education" which it intended to submit. The Council appreciated, however, that UNESCO, recognizing the importance of this study, had agreed to prepare it and present it as soon as feasible thereafter, but not later than 1963.

650. As regards narcotic drugs, the Council noted with satisfaction<sup>30</sup> the special efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs towards the control and limitation of documentation in the field of narcotics. The Council believed it desirable that other commissions, in their periodical reviews of the question of control and limitation of documentation, should seek to take further action along the lines followed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

### **Section IV. International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture**

651. The Council had before it a survey of "International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture" (E/3352 and Corr.1) prepared by UNESCO, in co-operation with the United Nations and related agencies, and the observations of the Executive Board of UNESCO thereon (E/3352/Add.1).

652. In resolution 803 (XXX), the Council considered the contacts between peoples and knowledge of each other's ways of life and thinking were a prerequisite for peace and the improvement of international co-operation, and that exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture were an essential factor for economic development. The Council expressed its appreciation to UNESCO and to other participating organizations for the survey, which could contribute to the promotion of further development and expansion of international relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture; and it invited UNESCO to study the possibilities of formulating principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in these fields. The Council recommended to States members of the United Nations and related agencies that they provide UNESCO with all the relevant information on activities based on bilateral agreements concerning international relations and exchanges in the fields in which they participated. It invited UNESCO to examine further measures needed to promote effective co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes concerning these relations and exchanges, including, for instance, the preparation by the Director-General of UNESCO of periodical reports to the General Conference presenting information on national, bilateral and regional activities. It further invited UNESCO, in consultation with the United Nations and appropriate related agencies, to consider what measures of a practical and technical nature would, in particular, serve the ends indicated in the Survey such as (a) promoting the teaching and translation of living languages; (b) adapting education to the needs of international understanding; (c) stressing the importance of cultural programmes as a complement to technical and economic assistance; (d) standardizing scientific

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 584.*

<sup>27</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.*

<sup>28</sup> Resolution 801 (XXX), Annex, paragraph 3.

<sup>29</sup> E/AC.24/SR.195.

<sup>30</sup> Resolution 801 (XXX), Annex, paragraph 4.

documentation and organizing a better dissemination of scientific information; (e) encouraging exchanges of persons working in the fields of education, science and culture; and (f) facilitating exchanges of educational, scientific and cultural material in the light of further technical studies of national measures which impeded the free flow of such materials, with a view of finding ways of removing the existing obstacles. The Council recognized that UNESCO, when examining the suggestions in the survey, would wish to consider proposed activities in relation to UNESCO's programme as a whole; and it invited it to report, at an appropriate time, on the progress made.

## Section V. Scientific research

653. On the subject of scientific research, the Council had before it a "Survey on the main trends of enquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends" (E/3362 and Corr.1), which had been prepared by a special consultant, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1260 (XIII), as well as the observations of the Executive Board of UNESCO thereon (E/3362/Add.1).

654. In resolution 804 A (XXX), the Council noted the recommendations concerning scientific documentation contained in this survey, the information on this subject included in the survey of "International relations and exchanges in education, science and culture" (E/3352 and Corr.1) and the appeal for international co-operation made by the International Conference on Scientific Information. Having considered that many gaps as well as duplication existed in the scientific and technical field in respect of documentation, and that any improvement, if it was to be effective, must be envisaged at the international level, the Council recalled that, in conformity with the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Constitution of UNESCO, documentation, the results of scientific research and technical advances should be made generally accessible, and that exchanges in these fields were of the greatest importance to the international community. The Council considered that, to ensure greater benefits from the efforts made and the resources spent on abstracting services all over the world, it was essential that the organization and functioning of these services should be better known. It deemed that a survey on the organization and functioning of abstracting services in the various branches of science and technology should

be prepared as a basis for possible subsequent action in this field; and requested UNESCO to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations and the related agencies concerned, a survey of this kind for submission to the Council at its thirty-fourth session.

655. In resolution 804 B (XXX), the Council expressed the belief that the survey on the main trends of inquiry in the field of the natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (E/3362 and Corr.1) should be made available as widely as possible throughout the world, and that the question of future action arising from the survey should receive detailed study, both by the Council and by the other inter-governmental bodies concerned. It expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, UNESCO and the special consultant, as well as to the other organizations which had participated in the preparation of the survey, and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to facilitate its wide dissemination of the survey. The Council further decided to transmit the survey to the General Assembly and, subject to any action which the General Assembly might wish to take, to give detailed consideration to the survey at its thirty-second session, taking into account such views thereon as might be expressed by the General Conference of UNESCO. It also invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to seek the comments of the appropriate specialized agencies and IAEA and of the Governments members of the United Nations and the related agencies on questions arising from the survey, and to prepare a report on this consultation for the Council at its thirty-second session.

## Section VI. Application of Kuwait for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

656. In accordance with article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, the application of Kuwait for membership in UNESCO (E/3363/Add.2)<sup>31</sup> was brought to the attention of the Council.<sup>32</sup> The Council decided, in resolution 774 (XXX), to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of Kuwait to that organization.

<sup>31</sup> E/SR.1129.

<sup>32</sup> See *Official Records of Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

## Annex

### STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OR ITS COMMITTEES UNDER RULE 86 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### *Thirtieth session*

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Appraisal of the scope, trend and costs of the programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the IAEA in the economic, social and human rights fields—E/AC.24/SR.203.

ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### *Thirtieth session*

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities—E/C.2/SR.183.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Catholic International Union for Social Service

E/C.2/361. Appraisal of United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields.

## Chapter VIII

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

657. Six applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Council were considered<sup>1</sup> by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations during the period under review and reported on by the Committee at the twenty-ninth session (E/3329).<sup>2</sup> The Council reviewed<sup>3</sup> the report of the Committee. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council decided (resolution 755 (XXIX)) to grant the requests of three international organizations for category B consultative status and of one international organization for inclusion on the Register. The Council decided to defer for one year consideration of the request of one international organization for category A consultative status. It further decided not to grant the request of another international organization for inclusion on the Register.

658. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 1 August 1960, are listed below. Of these, ten are in category A and 119 in category B. In addition, 205 organizations are on the Register of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations in accordance with resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 17. The organizations are all international unless otherwise indicated.

#### Category A

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International Organization of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Veterans Federation

#### Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization  
All India Women's Conference (India)  
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)  
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem  
CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.)  
(United States of America)  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States of America)  
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
Confederation internationale du crédit populaire

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
European Alliance of Press Agencies  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)  
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)  
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs  
Inter-American Planning Society  
Inter-American Press Association  
Inter-American Statistical Institute  
International Abolitionist Federation  
International African Institute  
International Air Transport Association  
International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
International Association for Social Progress  
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property  
International Association of Penal Law  
International Association of Schools of Social Work  
International Association of Youth Magistrates  
International Automobile Federation  
International Bar Association  
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
International Catholic Child Bureau  
International Catholic Migration Commission  
International Catholic Press Union  
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices  
International Commission of Jurists  
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
International Committee of Scientific Management  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
International Conference of Catholic Charities  
International Conference of Social Work  
International Congresses for Modern Architecture  
International Co-operative Women's Guild  
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
International Council of Women  
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)  
International Federation for Housing and Planning  
International Federation for the Rights of Man, The  
International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
International Federation of Journalists  
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers  
International Federation of Settlements  
International Federation of Social Workers  
International Federation of University Women  
International Federation of Women Lawyers  
International Fiscal Association  
International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
International Institute of Public Finance  
International Islamic Economic Organization  
International Labour Assistance  
International Law Association  
International League for the Rights of Man, The  
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples  
International Organization for Standardization  
International Road Federation  
International Road Transport Union  
International Social Service  
International Society for Criminology

<sup>1</sup> E/C.2/SR.180.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.*

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.1108.

International Society for the Welfare of Cripples  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Thrift Institute  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union for Child Welfare  
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Local Authorities  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Railways  
 International Union of Socialist Youth  
 Junior Chamber International  
 League of Red Cross Societies  
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs  
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)  
 Nouvelles équipes internationales—Union internationale des démocrates chrétiens  
 Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
 International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Rotary International  
 Salvation Army  
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)  
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)  
 South American Petroleum Institute  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 Women's International Zionist Organization  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Youth  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind  
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
 World Federation of the Deaf  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Power Conference  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 Young Christian Workers

### *Register*

Aero Medical Association  
 American Foreign Insurance Association (United States of America)  
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (United States of America)  
 Arab Union  
 Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes  
 Biometric Society, The  
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau  
 Catholic International Education Office  
 Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz  
 Committee for Economic Development (United States of America)  
 Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools  
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students  
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences  
 Dairy Industries Society International  
 Econometric Society, The  
 Engineers Joint Council  
 European Association for Animal Production  
 European Broadcasting Union

European Bureau for Youth and Childhood  
 European Confederation of Agriculture  
 European Union of Coachbuilders  
 Experiment in International Living  
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance  
 Federation of International Furniture Removers  
 Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, The  
 Institute of International Law  
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters  
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering  
 International Academy of Ceramics  
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine  
 International Aeronautical Federation  
 International Amateur Radio Union  
 International Association for Educational and Vocational Information  
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom  
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth  
 International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research  
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience  
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness  
 International Association for Vocational Guidance  
 International Association of Art Critics  
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises  
 International Association of Electrical Contractors  
 International Association of Gerontology  
 International Association of Horticultural Producers  
 International Association of Legal Science  
 International Association of Microbiological Societies  
 International Association of Physical Oceanography  
 International Association of Plastic Arts  
 International Association of Universities  
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers  
 International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children  
 International Astronautical Federation  
 International Astronomical Union  
 International Bureau of Motor-Cycle Manufacturers  
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association  
 International Catholic Association for Radio and Television  
 International Catholic Film Office  
 International Catholic Youth Federation  
 International Centre for Wholesale Trade  
 International Chamber of Shipping  
 International Commission of Agricultural Engineering  
 International Commission on Illumination  
 International Commission on Radiological Protection  
 International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements  
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation  
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses  
 International Committee on Radio Electricity  
 International Community of Booksellers' Associations  
 International Confederation of Midwives  
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers  
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers  
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems  
 International Container Bureau  
 International Council for Educational Films  
 International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies  
 International Council of Commerce Employers  
 International Council of Museums  
 International Council of Nurses  
 International Council of Scientific Unions  
 International Council of Social Democratic Women  
 International Council on Archives  
 International Dairy Federation  
 International Dental Federation  
 International Diabetes Federation  
 International Economic Association  
 International Falcon Movement

International Federation for Documentation  
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association  
 International Federation of Art Film  
 International Federation of Building and Public Works  
 (Employers' Confederation)  
 International Federation of Children's Communities  
 International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries  
 International Federation of Film Producers Associations  
 International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries)  
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics  
 International Federation of Home Economics  
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport  
 International Federation of Library Associations  
 International Federation of Modern Language Teachers  
 International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchanges  
 International Federation of Radio Officers  
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
 International Federation of Surgical Colleges  
 International Federation of the Periodical Press  
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry  
 International Federation of Translators  
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations  
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations  
 International Fertility Association  
 International Gas Union  
 International Geographical Union  
 International Hospital Federation  
 International House Association  
 International Humanist and Ethical Union  
 International Hydatidological Association  
 International Institute of Differing Civilizations  
 International Institute of Public Law  
 International Landworkers' Federation  
 International League Against Rheumatism  
 International League of Dermatological Societies, The  
 International Leprosy Association, The  
 International Literary and Artistic Association  
 International Medical Federation for Sport  
 International Music Council  
 International Olive Growers' Federation  
 International Organization Against Trachoma  
 International Paediatric Association  
 International PEN Club—A World Association of Writers  
 International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers  
 International Pharmaceutical Federation  
 International Political Science Association  
 International Publishers Association  
 International Radio and Television Organization  
 International Radio Maritime Committee  
 International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee  
 International Real Estate Federation  
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers  
 International Schools Association  
 International Scientific Film Association  
 International Scientific Radio Union  
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The  
 International Social Science Council  
 International Society for Blood Transfusion  
 International Society for Education Through Art  
 International Society of Cardiology  
 International Society of Soil Science  
 International Sociological Association  
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference  
 International Studies Conference  
 International Study Institution of the Middle Classes  
 International Theatre Institute  
 International Union Against Alcoholism  
 International Union Against Cancer  
 International Union Against Tuberculosis  
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses  
 International Union for Health Education of the Public  
 International Union for Protecting Public Morality

International Union for the Liberty of Education  
 International Union of Aviation Insurers  
 International Union of Forest Research Organizations  
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics  
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences  
 International Union of Scientific Psychology  
 International Vegetarian Union  
 International World Calendar Association  
 International Youth Hostel Federation  
 Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts  
 Liberal International, World Liberal Union  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Medical Women's International Association  
 New Education Fellowship (The International)  
 Open Door International (for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker)  
 Pacific Science Association  
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses  
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods  
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance  
 Service Civil International  
 Société Européenne de culture  
 Society of African Culture  
 Soroptomist International Association  
 Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees  
 Union of International Associations  
 Union of International Engineering Organizations  
 Union O.S.E.—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews  
 Universal Esperanto Association  
 World Association for Public Opinion Research  
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The  
 World Brotherhood  
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy  
 World Federation for Mental Health  
 World Federation for the Protection of Animals  
 World Federation of Democratic Youth  
 World Federation of Neurology  
 World Federation of Occupational Therapists  
 World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists  
 World Friendship Federation  
 World Medical Association  
 World Organizations for Early Childhood Education  
 World O.R.T. Union  
 World Poultry Science Association  
 World's Student Christian Federation  
 World Union of Catholic Teachers  
 World Union of Jewish Students  
 World University Service  
 World Veterinary Association

## Section II. Operating consultative arrangements

### WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

659. In the period under review, sixty-four written statements were submitted to the Council or its commissions, under paragraphs 22, 23, 28 and 29 of resolution 288 B (X) by thirty-four individual organizations. The subjects of these written statements and the names of the organizations which submitted them are listed in the annexes to the various chapters of the present report, as appropriate.

### HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

660. During the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Council, five organizations in category A made statements on agenda items under rule 86 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

### *Twenty-ninth session*

International Chamber of Commerce on item 5;<sup>4</sup>  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 5 and 7;<sup>5</sup>  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 6(a) and 10;<sup>6</sup>  
World Federation of United Nations Associations on item 13.<sup>7</sup>

### *Thirtieth session*

International Chamber of Commerce on item 4;<sup>8</sup>  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on items 2 and 4, 3 (a) and 8;<sup>9</sup>  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions on items 2 and 4, and 8;<sup>10</sup>  
World Federation of Trade Unions on items 2 and 4, 7 and 8.<sup>11</sup>

661. During the twenty-ninth session no organizations in category B or on the Register requested to be heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

662. During the thirtieth session nine organizations in category B and one organization on the Register were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on agenda items under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, as follows:

Anti-Slavery Society on item 10;<sup>12</sup>

<sup>4</sup> /AC.6/SR.282.

<sup>5</sup> E/AC.6/SR.283; E/SR.1104.

<sup>6</sup> E/AC.6/SR.276; E/SR.1107.

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1097.

<sup>8</sup> E/AC.6/SR.285.

<sup>9</sup> E/AC.6/SR.285, 293; E/AC.24/SR.203.

<sup>10</sup> E/AC.6/SR.285.

<sup>11</sup> E/AC.6/SR.285, 293; E/SR.1114.

<sup>12</sup> E/C.2/SR.182.

<sup>13</sup> E/C.2/SR.183.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America on item 2;<sup>13</sup>

Friends World Committee for Consultation on item 10;<sup>14</sup>

International Catholic Child Bureau on items 2 and 4 and 6;<sup>15</sup>

International Catholic Migration Commission on item 14;<sup>16</sup>

International Conference of Catholic Charities on item 22;<sup>17</sup>

International Council of Women on item 11;<sup>18</sup>

St. Joan's International Political and Social Alliance on item 11;<sup>19</sup>

World Jewish Congress on item 10;<sup>20</sup>

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations on item 3(f);<sup>21</sup>

663. The representative of the World Federation of United Nations Associations was heard by the Council NGO Committee in his capacity as Chairman of the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations under rule 84.<sup>22</sup>

664. The Committee also heard brief statements by representatives of organizations in category A on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council.<sup>23</sup>

665. Many organizations were heard by the commissions of the Council as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the commissions.

<sup>14</sup> E/C.2/SR.182.

<sup>15</sup> E/C.2/SR.183.

<sup>16</sup> E/C.2/SR.183.

<sup>17</sup> E/C.2/SR.182.

<sup>18</sup> E/C.2/SR.183.

<sup>19</sup> E/C.2/SR.182.

<sup>20</sup> E/C.2/SR.182.

<sup>21</sup> E/C.2/SR.183.

<sup>22</sup> E/C.2/SR.182. These oral statements are listed in the annexes to the chapters to which they relate.

<sup>23</sup> E/C.2/SR.181, 182. These oral statements are listed in the annexes to the chapters to which they relate.

## **Annex**

### **STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **ORAL STATEMENTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS UNDER RULE 85 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE**

#### *Thirtieth session*

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Eighth General Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations—E/C.2/SR.182.

## Chapter IX

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

666. In accordance with rule 34 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council statements of financial implications of proposals and decisions made at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions.

667. In making the Council aware of the provisional and final summaries of the financial implications of its actions (E/3414 and E/3414/Add.1/Rev.2),<sup>1</sup> the Secretary-General drew the Council's attention to General Assembly resolution 1449 (XIV) concerning requests for supplementary budget provision for new projects, and resolution 1272 (XIII) on the control and limitation of documentation.

668. The following annual documentation was also before the Council: an analysis of the United Nations budget in respect of main fields of economic, social and human rights activities (E/3414, annex II); a consolidated statement of the work programmes in those fields (E/3399); the Secretary-General's observations concerning the work programmes (E/3386),<sup>2</sup> and the Calendar of Conferences for 1961 (E/3415 and Corr.1).

669. The Council was informed that the estimates contained in the provisional and final summaries of financial implications would, subject to any observations by the Council, provide the basis for the submission to the General Assembly of revisions to the initial budget estimates for 1961.

670. At its thirtieth session, the Council had before it the Consolidated Report prepared by its Committee on Programme Appraisals on the scope, trend and cost for 1959 to 1964 of the programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/3347/Rev.1).<sup>3</sup> In considering the next steps to be taken in

following up the work of the Committee on Programme Appraisals, it was suggested that there was need for strengthening the working of both the ACC and the Council itself, and that consideration might also be given to the desirability of continuing similar studies and appraisals of the work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields. Several delegations noted the statement of the Committee on Programme Appraisals that "Any arbitrary stabilization of budgets at present levels is not desirable. Additional funds are undoubtedly needed for the programmes and activities as described . . . . More programme funds could and should be usefully employed without greatly increasing administrative overhead. The need for increase is particularly evident in the case of such operational programmes as those assisted by the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund." (E/3347/Rev.1 para. 371). Some members expressed support for reasonable increases in the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

671. The Council adopted resolutions 799 (XXX) calling for the strengthening of the ACC machinery, and resolution 796 (XXX) on the review of public administration programmes with the help of outside consultants as appropriate. In resolution 798 (XXX) it also approved a recommendation for the appointment, for one year, of an *ad hoc* working group of representatives of six members of the Council to study the reports of the ACC, those of the specialized agencies and IAEA and other relevant documentation, and prepare a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination calling for the Council's special attention. The Council decided that the working group was to meet in New York, subject to review at the Council's resumed thirtieth session.

672. A listing of resolutions of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions having new financial implications for the United Nations budget in 1961 or future years is given below:

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 3c.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.IV.14.

Resolution	Subject	Estimated additional cost	
		1961	1962
761 (XXIX)	Third United Nations Cartographic Conference	\$ 5,300	\$ 7,400
777 (XXX)	Projections .....	34,700	34,700*
804 (XXX)	Co-ordination of results of scientific research	7,750	—
768 (XXX)	Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries .....	"	"
779 (XXX)	United Nations conference on new sources of energy .....	41,000*	46,800
790 (XXX)	Technical assistance in public administration: provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel .....	"	"
763 A (XXX)	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	13,950	16,050*
783 (XXX)	International commodity problems .....	—	23,000*
765 (XXX)	Report of the Statistical Commission .....	20,000	20,000*
772 A (XXX)	Report of the Commission on Human Rights	2,400	—

Resolution	Subject	Estimated additional cost	
		1961	1962
770 A (XXX)	International Control of Narcotic Drugs .....	\$ 13,000	\$ 10,000 <sup>a</sup>
796 (XXX)	Review of public administration programmes	7,000	—
799 (XXX)	Work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination .....	27,000	27,000 <sup>a</sup>
792 (XXX)	Concerted action programmes .....	2,000	2,000 <sup>c</sup>
TOTAL		174,100	186,950

<sup>a</sup> Will require appropriate budgetary provision in ensuing years.

<sup>b</sup> A precise estimate is to be given to the General Assembly.

<sup>c</sup> A partial off-setting income will be received.

<sup>d</sup> The financial requirements are included in those relating to resolution 768 (XXX) on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries.

<sup>e</sup> Additionally, costs of \$4,000 for printing will arise in 1963.

673. Among other actions, the Council adopted resolution 766 (XXX) on Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile, in which it took note that an emergency programme of technical assistance for reconstruction and economic development of Chile had been prepared by the Government of Chile calling for a total amount of \$2.2 million for the period 1960-1961 and 1962, and requested the Secretary-General, the heads of the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and TAB to take account of Chile's special needs for technical assistance in the years 1960-1961 and 1962, and do what was possible to meet them, without prejudice to the general level of the programmes envisaged for other countries during these years. By the same resolution, the Council also expressed the hope that Governments participating in the Expanded Programme would take account of Chile's special needs by making additional contributions to the Special Account, in so far as existing resources were not sufficient to satisfy those needs.

674. The Secretary-General informed the Council<sup>5</sup> that responsibilities arising in connexion with the requests for assistance from the Congo Republic were already taxing the resources of the Secretariat, and that the burden was likely to increase in the months ahead. He therefore foresaw the possibility that some review of priorities in the work of the Secretariat might well be necessary, which, in turn, would call for flexibility in the implementation of the various tasks entrusted to the Secretariat in the economic and social fields. While it was the Secretary-General's hope that the ability of the Secretariat to carry out the major tasks entrusted to it would not be seriously affected, he sought the Council's understanding in any changes in priorities and in the re-scheduling of work which might prove unavoidable in the existing emergency.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR.1132.

## APPENDICES

### *Appendix I*

#### **Agenda of the resumed twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Council**

##### AGENDA OF THE RESUMED TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION<sup>a</sup>

20. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
21. Elections.
22. Work of the Council in 1960.
23. Report of the Technical Assistance Committee under Council resolution 735 (XXVIII) on country programming procedures.
24. Request by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for consideration of its reports at summer sessions of the Economic and Social Council.
25. Organization and operation of the Council.<sup>b</sup>

##### AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1960.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
4. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;  
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation.
5. International flow of private capital.
6. Economic development of under-developed countries:  
(a) Industrialization;  
(b) Water resources;  
(c) Petroleum resources;  
(d) Co-operatives.
7. Consideration of the establishment of a commission for industrial development.
8. International co-operation on cartography.
9. Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources.
10. Study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent.
11. Question of a declaration on freedom of information.
12. Procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment.
13. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the

specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

14. United Nations Children's Fund.
15. Non-governmental organizations.
16. Organization and operation of the Council.
17. Elections.
18. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
19. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
20. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirtieth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.
21. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Morocco.<sup>c</sup>

##### AGENDA OF THE THIRTIETH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. World economic situation.
3. General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole:  
(a) Appraisal of the scope, trend and costs of the programme of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the IAEA in the economic, social and human rights fields;  
(b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;  
(c) Concentration of activities;  
(d) International relations and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture;  
(e) Co-ordination of the results of scientific research;  
(f) Concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities.
4. Economic development of under-developed countries.
5. Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund.
6. Technical Assistance:  
(a) United Nations activities under the Regular and Expanded Programmes;  
(b) Expanded Programme;  
(c) Provision of operational and executive personnel.

<sup>a</sup> Items 1 to 19 of the agenda for the twenty-eighth session were considered at the first part of the session.

<sup>b</sup> At its 1090th meeting, on 14 December 1959, the Council decided to include this additional item in its agenda.

<sup>c</sup> Supplementary item.

7. Reports of the regional economic commissions.
8. International commodity problems.
9. Report of the Statistical Commission.
10. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
11. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
12. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
13. International control of narcotic drugs.
14. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
15. Non-governmental organizations.
16. Calendar of Conferences for 1961.
17. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
18. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
19. Elections.\*
20. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.\*\*
21. Work of the Council in 1961.\*\*
22. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquakes in Chile.<sup>a</sup>
23. Application from Kuwait for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.<sup>a</sup>

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\* Part of this item to be considered at the resumed thirtieth session.

\*\* To be considered at the resumed thirtieth session.

<sup>a</sup> Supplementary item.

## Appendix II

### Membership and meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs

#### A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Membership 1960</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan .....	1961
Bulgaria	Brazil .....	1962
Chile	Bulgaria .....	1961
China	Chile* .....	1960
Costa Rica	China* .....	1960
Finland	Costa Rica* .....	1960
France	Denmark .....	1962
Mexico	France* .....	1960
Netherlands	Japan .....	1962
New Zealand	Netherlands* .....	1960
Pakistan	New Zealand .....	1961
Poland	Poland .....	1962
Spain	Spain .....	1961
Sudan	Sudan* .....	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1962
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land .....	1962
United States of America	United States of America	1961
Venezuela	Venezuela .....	1961

\* Retiring members.

RESUMED TWENTY-EIGHTH SES-  
SION: 14-15 December, 1959,  
New York

4 plenary meetings

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION: 5-21

April 1960, New York

17 plenary meetings

*Economic Committee*

10 meetings

*Social Committee*

13 meetings

*Committee on Non-Govern-  
mental Organizations*

1 meeting

Total for the session

41 meetings

THIRTIETH SESSION: 5 July-

5 August, 1960, Geneva

23 plenary meetings

*Economic Committee*

10 meetings

*Social Committee*

12 meetings

*Co-ordination Committee*

12 meetings\*

*Technical Assistance Com-  
mittee*

14 meetings\*

*Committee on Non-Govern-  
mental Organizations*

2 meetings

*Interim Committee on Pro-  
gramme of Conferences*

1 meeting

*Committee on questions re-  
lating to the Special Fund  
and Expanded Programme  
of Technical Assistance*

1 meeting

*Committee to consider candi-  
dates for election to the  
vacancy in the Permanent  
Central Opium Board*

3 meetings

Total for the session

78 meetings

\* In addition, in accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 1111th meeting on 21 April 1960, the Co-ordination Committee met on 28 June and the Technical Assistance Committee on 27 June 1960. The former held 4 meetings, and the latter 5 meetings before the opening of the Council's session.

#### B. COMMITTEES AND *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL Technical Assistance Committee

<i>Membership 1959</i>	<i>Membership 1960</i>	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan .....	1961
Brazil*	Brazil .....	1962
Bulgaria	Bulgaria .....	1961
Chile	Chile .....	1960
China	China .....	1960
Costa Rica	Costa Rica .....	1960
Czechoslovakia*	Czechoslovakia* .....	1960
Federal Republic of Germany*	Denmark .....	1962
Finland	Federal Republic of Ger- many .....	1960
France	France .....	1960
India*	Haiti* .....	1961
Mexico	Israel* .....	1961
Netherlands	Japan .....	1962
New Zealand	Netherlands .....	1960
Pakistan	New Zealand .....	1961
Poland	Norway* .....	1961
Spain	Poland .....	1962
Sudan	Spain .....	1961
Sweden*	Sudan .....	1960
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1962
United Arab Republic*	United Arab Republic* ...	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ire- land .....	1962
United States of America	United States of America ..	1961
Venezuela	Venezuela .....	1961

\* Non-members of the Council.

Meetings: 23-27 November, 7 December  
1959, New York 6 meetings  
27 June-1 August 1960, Gen-  
eva 19 meetings

#### *Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*

Membership in 1960: China, Costa Rica, France, New Zealand,  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of  
America.<sup>c</sup>

Meetings: 29 February 1960, New York 1 meeting  
6 April 1960, New York 1 meeting  
7, 13 July 1960, Geneva 2 meetings

#### *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences*

Membership: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-  
lics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
and United States of America.

Meetings: 27 July 1960, Geneva 1 meeting

<sup>b</sup> Excluding sessional committees.

<sup>c</sup> Elected at the 1090th meeting of the Council (E/SR.1090).

*Committee to consider candidates for election to the  
Permanent Central Opium Board*

Membership:<sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Brazil Bulgaria, Denmark, New Zealand  
Meetings: 13, 21 and 25 July 1960, Geneva 3 meetings

*Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations  
High Commissioner for Refugees*

Membership: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.  
Meetings: 6-9 October 1959, Geneva 6 meetings  
7-13 April 1960, Geneva 8 meetings

*Committee on Programme Appraisals*

Membership: Mr. Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico)  
Mr. George F. Davidson (Canada)  
Mr. Walter Kotschnig (United States of America)  
Mr. Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia)  
Mr. Mohammad Mir Khan (Pakistan)  
Meetings: 3-4 August 1959, Geneva  
26-28 October 1959, New York  
7-13 March 1960, New York

*Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International  
Commodity Arrangements*

Membership: Mr. L. K. Jha, Chairman  
Mr. Georges Peter  
Mr. Walter Müller  
Mr. Robert C. Tetro, Mr. Paul E. Callanan (alternate)  
Meetings: 16-20 May 1960, New York 7 meetings

**C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS**  
*Statistical Commission*

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia .....	1963
Brazil	Brazil .....	1963
China	China .....	1961
Cuba*	Cuba** .....	1964
Denmark*	France** .....	1964
France*	India .....	1963
India	Ireland .....	1961
Ireland	Netherlands .....	1961
Netherlands	New Zealand .....	1963
New Zealand	Norway*** .....	1964
Romania*	Romania** .....	1964
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	1963
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** .....	1964
United States of America	United States of America ..	1961

Eleventh session, New York, 20 April-5 May 1960 (20 meetings).

<sup>a</sup> Appointed at the 1112th meeting of the Council (E/SR. 1112).

\* Retiring nominating States.

\*\* Re-elected nominating States.

\*\*\* Newly elected nominating States.

*Population Commission*

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina*	Belgium** .....	1964
Belgium*	Ceylon*** .....	1964
Brazil*	China .....	1963
Canada*	El Salvador .....	1961
China	France .....	1963
El Salvador	Italy .....	1963
France	Japan .....	1961
Italy	Mexico*** .....	1964
Japan	Norway .....	1963
Norway	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	1963
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Arab Republic** ..	1964
United Arab Republic*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America ..	1961
United States of America	Uruguay*** .....	1964

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

*Social Commission*

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Australia	Albania*** .....	1964
Brazil	Australia .....	1961
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	Brazil .....	1963
China*	Canada*** .....	1964
Ecuador*	China** .....	1964
Finland	Ecuador** .....	1964
France	Finland .....	1963
Indonesia	France .....	1961
Italy	Indonesia .....	1961
Netherlands*	Israel*** .....	1964
New Zealand*	Italy .....	1961
Spain*	Sudan*** .....	1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1961
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic ....	1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1963
United States of America	United States of America ..	1961
Uruguay	Uruguay .....	1963
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia .....	1963

The Commission did not meet during the period under review.

*Commission on Human Rights*

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Afghanistan*** .....	1963
Austria	Argentina .....	1962
Belgium*	Austria .....	1962
China*	China** .....	1963
Denmark	Denmark .....	1962
France	France .....	1961
India	India .....	1961
Iraq	Iraq .....	1961
Lebanon*	Netherlands*** .....	1963
Mexico*	Pakistan .....	1962
Pakistan	Panama*** .....	1963
Philippines	Philippines .....	1961

\* Retiring nominating States.

\*\* Re-elected nominating States.

\*\*\* Newly elected nominating States.

Poland*	Poland**	1963
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	1963
United States of America	United States of America	1962
Venezuela	Venezuela	1961

Sixteenth session, Geneva, 29 February-18 March 1960 (24 meetings)

### Commission on the Status of Women

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina*	Argentina**	1963
Canada*	Australia***	1963
China*	China**	1963
Colombia	Colombia	1962
Cuba	Cuba	1962
Czechoslovakia*	Czechoslovakia**	1963
Finland	Finland	1962
France	France	1962
Greece	Greece	1961
Israel	Israel	1961
Japan*	Japan**	1963
Mexico	Mexico	1962
Netherlands	Netherlands	1961
Pakistan*	Philippines***	1963
Poland	Poland	1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1961
United States of America	United States of America	1961

Fourteenth session, Buenos Aires, 28 March-14 April 1960 (25 meetings)

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Members elected at the ninth session of the Council for an indefinite term	Members elected at the twenty-seventh session of the Council for a term of three years
Canada	Hungary
China	Iran
France	Mexico
India	Netherlands
Peru	United Arab Republic
Turkey	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
United States of America	
Yugoslavia	

Fifteenth session, Geneva, 25 April-13 May 1960 (22 meetings)

### Commission on International Commodity Trade

Membership 1960	Membership 1961	Term of office expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1962
Australia*	Belgium	1961
Belgium	Brazil	1962
Brazil	Bulgaria***	1963

\* Retiring nominating States.

\*\* Re-elected nominating States.

\*\*\* Newly elected nominating States.

Canada	Canada	1961
Chile	Ceylon***	1963
Czechoslovakia	Chile	1961
France	Czechoslovakia	1962
Greece*	Federation of Malaya***	1963
India	France	1961
Indonesia*	India	1961
Pakistan	New Zealand***	1963
Sudan*	Pakistan	1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Sweden***	1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1962
United States of America*	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1962
Uruguay	United States of America**	1963
Yugoslavia*	Uruguay	1961

Eighth session, New York, 2-13 May 1960 (12 meetings)

### Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Membership from 1 January 1960 until 31 December 1962

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan)*
Mr. Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon)
Mr. Andrei Andronovich Fomin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Philip Halpern (United States of America)
Mr. C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. José D. Ingles (Philippines)
Mr. Pierre Juvigny (France)
Mr. Wojciech Ketrzynski (Poland)
Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami (India)
Mr. Franz Matsch (Austria)
Professor Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat (Uruguay)*
Mr. Vieno Voitto Saario (Finland)
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

Twelfth session, New York, 11 to 30 January 1960 (31 meetings)

### D. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

#### Economic Commission for Europe Members

Albania	Netherlands
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Poland
Bulgaria	Portugal
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Spain
Denmark	Sweden
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Turkey
Finland	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Greece	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Hungary	Ireland
Iceland	United States of America
Ireland	Yugoslavia
Italy	
Luxembourg	

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

Fifteenth session,\* Geneva, 20 April-7 May 1960 (27 meetings)

\* Elected at the 1090th meeting of the Council, in accordance with resolution 728 E (XXVIII).

\* For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

*Members*

Afghanistan	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Burma	Pakistan
Cambodia	Philippines
Ceylon	Republic of Korea
China	Republic of Viet-Nam
Federation of Malaya	Thailand
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Indonesia	Ireland
Iran	United States of America
Japan	
Laos	
Nepal	

*Associate members*

Brunei	Sarawak and North Borneo
Hong-Kong	Singapore

Sixteenth session,<sup>a</sup> Bangkok, 9-21 March 1960 (17 meetings)

*Economic Commission for Latin America**Members*

Argentina	Honduras
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Dominican Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ecuador	Ireland
El Salvador	United States of America
France	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Haiti	

*Associate members*

British Guiana	West Indies
Committee of the Whole, <sup>b</sup>	Santiago, 28-29 March 1960 (3 meetings)
	New York, 28-30 June 1960 (4 meetings)

*Economic Commission for Africa**Members<sup>c</sup>*

Belgium	Spain
Ethiopia	Sudan
France	Tunisia
Ghana	Union of South Africa
Guinea	United Arab Republic
Liberia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Libya	Ireland
Morocco	
Portugal	

*Associate members<sup>d</sup>*

Federation of Nigeria	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Tanganyika
Kenya and Zanzibar	Uganda
Ruanda-Urundi	

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplements No. 4 and 4A.

<sup>c</sup> Italy, which was a member of the Commission at the time of the second session, has ceased to be a member as it no longer has any territorial responsibilities in Africa.

<sup>d</sup> The Belgian Congo, Somalia (the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration) and the Somaliland Protectorate, which were associate members of the Commission at the time of the second session, have since become independent.

## E. SPECIAL FUND

*Governing Council*

<i>Membership</i> 1959	<i>Membership</i> 1960	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Argentina	Argentina .....	1961
Canada	Canada .....	1962
Chile	Chile* .....	1960
Denmark	France .....	1961
France	Ghana* .....	1960
Ghana	India .....	1961
India	Italy* .....	1960
Italy	Japan .....	1962
Japan	Mexico .....	1961
Mexico	Netherlands* .....	1960
Netherlands	Pakistan .....	1962
Pakistan	Sweden* .....	1960
Peru	Thailand .....	1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1962
United Arab Republic	United Arab Republic* ...	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1961
United States of America	United States of America ..	1961
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia .....	1962

Third session, 8-10 December 1959, New York 5 meetings

Fourth session, 25-27 May 1960, New York 6 meetings

## F. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

*Executive Board*

<i>Membership</i> 1960	<i>Membership</i> 1961	<i>Term of office expires on 31 December</i>
Australia	Afghanistan*** .....	1963
Belgium	Australia .....	1961
Brazil*	Belgium .....	1961
Bulgaria	Brazil** .....	1963
Chile	Bulgaria .....	1961
China*	Chile .....	1961
Dominican Republic	China** .....	1963
Ecuador	Dominican Republic .....	1961
El Salvador*	Ecuador .....	1962
Federal Republic of Germany	El Salvador** .....	1963
France*	Federal Republic of Germany .....	1961
Greece	France** .....	1963
India*	Greece .....	1962
Indonesia	Indonesia .....	1962
Iran	Iran .....	1962
Italy	Italy .....	1961
Mexico	Japan*** .....	1963
New Zealand	Mexico .....	1962
Pakistan	New Zealand .....	1961
Philippines*	Pakistan .....	1961
Poland*	Poland** .....	1963
Republic of Viet-Nam	Republic of Viet-Nam ....	1962
Sweden	Sweden .....	1962
Switzerland	Switzerland .....	1962
Tunisia*	Tunisia** .....	1963
Turkey	Turkey .....	1962
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** .....	1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1962

<sup>a</sup> For meetings of subsidiary organs of the Commission, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10.*

\* Retiring States.

\*\* Re-elected States.

\*\*\* Newly elected States.

United States of America*	United States of America**	1963
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia .....	1961
Meetings:	1-4, 10-11 September 1959	
	New York	11 meetings
	11 December 1959, New York	2 meetings
	14-22 March 1960, New York	14 meetings

#### G. OTHER BODIES

##### *Permanent Central Opium Board*

Mr. Ibrahim El Tersawi (United Arab Republic)<sup>1</sup>  
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
 Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece)  
 Mr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia)

\* Retiring States.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. E. Tersawi resigned as from 25 January 1960. The Council, at its 1131st meeting, elected Mr. E. S. Krishamoorthy in his place.

Dr. Estefanus Loohe (Indonesia)  
 Mr. Herbert L. May (United States of America)  
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil)  
 Professor Paul Reuter (France)  
 75th session: Geneva, 26-30 October; 3 and 6 November 1959  
 76th session: Geneva, 30 May-3 June 1960

##### *Drug Supervisory Body*

Professor George Joachimoglu (Greece), appointed by WHO  
 Professor Décio Parreiras (Brazil), appointed by WHO  
 Mr. Charles Vaille (France), appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
 Mr. Vladimir Kusević (Yugoslavia), appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board  
 52nd session: Geneva, 5 and 9-13 November 1959  
 53rd session: Geneva, 7 June 1960

##### *Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body*

22nd joint session: Geneva, 2-4 November 1959  
 23rd joint session: Geneva, 8-10 June 1960

### ***Appendix III***

**Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions follows overleaf**

### Appendix III

#### Distribution of membership in the Council and its functional commissions

States Members of the United Nations		Represented on		Entitled to nominate members of						
		Council (composed of Member States) (18 members)	Functional commissions, including Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and on International Trade Commodity Trade	Commission on Drugs <sup>a</sup> (functional commission composed of Member States) (15 members)	Commission on International Commodity Trade <sup>a</sup> (functional commission composed of Member States) (18 members)	Statistical Commission <sup>b</sup> (15 members)	Population Commission <sup>b</sup> (15 members)	Social Commission <sup>b</sup> (18 members)	Commission on Human Rights <sup>a</sup> (18 members)	Commission on the Status of Women <sup>a</sup> (18 members)
(Term of office expires on 31 December unless otherwise indicated)										
Afghanistan	1961	1	—	—	—	—	—	1963	—	—
Albania	—	1	—	—	—	—	1964	—	—	—
Argentina	—	3	—	—	1962	—	—	1962	—	1963
Australia	—	3	—	—	—	1963	1961	—	—	1963
Austria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1962	—	—
Belgium	—	2	—	—	1961	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	1962	3	—	—	1962	1963	1963	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1961	1	—	—	1963	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byelorussian SSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	3	Indefinite	—	1961	—	1964	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	2	—	—	1963	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	1960	1	—	—	1961	—	—	—	—	—
China	1960	6	Indefinite	—	—	1961	1964	1963	—	1963
Colombia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
Costa Rica	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
Cuba	—	2	—	—	—	1964	—	—	—	1963
Czechoslovakia	—	2	—	—	1962	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1962	1	—	—	—	—	—	1962	—	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1964	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	—	1	—	—	1963	—	—	—	—	1962
Finland	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1962
France	1960	7	Indefinite	—	1961	1964	1963	1961	—	1961
Ghana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	1	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

